(sup)

1877

Jan Jun

32

India f… — *1st half of December 1876*—continued.

…N SEER… 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Mill… (Kavaru, … Cheena, … wa. Nagie… *Milsaceous*,	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Cl…	Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
…	…	…	…	24 0	24 0	25 4	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	*Central Districts*—contd. Dinagepore	Bengal—*continued.*	
…	…	…	…	28 0	28 0	23 0	130 0	160 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 4	Maldah		
…	…	…	…	24 6 to 26 4	25 5 to 28 2	16 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye		
…	…	…	…	18 0	20 0	24 5	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore		
…	…	…	…	20 8	22 0	19 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 0	8 4	Bograh		
…	…	…	…	26 4	26 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Pubna		
0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling			
…	…	…	16 0	16 0	12 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 5	7 3	6 5	Jalpaiguri			
													Eastern Districts.		
…	…	…	22 0	25 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca			
…	…	…	18 0	20 0	16 0	…	…	…	9 8	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore			
…	…	…	20 0	20 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge			
…	…	…	20 0	20 0	18 8	…	…	…	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mymensing			
…	…	…	18 8	19 0	20 0	…	…	…	8 8	8 8	8 12	Tipperah			
…	…	…	13 8	13 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	7 0	8 12	Chittagong			
…	…	…	13 0	11 0	16 0	…	…	…	7 0	5 4	8 0	Noakhally			
…	…	…	…	…	…	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 6	5 5	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts			
…	…	…	10 6	10 6	9 5	…	…	…	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah			
													Behar.		
0	32 8	45 0	28 0	33 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna			
…	…	…	26 0	26 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya			
…	…	…	31 0	30 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Shahabad			
8	41 0	30 12	28 12	33 0	28 0	198 0	198 0	176 0	7 14	8 6	7 6	Durbhunga			
10	…	35 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mozufferpore			
…	36 0	37 0	29 8	30 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sarun			
10	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	No return received.			Champarun			
…	…	…	36 7	34 6	29 4	147 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	7 8	8 4	Monghyr			
…	…	…	26 12	29 0	27 12	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 13	8 13	8 3	Bhaugulpore			
…	…	…	26 8	25 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah			
18	…	…	22 0	…	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs			
15													*Orissa.*		
18 6	22 5	21 0	22 5	18 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cuttack			
…	…	21 0	21 0	21 0	125 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	13 0	Pooree					
…	…	13 0	14 8	11 0	90 0	130 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Balasore				
													Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
0	…	25 0	23 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazáribágh				
0	48 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Lohardugga				
…	…	20 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom				
0	64 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	180 0	240 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom				
													Sylhet	Assam.	
													Cachar		
													Goálpárá		
													Gáro Hills		
													Kámrúp		
…	…	…	…	…	..	…	No return received						Darrang		
													Nowgong		
													Sibságar		
													Lakhimpur		
													Khásí and Jaintiá Hills		
													Nága Hills		
…	…	28 0	27 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	9 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.			
…	…	33 6	32 5	30 8	129 0	150 0	129 0	8 4	8 10	8 10	Saháranpur				
…	…	38 0	31 14	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	…	…	…	Muzaffarnagar				
…	…	36 8	36 8	28 0	105 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut				
…	…	41 8	42 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Bulandshahr				
…	…	38 0	38 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Aligarh				
…	…	16 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun				

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19-8 to 21-8 seers, barley 26 to 30 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 22-8 to 24 seers, maize 28 to 36 seers, and gram 34 to 81 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 15 to 28-12 seers, common rice 18 to 35 seers, lesser millets 39 to 47 seers, maize 3… 36 to 46 seers, and gram 26 to 30 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19-8 to 23 seers, barley 30 … 40 seers, best rice 15 to 27-8 seers, common rice 15 to 28-12 seers, lesser millets 22 to 45 seers, maize 40 to 55 seers, and gram 30 to 31 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, barley 17 … o 27 seers, best rice 25 to 29 seers, common rice 28 to 30 seers, *murwa* 50 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, best r… e 25 seers, common rice 27 to 28 seers, and gram 26-8 to 27 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 18-12 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 19-8 to 31 seers, common rice 23 to 33-12 seers, maize 36 to 50 seers, and gram 1… to 28-8 seers.

In the Khoordah sub-division the prices are as follow :—Best ri… 18 6 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 21 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 28 seers, lesser millets 50 to 60 seers, maize 35 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 22-8 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, best rice 23 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 32 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of December 1876 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheenu, Cornloo, Muriwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheenu, Cornloo, Muriwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheenu, Cornloo, Muriwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Garhwál	... 17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	Garhwál	...		
Bijnor	... 22 8	23 10	22 0	27 0	28 2	31 4	15 12	15 12	14 0	19 11	20 4	17 6	33 12	32 0	25 4	28 2	28 2	25 4	28 0	30 15	27 0	112 8	100 0	90 0	..	...	...	Bijnor	...		
Moradabad	... 24 6	24 1	23 12	36 4	40 0	35 10	11 14	11 9	8 12	21 4	20 10	21 8	34 6	32 8	35 0	31 11	32 8	31 14	33 2	32 8	32 8	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	10 2	Moradabad	...		
Budaun	... 22 12½	24 0	27 9	36 0	34 3	39 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 3	19 3	20 8	36 0	36 0	42 0	31 12½	33 0	38 6	31 12	30 0	36 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun	...		
Bareilly	... 21 4	21 4	25 0	32 8	32 8	35 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	20 0	20 0	20 4	35 0	37 8	40 0	31 4	32 8	37 8	28 12	27 8	35 0	150 0	150 0	112 8	9 11	9 11	9 6	Bareilly	...		
Sháhjahánpur	... 24 8	26 0	33 0	39 0	39 0	51 8	8 8	8 8	8 6	21 0	21 0	25 0	36 0	36 8	44 0	34 8	33 8	44 0	32 0	32 0	37 0	155 0	155 0	152 8	9 4	9 4	8 8	Sháhjahánpur	...		
Tarái Pergunnahs	... 22 8	22 8	27 8	31 4	25 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 12	21 4	20 0	35 0	31 4	37 8	30 0	28 0	31 4	39 0	36 0	38 0	150 0	150 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs	...		
Muttra	... 25 8	26 0	23 0	37 0	36 0	28 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	38 0	35 0	29 0	28 0	31 0	26 8	34 0	34 5	28 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Muttra	...		
Agra	... 23 8½	24 0½	21 11	34 2	34 8½	32 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	13 8½	14 0	32 14	31 2	29 9½	28 2	29 0	29 0	33 0	32 0	34 1	170 0	170 0	165 0	9 0	10 0	8 15	Agra	...		
Farukhabad	... 24 6	24 8	27 6	37 2	35 14	37 2	8 0	7 8	7 6	18 0	14 0	21 12	37 8	37 0	38 6	34 12	35 0	39 14	31 0	30 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	10 0	Farukhabad	...		
Mainpuri	... 25 0	26 4	27 0	33 8	34 0	35 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	33 0	32 0	33 0	32 0	30 0	33 0	30 0	31 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mainpuri	...		
Etáwah	... 22 8	23 8	23 0	32 0	35 0	32 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	17 8	19 0	23 8	35 0	36 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	37 8	30 0	30 0	29 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah	...		
Etah	... 25 8	25 8	27 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	31 0	32 0	34 0	31 0	29 8	33 0	37 8	37 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	..	...	...	Jalaun	...		
Jalaun	... 29 0	29 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	32 5	32 13	22 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 14	9 8	9 0	Jhánsi	...		
Jhánsi	... 23 11	23 8	26 0	32 8	33 6	32 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	33 0	33 12	27 15	31 2	32 2	26 7	30 0	28 8	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Lalitpur	...		
Lalitpur	... 25 0	25 8	22 12	32 0	32 0	32 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	30 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	...	...	32 0	31 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Cawnpore	...		
Cawnpore	... 21 0	22 0	27 0	37 0	35 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	17 8	17 0	21 0	36 0	35 0	42 8	30 0	29 8	41 0	31 0	31 8	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 2	9 2	9 2	Fatehpur	...		
[illegible]hpur	... 22 8	23 0	27 8	35 0	35 0	36 0	14 8	15 0	16 0	22 8	23 0	28 0	40 0	37 0	48 0	31 8	31 8	40 0	38 0	38 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	Bánda	...		
[illegible]da	... 25 0	25 0	24 8	31 0	30 0	31 0	16 0	16 0	9 4	25 0	25 8	22 0	43 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	37 0	38 0	30 8	30 8	30 0	140 0	140 0	162 8	8 12	9 0	8 0	Allahabad	...		
[illegible]habad	... 19 8	21 2	22 0	30 12	30 8	35 0	11 0	9 12	9 8	26 8	22 0	26 8	38 8	31 8	40 8	31 8	28 8	35 0	38 8	37 13	28 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur	...		
[illegible]mírpur	... 28 2	29 8	22 8	30 6	31 8	26 0	14 2	13 8	14 4	19 2	20 0	22 8	45 0	39 6	47 8	33 12	34 11	38 4	31 1	31 10	33 12	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	9 0	8 1	Jaunpur	...		
[illegible]npur	... 24 0	24 11	26 13	33 3	34 9	37 6	8 7	8 5	8 7	19 12	22 9	26 13	49 12	37 15	39 8	29 10	31 1	28 4	30 10	30 10	35 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur	...		
[illegible]rakhpur	... 22 12	21 14	29 12	28 14	28 0	49 0	16 10	15 12	17 8	20 2	21 0	27 2	35 0	31 8	45 8	28 0	31 8	...	31 4	31 4	34 6	200 0	200 0	150 0	7 13	7 13	7 8	Basti	...		
[illegible]sti	... 24 6	24 6	30 10	35 0	35 0	45 0	15 0	13 12	20 0	19 6	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	29 8	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh	...		
[illegible]zamgarh	... 21 12	21 6	25 1	28 0	27 5	35 6	10 5	10 5	13 5	20 10	18 7	22 2	32 7	32 7	35 12	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	130 0	130 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mirzapur	...		
[illegible]irzapur	... 20 0	21 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	33 0	34 0	33 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	27 3	27 3	25 4	120 0	120 0	110 0	6 13	6 15	6 13	Benares	...		
Benares	... 21 12	21 12	23 10	29 6	29 6	30 8	13 1	15 4	15 12	23 15	21 12	22 0	34 10	30 7	31 8	29 6	26 11	31 0	30 4	30 14½	33 7½	154 8	154 8	180 0	7 6	7 6	7 6½	Ghazipur	...		
Ghazipur	... 22 8	21 14	25 12	27 11	27 11	34 12	8 6	8 6	7 11½	19 5	18 0	24 7½	36 1	36 1	37 9½	29 10	28 5	31 0													
Delhi	... 27 0	27 0	23 0	35 0	35 8	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	40 0	38 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	27 8	38 8	39 0	39 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Delhi	...		
Gurgáon	... 27 0	27 8	20 0	37 8	37 8	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	35 8	35 8	26 8	39 0	39 0	28 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Gurgáon	...		
Karnál	... 26 0	26 8	24 8	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	35 0	36 0	32 0	26 0	30 0	27 0	36 0	36 8	34 8	160 4	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	Karnál	...		
Hissár	... 23 0	22 8	23 0	45 0	47 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	45 0	50 0	40 0	37 0	38 0	32 0	46 0	46 0	43 0	100 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Hissár	...		
Rohtak	... 26 0	26 0	23 0	36 0	33 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	37 0	37 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	41 0	40 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Rohtak	...		
Sirsa	... 28 0	28 0	23 0	60 0	59 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	70 0	60 0	50 0	44 0	44 0	40 0	37 8	36 8	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 2	9 4	Umballa [*b*]	...		
Umballa	... 24 4	24 0	24 4	42 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	15 0	42 0	35 0	40 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	44 0	40 0	34 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Ludhiána [*c*]	...		
Ludhiána	... 28 8	27 0	23 0	45 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	45 0	42 0	33 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	25 7	25 12	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 2	7 13	8 4	Simlá	...		
Simlá	... 18 12	19 2	20 0	25 6	26 6	30 0	...	...	...	13 10	12 14	14 0	...	...	30 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	80 0	70 0	110 0	9 8	9 4	9 8	Jullundur [*d*]	...		
Jullundur	... 27 0	28 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	38 0	40 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Hushiárpúr	...		
Hushiárpúr	... 25 0	25 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra	...		
Kángra	... 17 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 0	56 0	29 8	100 0	90 0	150 0	10 6	10 8	10 4	Amritsar [*e*]	...		
Amritsar	... 29 8	21 0	21 8	49 0	48 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	52 0	50 0	30 8	23 0	23 0	39 0	42 0	42 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 2	Siálkot [*f*]	...		
Siálkot	... 29 0	28 4	21 0	46 0	49 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	27 0	32 0	24 0	37 0	38 0	38 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Gurdáspur	...		
Gurdáspur	... 25 0	24 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Lahore	...		
Lahore	... No return received																		54 0	60 0	39 8	120 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore	...		
Ferozepore	... 33 0	32 0	24 0	60 0	52 0	41 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	45 0	46 8	40 0	44 0	38 0	38 0	48 0	46 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 4	10 4	Gujránwála [*g*]	...		
Gujránwála	... 28 0	25 8	21 4	54 0	60 0	35 0	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	15 0	40 0	42 0	30 0	40 0	26 0	30 0	42 0	41 0	31 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 4	11 0	10 12	Ráwalpindi [*h*]	...		
Ráwalpindi	... 39 0	37 8	30 0	52 0	47 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	46 0	53 0	41 0	38 0	38 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum	...		
Jhelum	... 34 0	33 0	26 8	42 0	43 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	43 0	48 0	39 0	46 0	46 0	26 10	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 10	10 10	11 0	Gujrát	...		
Gujrát	... 31 0	31 0	23 0	53 8	55 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	48 0	40 0	45 8	48 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr [*i*]	...		
Shahpúr	... 32 0	31 0	25 0	42 0	42 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	11 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	36 0	38 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	10 4	Mooltan	...		
Mooltan	... 22 0	21 0	25 0	31 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	49 0	45 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	Jhang [*j*]	...		
Jhang	... 28 0	27 0	22 0	49 0	44 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	48 0	45 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Montgomery	...		
Montgomery	... 32 0	32 0	20 8	40 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh	...		
Muzaffargarh	... 21 8	21 0	18 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	52 8	50 0	45 0	87 8	100 0	112 8	57 8	57 8	57 8	Dera Ismail Khán [*k*]	...		
Dera Ismail Khán	... 33 12	33 12	35 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 4	42 8	37 8	43 12	40 0	37 0	41 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Ghazi Khán	...		
Dera Ghazi Khan	... No return received																		59 6	56 4	45 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [*l*]	...		
Bannú	... 50 0	50 0	42 8	62 8	62 8	62 2	...	...	...	10 0	8 2	10 10	60 0	40 0	56 4	50 0	42 0	40 0	26 10	22 12	41 10	78 0	104 0	...	41 10	54 9	97 8	Pesháwar	...		
Peshawar	... 27 0	26 10	23 11	42 14	44 3	37 11	...	...	...	13 0	11 11	13 10	33 2	31 3	26 0	28 9	19 5	28 13	40 13	40 13	30 7	127 0	127 0	152 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát	...		
Kohát	... 39 9	38 4	28 11	63 12	61 3	46 15	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	16 9	51 0	51 0	40 13	53 9	53 2	48 7	33 0	34 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá	...		
Hazára	... 34 0	34 0	29 0	70 0	70 0	47 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	19 0	36 0	34 0	38 0	32 0	32 0	36 0													
Lucknow	... 22 13	23 11	29 8	33 8	33 0	40 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	18 12	25 0	34 0	34 0	42 8	32 0	32 0	40 0	38 0	37 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow	...		
Unáo	... 23 8	24 0	27 12	37 0	35 8	35 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	27 8	40 0	42 8	45 8	32 0	32 0	41 0	39 0	39 0	28 0	160 4	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unáo	...		
Bára Banki	... 22 0	22 4	28 12	28 0	38 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	16 0	27 0	40 0	36 0	45 0	33 0	32 0	41 0	46 0	46 0	43 0	100 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Bára Banki	...		
Sítápur	... 26 10	26 12	36 0	45 14	41 8	68 0	9 0	9 3	10 0	22 12	24 0	28 0	47 5	...	50 0	37 8	35 8	47 8	43 0	43 0	39 6	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Sítápur	...		
Hardui	... 23 0	28 8	31 0	39 0	39 4	51 8	7 8	7 8	6 9	16 14	16 14	24 6	41 4	42 3	47 13	34 11	32 8	45 0	41 4	42 3	41 12	192 0	192 0	192 8	8 4	8 7	8 0	Hardui	...		
Kheri	... 26 8	28 12	33 8	38 0	38 0	58 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 8	28 8	29 0	47 4	55 0	72 0	36 0	40 0	50 0	48 12	32 12	32 4	38 12	140 0	140 0	8 6	8 8	8 6	Fyzabad	...		
Fyzabad	... 23 8	22 10	28 8	35 8	34 8	40 0	14 4	13 2	12 0	20 12	20 0	23 8	40 8	40 0	43 12	31 8	30 0	43 0	55 0	55 0	30 0	240 0	220 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Bharaich	...		
Bharaich	... 25 0	26 0	30 0	34 0	34 0	52 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	50 0	48 0	48 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	53 0	50 0	46 8	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Gonda	...		
Gonda	... 24 3	23 12	31 1	36 3	34 3	41 8	20 1	19 2	25 0	20 12	19 8	25 8	45 8	42 0	48 0	32 0	31 0	31 0	46 8	46 8	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Rái Bareli	...		
Rái Bareli	... 25 8	25 8	32 0	37 8	37 8	40 0	23 0	22 8	28 0	24 0	23 8	30 0	39 0	40 0	60 0	35 0	35 0	43 12	50 0	50 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Sultánpur	...		
Sultánpur	... 24 8	24 0	29 0	36 0	33 8	44 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	23 8	31 0	34 0	34 0	44 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	56 0	56 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	7 13	Pratábgarh	...		
Pratábgarh	... 25 5	26 4	29 13	37 0	37 10	43 13	17 5	16 12	20 9	25 1	25 5	32 0	36 7	40 7	46 3	38 5	37 0	41 13	55 0	54 13	33 8	35 5	37 8	193 8	193 8	193 8	8 0	8 0	7 13	Pratábgarh	...		

Provinces: N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*; Panjab; Oudh.

[*a*] Jowár falling.
[*b*] Barley and jowár falling.
[*c*] Barley falling.
[*d*] Firewood falling.
[*e*] Wheat and firewood [illegible]
[*f*] Bajra falling.
[*g*] Barley rising; bajra [illegible] jowár falling.
[*h*] Barley, bajra and [illegible] falling; gram rising.
[*i*] Barley falling.
[*j*] Barley falling.
[*k*] Jowár falling.
[*l*] Jowár falling.

Description of Lesser Millets.

Juár (small).
Kodé.
Makai.
Dhán.
Kodo.
Ditto.
Ditto.
Marhwa.
Sawán.
Birra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bajrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Nagpur ...	19 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	10 0	15 0	13 4	15 0	23 0	20 0	36 0	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	No return received			...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda ...	18 1	18 1	19 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 4	17 1	21 2	20 0	36 9	...	...	...
Wardha ...	18 0	16 6	24 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 9	11 7	10 11	12 12	22 4	19 13	42 15	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	24 8	23 0	29 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	25 0	20 0	40 0	20 0	19 0	30 0
Saugor ...	26 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	35 0	...	...	24 0
Damoh ...	26 4	26 4	24 8	...	...	...	20 0	15 0	21 8	22 8	20 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	27 0	...	...
Seoni ...	25 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	32 0	...	...	...
Mandla ...	29 0	28 8	31 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	27 8	25 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul ...	17 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	21 0	...	32 0	...	...	...
Chindwara ...	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	16 10	16 6	17 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	12 6	13 1	11 0	19 0	...	...	21 0	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	20 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	11 8	15 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0
Nimar ...	12 3	12 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 4	13 2	19 6	16 8	28 2	16 14	16 0	24 0
Raipur ...	52 0	48 0	52 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	21 0	32 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	26 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	28 0	35 0	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaspur ...	64 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	32 0	56 0	56 0	56 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Godavery ...	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...
Secunderabad ...	10 8	9 7	19 4	...	...	...	6 2	6 5	9 1	7 5	7 5	13 3	11 9	11 1	27 6	12 2	11 5	29 5
Nalgonda ...	10 5	9 6	18 3	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	9 9	7 2	7 2	12 3	11 5	10 8	24 2	...	...	...
Muddergha ...	8 5	7 2	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	6 7	6 7	11 5	10 5	11 0	20 5	10 5	12 0	27 0
Nizamabad ...	14 0	13 0	21 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	48 0	18 0	14 0	26 0
Akola ...	15 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	40 0	14 0	16 0	21 0
Amraotee ...	14 0	13 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	17 0	50 0	13 0	15 0	36 0
Ellichpur ...	14 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	22 0	18 0	48 0	16 0	15 0	35 0
Wun ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	50 0	12 0	12 0	32 0
Yussim ...	15 5	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 5	13 0	25 0	21 0	64 0	16 0	...	36 0
Bangalore { Wholesale	7 2	6 7	12 2	6 7	6 7	12 7	7 0	6 7	9 5	7 5	7 5	10 2	8 0	9 2	25 0	...	10 7	...
Bangalore { Retail ...	6 7	6 2	11 7	6 2	6 2	11 7	6 5	6 2	9 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	7 5	8 7	24 0	...	10 2	...
Kolar { Wholesale	...	...	...	5 5	6 4	10 1	7 8	8 3	12 9	7 5	7 8	13 0	7 6	9 7	...	11 3	...	...
Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	5 3	6 2	9 9	7 5	8 0	12 6	7 3	7 5	12 7	7 3	9 5	...	11 1	...	...
Tumkur { Wholesale	6 5	5 5	12 0	5 5	5 5	11 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	6 5	6 5	12 0	7 5	8 5	20 0	8 0	8 5	...
Tumkur ... { Retail ...	6 0	5 0	11 5	5 0	5 0	10 5	5 5	5 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	7 5	8 0	...
Mysore { Wholesale	6 2	6 0	10 4	...	...	...	5 4	5 2	9 7	6 0	5 5	10 4	9 2	9 2	22 0	...	9 4	24 1
Mysore ... { Retail ...	6 0	5 6	10 2	...	...	...	5 2	5 1	9 4	5 6	5 4	9 7	9 0	9 0	21 0	...	9 2	23 1
Hassan { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan ... { Retail ...	6 0	6 5	10 5	6 5	7 0	11 0	5 5	6 0	12 5	6 5	6 5	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga ... { Retail ...	5 2	5 2	10 5	5 7	5 7	...	4 7	4 2	10 5	6 5	6 7	15 5	7 7	8 7	21 0	...	...	...
Kadur { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur ... { Retail ...	7 0	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog { Wholesale	6 0	6 0	12 8	7 0	7 0	...	5 0	5 2	...	7 0	7 0	11 5	8 0	7 7	22 6	...	...	21 2
Chitaldroog ... { Retail ...	5 0	5 8	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	4 5	4 6	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	...	...	20 0
Coorg { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg ... { Retail ...	6 3	6 8	8 4	6 5	6 7	9 5	6 0	5 7	9 4	7 8	7 2	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur ...	20 0	20 0	...	28 10	28 10	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	27 0	27 0	...
Kishengurh ...	23 8	23 8	...	33 0	33 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	12 8	12 8	...	38 0	39 0	...	27 0	27 0	...
Alwar ...	26 0	27 0	21 0	35 8	37 0	31 0	8 8	8 8	7 4	12 8	12 0	11 8	42 0	37 8	81 8	32 0	33 0	23 0
Bharatpur (City) ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerowli (City) ...																		
Ajmir ...	21 3	21 0	16 8	32 2	32 4	26 0	5 14	6 8	6 0	12 15	11 10	11 0	32 13	31 0	24 8	25 3	28 0	36 5
Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erinpura ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	37 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	32 0
Sirohi ...	20 0	20 0	20 8	43 0	47 0	45 0	6 12	6 8	5 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	36 0	32 0
Aboo ...	16 12	17 0	17 8	26 0	26 0	32 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 7	7 7	7 8	...	...	...	26 0	27 10	32 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh "	14 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	...	10 10	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar ...	17 8	16 14	...	26 4	25 0	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 8	8 7	...	27 8	25 0	...	20 0	21 14	...
Bikaneer ...																		
Bundi ...																		
Kota ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonk ...																		
Jhallawar ...																		
Shahpoora ...																		
Indore ...	13 8	12 13	15 0	...	...	...	10 7	9 3	10 0	12 0	10 10	11 0	16 0	13 0	24 0	13 5	16 0	30 0
Gwalior ...	18 5	17 15	15 11	24 4	23 12	18 4	7 13	7 13	6 10	10 1	10 1	8 12	26 8	24 10	25 2	25 2	24 1	31 0
Goona ...	20 0	...	17 4	18 0	...	21 0	13 0	...	10 0	15 0	...	12 0	35 0	...	24 0	25 0	...	32 4
Rutlam ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	26 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	35 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	29 0	...	...	35 0	30 0	21 0	24 0

India for the 1st half of December 1876—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Ragi, Keragoo, Coraloo,			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	23 0	19 4	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Nagpur	...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bhandara	...		
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	18 9	440 0	440 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	9 0	Chanda	...		
...	...	...	19 0	17 7	20 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 0	10 12	10 1	Wardha	...		
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	28 0	480 0	480 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat	...		
40 0	36 0	50 0	30 0	25 0	35 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	Jubbulpore	...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	26 8	180 0	180 0	220 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Saugor	...		
...	...	...	33 12	33 12	30 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Damoh	...		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	28 0	240 0	280 0	280 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Seoni	...		
30 0	30 0	35 0	45 0	50 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Mandla	...		
19 0	19 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul	...		
20 0	20 0	25 8	25 0	25 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chindwara	...		
20 8	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad	...		
35 0	33 8	...	20 8	18 12	33 0	160 0	100 0	160 0	8 6	8 0	8 8	Narsinghpur	...		
...	...	...	16 10	15 0	20 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4	12 8	Nimar	...		
52 0	44 0	48 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Raipur	...		
...	...	...	33 0	34 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	150 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Sambalpur	...		
110 0	110 0	110 0	52 0	52 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bilaspur	...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Upper Godavery	...		
13 0	12 7	31 1	13 0	11 4	26 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 6	10 5	11 0	Secunderabad	...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	12 4	11 0	22 9	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 9	9 8	10 6	Bolarum	...		
...	...	...	12 5	11 0	20 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 5	9 2	10 2	Chudderghat	...		
...	...	...	20 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee	...		
11 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola	...		
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Elichpur	...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 8	Buldana	...		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	24 0	179 0	122 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon	...		
12 5	11 0	24 0	20 0	17 5	26 0	160 0	160 0	90 0	9 0	8 5	8 5	Bassim	...		
9 2	9 7	20 7	8 2	9 0	22 5	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 5	Bangalore	Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
8 7	9 2	20 0	7 7	8 5	22 2	93 0	94 5	72 0	13 5	13 5	13 0		Retail ...		
8 5	10 5	20 8	9 4	9 4	26 5	...	...	...	13 8	14 6	15 7	Kolar ...	Wholesale		
8 2	10 3	20 5	9 1	9 1	26 8	172 4	172 4	172 4	13 5	14 3	15 4		Retail ...		
9 4	10 5	36 5	7 0	8 5	25 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	Túmkúr ...	Wholesale		
8 9	9 7	35 7	6 7	8 0	24 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 5	11 0		Retail ...		
9 0	9 0	18 3	8 5	8 6	24 1	78 0	78 0	72 0	9 1	9 0	11 0	Mysore ...	Wholesale		
8 6	8 7	17 7	8 3	8 5	23 1	72 0	72 0	69 0	8 7	8 7	10 4*		Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ...	Wholesale		
8 0	8 5	19 0	6 5	7 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	10 5		Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga...	Wholesale		
8 5	8 7	22 0	6 7	6 2	21 0	480 0	600 0	360 0	8 7	8 5	10 5		Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ...	Wholesale		
8 0	8 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		Retail ...		
8 0	8 0	25 7	6 0	6 0	19 6	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	Chital-droog.	Wholesale		
7 0	7 2	23 0	5 5	6 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0		Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ...	Wholesale		
9 9	9 7	19 6	7 6	7 2	18 3	110 0	110 0	92 6	8 8	8 9	9 8		Retail ...		
...	...	...	27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur	...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	37 8	37 8	...	...	...	...	46 0	46 0	...	Kishengurh	...		
...	...	...	39 0	39 0	31 0	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	25 8	Alwar	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bharatpur (City)	...		
												Kerowli (City)	...		
...	...	...	35 10	34 14	22 10	85 0	85 0	70 0	40 0	42 0	36 0	Ajmir	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment	...		
...	...	...	37 0	35 0	21 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura	...		
...	...	...	30 0	32 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	43 0	45 0	40 0	Sirohi	...		
...	...	...	23 3	24 1	23 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 pies*	8 pies*	9 pies*	12 0	12 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Meywar	...		
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	...	Banswarra(Meywar Agency)			
...	...	...	18 2	20 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	Partabgarh	"		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	60 0	60 0	...	62 8	62 8	...	Marwar	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer	...		
												Bundi	...		
												Kota	...		
												Tonk	...		
												Jhallawar	...		
												Shahpoora	...		
...	...	...	17 2	16 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 14	8 8	Indore	...	Central India.	
...	...	...	25 0	25 2	19 11	91 4	91 4	100 6	14 10	14 10	12 6	Gwalior	...		
...	...	...	27 8	...	22 4	200 0	...	200 0	20 0	...	18 0	Goona	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Rutlam	...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	...		

* Per man's load.

G. H. M. BATTEN.

India for the 1st half of December 1876—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Ragi, Peragoo, Coraloo,			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	23 0	19 4	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	18 9	440 0	440 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	9 0	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	19 0	17 7	20 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 0	10 12	10 1	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	28 0	480 0	480 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat ...		
40 0	36 0	50 0	30 0	25 0	35 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	26 8	180 0	180 0	220 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	33 12	33 12	30 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	28 0	240 0	280 0	280 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
...	...	...	45 0	50 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Mandla ...		
30 0	30 0	35 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...		
19 0	19 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
20 0	20 0	25 8	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
20 8	20 0	24 0	20 8	18 12	33 0	160 0	100 0	160 0	8 6	8 0	8 8	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	16 10	15 0	20 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4	12 8	Nimar ...		
52 0	44 0	48 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	33 0	34 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	150 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
110 0	110 0	110 0	52 0	52 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Upper Godavery ...		
13 0	12 7	31 1	13 0	11 4	26 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 6	10 5	11 0	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	12 4	11 0	22 9	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 9	9 8	10 6	Bolarum ...		
...	...	...	12 5	11 0	20 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 5	9 2	10 2	Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	20 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee ...		
11 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 8	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	24 0	179 0	122 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
12 5	11 0	24 0	20 0	17 5	26 0	160 0	160 0	90 0	9 0	8 5	8 5	Bassim ...		
9 2	9 7	20 7	8 2	9 0	22 5	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 5	Bangalore Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
8 7	9 2	20 0	7 7	8 5	22 2	93 0	94 5	72 0	13 5	13 5	13 0	Bangalore Retail ...		
8 5	10 5	20 8	8 4	9 4	26 5	...	...	...	13 8	14 6	15 7	Kolar ... Wholesale		
8 2	10 3	20 5	9 1	9 1	26 8	172 4	172 4	172 4	13 5	14 3	15 4	Kolar ... Retail ...		
9 4	10 5	36 5	7 0	8 5	25 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	Tumkur ... Wholesale		
8 9	9 7	35 7	6 7	8 0	24 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 5	11 0	Tumkur ... Retail ...		
9 0	9 0	18 3	8 5	8 6	24 1	78 0	78 0	72 0	9 1	9 0	11 0	Mysore ... Wholesale		
8 6	8 7	17 7	8 3	8 5	23 1	72 0	72 0	69 0	8 7	8 7	10 4	Mysore ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... Wholesale		
8 0	8 5	19 0	6 5	7 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	10 5	Hassan ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... Wholesale		
8 5	8 7	22 0	6 7	6 2	21 0	480 0	600 0	360 0	8 7	8 5	10 5	Shimoga... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... Wholesale		
8 0	8 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Kadur ... Retail ...		
8 0	8 0	25 7	6 0	6 0	19 6	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	Chitaldroog. Wholesale		
7 0	7 2	23 0	5 5	6 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Chitaldroog. Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... Wholesale		
9 9	9 7	19 6	7 6	7 2	18 3	110 0	110 0	92 6	8 8	8 9	9 8	Coorg ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	37 8	37 8	...	...	...	...	46 0	46 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	39 0	39 0	31 0	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	25 8	Alwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bharatpur (City) / Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	35 10	34 14	22 10	85 0	85 0	70 0	40 0	42 0	36 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	37 0	35 0	21 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	30 0	32 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	43 0	45 0	40 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	23 3	24 1	23 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 pies*	8 pies*	9 pies*	12 0	12 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Meywar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	...	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	Partabgarh ,,		
...	...	...	18 2	20 0	...	...	...	...	62 8	62 8	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	60 0	60 0	...				Bikaneer ...		
												Bundi ...		
												Kota ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Tonk ...		
												Jhallawar ...		
												Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	17 2	16 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 14	8 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	25 0	25 2	19 11	91 4	91 4	100 6	14 10	14 10	12 6	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	27 8	...	22 4	200 0	...	200 0	20 0	...	18 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

G. H. M. BATTEN,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th JANUARY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain is reported from any part of India during the week, except trifling showers in Tanjore (Negapatam), the Central India plateau, and Jeypore. In Madras, Bombay and Mysore the situation continues unchanged. In the Central Provinces and Berar the *rabi* crops are maturing, but are suffering from want of rain in several districts. Reports are good from Rajputana and Central India. In Bengal the *amun* harvest is drawing to a close: the yield is everywhere excellent; rain is here and there required for the *rabi*. Prospects are good in Assam and Burma. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab rain is required in many districts. In Oudh prospects are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Jan. 8th)	*Nil*	No improvement in dry crops; wet paddy being harvested in delta, outturn very good; prices continue high; cholera in Narsarowpet, Vinukonda, Palnad, Guntur, Bapatla, and Repalli taluks, seizures 227, deaths 112; fever and cattle disease reported; markets badly supplied; 4,166 on relief works, 338 fed gratis at Narsarowpet and Vinukonda, and about 1,908 at Bandar and in Repalli taluks by the people.
Kurnool („ 9th)	*Nil*	Crops under irrigation canal being harvested, outturn fair; no crops elsewhere; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; cholera prevalent in five taluks, abating in Ramalkota; complete accounts not received from Cumbum and Markapur; so far as known, number on relief works 310,298, gratuitously fed 17,379.
Cuddapah („ 9th)	*Nil*	People on relief works 201,552, gratuitously fed 885; cholera in 8 taluks with 517 deaths; 484 cattle died for want of fodder and from disease in 6 taluks.
Bellary („ 9th)	*Nil*	Cholera in 11 taluks out of 15; health otherwise good; no cattle disease, but fodder very scarce and expensive; 4,01,000 persons on relief works, 36,500 gratuitously fed, besides 4,000 by private charity; explanation called for for large number in the Hindupur taluk.
Nellore („ 9th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 55,000, number fed gratuitously 3,400; 514 deaths from cholera; small-pox in several taluks; cattle suffering for want of fodder; water drying up in wells.
Chingleput („ 9th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 72,562, gratuitously fed 29,823; cholera, small-pox, and fever in parts; pasture and water scarce.
North Arcot („ 9th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 21,913, gratuitously fed none; public health generally good; cholera and fever in some parts; health of cattle generally good; pasture scarce.
South Arcot („ 9th)	*Nil*	Relief works none; cholera in some villages; fodder for cattle scarce.
Salem („ 9th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 36,981; health—cholera in all taluks except Tripatore; cattle suffering from *vekkei* in Trichengode and Attur.
Coimbatore („ 10th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 6,396; cholera spreading throughout district, deaths 588; cattle turning poor; fodder and water scarce; no cultivation.
Tanjore („ 9th)	·02 in Negapatam.	No freshes in rivers; little supply in tanks; dry crops are being sown in some parts; standing crops healthy; harvest very little; pasture good; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera broken out in 5 taluks, increasing day by day, seizures 501, deaths 415; cattle healthy; number fed as famine relief in chuttrums 20,500.
Madura („ 9th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 5,525; fed gratis 841; cholera, 188 deaths, chiefly in Pulni taluk; small-pox and cattle disease in some parts.
Trichinopoly („ 9th)	*Nil*	486 on relief works; 7,686 fed by public subscription during the week; health of man and cattle unchanged.
Tinnevelly („ 9th)	*Nil*	Crops under river valley healthy; no improvement in dry crops; cholera in every taluk; pasture scanty; drinking-water failing in some places; cattle healthy; prices stationary; number on relief works 9,799, gratuitously fed 13.
Malabar („ 9th)	*Nil*	Ruinous to existing cultivation; markets well supplied; prices slightly risen in 4 taluks, in others either stationary or fallen; small-pox and fever in several parts; cattle healthy, except in 3 taluks; pasture sufficient; 522 coolies employed on Kolathur road relief works.
General Remarks.—General prospects show no improvement.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (Jan. 11th)		
Sind. (Jan. 10th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Total rainfall from 1st January to 31st December 1876, at Kurrachee 7·88, Kotri 6·68, Tatta 7·12, and Mirpur Batoro 8·23; fever prevalent; small-pox in places previously mentioned; *rabi* crops coming into ear; cotton picking commenced.
Shikárpur ...	...	Weather colder; small-pox in Hála and Tando Alahyar; decreasing in Hyderabad city, 15 fresh cases, no deaths; fever decreasing; cattle disease in taluka Mirpur.
Hyderabad ...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cloudy and cold; *rabi* prospects continue good; fever prevails.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops good; fever and colds prevalent.
Kaira ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* crops good; cotton thriving.
Surat ...	...	No change; cotton crops generally good.
Broach ...	...	Public health and crops good; cotton picking commenced.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Fever and small-pox prevailing in some talukas.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops not in good condition in some talukas; small-pox in taluka Wára; fever throughout Collectorate.
Deccan.		
Poona (Jan. 9th)	...	Public health good.
Ahmednagar ...	...	People of a few villages still emigrating with their cattle.
Sholapur ...	...	Condition of people as before; 37 deaths from cholera in taluka Bársi.
Satara (Jan. 9th)	...	Cholera in Yásgaon taluka.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Cholera continues, 155 deaths.
Dharwar ...	...	Migration to Kanara district from eastern talukas continues; sporadic cholera in 6 talukas.
Kanara ...	...	9 deaths from cholera at Haliyál and Yellápur.
Kaládgi (Jan. 9th)	...	Cholera in 3 talukas; 67 cases and 34 deaths in Bádámi taluka.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Wheat and cotton not promising; health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather and health good; cattle disease in Morvi taluka.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox prevalent in parts of Sind; decreasing in Hyderabad; fever general; small-pox in Tanna and Khandesh districts, and cholera in parts of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; no change in the state of the crops reported.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; no change since last report; the harvesting of *amun* continues; cholera still prevails in different parts of the district.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Very heavy dew at night, followed by cold, damp, and foggy mornings; almost all the *amun* crops are reaped; these crops in the inundated tracts have suffered much, as already reported, from the late cyclone and inundation; there is a rise in the price of rice owing to exportation to Chittagong district; cholera has increased during the last four days throughout the infected localities; this increase may be attributable to the influx of brackish water brought in by the tidal bore due at this season.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Heavy fogs in the morning and very cold at night; the gathering of the cotton pods is nearly over; the mustard plants are in flower.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cool; the sub-divisional officer of Dowlutkhan reports as follows: "From inquiries I have made in the interior of the sub-division, it appears that the crops have suffered more seriously than was at first imagined; the return has been very poor, and in some villages in the interior scarcely anything has been obtained; cholera is very bad all over the sub-division; altogether, prospects are very bad." The sub-divisional officer of Patuakhali also reports that there has been and is a bad outbreak of cholera in one of the storm-wave-stricken parts of his sub-division, *viz.*, in the thana of Bowfal; it is now certain that the crops in the tracts struck by the storm-wave have been greatly injured; the cause of this injury was the cyclone of the 31st October, but chiefly the heavy gale on the 23rd November last; in other parts of the district the crops are better, but have still been greatly injured; cholera is present in thanas Nalchitti, Jhalokati, Backergunge, Mendigunge, Gournadi, Mirzagunge, Perozepore, Sarupkati, and Matbaria; the cattle are everywhere reported to be in good health.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, with a few clouds; state and prospects of the crops are good; cholera is less prevalent, except in Bhushana thana.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather rather warm for the season; harvest and prospects of the crops are good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and seasonable; the prospects of the crops are promising.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; prospects of the winter crops are promising.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the harvesting of *amun*, or late rice, is well advanced; the cold weather crops are doing well; cholera cases are abating in the district.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the late rice is still being gathered; the prospects of the cold weather crops are good.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; the state and prospects of the cold weather crops are generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; all *rabi* crops, as well as indigo and mulberry, are promising; the sugarcane is being put to the mill and a good outturn is expected; prices of rice have risen; the new *amun* rice has not fully come into the market as yet; general health is good.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; cholera is abating.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Rain is much needed for the *rabi* crops; there are still a few cases of cholera towards the north-east of the district.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the rice crop is nearly all cut, other crops are doing well; cholera is prevalent to some extent.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and fair, occasionally cloudy; the crops continue good; cholera is increasing; 36 deaths reported during the week, which were mostly isolated cases.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, occasionally cloudy, but no rainfall; the *hymunti* rice is still being harvested with very good outturn.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of the crops are good.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold; nothing to add to the last report; *hymunti dhan* is nearly all cut; a little rain now would improve the tobacco crop; fever is still prevalent.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	The coldest week up to date this season; rice is all cut; oilseeds and tobacco are getting on well; ploughing for early rice is in progress.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and very cold, threatening rain or snow; the outturn of all the crops has been good; the land is being prepared for seed.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and seasonable; the cold-weather crops are average; small-pox is somewhat prevalent in the south of the district.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the crops are nearly all cut; there is an unusually good harvest, accompanied by unusually high prices for the time of the year.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the harvesting of *amun* is almost over; spring crops are doing well; vegetables are abundant, and are being sold cheap in the bazar; general health is fair; cholera in a sporadic form prevails here and there.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	The reaping of *amun* paddy is nearly finished; the cold-weather crops are doing well.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the rice crop has been harvested with a bumper outturn; the cold-weather crops continue very promising; cholera reported from the north-east of the district.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change to report; the *rabi* crops are doing well; no rain has fallen in any part of the district, and there does not appear to be any want of it.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather dry; state and prospects of the crops are excellent.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	The cold weather crops are so far excellent; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the winter rice is nearly all harvested; a little rain would do good to the *rabi* crops.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	The rice crop has been harvested, and the outturn may be said to be an average one; the *rabi* crops are promising, but they now want rain.
	Previous week *nil.*	
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; the prospects of the crops on all sides are excellent; the harvesting of *dhan* is almost completed; the *rabi* crops are doing well; public health is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; little cloudy on the 4th and 5th instant; wind blowing from the west; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally very favourable throughout the district; *rahar* and mustard are flowering; wheat and barley are in ear; and poppy is coming on well; the indigo fields are ready for the next year's sowings; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of the crops are most favourable.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *dhan* is being harvested with a good outturn, and the prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable; prices of foodgrains have risen owing to exportation to Delhi and Bombay; health, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox, is good
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cool; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 73·4°; the harvesting of the *kharif* crop still continues; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are very promising; general health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and cold; prospects of the crops continue good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and fine; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; ploughing has commenced in the rice fields.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	The rain, which is seasonable at this time of the year, has not come yet; prospects of the crops are good, but rain is wanted; health of the district is good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the rice crop is all but harvested; it is not only a good one, but the ryots are getting good prices owing to the demand for export.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; general health is good.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cool; more than one-half of the paddy crop is harvested, and the trade in rice is very brisk.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; the late rice is being reaped with a good outturn; the winter crops are suffering slightly from want of rain, there are a little fever and cattle disease in Jajpore; elsewhere the public health is good.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the *sarad* paddy is nearly all harvested, and the outturn is fair in places where there were no floods or drought; the *dalua* crop is progressing well; the cutting of paddy in the Khoordah sub-division is nearly completed; the exportation of rice is on the increase both in the sub-division and the Sadr subdistrict, and the poorer inhabitants appear to feel the dearness very much.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen in any part of Bengal; the harvesting of *aman* or late rice is rapidly being brought to a close, and the yield is said to be excellent everywhere, except in places which have suffered by the late storm-wave. In Dowlutkhan the damage has been very serious, and in some villages it is said scarcely anything has been obtained. The *rabi* crops are promising, but they now want some rain in places.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Jan. 10th)	...	No change.
Allahabad („ 10th)	...	
Agra („ 10th)	...	No seasonable rain; crops thriving.
Meerut („ 10th)	...	Prospects good; weather cloudy; rain wanted.
Bareilly („ 10th)	...	Cloudy, rain required.
Jhansi („ 11th)	...	No rain; prospects otherwise good.
Punjab—(Jan. 10th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Rain much wanted; health good.
Hissár ...	*Nil*	Crops continue good, but rain is needed to secure a good harvest; health generally good, though fever and small-pox prevail in a few villages.
Umballa ...	...	Health and crops good, but rain much wanted.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops fair; health good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Health and harvest prospects good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	
		General Remarks.—No report received from Northern Punjab; health and harvest prospects throughout the province good at present, but rain is wanted.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Jan. 10th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Sitapur („ 10th)	*Nil*	
Fyzabad („ 10th)	...	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Jan. 6th)	...	*Rabi* crops ripening, but imperfectly for want of rain; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	*Kharif* threshed; outturn generally good; fever prevalent; prices rising.
Bilaspur ...	...	Prospects favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Rice harvest completed; outturn above average; *rabi* favourable; health good; prices easy.
Balaghat ...	...	*Kharif* threshing continues; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwara ...	...	*Kharif* gathered; *rabi* favourable; few cases of cholera.
Chánda (Jan. 7th)	...	Rice harvested; *rabi* doing well; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Betul („ 8th)	...	Prospects of *rabi* fair; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 9th)	...	Winnowing of rice completed; *rabi* continues favourable; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 10th)	...	Prospects of *rabi* fair; health good; prices falling.
Wardha ...	...	Prospects excellent; health good.
Nimar ...	...	*Rabi* good; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects fair; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Prospects unchanged; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather cloudy and warm; *rabi* promising; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	*Rabi* favourable; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provs.—contd.		
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* thriving; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* good, but rain wanted; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	*Rabi* promising, but rain wanted; fever continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue fair.
British Burma— (Jan. 11th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Public health normal; sporadic cholera in East and West Oreetoung townships.
Akyab ...	...	Slight cattle disease in Kaladan and Oreetoung west townships; 24 deaths from cholera in Akyab town.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good; crops nearly reaped, and above average.
Bassein ...	...	Health good; crops reaped; slight cattle disease in Yeagyee north.
Henzada ...	...	Health good; reaping progressing.
Prome ...	...	Cholera 10 cases; in Tsinday 2 cases, otherwise healthy; harvest gathered.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health good; crops reaped.
Thonkwa ...	...	Report not received.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Assam— (Jan. 11th)		
Gauháti ...	*Nil*	Heavy fogs in the mornings; days clear and cool; *sali* crops nearly reaped; mustard in course of being reaped; public health good.
Sylhet ...	...	Cultivation of winter crops progressing; cholera appearing.
Mysore & Coorg— (Jan. 11th)	*Nil*	Prices of food-grains very high; markets fairly supplied, chiefly by importation; prospects bad; cholera increased in several districts.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Jan. 11th)	...	*Rabi* indifferent in some places, in others fair, nearly ready for reaping.
Central India—		
Indore (Jan. 10th)	Slight showers.	Health and agricultural prospects favourable; weather cloudy.
Gwalior („ 10th)		
Neemuch („ 10th)		
Rutlam („ 10th)		
Sutna („ 10th)		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Jan. 11th)	...	Weather cloudy and sultry; small-pox among children.
Jeypore ...	Few drops...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Jhallawar (Jan. 6th)	...	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 46, dated Fort William, the 16th January 1877.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Read the following papers—

No. 45, dated 16th January 1877.

From—The HON'BLE T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,

To—The HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (on a special mission).

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleased to depute you on a special mission for the purpose of inspecting the districts suffering from scarcity in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and conferring personally with the Governments of those Presidencies regarding the measures which are being carried out, and which will have to be carried out, for the relief of distress, I am directed to communicate to you the following observations, indicating the general views of the Government of India on some of the more important questions with which you will have to deal.

2. I am to observe in the first place, that while it is the desire of the Government of India that every effort should be made, so far as the resources of the State admit, for the prevention of deaths from famine, it is essential in the present state of the finances that the most severe economy should be practised. The distress is so wide-spread, extending over twenty-one districts in the two Presidencies, and more or less affecting a population of twenty-seven millions, and threatens to be protracted for so many months, that the utmost care is necessary to restrict the expenditure to the absolute requirements of the case. Even, however, if financial considerations were less overpoweringly strong, it would still be true that a Government has no better right in times of scarcity than in other times to attempt the task of preventing all suffering, and of giving general relief to the poorer classes of the community. False and mischievous ideas on this subject have become so prevalent, that the Government runs some risk of

being charged with inhumanity, when it declares that these are the principles by which it intends to be guided. The Governor General in Council will not be deterred by such considerations as these from a course of action which he knows to be right. Everyone admits the evils of indiscriminate private charity, but the indiscriminate charity of a Government is far worse. The Government of India is resolved to spare no efforts which may be necessary and practicable, with reference to the means at its disposal, to save the population of the distressed districts from starvation, or from an extremity of suffering dangerous to life; but it will not sanction a course of action which must tend to demoralize the people themselves who are passing through a time of temporary trial, and inevitably lead to the imposition of heavy and permanent burdens on the industry of the country. Even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal. If the estimates of the Local Governments are to be accepted, the relief of the existing scarcity in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, including loss of revenue, will not cost less than six and a half millions sterling. Considering that the revenues are barely sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure of the empire, and that heavy additional taxation is both financially and politically impracticable, we must plainly admit that the task of saving life, irrespective of the cost, is one which it is beyond our power to undertake. The simple fact is this, that the recurrence of a few famines such as that from which the country is now suffering, or such as that which occurred three years ago in Behar, would, if measures of relief were carried on upon that principle, go far to render the future Government of India impossible. The embarrassment of debt, and the weight of taxation, consequent on the expenditure thereby involved, would soon become more fatal to the country than famine itself. Happily, however, the Government are not placed in any such dilemma. They believe that from the history of past famines, rules of action may be learnt which will enable them in the future to provide efficient assistance for the suffering people without incurring disastrous expenditure.

3. One of the first points which should engage your attention is the extent to which relief is given, and the principles on which it is afforded. The numbers on the relief works are so great, that the Government of India see reason to apprehend that many persons must be employed to whom such relief is not absolutely essential, and who without it would have been able to maintain themselves, at all events for some time to come. The Governor General in Council does not for a moment doubt the reality of the calamity that has fallen upon the country, a calamity which unhappily threatens to become ere long still more disastrous. But it is necessary to remember that the mere collection of enormous numbers of people on relief works in seasons of scarcity is in itself no sufficient proof of serious actual suffering. If relief works are carried on upon wrong principles; if labour is not strictly exacted from all who are physically able to work; if proper supervision is wanting, and people find that they can obtain, almost for the asking, and in return for next to no work at all, wages in money or in grain, there is hardly any limit to the numbers who even in prosperous times may be attracted to them. "When," as Sir George Campbell has observed, "a lax system is established, and everyone down to the merest child gets paid for the merest pretence of work, with probably a good many abuses besides, the thing becomes too attractive, the whole country tends to come on the works, the numbers threaten to be absolutely overwhelming. The people, too, become demoralized; works where real work is exacted, are deserted, and many evils follow." A good illustration of this may be found in the official narrative of the scarcity of 1873-74 in the North-Western Provinces. "In a season of considerable pressure, but not of absolute famine, the relief works in Gorakhpur and Basti were for some weeks daily thronged by more than 200,000 men, women and children, who found an attraction in the light work, in the liberty of going at night to their houses after attending a

Madras—			
On relief works	...	1,125,117	
Fed gratuitously	...	119,363	
			1,244,480
Bombay—			
On relief works	...		287,000
			1,531,480

sort of vast picnic during the day, and in the wages earned at a time when ordinarily they had no employment in the fields, and had to live on their harvest savings. But when the wages were cut down to a mere subsistence allowance, when a full day's labour was insisted on, and when the liberty of living at their homes was threatened, these immense crowds melted away as rapidly as they had collected, and it was found that there was hardly any one who really stood in need of relief." The Governor General in Council does not assert that a similar condition of things now exists in any of the districts of Madras or Bombay, but the matter is one which requires the most careful observation.

4. The general principles on which operations for the relief of famine in India should be conducted, have been established beyond question by past experience. When, as may easily happen, at the commencement of a period of distress, it is a matter of doubt whether serious scarcity is actually threatening a tract of country, it may be desirable, in the first instance, to open, as a tentative measure, small and well supervised local works. The Government may thus avoid the risk of finding itself committed to serious expenditure on large public works which there was no immediate necessity for undertaking. It was for reasons of this kind that the Government of India, at the commencement of the present scarcity, and while still in doubt regarding the extent to which relief operations might ultimately become necessary, thought it right, both in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, to encourage, in the first instance, the organization of works of a local character in preference to those of greater magnitude. But when it becomes no longer a matter of doubt that serious scarcity is impending, and that relief will have to be provided upon an extensive scale, the great difficulty of insuring adequate supervision for numerous scattered works renders it necessary to resort to large works on which large gangs of labourers can be employed, and on which adequate labour tests can be exacted. As soon, therefore, as it is clear that the Government will have to undertake serious measures for the relief of scarcity, no time should be lost in giving to the people, to the greatest extent practicable, the means of employment on large public works. Such works supply the means of subsistence to the able-bodied poor; they prevent, instead of merely relieving, distress.

5. In choosing such works it is obviously of great importance that those selected shall be of a permanently useful and remunerative character; for it is in the last degree unsatisfactory that when the necessity for employing great multitudes of people is forced upon the Government, their labour, which might have been devoted to works which would have conferred lasting benefit on the country, should be thrown away. The works should also be such as are calculated to absorb in comparison with their entire cost a sufficient proportion of labour during the anticipated period of famine. They need not always be in the distressed districts, or near the homes of the people who require relief. When railways or other thoroughly good means of communication are available, it may sometimes be easier and wiser to carry the people to the works and to their food; than to carry the food to the people. Temporary migration from their homes has always, in times of scarcity, been the natural and one of the best remedies to which the people have had recourse, and the organization of public works in places where food is plentiful, and to which access is not difficult from the distressed districts, may in some cases be more useful than works at places where the supply of food is already insufficient. No apprehension need be felt that the people will not return to their homes when the period of distress has passed away. It will be for you to consider how far these principles are being acted on, and if necessary to recommend to the Local Governments the discontinuance of any works, or system of works, which, in your opinion, cannot be usefully proceeded with.

6. When, by undertaking large public works, employment has been provided for the able-bodied poor, it may still be necessary, even before the pressure of famine has become extreme, to afford means of support to persons who are physically unable to give a full amount of labour in return for the wages they receive. These must either be employed in poor-houses or on roads and other easy work, every effort being made to prevent relief being given to any one who

does not really require it. It has often been found a most useful test of actual distress to insist, when charitable relief is necessary, that it shall ordinarily be given in the shape of cooked food.

7. It should be added that when distress becomes extreme, and a state of absolute famine has been reached, that large public works may become insufficient to afford relief to the numbers of people in need of it. At such a time the Government may be driven to set up relief works near the homes of the people on a scale inconsistent with careful supervision or searching tests. Such measures as may be practicable must then be adopted for reducing to a minimum the inevitable evils that will then arise. The Governor General in Council leaves it to you to communicate to the Local Governments the results of your own experience in regard to this very difficult part of the question.

8. A very satisfactory feature in the course taken by the Bombay Government in dealing with the present famine is their adherence to the principle of non-interference with private trade, which up to the present time they have acted on with marked success. In Madras a different policy has been observed. At an early stage in the scarcity, the Government of Madras contracted through a local firm for a supply of 30,000 tons of grain, to be used as a reserve to meet deficiencies in the local markets. Applications for authority to make further similar purchases have since been received, but have not been sanctioned, the Government of India being of opinion that such purchases are seriously calculated to discourage the operations of private trade, and to increase, instead of diminishing, the difficulty of procuring the supplies which will be necessary to augment the deficient food-supply of the Presidency. Enquiry has been made whether this objection would apply to the Government advertizing for tenders for the supply and delivery of grain in the immediate neighbourhood of certain works on which gangs of labourers are employed at a distance from all local markets. The answer must of course be in the negative. There is no more objection to such purchases than there is to the Government making purchases through the Commissariat for the troops. The objection is to the Government entering into transactions which may excite apprehensions on the part of traders, that the Government are about to take their place, and so to disarrange the bases on which they found their calculations of profit. This objection is especially applicable to purchases of a secret character. In such cases the fact that the Government are in the market is almost certain to become known, and thereupon doubts are raised as to the nature and extent of the transaction, and private trade is paralysed. In regard not only to this but all other matters connected with the management of famines, the general rule should be that the operations of the Government, and the reasons on which those operations are based, shall receive full and complete explanation and publicity.

9. One of your most important duties in connection with the present state of things in the Madras Presidency will be to ascertain how far private trade, if left perfectly unfettered, may be counted on to supply the wants of that Presidency. As at present informed, the Governor General in Council entertains a strong opinion that the supply of that Presidency from foreign sources, such as Burma, Bengal, &c., should be left altogether to private trade, and that the intention of the Government so to act should be widely made known, together with full and frequent information regarding the prices of food-grains and other articles of consumption in the distressed and other districts. It is possible, however, that in certain localities at a distance from the lines of Railway and from large markets, it may be requisite for the Government to intervene by making purchases at the nearest local depôt to which the trade will convey the grain. In such cases, where the local trade, from whatever cause, is not active, the direct intervention of the Government may probably tend rather to facilitate than to discourage the importation of grain, by affording confidence to the trade that importations will find a certain purchaser. Finally, it must not be overlooked that there is a great advantage in paying labourers on relief works in money, wherever and so long as this mode of relief is practicable.

10. The Governor General in Council would have hoped that it was hardly necessary to impress upon local officers the importance of exercising no interference of any kind with the object of reducing the price of food;

but cases have come to his notice which show that a warning on this point may not be uncalled for. It is obvious that, especially in a time of scarcity, nothing could be more mischievous than such interference, and that high prices, by reducing consumption and encouraging the importation of fresh supplies of food, are not only necessary but highly beneficial.

11. Another matter of importance is the question of transport of grain, both on the Railways and to parts of the country with which the existing means of communication are insufficient, as well as of providing additional facilities for landing it at the ports. These matters, the Government of India have reason to believe, have not been at all overlooked by the Local Governments, but it is probable that your experience will enable you to offer valuable suggestions on the subject.

12. There is one other subject to which the Governor General in Council thinks it desirable to refer, not because it is one with which you will have at present in any way to deal, but because he wishes to place you generally in possession of the views which are held by the Government of India on all the more serious questions connected with the treatment of Indian famines.

You will observe that His Excellency in Council, in my letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 5A., dated the 5th instant, has laid down the principle that if any great irrigation works or other works of local and provincial importance, involving heavy future responsibilities for their completion and maintenance, be undertaken, certain rules will be held applicable, which will hereafter be prescribed, in regard to the enforcement of provincial responsibility for meeting the charges for extraordinary public works. This is not a convenient time for entering into a full discussion of these questions, but His Excellency in Council desires to take the present opportunity of declaring his opinion, not only that the main portion of the charges incurred on public works which protect the people against famine, and which add greatly to their wealth, should be borne by the people protected and benefited, and not by the general tax-payer, but also that every province ought, so far as may be practicable, to be held responsible for meeting the cost of the famines from which it may suffer. The Governor General in Council believes that until these principles are enforced, the only real security for wise and economical management will be wanting. When Local Governments and local officers understand that the inevitable consequence of unnecessary expenditure will be the imposition of heavy burdens upon their own people, and not upon those of other provinces, a powerful and most useful check upon extravagance will have been established. On this subject the opinions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India have been expressed in a passage which may properly be quoted here*:—

"There is a further point, though not one to fall within the scope of such an enquiry as that which you have directed to be made, which should, in my opinion, be carefully considered by Your Excellency's Government before the questions that arise in connexion with the occurrences of 1873-74 can be regarded as fairly met. I refer to the proper incidence of the charges that are necessarily incurred in providing for the requirements of the population of a district in a period of drought. However plain may be the primary obligation on the State to do all that is requisite and possible towards preserving the lives of the people under such circumstances, it would be most unwise to overlook the great danger of tacitly accepting, if not the doctrine, at least the practice, of making the general revenues bear the whole burden of meeting all local difficulties or of relieving all local distress, and of supplying the needful funds by borrowing in a shape that establishes a permanent charge on the general revenues for all future time. In Bengal, where (as the Lieutenant-Governor observes in reference to the objections of the Government in relation to emigration) the beneficial interest of the Government in the land is limited by the permament settlement, these considerations are of special and more pressing application.

"The question which is thus raised, of how to make local resources aid in meeting local wants, is no doubt one of great difficulty and complexity, particularly in a country like India. But the difficulty of providing any satisfactory solution of it should not be allowed to obscure the perception of its vital importance to the future well-being of the country, as well as of the troubles to the Government and the demoralization of the people which must necessarily result from postponing too long the introduction of some system under which shall be suitably recognised the undoubted responsibility which rests on the people themselves to provide for their own support and well-being. The duty of the State does not extend further than to see that the needful means are supplied for giving effect to this principle, and for distributing the local burdens arising from its practical application in the manner which shall be most equitable and least onerous to those who have to bear them."

* Despatch from Secretary of State to Government of India, No. 59 (Revenue), dated 25th November 1875.

The manner in which these principles shall be carried into practical effect is under the consideration of the Government. It is sufficient at present to say that the Governor General in Council is of opinion that they ought to be kept in view in connection with the present scarcity, and that a considerable portion, if not the whole, of the permanent charges which relief operations now in progress may entail ought to be borne by the Presidencies in which the expenditure is being incurred.

13. The above are the only observations that the Government of India deem it at present necessary to place on record in connection with the onerous and delicate duty which you have undertaken; and they have been made, not so much with the view of advising you on a subject which you have probably studied more thoroughly than any other public officer in India, as for the purpose of furnishing you with a statement of the views of the Government of India, to which you can refer in your communications with the Local Governments. I am directed, in conclusion, to convey to you the cordial thanks of the Governor General in Council for the promptitude with which on this, as on other occasions, you have responded to the call made upon you.

No. 2, dated the 12th January 1877.
From the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

IN our despatch of the 5th instant, and the telegram of the same date, we reported that, after personal conference with the Governors of Madras and Bombay, we deemed it necessary, in view of the rapidly increasing numbers on the relief works, the doubtful expediency of the policy of importing grain favoured by the Madras Government, and the heavy estimates of relief expenditure received, to depute Sir Richard Temple on a special mission to the distressed districts. Sir Richard Temple started from Delhi for Bombay on the following day, accompanied by Mr. C. E. Bernard as Secretary.

2. Our weekly despatches, together with those forwarded by the Governments of Bombay and Madras, will have conveyed to Your Lordship in detail all the information regarding the famine which is at present in our possession. This information is not, in some respects, as complete as could be desired, and will not be materially supplemented until the receipt of the detailed accounts of the condition of the distressed districts, which were called for in our letter of the 30th November last, and which will not be due until the 15th instant. These accounts are to be distinct for each taluka (or sub-division of a district), shewing fully its condition and prospects, the measures undertaken and required, and the probable number of persons for whom relief must be provided at successive periods up to the next year's harvest. In the meantime we may submit the following brief review.

Bombay.

3. About the middle of August the scantiness of the rainfall in certain Collectorates of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country excited some apprehension, and early in September the necessity for relief in portions of the Poona district, together with the existence of distress in the adjacent districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur, were brought to the notice of the Government of India, but it was not until the latter part of October that the hopes which had been entertained of a fall of rain sufficient to save portions of the withering crops and to enable the *rabi* sowings to be begun were dissipated, and that serious and extended distress was recognized as inevitable.

4. It was soon apparent that the area which was to a greater or less degree affected comprised Khandesh and eight districts of the Bombay Deccan, as specified in the margin, with a population of eight millions, and a revenue, from land and excise, of a million and a half. Moreover, the affected districts

DISTRICTS.	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue realizable by Government in 1874-75.	Excise Revenue.
	Sq. M.		Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	10,162	1,028,642	30,21,890	2,13,605
Násik	3,140	734,386	11,67,169	65,824
Ahmednagar	6,647	773,988	18,30,602	22,745
Poona	5,099	907,235	12,83,771	1,59,962
Sholapur	3,925	662,986	10,44,010	46,801
Kaládgi	5,695	816,037	12,18,256	1,32,643
Satara	5,378	1,116,050	16,53,126	27,320
Belgaum	4,591	938,750	12,59,977	1,27,455
Dharwar	4,564	988,037	19,60,635	2,20,366
TOTAL ...	54,203	7,966,061	1,89,39,446	10,16,821

enclosed Native States under our political control, and in some instances under our management, containing a population of nearly two millions more.

5. The failure of crops has of course varied greatly throughout this large tract, and we have not as yet any precise statistics on the subject; but according to returns received in November, the failure was almost entire in 21 out of 91 talukas (or sub-divisions of districts), it amounted to half, but less than the whole, in 59 more, and was under half in 11 only. Taking the districts by name, in Sholapur the failure was complete, in Kaládgi very nearly so, Dharwar came next and not far behind these; then Belgaum and Poona. Ahmednagar had talukas both well and ill off. In Khandesh and Násik the loss was believed to be about one-half, and Satara on the whole had suffered least of all. These estimates were extremely rough, and have in some instances been since modified for the better. Regarding the Native States we have no detailed information, but they are believed to be in much the same condition as the adjacent British districts.

6. Recently we received accounts of distress in certain parts of the Colaba and Ratnagiri districts, which are on the coast below the Ghâts, but we have every hope that it will be confined in area and moderate in severity.

7. The relief which has as yet been afforded has been principally in the form of minor works, intended not to draw large bodies of people away from their homes, as we consider such to be the best form of relief at the commencement of a scarcity, before its limits have been fully ascertained. In October last we informed the Government of Bombay that we did not consider that sufficient grounds then existed to justify the commencement of the Dhond and Manmar Railway, which they desired, or of other works involving heavy expenditure after the necessity for relief had ceased. More recently however the ascertained importance of the scarcity, together with the representations of the Bombay Government that minor works were in some districts becoming exhausted, have induced us to approve of the commencement of large projects, on the understanding that any excess of expenditure over relief requirements will be borne by provincial funds. As regards the grain trade, we have supported the determination of the Bombay Government to leave the trade entirely free, the result of which is that supplies have poured into the distressed districts from all quarters, and are offered to an extent in excess of the carrying powers of the railways, while prices have been considerably lowered in consequence. By a fortunate coincidence, the harvests in other parts of India, except Madras, have been excellent.

8. The Bombay Government have placed a sum of Rs. 25,000 at the disposal of each of the Collectors of the most distressed districts for the purpose of charitable relief to the aged, infirm and others unable to work; but Government assistance of this kind has not as yet been much needed, partly in consequence of the very liberal efforts which have been made by private individuals and public subscription.

9. The want of rain having very materially affected the sources of water-supply, the condition of the cattle, which are very numerous, nearly equalling the population in the affected districts, caused from an early period much anxiety, and many thousand head are reported to have perished. The Government forest reserves have however been thrown open for grazing, under as few restrictions as possible; arrangements have been made for sending the cattle to them from all quarters, under certificates from the several Mamlutdars, and the privilege has been availed of to an extent which affords reason to hope that a large proportion of the more valuable cattle at least will be saved.

10. According to the latest returns which are available, the number of persons on the relief works was about 287,000, and the famine expenditure, exclusive of about six lakhs borne by Provincial, Local, and Municipal Funds, amounted to Rs. 12,15,359. The total loss of revenue and relief expenditure is estimated by the Local Government at two crores and six lakhs of rupees.

	1876-77.	1877-78.	TOTAL.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Loss of revenue ...	46	20	66
Relief expenditure ...	54	86	140
TOTAL ...	100	106	206

Madras.

11. The south-west monsoon having been but scanty in the Ceded Districts of the Madras Presidency (Bellary and Cuddapah) and in Kurnool, distress appeared there in August last, and a few relief works were set on foot, as also the distribution

of food to the aged and others unable to work. To this failure of rain was gradually added that of the north-east monsoon also, which, it had been hoped, might have saved a portion of the fast-withering crops, and facilitated larger sowings than usual of the later crops usually produced under its influence. The condition of these three districts, which had already, it may be remarked, suffered from two previous bad seasons, thus became, by the end of October, extremely critical.

12. The failure of the north-east monsoon above alluded to has also extended to a large portion of the rest of the Madras Presidency. In some quarters the failure has been complete, in others only partial, and although rain has very lately fallen to a limited extent in some of the southern districts, severe distress has overtaken large masses of the population.

13. Two tracts are thus affected. The first, consisting of the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, is compact and well-defined, and the distress is far more severe in it than elsewhere; the second comprises nine districts, within which the distress depends upon the varying local failures of the north-east monsoon, regarding which no details are available sufficient to enable the population actually affected to be stated. The general statistics of the districts are given in the margin. Only eight districts in the whole Madras Presidency are thus as yet free from actual famine; but even among these, a certain amount of distress, accompanied by high prices, has appeared in South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Malabar, and causes apprehension regarding the future.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Excise on Spirits and Drugs.
			Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	11,007	1,668,006	23,43,386	6,89,841
Kurnool	7,358	959,640	14,27,653	3,31,272
Cuddapah	8,367	1,351,194	17,71,726	2,07,108
Total first tract ...	26,732	3,978,840	55,42,765	12,28,221
Kistna	8,036	1,452,374	38,46,936	1,64,585
Nellore	8,462	1,376,811	24,73,598	89,773
Chingleput	2,753	938,184	16,32,688	1,57,129
North Arcot	7,139	2,015,278	26,91,778	3,15,342
Salem	7,483	1,966,995	21,88,827	3,06,113
Madura	9,502	2,266,615	19,24,196	1,37,974
Coimbatore	7,432	1,763,274	25,01,180	2,80,718
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,200,408	15,54,787	1,49,363
Tanjore	3,654	1,973,731	39,89,490	4,94,555
Total second tract ...	57,976	14,953,670	2,17,03,480	20,95,582
Grand total ...	84,708	18,932,510	2,72,46,245	33,23,803

Ganjam.	Tinnevelly.
Vizagapatam.	Nilgiris.
Godavery.	Malabar.
South Arcot.	South Canara.

14. The distress in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool far exceeds, as has been said above, that elsewhere. Taking the remaining districts in rough order, Nellore and Chingleput appear to come first, North Arcot and Salem next, followed by Coimbatore and Madura, while Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Kistna are comparatively well off.

15. Speaking in general terms, the Madras Government has followed the policy of previous famines in that Presidency by commencing with relief works at the head-quarters of taluks and districts, and giving charitable relief freely, and then extending its operations to minor works in the villages. At the end of October that Government also requested permission to commence the earthwork of the railway from Bellary to Guduk in the Dharwar District of the Bombay Presidency, but we withheld our sanction on the same grounds as those which led us to a similar course in the case of the proposed Dhond and Manmar line. The Madras Government then commenced the remaining eighty-five miles of the east coast canal, the conversion of the Arconum-Conjeveram Railway to the metre gauge, and a canal in the town of Madras.

16. The Madras Government likewise purchased, at the beginning of November, 30,000 tons of grain, which it would appear was intended for use either in payment of wages on relief works, or for sale to the general public, as circumstances might be. We lost no time in intimating our disapproval of this transaction, which was effected without previous communication with the

Government of India, and have since negatived two proposals for further purchases, and emphatically expressed our desire that no interference with the operations of trade should be attempted.

17. The number of persons on the relief works, according to the latest accounts, was 1,125,117, to which must be added 119,363 persons receiving charitable relief almost entirely at the expense of the State. The relief expenditure already sanctioned by the Madras Government up to the 30th ultimo was Rs. 55,69,059. The Local Government, in their more recent reports, estimate the total relief expenditure which will be required up to the end of September 1877 at Rs. 3,41,05,875, and the loss of revenue at Rs. 1,17,00,000, making, with extra establishments, a probable total of above four and a half millions sterling.

Mysore and Coorg.

18. The province of Mysore, like portions of Madras, is undergoing a second year of scarcity, and the failure of both monsoons during the current year has affected the whole province except a few taluks to the westward, the crops dependent on irrigation from tanks suffering almost as much as the others. The absence of water has also destroyed the pasturage for cattle, the mortality of which, in one district alone, in one month, has been estimated at 11,400 head. The area of Mysore is 27,346 square miles, the population 5,055,000, and the land, forest and excise revenue Rs. 70,39,819. Relief works were started at an early stage, and in addition to extensive transfers in the budget of the year, special grants, amounting to three lakhs of rupees, have at various times been sanctioned. Expenditure in Mysore does not, of course, fall on imperial revenues. The Chief Commissioner has carefully abstained from all interference with private trade in grain.

In the adjoining district of Coorg, which is British Territory, no failure of crops has as yet occurred sufficient to warrant the commencement of relief operations.

Hyderabad.

19. The western and southern portions of the territories of His Highness the Nizam have not escaped the effects of the deficient monsoon. In October last we were urged through the Resident to reduce the freight of grain carried by railway to Hyderabad districts, but did not sanction the measure, as it was deemed by both the Bombay and Madras Governments to be unnecessary. The Nizam's Government has since started relief works, which suffice, as far as we are aware, to meet the exigencies of the case.

Summary.

20. It will have been seen from the above brief sketch that the entire area of British Territory affected by scarcity is 138,911 square miles, the population 26,898,571, and the realizable annual revenue Rs. 4,54,26,315. The estimated loss of revenue is 183 lakhs, and the estimated relief charges 481 lakhs, or a total, including establishment and various unestimated charges, of probably not less than six and a half millions sterling. The number of persons in receipt of relief is 1,531,480.

Sir Richard Temple's mission.

21. The prospect is thus serious in the extreme. While the necessity of preventing, as far as practicable, death by starvation is paramount, the financial embarrassment which must in any case arise will be most difficult to overcome, and any departure from the most rigid economy, or from the principles in dealing with famine which experience has confirmed as sound, may aggravate it to a degree which cannot be estimated. These considerations, together with doubts which we entertained regarding the policy of the Madras Government respecting the purchase of grain and the sufficiency of existing restrictions on employment on the works in both Madras and Bombay, have, as already stated, induced us, after personal conference at Delhi with the Governors of the two Presidencies, to depute Sir Richard Temple on a special mission to visit the distressed districts, confer with the local Governments, and offer to them such suggestions as he may deem the occasion demands. We have every hope that, under his advice, and by the light of the complete review and forecast above referred to as shortly to be received, the operations may be confined within limits commensurate with the occasion, and that both loss of life and an extravagant outlay may be avoided.

Order.—Ordered, that the above papers be published as a *Gazette of India Extraordinary*.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1876-77 and the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.	FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO DECEMBER														
	1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ... Gross ...	62,20,183	18,40,015	80,60,198	59,78,211	14,37,855	74,16,066	67,82,193	11,54,438	79,36,631	67,10,548	11,90,679	79,01,227	59,36,687	11,13,928	70,50,615
Nett ...	...	...	79,74,711	...	...	73,51,258	...	...	78,67,262	66,82,053	11,65,410	78,47,463	59,13,626	10,93,609	70,07,235
Bombay ... Gross ...	39,37,788	2,42,729	41,80,517	40,84,575	2,37,617	43,22,192	42,11,620	3,02,384	45,14,004	38,06,264	3,54,585	41,60,849	39,70,612	65,750	40,36,362
Nett ...	...	...	38,01,918	...	...	40,69,801	...	...	42,23,941	35,15,244	3,47,710	38,62,954	37,52,656	65,178	38,17,834
Sind ... Gross ...	1,74,323	1,61,485	3,35,808	1,67,831	90,498	2,58,329	1,51,688	1,10,361	2,62,049	1,82,638	1,05,046	2,87,684	1,74,834	20,370	1,95,204
Nett ...	...	...	3,34,551	...	...	2,56,500	...	...	2,59,423	1,76,221	1,01,364	2,77,585	1,74,227	20,370	1,94,597
Madras ... Gross ...	11,34,991	6,98,363	18,33,354	12,72,354	8,84,837	21,57,191	12,75,816	8,36,137	21,11,953	13,17,888	7,05,034	20,22,922	12,87,151	4,59,174	17,46,325
Nett ...	...	...	18,05,537	...	...	21,29,061	...	...	20,76,251	13,01,313	6,97,859	19,99,172	12,66,224	4,58,493	17,24,717
B. Burma Gross ...	5,76,078	22,66,126	28,42,204	5,95,222	16,94,647	22,89,869	8,13,066	12,05,899	20,18,965	6,60,035	20,09,889	26,69,924	6,97,848	13,82,236	20,80,084
Nett ...	...	...	28,04,657	...	...	22,24,986	...	...	19,23,590	6,53,546	19,35,374	25,88,920	6,94,480	12,56,273	19,50,753
TOTAL ... Gross...	1,20,43,363	52,08,718	1,72,52,081	1,20,98,193	43,45,454	1,64,43,647	1,32,34,383	36,09,219	1,68,43,602	1,26,77,373	43,65,233	1,70,42,606	1,20,67,132	30,41,458	1,51,08,590
Nett ...	...	...	1,67,21,374	...	...	1,60,31,606	...	...	1,63,50,467	1,23,28,377	42,47,717	1,65,76,094	1,18,01,213	28,93,923	1,46,95,136

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1876-77 include the collections at *Tavoy* and *Mergui* for the months April to November only.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 17th January 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHURREEF SEASON, 1876, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1876.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of November 1876.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Rice Irrigation.				Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation.			Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 13).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.		
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1876.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1876 and up to the 15th of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7 & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).			Inches during month.	Inches during Khurreef Season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	441·10	6,610	5,597	467	12,674	148	26	174	12,848	7,355	...	34·13	55·43
		Pattamoondee ...	...	...	70	222	4	296	...	...	...	296	...	...	34·13	55·43
		High Level, Sec. I	675	460·27	4,897	3,103	6	7,996	17	1	18	8,014	5,410	...	34·13	55·43
		Toldundah ...	1,300	35·57	1,384	865	143	2,392	65	1	66	2,458	476	...	34·13	55·43
		Matchgong ...	650	18·57	1,342	804	100	2,246	49	1	50	2,296	391	...	34·13	55·43
	Total of the month ...		...	...	14,293	10,591	720	25,604	279	29	308	25,912a	13,632	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	6,095	7,089	135	13,319	307	6	313	13,632	...	...	...	...
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	296·30	4,828	23,426	...	28,254	...	...	...	28,254	43,935	0·16	63·78	7 years. 42·83
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	60·00	90	3,816	...	3,906	...	...	...	3,906	8,471	0·12	64·09	6 years. 48·22
	Total of the month ...		...	...	4,918	27,242	...	32,160	...	...	...	32,160	52,406	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	15,206	37,094	106	52,406	...	...	...	52,406	...	...	...	...
Sone	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	4,342	118·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,965	...	39·22	37·75
		Arrah ...	1,660	118·77	...	4,562	...	4,562	...	...	...	4,562	30,111	...	20·06	38·49
	Gya ...	Patna ...	1,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,001	...	32·72	42·88
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	4,562	...	4,562	...	...	...	4,562	42,077	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	33,424	8,653	42,077	...	...	...	42,077	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	19,211	42,395	720	62,326	279	29	308	62,634	1,06,115	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	21,301	77,607	8,894	1,07,802	307	6	313	1,08,115	...	...	...	...

REMARKS.

(a) The details are—

	Acres.
At the rate of Re. 1	22,127
Ditto of Re. 1-8	1,522
Ditto of Rs. 3 double assessment	1,115
Ditto of Rs. 3 penalty	407
Ditto of Rs. 6 double assessment	433
Total ...	25,604

Perennial—

	Acres.
Sugarcane	149
Huldi	42
Garden Produce	79
Brinjal	16
Plantain	7
Saru	2
Betel leaf (Pan)	12
Nut (Supari)	1
	308
Grand Total ...	25,912

Rainfall at Dehree.
,, ,, Arrah.
This is for last six years only; no previous records are obtainable.

The 9th January 1877.

G. A. SEARLE, *Colonel, S. C.,*
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLVI of 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
		20th Nov. 1875.	18th Nov. 1876.	to 20th Nov. 1875.	to 18th Nov. 1876.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876 ..	East Indian, Main ...	5,96,843	7,21,387	2,33,90,854	2,76,11,240	42,20,386	...
Ditto	Ditto Jabalpur ...	45,435	92,052	17,20,312	19,84,809	2,64,497	...
30th Dec. 1876	Eastern Bengal ...	62,887	66,661	25,64,258	28,91,347	3,27,089	...
9th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	55,739	69,326	23,72,282	29,11,500	5,39,218	...
16th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,62,302	1,66,094	56,88,793	68,97,569	12,08,776	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,28,179	1,74,452	55,44,171	58,74,404	3,30,233	...
23rd ditto ...	South Indian ...	21,625	41,547	9,11,561	17,04,442	7,92,881	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,75,671	7,37,309	1,87,78,037	1,99,81,288	12,03,251	...
30th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,53,615	1,47,250	55,52,663	58,05,121	2,52,458	...
	Total ...	17,02,296	22,16,078	6,65,22,931	7,56,61,720	91,38,789	...
	State.						
23rd Dec. 1876	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,816	1,866	92,221	86,424	...	5,797
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Nalhati ...	1,516	1,166	70,867	65,331	...	5,536
16th Dec. 1876	Rajputana ...	50,232	33,523	14,87,076	19,57,353	4,70,277	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Holkar ...	5,869	8,205	3,27,833	3,40,737	12,904	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	39,361*a*	31,068*b*	...	8,293
2nd Dec. 1876	Amraoti ...	792	2,285	54,580	59,548	4,968	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	22,877*c*	16,731*d*	...	6,146
2nd Dec. 1876	Nizam's ...	15,868	20,536	4,15,420	4,57,464	42,044	...
16th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,715	7,839	45,444*e*	1,52,381	1,06,937	...
18th Nov. 1876	Punjab Northern ...	4,739	9,697	1,13,248*f*	4,09,160	2,95,912	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Neemuch ...	...	1,116	...	16,605*g*	16,605	...
	Total ...	82,547	86,233	26,68,927	35,92,802	9,23,875	..
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,84,843	23,02,311	6,91,91,858	7,92,54,522	1,00,62,664	...

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June and from 1st to 20th November 1875.
(*f*) Total receipts from 12th April to 20th November 1875.
(*g*) Total receipts from 3rd August to 18th November 1876.

No. XLVII of 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
		27th November 1875.	25th November 1876.	to 27th Nov. 1875.	to 25th Nov. 1876.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	East Indian, Main ...	6,65,462	7,63,488	2,40,56,316	2,83,74,728	43,18,412	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	45,932	1,02,208	17,66,244	20,87,012	3,20,768	...
30th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	71,539	62,133	26,35,797	29,53,480	3,17,683	...
9th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	53,248	71,779	24,25,530	29,83,279	5,57,749	...
16th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,46,935	1,66,400	58,35,728	70,63,969	12,28,241	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,27,427	1,61,681	56,71,598	60,36,085	3,64,487	...
23rd ditto ...	South Indian ...	20,333	37,172	9,31,894	17,41,614	8,09,720	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,89,594	7,03,586	1,92,67,631	2,06,84,874	14,17,243	...
30th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,50,659	1,35,962	57,03,322	59,41,083	2,37,761	...
	Total ...	17,71,129	22,04,404	6,82,94,060	7,78,66,124	95,72,064	...
	State.						
23rd Dec. 1876	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,835	1,813	94,056	88,237	...	5,819
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Nalhati ...	1,221	1,188	72,088	66,519	...	5,569
16th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	40,875	41,060	15,27,851	19,98,413	4,70,462	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Holkar ...	9,576	6,582	3,37,409	3,47,319	9,910	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	39,361*a*	31,068*b*	...	8,293
2nd Dec. 1876	Amraoti ...	832	1,361	55,412	60,909	5,497	...
	Wardha Valley ...	1,342*c*	...	24,218*d*	16,731*e*	...	7,487
2nd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,605	18,639	4,30,025	4,76,103	46,078	...
16th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,386	1,581	46,830*f*	1,53,962	1,07,132	...
18th Nov. 1876	Punjab Northern ...	4,429	...*g*	1,17,677*h*	4,09,160*k*	2,91,483	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Neemuch ...	...	1,024	...	17,629*l*	17,629	...
	Total ...	76,101	73,248	27,45,027	36,66,050	9,21,023	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,47,230	22,77,652	7,10,39,087	8,15,32,174	1,04,93,087	...

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Receipts from 20th to 27th November 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June and from 20th to 27th November 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June and from 1st to 27th November 1875.
(*g*) Return not received.
(*h*) Total receipts from 12th April to 27th November 1875.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st January to 18th November 1876.
(*l*) Total receipts from 3rd August to 25th November 1876.

No. XLVIII of 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
		4th Dec. 1875.	2nd Dec. 1876.	to 4th Dec. 1875.	to 2nd Dec. 1876.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876 ..	East Indian, Main ...	6,65,010	7,48,385	2,47,21,326	2,91,23,113	44,01,787	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	46,568	1,06,349	18,12,812	21,93,361	3,80,549	...
30th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	60,732	63,982	26,96,529	30,17,462	3,20,933	...
9th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	58,761	72,127	24,84,291	30,55,406	5,71,115	...
16th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,33,346	1,43,000	59,69,074	72,06,969	12,37,895	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,10,252	1,63,367	57,81,850	61,99,452	4,17,602	...
23rd ditto ...	South Indian ...	19,085	35,328	9,50,979	17,76,942	8,25,963	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,82,984	6,81,384	1,97,50,615	2,13,66,258	16,15,643	...
30th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,40,262	1,43,000	58,43,584	60,84,083	2,40,499	...
	Total ...	17,17,000	21,56,922	7,00,11,060	8,00,23,046	1,00,11,986	...
	State.						
23rd Dec. 1876	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,264	2,056	96,320	90,293	...	6,027
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Nalhati ...	1,299	1,332	73,387	67,851	...	5,536
16th ditto	Rajputana ...	42,687	40,010	18,70,688	20,38,423	4,67,735	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Holkar ...	8,261	5,139	3,45,670	3,52,458	6,788	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	39,361*a*	31,068*b*	...	8,293
2nd Dec. 1876	Amraoti ...	784	2,026	56,196	62,935	6,739	...
	Wardha Valley ...	675	...	24,893*c*	16,731*d*	...	8,162
2nd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,143	23,348	4,43,168	4,99,451	56,283	...
16th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,737	1,808	48,567*e*	1,55,770	1,07,203	...
18th Nov. 1876	Punjab Northern ...	4,850	...*f*	1,22,527*g*	4,09,160*h*	2,86,633	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Neemuch ...	...	975	...	18,604*i*	18,604	...
	Total ...	75,700	76,694	26,20,727	37,42,744	9,22,017	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,92,700	22,33,616	7,26,31,787	8,37,65,790	1,09,34,003	...

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June and from 20th November to 4th December 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June, and from 1st November to 4th December 1875.
(*f*) Return not received.
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 4th December 1875.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st January to 18th November 1876.
(*k*) Total receipts from 3rd August to 2nd December 1876.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th JANUARY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen during the week throughout the whole of Northern India from Assam to the Punjab: it has been abundant in many districts of the Punjab, Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, and has everywhere been of great benefit to the *rabi* crops. The fall extended over a considerable area in the Central Provinces, where it was much required for the *rabi*, and has done great good: partial showers are also reported from Central India and Rajputana. In Madras showers are reported from Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chingeput and Trichinopoly, and slight rain from Tanjore and Nellore: general prospects are said to show no improvement. In Mysore there has been no rain: nor has any fallen in Bombay, with the exception of slight showers at the presidency. In neither of these provinces is there any change.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Jan. 15th)	40 at Masulipatam; 5 at Gudwada and Bapatla.	Castor and cotton reported doing fairly in upland taluks; wet paddy is good and being harvested in delta; markets badly supplied; prices continue high; cholera in 6 taluks; fever and cattle disease reported; 3,819 on relief works, 535 gratuitously fed; general prospects same as last week; no improvement in dry food crops.
Kurnool („ 17th)	·10 at Kurnool on night of 15th.	Paddy under canal mostly harvested; outturn fair; cattle reported dying for want of fodder; cholera in 6 taluks, severe in Cumbum and Koilkuntla; seizures 435, deaths 291; number on relief works 308,280, gratuitously fed 3,345.
Cuddapah („ 16th)	...	Heavy shower in neighbourhood of Cuddapah last night; no rain reports from elsewhere; number on relief works 195,476, gratuitously fed 1,003; 564 deaths from cholera; 1,460 cattle died for want of fodder and from disease.
Bellary („ 16th)	*Nil*	Cholera in 13 taluks out of 15, health otherwise good; no cattle disease, but dry fodder getting scarcer every day; number on relief works 400,800, gratuitously fed 40,300, besides 5,000 by private charity.
Nellore („ 16th)	...	Rainfall very slight and partial at Nellore, Kavali, and Kotah; season not improved; number on relief works 63,733; still increased necessity for carrying on relief works; gratuitously fed 8,970; poorhouses established throughout the district; deaths from cholera 681; small-pox of virulent type in several taluks; cattle suffering for want of fodder; water drying up in wells; prospects of cattle very bad.
Chingleput („ 16th)	·23	Number on relief works 61,910, number gratuitously fed 19,437; cholera, small-pox, and fever prevalent; pasture scarce; want of water much felt; cattle unhealthy in parts.
North Arcot („ 16th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 21,263, gratuitously fed none; cholera and fever all over the district, mortality from former considerable; health of cattle generally good; pasture very scarce, and cattle dying from want of fodder.
South Arcot („ 16th)	*Nil*	No relief works; cholera and cattle disease in some villages; fodder scarce; cattle weak.
Salem („ 16th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 14,700; number fallen off 60 per cent., due to substitution of task work or contract system for daily labour; gratuitously fed 2,600; cholera in all taluks except Tripatore; cattle suffering from *vekkei* in Trichengode.
Coimbatore („ 16th)	*Nil*	Cholera continues, 493 deaths; cattle deteriorating; scarcity of water severe in some parts; no cultivation; number on relief works 18,368.
Tanjore („ 16th)	...	Drizzling rain for two days in few places; no relief works; 383 deaths from cholera; cattle healthy.
Madura („ 16th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 6,016, gratuitously fed 708; cholera continues, 319 deaths in Pulni and in parts of Dindigul and Melur; cattle in want of fodder and drinking water, and subject to diseases in parts of Tirumangalum, Madura, and Melur.
Trichinopoly („ 16th)	2·0 in Perambalur; none elsewhere.	Number on relief works 492, gratuitously fed by public subscription 1,164; cholera, seizures 938, deaths 569; small-pox slight; cattle healthy; pasture deficient in dry taluks.
Tinnevelly („ 16th)	*Nil*	No freshes; crops under Tambrapurni good; no improvement in dry taluks; cholera in all taluks; bad in Nungunari; number on relief works 9,194, gratuitously fed 380; cattle healthy; pasture scanty; prices steady; drinking water insufficient; difference from last week immaterial.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Malabar (Jan. 16th)	*Nil*	Ruinous to existing cultivation; markets well supplied; prices slightly fallen; health satisfactory; 2 deaths from cholera in Palghat and Cochin; cattle disease in 3 taluks; pasture sufficient; 1,741 coolies employed on Kolathur road work.
		General Remarks.—General prospects show no improvement.
Bombay— (Jan. 18th)		
Sind. (Jan. 17th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Total rainfall from 1st January to 31st December 1876, at Sehwan 15·21, Sákro 9·18, and Belo 12·98; weather very cold; high winds small-pox in Kurrachee town, Mahi, Sháhbandar taluka, and in Tatta town and taluka; fever prevalent; *rabi* crops progressing.
Shikárpur ...	...	Small-pox in four talukas; measles epidemic in town of Nasarpur; cattle disease in Mirpur and Kandiáro; fever decreasing; *rabi* crops flourishing; weather cold; strong northerly winds.
Hyderabad ...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier (Jan. 16th)	0·61	Rain has fallen for the last three days; weather cold; *rabi* crops promising; measles prevalent in Thul taluka.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	No change; cold severe.
Surat ...	...	No change, except few drops of rain at Bulsar on 16th.
Broach ...	...	Small-pox in Ankleswar and Broach.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Fever and small-pox prevailing in some talukas.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* crops not in good condition in some talukas; small-pox in two talukas; fever throughout the Collectorate.
Deccan.		
Poona (Jan. 16th)	...	Public health good.
Ahmednagar ...	...	People of a few villages of Nagar taluka still emigrating.
Sholapur ...	...	Condition of people as before; slight cholera in Sholapur, Barsi, and Madha talukas.
Satara (Jan. 16th)	...	Cholera in Tasgaon taluka decreasing.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Cholera still continues, 120 deaths.
Dharwar ...	...	Report not received.
Kanara ...	...	9 deaths from cholera in Haliyal, Yellapur, and Karwar.
Kaládgi (Jan. 16th)	...	Slight cholera in talukas.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cloudy; state of crops the same as before.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather, health, and crops good.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox prevalent in Sind, Broach, parts of Tanna and Khandesh; cholera to some extent in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; no change in the condition of people or crops in the famine districts; slight shower of rain in Bombay on 11th and 16th.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	·06	Weather cold; rice is now all reaped, and the cold weather crops are coming on well; cholera prevails throughout the district.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and bright; hot in the day but chilly at night; almost all the *amun* crops are reaped; these crops in the inundated tracts have suffered much; exportation of rice is going on, and the price has risen; cholera is very bad in Sudhárám and Forashgunge, also in Hattia, but has somewhat abated in other parts.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather, heavy fog up to 9 o'clock in the morning and cool at night; the mustard plants are in flower, and the prospects are on the whole good; the tobacco plants are thriving well; seven deaths from cholera occurred during the week in the head quarters sub-division.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cool; the sub-divisional officer of Dakhin Shabazpore reports after enquiry that the damage done to the crops by the cyclone and storm-wave of the 31st October has been greater than was at first estimated, and has been aggravated by the stormy weather of the 23rd and 24th November, as well as by the blight; he estimates the outturn in the several police jurisdictions as follows: outposts Gazipura and Tallali will have eight annas each; outpost Tejumaddin, six annas; station Dowlutkhan, four annas; station Barhanuddi, two annas; cholera is prevalent throughout the island of Dakhin Shabazpore and elsewhere.
Furreedpore ...	...	Weather fine till the night of the 12th instant, when it rained; the 13th was all wet; the late rice is a good crop, and is being reaped; the cold weather crops are fair.
Dacca ...	1·0	Heavy rain fell on the 13th and 14th instant; the crops are good, the rain will facilitate ploughing.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather generally fine; warm during the last three days, and the usual seasonable rain appears nigh; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Tipperah ...	·55	Weather fair; the winter-crops are doing well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	2·03	Weather cool; rainy on the 13th and 14th instant; the *amun* harvest is being finished; the cold weather crops and the mangoe blossoms are slightly injured by the rain; cholera is abating.
Jessore ...	...	Weather fine till 13th instant, when there was some rain; state and prospects of the crops are very favourable.
Nuddea ...	·35	Weather clear to the end of the week and then cloudy; rain was falling on the 13th instant; the cold weather crops are doing well.
Moorshedabad ...	...	Weather cloudy and rainy since the evening of the 12th instant; the outturn of *amun* is reported to be fair; the price of rice in the market, however, has not fallen; general health of the district is good.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, clear, cool, and seasonable; the harvesting of *arhur* is going on; the state and prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good; cholera is decreasing; a few cases of small-pox reported from the Ullapara police station.
Rajshahye ...	1·74	There was rain at the end of the week; this rain has done good to the cold weather crops, which were in need of it; mustard is being reaped in parts of the district; a few cases of cholera reported at present.
Bogra ...	1·00	Weather fair and seasonable in the beginning of the week; cloudy and rainy from the 12th instant; the harvesting of rice is rapidly being completed; the cold weather crops are getting on well and promise a good outturn.
Maldah ...	1·63	Weather bright and cool during the first five days of the week; it was cloudy and gloomy, attended with frequent heavy showers of rain on the night of the 12th instant; the rain was still falling on the 13th; this rain will do much good to the *rabi* crops; 73 deaths from cholera reported.
Dinagepore ...	1·24 Previous week *nil*.	Weather seasonable; the rice crop is still being harvested; cholera is reported to be raging at Gungarámpur; instances of it are also reported from Patnitala.
Rungpore ...	1·23	Weather seasonable; *dhan* is being cut; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are good.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and very cold; the mornings are not foggy; the cutting of the *hymunti dhan* is still going on; the prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable; rain is still wanted for the tobacco crop.
Jalpáiguri ...	·97	Weather, the last two days of the week were cloudy, rainy, and very cold; easterly wind; the rainfall on the night of the 12th instant; it is said, will do much good to almost all the standing crops, ploughing for early rice is progressing well.
Darjeeling ...	1·35	Weather misty; threatening rain; all the crops have turned out well; land is being ploughed for the new sowings.
Midnapore ...	1·44	Weather very dry and mild till the night of the 12th instant; since then it was raining, and the rain will do good to the standing crops.
Howrah ...	1·15	Rain, with thunder, began on Friday night, and continued till Sunday evening; the crops are now all harvested.
Hooghly ...	1·08	Weather rather warm for the season; cloudy, with rain, since the 12th instant; about seven-eighths of the *amun* crop have been harvested; the spring crops on the ground are doing well; the rain on the 13th instant may do some injury to the mangoe crop.
Burdwan ...	·33 ·62 at Raneegunge, ·52 at Bood-Bood, 1·32 at Culna.	Weather cloudy; the *amun* rice has been harvested; the cold-weather crops promise well; cattle disease has appeared in the Culna Sub-division; general health is good, but fever is prevalent in Jehanabad.
Bankoora ...	·24	Weather cool and cloudy; the state and prospects of the winter crops continue favourable.
Beerbhoom ...	1·66	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops continue good; the rain will much benefit the cold-weather crops, indigo and sugarcane.
Southal Pergunnahs ...	2·80	Weather heavy showers at Doomka on the night of the 12th instant; the rain will do much good; the cold-weather crops are very promising; rice and other crops have been already reaped, and have yielded a very good outturn; cattle disease still prevails in Deoghur, there has also been some fever.
Bhágalpur ...	1·43 ·75 at Soopole on the 12th.	Heavy rain set in from the north, with east wind, on the evening of the 12th instant; the weather cleared off in the afternoon of the 14th with south wind, the wind having blown from the four quarters in succession; the reports from the other sub-divisions are not received, but the rain was evidently very general; the *rabi* crops were good, and they now ought to be bumper ones throughout the district; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	Return not received.	Weather cloudy, with rain; the rain will benefit the crops; the prospects generally continue satisfactory.
Purneah ...	1·15	Weather cold and stormy; rain has been falling at intervals since the 12th instant; this rain will much benefit the *rabi*, and there is now every prospect of a bumper crop.
Durbhanga ...	1·93	Weather cloudy and very cold, with strong east wind; the *rabi* crops have been much benefited by the rain, and the prospects are excellent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Mozufferpore ...	1·62	Weather cold and cloudy; the prospects of the crops continue good; the harvesting of *dhan* is now over; prices are rising owing to exportation; the rainfall on the 12th instant will do much good to the *rabi* crops; health of the district is good.
Sarun ...	2·0 1·67 at Sewan.	Weather clear and cold up to 10th instant; the wind changed to the east on the 11th, and there was continual rain on the 12th, accompanied by a thunder-storm, lasting ten hours, with strong squalls from the east and north-east; the sky seemed to have been clearing on the 13th, but the weather was still unsettled; the state and prospects of the crops are very favourable; the rain is probably general throughout the district, and must have greatly benefited the crops; *rahar*, mustard, and poppy are flowering; wheat and barley are in ear; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	3·24	Rain has done good; prospects of the crops are most favourable.
Patna ...	1·41	Weather very cold, with easterly wind; there was a good fall of rain on the 12th instant throughout the district, which has done much good to the *rabi* crops; health of the people is generally good.
Gya ...	·40	Weather—easterly wind, with indication of rain; cold and damp; rain fell on the 12th instant at Gya and Jehanabad; the *rabi* crops on the ground are very promising; the rain, which appears to have passed over all the district, will do great good.
Shahabad ...	2·40	Weather cold and cloudy, with occasional heavy rain; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are reported to be good everywhere, but the gale on the night of the 12th instant and the stormy east wind and heavy rain will have beaten down the peas and the crops in flower.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather rather warmer than usual at this season; the last few days were cloudy; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory, but rain is wanted.
Lohardugga ...	·40	Weather seasonable; it rained hard during day and night on the 12th instant at Ranchi, and probably over a considerable area of the country; prospects of the crops are good, as also the health of the district.
Manbhoom ...	...	Weather bright and clear till 12th instant; since then the weather has changed; rain fell on the night of the 12th, and the sky was still cloudy on the 13th; nothing to add to the last week's report on the state and prospects of the crops; all rice crop is nearly off the ground, and the yield is generally excellent.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; cloudy for the last two days; the only crops now on the ground are wheat and pulses, and these are favourable; general health is good.
Balasore ...	·99	Weather normal; the rice harvest is almost completed; the district is very healthy at present.
Cuttack ...	·38	A slight shower fell at head-quarters on the 12th, and another on the 13th; the weather is still cloudy; the main rice crop is rapidly being got in, with fair outturn; the cold-weather crops are wanting rain, and irrigation is being resorted to where water is available.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the *sarad* paddy is nearly all harvested; the *dalua* crop is progressing well; mustard, *arhur*, and sugarcane are being harvested; *kulthi* and other crops are in fair progress, but rain is now wanted in order to secure a good outturn; pulses and rice are being fast carried out of the district.
		General Remarks.—Rain is reported to have fallen in most parts of Bengal during the week; it will do much good to the growing *rabi* crops; the *amun* harvest is almost completed, and the yield is generally excellent, except where the crop, as already reported, has suffered by the late cyclone; in Dakhin Shabazpore the damage to the rice crop has been greater than was at first estimated.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Jan. 17th)	...	Rain on 11th, 12th, 15th, and 16th will do good to *rabi*; weather still cloudy; prospects favourable.
Allahabad („ 17th)	1·4	*Rabi* prospects favourable.
Agra („ 17th)	...	Seasonable rain in all parganas; crops thriving.
Meerut („ 17th)	...	Sufficient rain; prospects good.
Bareilly („ 17th)	2·2	
Almora („ 15th)	...	Heavy fall of snow everywhere above 4,000 feet; weather still threatening.
Jhansi („ 18th)	...	Rain and slight hail on 11th; slight rain on 15th; weather still cloudy.
Punjab—(Jan. 17th)		
Delhi ...	2·0	Health good.
Hissár ...	·1	Crops doing well; health good.
Umballa ...	2·3	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	4·4	Health and harvest prospects good.
Lahore ...	1·4	Health and crops good.
Ráwalpindi ...	2·0	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Mooltan ...	...	Slight rain; health and crops good.
Pesháwar ...	1·7	Sowings nearly completed; agricultural prospects and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1·3	Health and harvest prospects good.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall general throughout the province; health and agricultural prospects generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh.—(Jan 17th)		
Lucknow ...	·30	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Sitapur ...	2·4	
Fyzabad ...	(Copious showers.)	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari(Jan.13th)	·28	Cloudy and close; rabi ripening; *jowar* injured by rain; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	1·10	Weather cloudy; outturn of crops generally good; no epidemic.
Bilaspur ...	·20	Prospects favourable; rain beneficial to *rabi*; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects good; few cases of cholera.
Balaghat ...	·10	Weather cloudy; threshing of *kharif* continues; health good; prices unchanged.
Chhindwara ...	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* good; no epidemic; prices steady.
Chánda (Jan. 14th)	...	*Jowar* harvesting; *jari* cotton suffering from cloudy weather; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Betul („ 15th)	·07	Weather cloudy; rain beneficial; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Bhandára („ 16th)	...	Slight rain; *rabi* promising; cholera and fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 17th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects of *rabi* favourable; prices falling.
Wardha ...	·70	Prospects of rabi favourable.
Nimar ...	...	Second cotton picking commenced; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects fair; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Weather cloudy; heavy rain on 11th and 16th; prospects good; prices unchanged.
Jubbulpore ...	·84	Heavy dews; prospects of *rabi* very favourable; prices falling.
Saugor ...	1·26	Hail fell slightly in places; no damage; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·55	Weather cloudy; health good.
Damoh ...	·30	Prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	·50	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects of *rabi* continue favourable.
British Burma— (Jan. 18th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Seven deaths from cholera in Akyab; slight cholera in Naaf and Oreetoung east townships, otherwise public health normal; cattle disease in three townships.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Reaping nearly completed; slight cattle disease in Syriam and Pegu; public health generally good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; crops being reaped.
Bassein ...	...	Health good; no cattle disease.
Henzada ...	...	Health good; reaping completed.
Prome ...	...	Cholera 14 cases, in Mahathaman 11, in Poungday 7, in Shwedoung 5.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Report not received.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Assam— (Jan. 18th)		
Gauháti ...	1·44	Heavy fog in the mornings; days clear and cool; *sali* crops entirely reaped; mustard being gathered; public health good.
Sylhet ...	1·80	Rain has benefited winter crops.
Mysore & Coorg— (Jan. 18th)	*Nil*	No improvement since last report; prices slightly fallen at Bangalore, but elsewhere stationary generally; markets kept supplied by importation; sickness on the increase, principally small-pox and cholera.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Jan. 17th)	...	*Rabi* nearly ready for reaping; hail-storm yesterday at 3 P. M.
Central India— (Jan. 17th)		
Indore ...	...	Health and prospects continue good.
Gwalior ...	·34	
Neemuch ...	...	
Rutlam ...	...	
Sutna ...	1·70	
Rajputána—		
Ajmere (Jan. 18th)	...	Weather cloudy; rain partial; still threatening; small-pox reported on increase.
Jeypore ...	...	Some hail and light rain on 11th; prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli (Jan. 13th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Ulwar („ 17th)	...	Prospects good; seasonable fall of rain.
Jhallawar („ 13th)	...	Weather cloudy; wind north-east.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE SEASON AND CONDITION OF THE DISTRICTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

No. 2, dated 13th January 1877.

From the Government of Madras, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Marquis,—We have the honor to submit our weekly report on the state of the country in continuation of our despatch of the 6th instant, No. 1.

2. Our telegraphic summaries received on the 9th have been all tabulated in the enclosed form, from which it will be seen that there has been no rain during the week under report in any part of the Presidency, except Tanjore, and there the fall has been insignificant.

3. Prices were stationary in the districts of Ganjam, Tanjore, South Canara, and the Nilgiris. In Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool, there was a slight tendency to a fall, as also in Madura, South Arcot, Madras, and Godavery; but in the other districts the tendency was upwards.

4. The numbers on relief works, we regret to say, not only show no signs of diminishing, but steadily increase. In Bellary, up to the date of our last advices, they were in excess of 400,000, exclusive of 40,500 persons unable to work, who were receiving gratuitous relief. Taking both together it appears that more than one-fourth of the whole population of that district was, on the 9th instant, dependent for its existence on State aid, while the increase in the number receiving it during the week was over 66,000.

5. In Kurnool, where the numbers come nearest in magnitude to those of Bellary, more than 310,000 were on the relief works, and over 17,000 were being gratuitously fed as unable to work. These numbers were only approximate, complete returns from the eastern taluqs of Cumbum and Markapur not having been received. The above approximation, however, shows the terrible proportion of about one-third of the whole population working for their bread on State relief works or supported by the bounty of Government.

6. In Cuddapah, the numbers on the works have risen from 168,965 to 201,522, or more than 20 per cent. during the week; and the painful fact stands revealed that, in these three districts, very nearly a million of persons are compelled to trust to the action of Government for their existence.

7. Taking the other districts in the order in which they stand in the printed form enclosed, it will be observed that in Kistna the numbers employed on the Kommamur channel are still not large.

In Nellore, an increase from 43,000 to 55,000 is noticeable. On the two sections of the East-Coast Canal, from which returns had been received, about 9,400 persons were employed.

In North Arcot, a very large falling off (which, however, is not explained) from 37,754 to 21,913 is reported.

In Chingleput, on the other hand, an increase of about 8,000 persons, raising the total numbers employed on relief works to 72,562, will be observed.

In Salem, a very large falling off in numbers is reported, owing apparently to the omission of the Darampuri Taluq from the returns.

In Trichinopoly, private charity still almost entirely suffices to meet the distress among the poor.

In Coimbatore, a very large falling off in the numbers on the relief works is reported, but seems to be of doubtful accuracy, explanation having been called for.

In Tinnevelly, the numbers have increased from 7,190 to 9,799.

8. In the 13th paragraph of our last despatch we stated that we were preparing instructions to district officers to prevent waste and idleness on the State relief works. We have since conferred with Mr. Puckle, and despatched him to the Ceded Districts, accompanied by the most experienced Native Assistant we could depute, for the purpose of examining the manner in which works in progress there are being carried out, and of elaborating an efficient system of controlling and auditing expenditure on the spot; the task of subsequent audit in Madras being, from its very nature, out of the question. We hope, in a short time, to be in a position to report that the instructions have issued.

9. We regret that our latest reports from the Madura District lead us to anticipate very serious distress in the Ramnad Zemindari. Appropriate measures are being taken to provide against the contingency.

10. The rice harvest in the northern parts of the Presidency, where crops exist, is being got in, and in Kistna are fairly good. During the next three weeks the whole of the harvest in the south of the Presidency will probably have been gathered, and, with the estimate of its outturn before us, we trust we shall be in a position to make a somewhat reliable forecast of the wants of the Presidency until rain can be expected in May or June.

11. With regard to the supply and transport of grain from the railway into the Kurnool District, we are glad to be able to report that it is proceeding with greater expedition than we had ventured to hope, nearly double the quantity contracted for being despatched daily.

12. We have found it necessary to appoint an Agent at Bellary to superintend the transport of coolies from that district to Nellore.

13. The temporary telegraph office at Ongole, alluded to in our last despatch, has been opened, and a postal line is in course of being established between Cuddapah and Cumbum, the existing line being *viâ* Nellore and Ongole, and consequently very circuitous.

14. We have considered it advisable to recall the Honorable Mr. Arbuthnot temporarily from Cumbum on the score of his health.

15. In Madras, the daily average number of persons fed gratuitously by the Commissioner of Police during the week was in excess of 19,000, exclusive of about 3,000 fed daily by private charity supplemented by grants-in-aid from Government.

16. We have found it necessary, in consequence of the outbreak of cholera at some of the relief houses in Madras, to transfer the recipients of State charity there to a large pauper camp at the Red Hills capable of holding 6,000 persons. The greatest care has been taken in the selection of the site, and stringent rules preventing the possibility of any pollution of the water of the tank and channel in the neighbourhood have been issued. We enclose a copy of our Proceedings in this matter for your Lordship's information.

17. The total of the sums sanctioned on account of the famine up to date is, according to the Accountant-General's figures, Rs. 72,81,043 as shown in the margin.

		Rs.
Kistna	...	70,000
Nellore	...	2,73,000
Cuddapah	...	8,20,000
Bellary	...	23,22,000
Kurnool	...	11,26,000
Chingleput	...	1,35,365
North Arcot	...	1,85,450
South Arcot	...	15,000
Trichinopoly	...	5,000
Madura	...	98,740
Tinnevelly	...	18,000
Coimbatore	...	1,00,000
Salem	...	1,33,900
Madras	...	19,68,580
Tanjore	...	10,000
TOTAL	...	72,81,043

Read the following telegrams:—

From Collector of Ganjam, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Rice 12 seers, raggy 17. Imports Chilka and land paddy 1,209 tons, rice 153, raggy 21. Medical officers 3, subordinates 17. Rain *nil*. Cholera, 26 deaths. Cattle-disease general.

From Collector of Vizagapatam, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 8th January 1877.

Average quantity of seer of eighty tolahs per rupee second sort rice nine, cholum eighteen, raggy sixteen, wheat thirteen, horse-gram fifteen, oolundu fourteen. Importation by land to Vizagapatam Taluq second sort rice three tons, raggy four tons, oolundu one ton. Prices falling in all but rice importation by land from Chicacole. No rain. Fever prevailing three taluqs. Cholera here and there one taluq. No murrain. Pasture moderate. Poorer classes suffering from pressure of high prices. Other particulars required blank.

From Collector of Godavery, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 8th January 1877.

No rain. Fever continues and cattle-disease. No cholera. Want of water in upland taluqs. Pasture scanty. Prices slightly improved, but only temporarily. Harvest good in delta, poor in dry upland taluqs. No relief works; poor fed by private charity.

From Collector of Godavery, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Average prices per rupee for seer of eighty tolahs rice 9¼, cholum 12¼, raggy 14. Imports 93 tons rice from Balasore. Permanent medical staff two surgeons, thirteen subordinates, but no additional staff.

From Collector of Kistna, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 8th January 1877.

No rain. No improvement dry crops, wet paddy being harvested in delta; outturn very good. Prices continue high. Cholera in Narsarowpet, Vinukonda, Palnad, Guntoor, Bapatla, and Repalli Taluqs: seizures 227, deaths 112. Fever and cattle disease reported. Markets badly supplied. About 3,230 on relief works, 80 fed gratis at Narsarowpet and Vinukonda, and about 450 at Bander and in Repalli Taluqs by the people.

From Collector of Kistna, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Seers of Rs. 80 weight rice 8·02, cholum 10·08, raggy 10·17, cumboo 8·88. Imports rice 254 tons, cholum 55, raggy 26, cumboo 6. Number on relief works 4,166, number fed gratuitously by Government 338, by people 1,908.

From Collector of Nellore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Report up to 6th January. Average prices seer of eighty tolahs per rupee, second sort rice six decimal eighty-six, dry grains eight decimal sixty. Imports on behalf of Government, rice 106 tons; on behalf of merchants, 493 tons; raggy twenty-two tons. Number on relief works fifty-five thousand; number fed gratuitously three thousand four hundred. Expenditure already sanctioned one lakh fifty-eight thousand. Number of additional Civil officers one, number of Medical officers, no change since last report. Rainfall nil. Health of man, 504 deaths from cholera, small-pox in several taluqs. Cattle suffering for want of fodder. Water drying up in wells.

From Collector of Cuddapah, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Average prices seers per rupee, second sort rice 6·13, cholum 7·32, raggi 6·67, cumboo 7·09. Imported grain from 2nd to 8th instant 2,994 tons. People on relief works 201,522, gratuitously fed 885. Expenditure sanctioned Rs. 9,72,320. Additional officers employed, Magisterial ten, Revenue one, Relief two, Medical officer one, subordinates thirteen, serving in the district. No rain reported. Cholera in eight taluqs with 517 deaths. 484 cattle died for want of fodder and from disease in six taluqs.

From Collector of Bellary, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

No rain. Cholera eleven taluqs out of fifteen; health otherwise good. No cattle-disease, but fodder very scarce and expensive. Average price, second sort rice, six decimal six; great millet, seven decimal forty-six seers of eighty tolahs. Import accounts not received. Four lakhs one thousand persons on relief works. Thirty-six thousand five hundred gratuitously fed, besides four thousand by private charity. Explanation called for for large number in the Hindupur taluq. Sanctioned expenditure, eighteen lakhs four thousand; cheques actually granted; twenty-two lakhs sixty thousand. Additional officers, revenue and magisterial, four; police one; relief five, medical subordinates, three.

From Collector of Kurnool, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

No rain. Crops under irrigation canal being harvested; outturn fair. No crops elsewhere. Cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; cholera prevalent in 5 taluqs; abating in Ramalcottah. Second sort rice per rupee in imperial seers 6 decimal 23, cholum 8 decimal 5, raggy 8 decimal 28, sajja 8 decimal 68. Complete accounts not received from Cumbum and Markapur so far as known. Number on relief works 310,298, gratuitously fed 17,379. Additional Civil officers 52, Medical officers 12, of whom only two available for extra duty. More urgently wanted. Expenditure to date including value grain at 5 Madras measures per rupee Rs. 11,78,587.

From Collector of North Arcot, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

For week ending 5th January average prices in Government seers second sort rice per rupee 6 decimal 6, jonnalu 8, raggy 7 decimal 6, sajjalu 7 decimal 6, wheat 5 decimal 5. Relief works coolies 21,913. Persons gratuitously fed none. Sanctioned expenditure up to date Rs. 84,561. Additional officers employed in higher branches 2, Medical officers and subordinates 16. Rainfall none. Health of man generally good. Cholera and fever in some parts. Health of cattle generally good. Pasture scarce.

From Collector of South Arcot, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Rice second sort seven decimal three seers, dry grains nine decimal eight seers. Rice imported six hundred and seventy tons, raggy five and quarter tons. Relief works and rainfall none. Cholera in some villages. Fodder for cattle scarce.

From Collector of Tanjore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

No rain except decimal 0·2 Negapatam. No freshes in rivers. Little supply in tanks. Dry crops are being sown in some parts. Standing crops healthy. Harvest very little. Pasture good. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. 2nd sort rice measures 5, horse-gram, cholum, raggy 6½ each. Cholera broken out in five taluqs, increasing day by day; seizures 501, deaths 415. Cattle healthy. Fed as famine relief in chuttrums 20,500. Grain imported tons 525.

From Collector of Trichinopoly, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Average price per rupee seers 80 tolahs, second sort rice 7 one-fourth, cumbu 12 eleven-sixteenths, raggi 10 seven-eighths, second sort cholum 16 five-eighths. Import of grain for week ending last Saturday 85:67 tons. 486 on relief works on 8th instant, 7,686 fed by public subscription during week. Rs. 5,000 sanctioned. Rain-fall nil. Health, man and cattle, unchanged.

From Collector of Madura, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Average prices second sort rice 7 decimal 12, cholum 9 decimal 31, raggi 11 decimal 06, cumbu 10 decimal 76. Import by railway rice tons 282, other grains 40 decimal 9; by sea rice 540 and a-half. Number on relief works last day 5,525; number fed gratis 841. Sanctioned expenditure to date is 92,653. Rain-fall nil. Cholera, deaths 188, chiefly in Palnad Taluq. Small-pox and cattle-disease in some parts.

From Collector of Tinnevelly, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

No rain. Crops under river valley healthy. No improvement in dry crops. Cholera in every taluq. Pasture scanty. Drinking water failing in some places. Cattle healthy. Prices stationary.

From Collector of Tinnevelly, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Average prices per rupee second sort rice seven seers of eighty tolahs. Dry grains 11. Import of grain by sea rice 555 and cumbu 16 tons. Number on relief works 9,799, number gratuitously fed 13. Expenditure sanctioned Rupees 15,000. No additional officers employed. No extra medical officers entertained.

From Collector of South Canara, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Average price second sort rice nine and three quarter seers per rupee, raggi twelve seers. Imports for past week rice tons one hundred and four; raggi tons ten and half. No rain. Small-pox still prevalent in Mangalore. Cattle generally healthy. Pasture deficient. No distress.

From Collector of Malabar, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th January 1877.

Rainfall none, ruinous to existing cultivation. Markets well supplied. Imports by sea and land rice 2,285, raggy 496, gram 355, wheat 183, cholum 27 tons; exports rice 1,962, raggy 328, gram 1,217, wheat 12 tons. Prices slightly risen in four taluqs; in others either stationary or fallen. Highest six one-fourth Indian seers Wynaad. Lowest ten one-third Cochin. Average eight and half per rupee. Raggy nine Indian seers per rupee. Small-pox and fever in several parts. Cattle healthy except in three taluqs. Pasture sufficient. 522 coolies employed on Kolattur road relief work.

From Commissioner of Nilgiris, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Ootacamund rice six seers, cholum seven half, raggi eight and quarter; tonnage Ooty week ending 8th January rice nine, cholum quarter, raggi third. Rain-fall nil. Health good. Pasture insufficient.

From Collector of Coimbatore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 10th January 1877.

Rice 6 decimal 95, cholum 8 decimal 3, raggi 9 decimal 4. Imports rice 490, dry 67 tons. On works 6,396. Sanctioned one lakh, applied for 311,315. No rain. Cholera spreading throughout districts; deaths 588. Cattle turning poor. Fodder, water scarce. No cultivation. Additional officers 6. Explanation of apparent decrease on works called for from division officers.

From Collector of Salem, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Prices of grains seers of eighty tolahs rice seven, ordinary dry grain eight and three-fourths. Number on relief works thirty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty-one. Expenditure sanctioned one lakh thirty-four and two hundred. Additional hands higher grade two. Number of medical officers and subordinates 1 and fifteen, respectively. None on relief works. Rain-fall none. Health, cholera in all taluqs except Tripatore. Cattle suffering from Vekkai in Trichengode and Ahtur.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AVERAGE PRICES OF SECOND-SORT RICE AND CHIEF DRY GRAIN, AND IMPORTS OF GRAIN IN THE CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY THE 6TH JANUARY 1877.

1	2		3				4		5.			6	7	8	9			10	11
Names of the Taluqs.	Rice, 2nd Sort.		Raggi.		Cumbu.		Rain-fall in the Week.		Health.			Number on Relief Works.	Number Gratuitously fed.	Expenditure sanctioned to Date.	Number of additional Officers employed in higher Branches.			Number of Medical Officers and Subordinates serving in the District.	REMARKS.
	Average price per Rupee.	Import from preceding week.	Average price per Rupee.	Import from preceding week.	Average price per Rupee.	Import from preceding week.	Ineh.	Oz.	Man.	Cattle.					Revenue.	Magisterial.	Police.		
	Seers.	Tons.	Seers.	Tons.	Seers.	Tons.								Rs.					
Madurantakum ...	7·43	5	9·54	·75			...	...	A	G		3,431	1,262	5,000	...	...	...	1	
Conjeveram ...	8·38	10	10·26	...			...	...	B	H		544	809	11,850	...	...	...	2	
Chingleput ...	7·1	11·5	8·53	7·5			...	...	C	I		23,088	9,728	5,000	...	...	...	4	
Sydapet ...	7·55	86	8·22	15			...	...	D	J		32,561	17,665	34,600	2	1 Special Relief officer, 1 Taluq Sheristadar.	...	4	
							Nil.												
Tevavellore ...	7·55	8	8·22	·5			...	...	E	K		7,943	353	46,600	1	Taluq Sheristadar.	...	...	
Poonery ...	7·17	46·62	7·87	1·62			...	...	F	L		4,995	6	15,000	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	45·18	167·12	62·64	26·37			...	...	...	...		72,562	29,823	1,17,850	3	...	...	11	
AVERAGE ...	7·53	27·85	8·77	5·07			...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

A.—Small-pox and fever prevalent, distress on account of high prices of food-grains and other articles.
B.—Distress on account of gradual rise in the prices of food grains. Cholera prevalent in some parts of the taluq.
C.—Much distress on account of high prices of food-grains. The poor have recourse to jungle-products from inability to buy grain. Cholera is prevalent in some parts of the taluq; and the want of drinking water much felt.
D.—Much distress from high prices of food-grains. Cholera and fever prevalent in some parts of the taluq.
E.—Much distress from want of food.
F.—Not healthy. Cholera is prevalent in some parts of the taluq.
G.—Pasturage scarce; want of water much felt.
H.—Pasturage scarce; fodder procurable only at high prices.
I.—The disease called Vakkai is prevalent. Want of pasturage much felt.
J.—In an unhealthy condition for want of pasturage and water. Reported that some have died in consequence.
K.—Not healthy from want of pasturage and water.
L.—Want of pasturage and water much felt.

A. SMITH,
Deputy Collector.

R. W. BARLOW,
Collector.

SAIDAPET,
The 9th January 1877.

STATEMENT SHOWING PRICES OF GRAIN ON TUESDAY, 9TH JANUARY 1877, AT MADRAS.

Articles.	Number of Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee.	Remarks.
Rice, 1st sort	5·61	
„ 2nd „	6·93	
Raggi or Natcheny ...	8·31	
Cholum or Jonnalu ...	8·40	
Cumboo	10·24	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF GRAIN IMPORTED INTO MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY 1877.

Articles.	Quantity. Tons.	Cwts.	Value. Rs.	Remarks.
Rice	18,080	5	24,31,317	
Paddy	835	19	75,710	Imported by sea.
Raggi or Natcheny ...	211	4	22,975	Imports by land
Cholum or Jonnalu ...	126	13	13,071	cannot be ascer-
Wheat	60	11	7,103	tained.
Gram (including horse-gram and Bengal gram)	764	9	78,441	
Other sorts, including such as green, black, and red gram ...	429	17	39,613	
Cumboo	.....		.....	
Total ...	20,508	18	26,68,230	

1. Number on relief works, Revenue Department, none.
2. „ gratuitously fed, „ „
3. Expenditure sanctioned up to date, Rs. 21,875, *vide* last report.
4. Number of additional officers employed in the higher branches, Revenue, Magisterial, Police, and Relief, Revenue Department, none.
5. Number of Medical officers and subordinates serving in the district, Revenue Department, none.
6. Rain-fall in inches during the week ending, nil.
7. Health (man and cattle), cholera prevalent almost throughout. Fever and small-pox here and there. Cattle healthy.

MADRAS, *9th January 1877.*

J. HUNTER-BLAIR, *Collecter of Madras.*

DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

INFORMATION FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 9TH JANUARY 1877.

District.	Price. Seers per rupee. A seer = 80 tolas or 2·06 lbs. weight. Second sort Rice.	Cholum or other ordinary dry grain.	Imports of Grain in Tons.	Population.	Number on Relief Works.	Number fed gratuitously by Government.	Number of additional Civil Officers.	Number of Medical Officers including Hospital Assistants and Dressers.	Rain-fall.	Health of Population.	Condition of Cattle.	Remarks.
	1	2		4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ganjam ...	12	17	778	1,500,000	...	...	...	20	*Nil.*	26 cholera ...	Cattle-disease general	Pasture moderate.
Vizagapatam...	9	17	8	2,300,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera, fever ...	No murrain ...	
Godavari ...	9·25	13·12	93	1,580,000	...	Not given	...	15	*Nil.*	Fever ...	Cattle-disease ...	Pasture scanty.
Kistna ...	8·02	9·71	341	1,400,000	4,166	2,246	...	...	*Nil.*	112 cholera, fever ...	Ditto ...	
Nellore ...	6·86	8·60	621	1,375,000	55,000	3,400	9	18	*Nil.*	504 cholera, small-pox.	Cattle suffering for want of fodder.	
Cuddapah ...	6·13	7·01	2,994	1,350,000	201,522	885	13	14	*Nil.*	517 cholera ...	484 cattle died from want of fodder and disease.	
Kurnool ...	6·23	8·48	...	1,000,000	310,298*	17,379	52	12	*Nil.*	Cholera ...	Cattle dying for want of fodder.	
Bellary ...	6·6	7·46	Not given.	1,650,000	401,000	40,500	10	3	*Nil.*	Ditto ...	Healthy ...	Fodder very scarce.
North Arcot ...	6·6	7·7	...	2,007,000	21,213	*Nil.*	2	16	*Nil.*	Cholera, fever ...	Good ...	Pasture scarce.
Chingleput ...	7·53	8·34	192	940,000	72,562	29,823	3	11	*Nil.*	Cholera, small-pox, fever.	Pasture and water scarce.	
Madras ...	6·93	8·98	18,834	400,000	...	19,715	...	...	*Nil.*	Ditto ...	Healthy.	Fodder scarce.
South Arcot ...	7·3	9·8	675	1,760,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera ...	.....	
Salem ...	7	8·75	...	1,200,000	36,981	...	2	16	*Nil.*	Ditto ...	Foot-and-mouth disease.	
Trichinopoly ...	7·25	13·3	85	1,200,000	486	7,686	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera, small-pox...	Healthy.	
Tanjore ...	7·5	9·75	525	2,060,000	...	...	...	...	·02	415 cholera ...	Ditto ...	Pasture good.
Coimbatore ...	6·95	8·8	557	1,750,000	6,396	...	...	6	*Nil.*	588 cholera ...	Cattle turning poor..	Fodder and water scarce.
Madura ...	7·12	10·38	862	2,250,000	5,525	841	...	Not given.	*Nil.*	188 cholera, small-pox.	Cattle-disease.	
Tinnevelly ...	7	11	571	1,700,000	9,799	13	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera ...	Healthy ...	Pasture scanty.
Nilgiris ...	6	7·87	9	50,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Good ...	.....	Pasture insufficient.
Malabar ...	8·5	9	2,808	2,700,000	522	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Small-pox, fever ...	Healthy ...	Pasture sufficient.
South Canara...	9·75	12	114	920,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pasture deficient.

* Complete accounts have not been received from Cumbum and Markapoor.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SIR R. TEMPLE WITH REFERENCE TO HIS MISSION TO THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS PRESIDENCIES, AND THE RESULT OF HIS INSPECTION IN THE FORMER PRESIDENCY.

No. 4, dated the 19th January 1877.

From the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—YOUR Lordship will have become acquainted, from our telegram of the 16th instant, with the substance of the instructions which we caused on that date to be addressed to Sir Richard Temple with reference to his mission to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. We now enclose a copy of these instructions, which we trust will meet with Your Lordship's approval.

2. Considering it to be very important that the public, and especially the trade, should be furnished with definite information regarding the extent of the famine and the policy by which the Government of India will be guided in dealing with it, we deemed it advisable to publish these instructions in the *Gazette of India*, together with our despatch to Your Lordship's address of the 12th instant.

3. Sir Richard Temple has visited the Bombay Presidency, and has reached Bellary in the Presidency of Madras. We are glad to find that he is of opinion that in Bombay the local officers are fully and successfully grappling with the distress around them, and that the substantial safety of the people has been secured, while at the same time there is room for the introduction of some economy in expense. We have received four Minutes from him communicating his impressions on the condition and prospects of the Bombay Presidency. As these Minutes, copies of which are enclosed, have been communicated by him to the Local Government direct, we have thought it best to leave that Government time to consider them, and to take such action on them as it may deem proper before adding any opinion of our own, excepting in two particulars. We have, in deference to Sir Richard Temple's reiterated representations, requested the Bombay Government to abstain for the present from making, or positively promising, remissions of land revenue. We have also placed at Sir Richard Temple's disposal, in compliance with his request, an officer of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. The Government of India in the Railway Department have for some time past been adopting all means in their power to increase the rolling-stock, and promote its due distribution among the various lines in accordance with their several exigencies, and we have every hope that ere long no difficulties will remain except such as are inherent in the nature of the case.

4. Regarding the Presidency of Madras, we have this day received a telegram from Sir Richard Temple stating that the number of relief labourers is too great to be controlled, and the cost of the operations excessive, but that he is devising suggestions for submission to the Local Government.

5. With reference to Your Lordship's desire expressed in a telegram of the 29th ultimo, that special famine narratives should be kept in both Presidencies and forwarded to you periodically, we beg leave to state that we sometime ago desired the Government of Madras to prepare a weekly report, similar to that already issued by the Government of Bombay, and have again addressed them by telegraph on the subject. The Bombay report is forwarded to Your Lordship weekly by the Local Government, and we presume furnishes the information you require. The substance of these reports and of such other information as we may receive will be embodied in a weekly telegram to your address.

6. We regret to state that we have not received from either Bombay, Madras or Mysore any of the reports of talukas which were due on the 15th instant. We learn by telegraph that a few of them have been despatched from Bombay and Mysore, and we have telegraphed to expedite the remainder.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Callian, 9th January 1877.*

I HAVE had the advantage of meeting some of the civil officers of Khandesh and Násik, and of conferring with them on the condition and prospects of their districts. The officers who, under the orders of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, met me, were Mr. Erskine, the Collector of Násik, Major Probyn, the District Superintendent of Police and Bheel Agent in Khandesh, and Mr. Pollen, Assistant Collector in charge of the more distressed parts of the Khandesh District. Mr. Propert, the Collector of Khandesh, sent me a short written account of the prospects of his district, being prevented by indisposition from meeting me in person. As I am pressing forward towards more distressed tracts in the south, my enquiries were only of a summary and cursory character. Still I deem it right to record, for the information of the Government of India, such information as I have gathered, and such general impressions as I have, subject to future correction, received.

2. *Khandesh.*—First, with reference to the Khandesh district:—this district is divided into two parts by the Agra road, which passes through Dhoolia, the head quarters of the Collector. In the part of Khandesh westward of the Agra road, the autumn (kharif) harvest has yielded a twelve-anna* crop, or about three-quarters of the yield in ordinarily good years. The millet, which constitutes the food of the common people in these parts, is an autumn crop. In the immediate valley of the Taptee the crop is better still. To the eastward of the Agra road the autumn harvest has yielded on the average a six-anna (or less than half the ordinary) crop; but in this part of the district the outturn has varied much, one village having a fair harvest and another yielding hardly any crop. The yield of the coming spring (rabi) crop will, so far as present appearances show, be about the same as the autumn (kharif) crop in both sections of the district.

* NOTE A.
I observe that in the Honourable T. C. Hope's letter of the 30th November the average yield is taken at 12 annas, but the figures given me by the Collectors were on the assumption that 16 annas represented an ordinary good yield.

3. The grain markets are well supplied. Prices were very dear some weeks ago, ranging up to six and seven seers per rupee; but prices are now cheaper, and millet, the food of the common people, is now quoted at 12† seers per rupee. It is said that the dearness of November was partly caused by the interference of municipalities in the grain trade; and the present comparative cheapness is ascribed to unrestricted trade and large importations from other parts of India.

† NOTE B.
The latest printed summary issued by the Bombay Government, under date the 5th January, reached me after this minute was written; I see the price of millet there quoted at 30lbs. per rupee. Prices are known to vary; and this is cheaper than the quotations given me by the Khandesh officers. In any case prices are clearly not dear.

4. On the relief works are about 6,000‡ persons mainly employed on about three roads; these works are under engineering supervision, and it is reported that task work is rigorously exacted. The relief wages paid on these works are one anna, plus half a *local* seer (equal to about 1½ lbs.) of flour per diem for an able-bodied man; women and children are paid at proportionately lower rates. The labourers on these works consist partly of immigrants from the Ahmednagar, and even from the Sholapur, district; the rest belong to Khandesh, and are chiefly field labourers who are out of work by reason of the failure of the harvest. It is believed that without this employment some of the people in Khandesh would drop into severe distress; whether they would die is doubtful. At present but few ryots are on the relief works; but the numbers resorting to relief works will probably increase as the hot weather comes, and the total numbers on the Khandesh relief works are expected to reach 9,000 in all, or about one per cent. on the total district population of one million. The peasantry are said to be very much in debt.

‡ NOTE C.
The printed summary cited in the foregoing Note B puts the number at 3,341, which is considerably less than the number given me by the local officers.

5. There are some hundreds of persons receiving charitable relief, which number may increase.

6. The cotton crop, on which the people chiefly rely to pay the land revenue, has failed to a considerable extent. The Collector expects that four or five lakhs (£40,000 or £50,000) of land revenue will have to be remitted.

7. The condition of the Bheels in the Taptee valley and on the hills beyond is reported to be now quite satisfactory. The men of the tribe are taking much trouble to graze the distressed cattle and to make themselves useful.

8. Next as to Násik district:—in the eastern part of this district, towards Ahmednagar, the yield of the autumn crop is estimated at two annas only, or one-eighth of an ordinary harvest, and there is no prospect of any spring crop, as the seed was not even sown. Happily, the area of Násik coming under this category is comparatively small. In the rest of the district, the yield of the autumn and spring crops will be from five annas to seven annas, or from one-third to nearly one-half of an ordinary harvest. A good deal of green healthy rabi (spring) crop came under my observation.

9. The condition of the people and the supply of grain in the Násik markets is much the some as in Khandesh; but the price of millet is somewhat dearer, being about ten* seers per rupee. I could not ascertain the exact cause of this difference, but the Collector informed me that food is always a little dearer in the Násik than in the

* NOTE D.
The printed summary mentioned in Note B. above gives the prices of millet at 32 and 28 lbs. per rupee, which is cheaper than the quotation given me by the Collector.

Khandesh district. At present 16,000* persons are employed on relief works. This total, coming to about 2 per cent. on the district population of 700,000 persons, is higher than in Khandesh. The Collector explains that many of his labourers are from the adjoining district of Ahmednagar. Relief wages are two annas a day for able-bodied men, with proportionate rates for women and children. Task work is said to be exacted; and the work is mainly on roads as in Khandesh. In each of these districts one tank is to be undertaken as a relief work; but it is said that the trap formation underlying the soil of these parts is not favourable to the construction of tanks. It is expected that the total of relief labourers in Násik will rise to 20,000 in the hot weather; but the Collector hopes that, when the fields have to be prepared in the month of May, the numbers on relief works will rapidly decrease. Here also the ryots are said to be much in debt.

* NOTE E.
The summary puts the total at the somewhat higher figure of 18,900.

10. Some apprehension is felt regarding the supply of drinking water in the hot weather, as the Godavery and other rivers are already extraordinarily low. The grazing grounds are becoming overcrowded by cattle from the more distressed parts of the Ahmednagar district.

11. There are some hundreds of persons in receipt of charitable relief; and these numbers will probably increase.

12. The cotton crop has been poor in Násik also; and it is expected that three lakhs (£30,000) of land revenue will have to be remitted. The recent settlements of the land revenue have resulted in some enhancement of the Government demand.

13. *General impressions.*—Looking to the circumstances and prospects of these districts of Khandesh and Násik, I have received, subject to possible future correction, the following general impressions:—

(1). That the local officers have no apprehension whatever of serious distress; and the circumstances of the neighbouring districts of Nemar and Berar, where the crops have been good and distress is not felt, seem to warrant this view. I passed through the whole length of the Nerbudda valley and saw the spring crop excellent.

(2). All that is necessary is already being done, and well done on a regular system, carefully administered by the district officers.

(3). If any criticism is to be made it is this,—that perhaps the local officers may be doing slightly more than is absolutely necessary for the saving of human life, and that the strictest economy should be practised and severe caution exercised as to admitting more labourers on relief works, or more persons to charitable relief.

(4). That it is difficult to make a precise calculation of the proportion which persons receiving relief bear to the distressed population, by reason of the number of immigrants from other districts, and it is desirable to ascertain what proportion of the relief labourers are local and what proportion are from without.

(5). That while suspension of the Government land revenue may be very proper, yet it may be prudent for the present to abstain from either remitting or promising the people any remission on account of the scarcity. I should deprecate promises of remission of land revenue until such time as the development of the facts of scarcity shall have established the absolute necessity of such action.

(6). That the rate of wages on Khandesh relief works, where there is a mixed payment of cash and grain, may be a little too liberal; and perhaps this rate deserves a more detailed consideration on the spot than I am at present able to give.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Minute by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Hyderabad, 12th January 1877.*

I HAVE had the advantage of meeting at Sholapur, and conferring on the condition and prospects of the country with some of the principal civil officers of the Deccan, with the engineer officers of the Sholapur district, and with Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner. These officers had, by the kindness of the Government of Bombay, been directed to meet me. The Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, had just visited the district of Ahmednagar, and he was able to describe generally the condition of the Dharwar, Satara, Belgaum and Kaládgi districts, his information regarding the two latter districts was not quite complete or recent, because they are now under the supervision of Mr. Grey, the Additional Commissioner, whom I was not able to meet. For the Poona district, Mr. Norman, the Collector, was able to give me complete information; while Mr. Grant, the Collector of Sholapur, and the engineers, Major Mathews and Mr. Burke, were ready with a full statement of the facts in regard to the Sholapur district.

2. The area and severity of the failure of the crops may be thus shewn for each district—

Ahmednagar.—One-half severely affected, having secured only a one-anna crop at the autumn harvest; in this part of the district there will be only a one-anna spring crop. In the less distressed parts a six-anna (nearly half an average) crop has been secured. In the printed summaries, three-quarters of this district are shewn as "affected," but it was explained to me that only half is severely, the rest of the district being partially affected.

Poona.—Half the district severely affected. In those parts the people ordinarily grow millet as a spring crop, and this has almost entirely failed; perhaps the year's harvest here may yield a one-anna crop. In the other half of the district, millet (bajra) is grown as an autumn crop, and the average yield will be a six-anna or a little less than half an ordinary crop.

Sholapur.—The whole district is severely affected, part produces autumn and part spring millets. There has been no crop at all this season, save in small batches of irrigated land. On the whole the two harvests cannot yield more than a one-anna (one-sixteenth of a full) crop.

Satara.—One-third of the district is severely affected, and in this tract there has been a three-anna (less than a quarter) crop. In the rest of the district the harvests of the year will have yielded a six-anna (something less than half of a full) crop.

Kaládgi.—The failure of all the crops is complete and general, just as in Sholapur, and the yield of the year cannot exceed a one-anna (one-sixteenth of a full) crop.

Dharwar: Belgaum.—These two districts are in the same case: one-third of each is severely affected and will produce only a one-anna crop. Over the remainder of these two districts a six-anna (something less than half a full) crop will be secured all round.

3. For facility of reference I reproduce here the figures of the published summaries respecting the districts and areas affected, with the remark that the portions of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar, now said to be "severely affected", are somewhat smaller than the areas shewn in the published summaries, which are as follows:—

	Total area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Total population.	Population of affected area.
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,340	773,988	640,000
Poona	5,069	2,500	907,235	318,601
Sholapur	4,496	4,496	718,034	718,034
Satara	4,988	2,682	1,064,002	461,000
Kaládgi	5,695	5,695	816,087	816,037
Belgaum	4,591	2,660	938,750	501,000
Dharwar	4,564	3,009	988,087	630,000
Total ...	36,050	26,382	6,206,083	4,084,672

4. Regarding the condition and character of the population of these districts, I am informed that in Dharwar, Belgaum and Kaládgi the people are in general well off, the ryots are not much in debt, and they are believed to hold considerable stocks of grain. In Poona, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, and to a somewhat less degree in Satara, a large proportion of the ryots are said to be in debt.

5. In all the seven districts the markets are well supplied with grain, which has been imported largely from other parts of India. The price of imported grain rules the market, though in most districts, except Sholapur, a certain amount of local grain is exposed for sale. Prices at the head-quarter towns and at large marts, are near the same as were given* in the last printed summary. But prices are somewhat dearer in the interior away from the railway line. Generally speaking, I may say that prices are not, save in Kaládgi, dearer than ten seers per rupee. Some weeks ago food was much dearer and reached 10 lbs. per rupee in Kaládgi and 14lbs. in Sholapur. The cheaper prices now ruling are due to the large importations which have taken place. If the present rate of importations into the Deccan continue, and if the railway-borne grain can be distributed by local traders among the villages of the interior, there is ground for hoping that prices may not greatly rise over any large area of the country.

* Prices for the last week as given in the latest summary printed by the Government of Bombay—

Ahmednagar	...	30 lbs. per rupee.
Poona	...	28 ¾ " "
Sholapur	...	20 " "
Satara	...	20½ " "
Kaládgi	...	17½ " "
Belgaum	...	20 " "
Dharwar	...	19 " "

6. It is always difficult for local officers to give a confident opinion regarding the grain stocks. The people generally complain that the stocks are low. Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner, who has served for many years in these parts, tells me that, as a rule, the produce of the spring millet crops in the Deccan does not generally come into consumption until six months after the end of the harvest. Under this view there would even now be stocks in the Deccan equal to the demand of the country for some few months. Mr. Grant, the Collector of Shola-

pur, thinks that in some parts of his district where the crops of 1875-76 were short, the stocks must be very small. Mr. Norman, Collector of Poona, fears that the stocks cannot be large, for but little local grain has come out into the Poona market, which is mainly supplied with imported grain. Even these two officers, however, consider that there must be at least two or three months' supply of local grain in the country; and they expect that sufficient seed-grain, as well as a considerable quantity of local food-grain, will be forthcoming as soon as favourable rains fall. My own impression is that in the Deccan, as in other parts of India, there are still considerable local stocks in the possession of the people, while probably there are larger stocks than elsewhere in the comparatively rich districts of Dharwar and Kaládgi. Still these stocks cannot be expected to become largely available for general use, until there is some assured hope for next season's harvest.

7. The character of the previous year's harvests has on occasions like the present an important bearing on the capacity of the people to withstand a total failure of their crops. I find that the harvests of the year 1875-76 are said to have been as follows :—

Ahmednagar. Good on the whole.
Poona. Good in two-thirds of the district, but poor in one-third.
Sholapur. Good in one-half, but bad in about one-half.
Satara. Fair on the whole.
Kaládgi. Good on the whole, and in parts very good.
Belgaum. In parts poor.
Dharwar. Good, except in the one-third now affected, where it was poor.

It would therefore seem that, except in Sholapur and a part of Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar, the previous year left the people in a fair condition to meet the present failure.

8. The numbers of persons employed in relief works according to the last published summary are given in the margin. These figures agree very nearly with the totals now given me by the local officers. I was able to gain particulars regarding the Poona and Sholapur works only, and respecting them I note the following points.

Number of persons on the relief works in the beginning of January—

Ahmednagar	...	...	30,087
Poona ...	...	...	47,000
Sholapur	...	...	93,120
Satara ...	...	...	21,108
Kaládgi ...	...	...	27,239
Belgaum ...	...	...	25,000
Dharwar ...	...	...	22,353
	Total	...	265,907

9. *Poona Works.* About 23,000 persons are on works under the irrigation officers and the Executive Engineer; all the rest (about 25,000) are on petty tank and road works under the civil officers. Task-work or piece-work is not exacted from relief labourers under the civil officers; there is some supervision over the works, but not of the kind or strength requisite to enforce task-work. The Collector would wish to enforce task-work, and thereby to keep away people not actually driven by necessity. One-half the people are women and children; all of them are in good physical condition as in ordinary years, and the Collector, Mr. Norman, doubts if as many as one-half of his labourers are working from the fear of immediate want.

10. *Sholapur Works.*—About 25,000 people are employed under the engineers of the Irrigation and Public Works Departments, principally on three or four large works. Task-work is enforced by Major Mathews, the Executive Engineer, on about one-half the labourers; the supervising staff is not sufficient to exact proper task-work from the remainder. Recently 10,000 labourers left the Executive Engineer's works and went on the petty works under civil officers. All the Departmental subordinates think, and Major Mathews agrees in their view, that a great number (perhaps half) of the workpeople are not driven to the works by the direct pressure of want. On the irrigation works Mr. Burke enforces task-work, and his works are done at the ordinary rates. Recently when relief wages were reduced proportionately to the cheapening of the price of grain, several hundreds left Mr. Burke's works and went to the petty works under civil officers. He, too, thinks that a great number of the labourers are not driven on the works by want. On all the works under engineering supervision the physical condition of the people is very good.

About 75,000 persons are employed upon a large number of petty works under the Sholapur civil officers. Of these more than half are women and children. No task work is exacted. There is some supervision, but until recently the Collector had no professional assistance. The workpeople are said to be in good physical condition. I was able myself to visit one considerable relief work a few miles outside Sholapur, where all the labourers appeared to be stout and thriving. I ascertained also that a good number of the workpeople belonged to the classes who own a beneficial interest in the lands. Mr. Grant says that the state of some of the people was quite pitiable when they first came on the works two or three months ago. He believes that most of them are working to keep off starvation, for they have nothing but relief wages to depend upon; some few perhaps could get or borrow means of subsistence. He points out that in one tract (the Barsi taluk) where the crops were good, he has only 800 labourers, whereas in the adjoining tract (Sangola taluk), where the crops failed, some 18,000 are on the works. He says that some of the people on the works belong to the higher castes who certainly would not come unless they were driven by want.

11. Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner, believes that a great number of the people are on the relief works, who are not driven there by the pressure of actual present want. He considers that measures could be taken to reduce the number of labourers by making the labour irksome. But he points out that more professional engineering supervision, and additional trustworthy subordinates are required to do this properly. He urges, and in this view the Collectors of Poona and Sholapur fully agree, that the bulk of the labourers should be concentrated on larger works, if competent professional supervision is to be adequately utilized. Mr. Grant gave me a list of 13 moderate-sized irrigation works which he recommends for the different sub-divisions (taluks) of his district; for some of these, plans and estimates already exist or are under preparation.

12. Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner, tells me that on all the relief works he visited, the workpeople were found to be strong and in good condition.

13. The rate of relief wages is the same which has been laid down by the Government of Bombay, namely, one anna in cash *plus* one lb. of grain or its equivalent in cash. This is the universal relief wage for able-bodied men, and the rate is proportionately lower. Mr. Burke, the Irrigation Engineer, shewed that this sliding scale worked well in one instance, for on the price of grain cheapening, he recently reduced his relief wage to 1 7 anna in cash, and thereupon some hundreds of able-bodied men left the work. I am not able, after so hurried a visit to the Deccan, to say that this rate of relief wages is too high, but its working should be carefully watched on the spot, and if it proves too attractive in drawing to the works large numbers of people who are apparently well off, the rate might be reconsidered. When arrangements for exacting task work are complete, all persons who will not do a full day's work should get less than the present rate. In a country where the women and children of a family work, and where the helpless poor are to receive charitable aid, the relief wages should not at the outset exceed a bare subsistence. The local officers will be best able to say whether in the Deccan one lb. of flour, and one anna per diem is, or is not, more than a bare subsistence for a single man. I am aware that it may seem hard measure to dole out bare subsistence to a hungry man who has to work all day, and I should be very glad if we could help the poor creatures more liberally; but it appears to me that the public purse and the general tax-payer cannot afford to relieve more than the barest necessities of the really distressed.

14. The Bombay Government has assigned to each district and to each sub-division (taluk, corresponding to a tahsil in Northern India) a sum of money to meet the cost of relieving the aged and helpless poor. The village officers (the patel and kulkarni) have prepared for each village a list of the blind, lame, lepers and other absolutely helpless persons who are likely to require charitable relief, and the village officers have orders to relieve such people, and also to help starving travellers who may be found in their villages, all such disbursements being reported to the sub-divisional officer (mamlutdar). But as yet very little money has been spent out of the Government allotments. In the Poona district between 1,000 and 2,000 persons are being relieved from the Government grant; in Sholapur about 3,000 persons, and in Ahmednagar about 1,500 are being relieved by private charity. I had the pleasure of visiting three places in Sholapur, where private committees distribute food daily to some thousands of applicants. All honour is due to the public who find the means for, and to the ladies and gentlemen who administer such charity. But except the lame, the blind, the lepers and the very aged, I did not see any applicants, who would, under a strict view of the case, be fit recipients for State charity outside the relief works. I saw not a single one of those emaciated adults or of the unmistakably famine-stricken children, whom many of us saw with sorrow in the worst times of the Behar famine. Among the 1,700 children to whom the daily dole was being distributed, my eye did not detect one who was not plump and comparatively well-clad.

15. The local officers pointed out that if village to village inspection be needed to save life, when the great pressure comes during the hot season, sub-circles will have to be formed under the sub-divisional officers and the village staff will have to be strengthened in larger villages and in small towns. Mr. Robertson, the Commissoiner, considered that in the most affected tracts, a European relief officer would be required for each sub-division (taluk).

16. It was mentioned that suspension or remission of land revenue were being proposed in each district as follows :—

In the Ahmednagar district	6	lakhs	out of a total land revenue of			...	11	lakhs.
„ Poona	„ 6	„	„	„	„	...	13	„
Sholapur	„ 10	„	„	„	„	...	10¾	„
Satara	„ 5	„	„	„	„	...	15	„
Kaládgi	„ 6	„	„	„	„	...	12	„
Belgaum	„ 5	„	„	„	„	...	14	„
Dharwar	„ 4½	„	„	„	„	...	22	„
Total	... 42	„	„	„	„	...	97¾	„

The Commissioner and the Collectors agree that if a bumper crop comes next year then much or most of the land revenue suspended this year could be collected. If two good years were to come, then all the suspended Government demands could be recovered. Four years ago in Poona this Collector succeeded in collecting all the land revenue suspended during the previous year.

17. The local officers laid stress on the difficulty and loss of cattle occasioned by the utter absence of green or any other fodder. The Bombay Government has done all that can be done by opening the forest reserves and helping to carry cattle thither. The Collector of Poona reported that in the affected part of his district no cattle are left, save a few pairs which ply in grain carts; all the rest have gone away to the grazing grounds in the hills. Some died

on the journey. The cattle from Ahmednagar are said to have been driven off the hills while some are being fed at home on the produce of irrigated lands. In Sholapur the case is worse, for many of the cattle have been sold in the Nizam's territory, or died on the road to the hill forests beyond Poona.

Mr. Robertson and Mr. Norman say that the ryots themselves do not as yet feel afraid that their plough cattle will die before the rainy season begins. These officers believe that the deaths have been as yet mainly among the old cows and other worn-out beasts.

18. Relief labour is being employed to secure and improve the water-supply. Already difficulty is being felt in some places; the great tank under the Sholapur fort, which ought to have ten feet of water all the year round is now absolutely dry. And the city has been saved from a water famine by digging a channel from a neighbouring irrigation canal. The general drought all over the country, and the fact that less excessive failures of the water-supply are of frequent occurrence are strong reasons for preferring irrigation schemes to any other relief works in the Sholapur district.

19. *General impressions.* From my conference with the local officers, I have received the following general impressions, which however are open to future correction:—

(1). The civil officers know where and what degree of distress is to be expected and are ready to meet it with a full sense of their duty to the people and to the Government. So far as distress has come they have successfully met it.

(2). There has been extreme failure of crops, and there will probably be keen, far-extending and prolonged distress in Sholapur and parts of Kaládgi, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar; but the people are, save in Sholápur, in fair condition to meet distress. As some measure of the degree of distress I subjoin the best estimate I have been able to procure from local officers of the largest number of persons who will be on the hands of Government at the worst time, that is, in the month of May.

	Number of persons.		
	On relief works.	On charitable relief.	Total.
Ahmednagar	100,000	10,000	110,000 or $\frac{1}{4}$th of the population.
Poona	100,000	10,000	110,000 or $\frac{1}{4}$th ditto.
Sholapur	250,000	25,000	275,000 or more than $\frac{1}{3}$rd ditto.
Satara	75,000	7,500	82,500 or $\frac{1}{11}$th ditto.
Kaládgi	100,000	10,000	110,000 or more than $\frac{1}{4}$th ditto.
Belgaum	75,000	7,500	82,500 or $\frac{1}{4}$th ditto.
Dharwar	75,000	7,500	82,500 or $\frac{1}{11}$th ditto.

(3). There is some risk lest some of the civil officers in their anxiety to save the people from all distress should admit to relief works persons who could subsist for a time or at any rate without State aid.

(4). It is necessary to exact task-work vigorously from relief labourers, and for the accomplishment of this end, workpeople must be concentrated; additional professional assistance is needed.

(5). Additional assistance is required to enable district officers to inspect and watch the people of the severely affected tracts village by village.

20. In this minute I have stated the information as I received it from the local officers quite unreservedly. But I cannot conclude without offering my tribute of commendation to the zeal and ability with which the threatened famine is being combated by the local officers. And though I certainly think that some economy in expense may be introduced, I believe that the local Government may be congratulated on the manner in which the substantial safety of some five millions of people is being secured under circumstances of much danger.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple,—*dated Hyderabad, the 12th January 1877.*

Having passed through the Bombay Presidency, and having had the advantage of conferring with some of the officers engaged on relief operations, I have to present the accompanying estimate of probable relief expenditure, together with the following remarks, premising always that the necessity of proceeding onwards has caused my time to be very short, and that consequently my facts and comments are subject to correction.

2. The three striking features in the scarcity of the Bombay Presidency are—

(1) The utter and entire failure of crop, in the worst affected tracts hardly admitting of even one anna yield out of the sixteen annas (assumed good crop) being expected.

(2) The extraordinary activity of private trade, supplying fully with grain the markets in large districts which had suffered total loss of a whole year's harvest.

(3) The comparative cheapness of prices in these districts, averaging from 20 to 24 lbs. the rupee for common food-grains.

3. The sum total of the estimated expenditure may be stated at one and a half million sterling (£1,500,000) as compared with £1,300,000, the original estimate as furnished* by the Government of Bombay. It is possible that this estimate may be exceeded in one or two respects, namely, the total number on the 1st May may be greater, and the distress may be prolonged somewhat beyond the time contemplated, that is, the end of July. Even if, however, these points should turn out unfavourably, still it would appear that the total would not exceed one million and three quarters, and would be kept within two millions. The present estimate seems to vary from the previous estimate, in that the number of relief labourers is rather more than the anticipation at the beginning of the scarcity, and rather less at the worst period. There seems to be no doubt that whatever distress threatened to break out in the beginning has been stopped by the action of the authorities, and that the threatened famine is being kept well under hand. The only question now claiming consideration is whether circumstances do not admit of severe economy of expenditure being introduced in several respects.

* Major-General Kennedy's letter of 30th November.

4. If the expenditure shall be kept within the limit of £1,500,000, or even of £1,750,000, the result may be regarded as satisfactory, seeing that the scarcity in its severest form has settled down upon the whole of the districts of Sholapur and Kaladgi, upon half of the districts of Ahmednagar and Poona, and about one-third of the districts of Sattara, Dharwar and Belgaum, besides scarcity to some degree in the districts of Khandesh, Nasik, and Ratnagiri. The numbers of the persons thus affected amount to five millions, this being the total in the printed returns, to which I find the local authorities still adhere. For facility of reference the number for each district is given in the margin. Out of this total it is now estimated that at least 950,000 will be receiving relief in some shape or other during the month of May, the number at the beginning of the current month, January, being about 300,000 persons.

Population of the distressed areas in each district affected by the scarcity in the Bombay Presidency.

Khandesh	646,944 persons.
Nasik	250,000 „
Ahmednagar	640,000 „
Poona	318,601 „
Sholapur	718,034 „
Sattara	461,000 „
Kaladgi	816,037 „
Belgaum	501,000 „
Dharwar	630,000 „
Total ...	4,981,616 persons. or say five millions.

5. But if the expenditure is to be kept within this limit, certain points seem to me to deserve special attention, namely,

(1.)—The exaction of task-work upon all the lesser works under the district officers, upon most of which works I fear that it is not at present exacted in the same manner as it is upon the works under engineering authorities. The present work is thought to be not hard enough.

(2.)—The withholding of admission to the relief works in the case of those persons who do not appear to be in a depressed condition. Most of the officers whom I consulted seem to think that a certain proportion of those now on the works are not in absolute want.

(3.)—The concentration, until at least the 1st April, of relief labourers, under the civil as well as under the engineering authorities, upon works of those larger descriptions which admit of professional supervision.

(4.)—Special caution in the admission to the relief works of ryots and others whose names are registered as possessing tenures or under-tenures in land, as it is to be presumed that for the present at least such persons would either have some little store of grain or some means of raising money wherewith to buy food. I am informed that a certain, perhaps a considerable, number of these persons are already being employed on the works, and the necessity of this appears to me doubtful.

(5.)—Great care in admitting to charitable relief from State funds those who may be unable to work. I saw at Sholapur some thousands in receipt of organized and most praiseworthy private charity, among whom were great numbers that were not in such extremity as to render them absolutely eligible for charitable relief at the public expense.

6. I fear that unless economy be carefully and persistently exercised in the respects I have mentioned, it may not be possible to keep the total relief expenditure within the totals of the estimate which I now offer.

7. If severe economy be exercised in the above respects, as apparently it ought to be exercised in the financial interests of the State, then it will be necessary to organize an effective system of inspection village to village, and as the season advances from house to house. If the labour tests and such like precautions be rigid, then it is always possible that individuals who, from one cause or other, are unable to answer those tests, may drop into dangerous distress. If then there be no village inspection, such persons might perish; but if there be village inspection, they cannot perish, for their condition will be discovered, and they will be immediately brought up before the nearest relief authority.

8. I understand that the local authorities already have some such system of inspection, though it is far from being complete, and that the local Government is engaged in prescribing some such organization. All that I can add, therefore, is that the time is fast approaching when this organization must for the safety of life be set on foot throughout the most affected districts. For this purpose assistance in officers and in officials may be needed from elsewhere. When famine was combated in other provinces, Bombay furnished many excellent men; now when Bombay is herself distressed, she is entitled to similar assistance from her neighbours.

9. Such establishment will of itself involve some expense. But such expense will be slight as compared with the general expenses of the scarcity, and will really tend to a large economy, because it will enable the district authorities to insist upon severe and rigid labour tests (to a great saving of expense), which they could not otherwise venture upon.

10. Again, if the relief labourers are to be concentrated much more than at present upon works of larger description, the engineering establishment, both superior and subordinate, ought to be greatly and immediately strengthened. For instance, there are many small irrigation projects strongly recommended by the local authorities of the Deccan, upon the carrying out of which relief labour might be employed, but which cannot be properly prosecuted for want of professional assistance.

11. All the officers whom I met appeared to be animated by a zealous desire to do their work during this crisis to the satisfaction of Government.

12. It is impossible to conclude this brief review of the prospects of the scarcity without noticing the probable suspension and the possible remission eventually of considerable portions of the land revenue. So far as I can learn from the local authorities, the amount of land revenue recommended to be suspended in each of the affected districts is as follows :—

Khandesh	5	Lakhs of rupees.
Nasik	3	Ditto.
Ahmednagar	6	Ditto.
Poona	6	Ditto.
Sholapur	10	Ditto.
Sattara	5	Ditto.
Kaladgi	6	Ditto.
Belgaum	5	Ditto.
Dharwar	4	Ditto.
Total ...	50	Lakhs, or half a million sterling.

Looking to the utter failure of a whole year's crops, I much fear that a suspension of land revenue to a large amount (though we hope not so large an amount as that above stated) will be necessary. But further, I understand that proposals are also being made to the effect that the revenue suspended be remitted, and this too within the current year. If this shall be done, then a virtual addition of full half a million sterling to expenditure on the famine will be involved, which is of course a very serious consideration. On the other hand, I understand from some of the local officers (though this is a point upon which opinions differ) that, if the rainy season should be propitious during the next and also the ensuing year, it might be possible to collect much if not all of the revenue suspended during the present year. I am aware that some high authorities in the Deccan have deprecated the subsequent collection of land revenue once suspended. But I would suggest that in regard to the important financial interests concerned, this matter receive further consideration, and that in the meanwhile suspension only of land revenue be allowed, and that no remission whatever be now promised to the people.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Estimate of probable relief expenditure (irrespective of suspension or remission of land revenue) in the Bombay Presidency founded on the data supplied by some of the local officers to Sir Richard Temple at Sholapur, on the 11th January 1877.

THE materials for the tabular statement A on which the present estimate is based were obtained for each district as follows:

Khandesh and *Násik*.—From local officers who met Sir Richard Temple on the 8th and 9th of January.

Ahmednagar.—From the Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, who met Sir Richard at Sholapur, and who had just come from Ahmednagar and had received nearly all the taluk reports framed in obedience to the requisition made by the Honourable T. C. Hope's letter of the 30th November.

Poona.—From Mr. Norman, the Collector, who has received all the taluk reports for his district, and whose estimates are accepted by the Commissioner, Mr. Robertson.

Sholapur.—From the Collector, Mr. Grant, who has received, but does not fully agree in, the taluk reports of his subordinates, but whose estimate is generally accepted by the Commissioner, Mr. Robertson.

Sattara.—From Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner, who has not yet received the taluk reports, and therefore speaks from general knowledge and previous reports only, subject to future correction.

Kaladgi.—From such information as Mr. Robertson could give from his acquaintance with the neighbouring district of Dharwar. As the Kaladgi district is now under the additional Commissioner, Mr. Grey, the estimates framed by Mr. Robertson are open to correction.

Belgaum.—From the same source and subject to correction as in the case of Kaladgi.

Dharwar.—From Mr. Robertson, who has recently been transferred from Dharwar, and whose eight years' experience of the Dharwar district makes him most competent to form a correct estimate of Dharwar prospects.

2. Private trade has hitherto brought into the distressed districts as much grain as the railway and coast boats could carry; and there is every prospect that private trade will be actively maintained to the end of the present crisis. There is therefore no need to estimate, for the present at any rate, any Government expenditure on account of the purchase or transport of foreign grain.

3. The chief item of public expenditure will therefore be the payment of labourers on relief works. The present and estimated future number of relief labourers in each district is shown below for the first four dates of 1st January, 1st March, 1st May, and 1st July.

STATEMENT A.

Estimated number of persons expected to be on relief works on specified dates.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of persons on relief works in the beginning of January 1877.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WILL BE ON RELIEF WORKS		
		On the 1st March.	On the 1st May.	On the 1st July.
Khandesh	4,000	8,000	15,000	5,000
Nasik	18,000	20,000	30,000	10,000
Ahmednagar	30,000	64,000	100,000	43,000
Poona	47,000	68,000	100,000	55,000
Sholapur	93,000	150,000	250,000	100,000
Sattara	21,000	45,000	75,000	30,000
Kaladgi	27,000	70,000	100,000	40,000
Belgaum	25,000	50,000	75,000	25,000
Dharwar	23,000	50,000	75,000	20,000
Add for Ratnagiri and Colaba, where some relief may be required.	5,000	15,000	50,000	12,000
TOTAL ...	292,000	540,000	870,000	340,000

For explanation of some of the figures in the foregoing table, it may be noted—

(*a*) The estimated total of labourers in Khandesh and Nasik is somewhat higher than the figure taken in Sir Richard Temple's minute of the 9th January, because the information given by Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner of the Southern Division, shows the failure of crops in the districts south of Khandesh and Nasik to have been extreme.

(*b*) As the failure of crops in Kaladgi is said to have been as complete and as general as in Sholapur, it may seem extraordinary that a maximum of 100,000 labourers is expected in Kaladgi, when the expected maximum for Sholapur is 250,000. But Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner, explains that in Kaladgi the people are generally well to do, they are thrifty and possess stocks, whereas the ryots of Sholapur are much in debt, and possess but very small stocks. Furthermore, Kaldagi had an excellent harvest in 1875-76, whereas in Sholapur there was a poor crop in that year.

(*c*) The figure given for Ratnagiri and Colaba is based upon Mr. Robertson's estimate.

Distress has but very recently been reported from these districts, and the failure of crops occurred in the hill tracts only. The rice crops of the Konkan lowlands were very good. Under these circumstances, Mr. Robertson does not anticipate that any large section of the people will require relief in these two districts.

4. Taking the estimated number of relief labourers on the several dates at the figures given in the foregoing table, the local officers now at Sholapur consider that—

(1)—For the months, January, February, March, the average number of relief labourers may be about the mean between the totals on the 1st January and on the 1st March.

(2)—For the months, April, May and June, the average number of relief labourers may be about the mean between the totals on the 1st March and the 1st May.

(3)—That the numbers requiring relief after the end of July will, if the rainy season opens favourably, be extremely small, and that an estimate of 340,000 labourers for the whole of July will suffice to cover the few labourers who may remain during August.

5. The local officers consider that one-tenth of the estimated expenditure on relief labourers will suffice to cover all charges on account of charitable relief from State funds inclusive of the charge for additional dispensaries and hospitals. Up to the present time the expenditure on charitable relief is being defrayed mainly from private charity; but later in the season some considerable outlay may have to be incurred on relieving the destitute and incapable poor near their homes.

6. It is necessary to estimate for some considerable expenditure on extra establishment inclusive of the additional engineering staff that must be borrowed from other provinces for the efficient supervision of the relief works. Twelve per cent. on the relief works' estimate may perhaps suffice to cover all expenditure on extra establishments and on contingencies, such as the transport of cattle and storage of grass.

7. The summary published by the Bombay Government on the 5th January showed the total expenditure on relief works up to the latest known date to have been 12 lakhs. But this total does not include all outlay on works and establishment up to the end of December, and therefore a sum of 14 lakhs has been taken as the total expenditure incurred up to the 1st January 1877.

8. According to the above views the total estimated expenditure, provided that the country is blessed with a favourable rainy season in 1877, will be—

	Rs.
January to March, 416,000 persons per month, for 3 months, at Rs. 3 per month ...	37,44,000
April to June, 705,000 persons, for 3 months, at Rs. 3 per month	63,45,000
July, 340,000 persons, for 1 month, at Rs. 3 per month	10,20,000
TOTAL	1,11,09,000
Add for charitable relief at 10 per cent. on the relief expenditure	11,00,000
Estimate on account of extra establishments and contingencies at 12 per cent. on relief works outlay, say	13,00,000
Add estimated total of expenditure up to the end of December 1876	14,00,000
TOTAL	1,49,09,000
Or	£1,490,900

Or say 1½ millions sterling.

9. This estimate will be exceeded if economy should fail to be practised; if Government should unfortunately have to undertake any operations for the purchase or transport of grain (which is not likely); if the anticipations of local officers regarding the extent and severity of the scarcity be anywhere largely exceeded; or if relief should have to be carried on for a longer period than is now expected. Even if rain were to fall this month, there could not, the local officers fear, be any considerable present relief to the people, although much benefit would accrue to the cattle of the affected tracts. If, however, the local officers should have over-estimated the difficulty (which is not probable), then the estimate now presented may turn out to be excessive.

HYDERABAD,
12th January 1877.

C. E. BERNARD,
On special duty.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,—*dated Hyderabad, 12th January 1877.*

THERE is one matter connected with the supply of grain to the districts of Southern India, where the crop has failed, to which I wish to draw immediate attention, in order that a remedy may be, if possible, applied.

2. The affected districts are traversed by guaranteed railway lines, and private trade has been so active in sending grain into the country, that there has not been, and I hope there may never be, any question of Government buying grain and carrying it into the affected tracts of the Bombay Presidency. But there seems to be a serious block in the railway traffic, and I fear that the block may act very injuriously upon the active private trade which has hitherto flourished. I am aware that this great grain traffic has come suddenly on the railways, and that the railway agents and traffic managers have, especially on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, made great and not unsuccessful efforts to meet the sudden demand. But I hope the difficulties in the way of still greater success in this respect may be overcome.

3. I have as yet visited the Bombay Presidency only, but I have ascertained that in its districts there has been a failure of the food crops over areas inhabited by five millions of people. The markets from which these people draw their daily food are now supplied almost entirely with grain imported by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Again, it is well known that the food crops of a still larger population in the Madras Presidency have failed, and that some millions of people in Madras would consume railway-borne grain if only they could get it.

4. Thus we have at the south a very large and a very urgent demand. And we have also in the north a very large, practically an unlimited, supply. In the Berars, in the Central Provinces, in the Punjab, in the North-Western Provinces and in Behar, there has been a good autumn harvest, and there is every prospect of a good spring harvest. All these provinces moreover produce in good years more than they can consume. They have therefore a large surplus. The importance of rapidly conveying this surplus food to the scarcity-striken districts is too manifest to need exposition. But, while much is being conveyed, there is a portion unfortunately lagging behind. Now, I learn that at the beginning of this month 12,000 tons of grain were said to be waiting for wagons at Cawnpore, 5,000 tons were waiting at Nagpore, and large quantities (as I saw myself) at several of other stations on the East Indian Railway, on the Jubbulpore extension, on the Nerbudda Valley line, and at the Berar stations. Even today at a station in the Nizam's country east of Goolburga, I saw several hundreds of bags of grain ready for transport to Bellary, one of the Madras distressed districts. In all these cases the dealers complained to me of delays; in some cases the delays were said to be excessive.

5. During my journey upon the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, I found that not only was grain waiting at many stations to be put into wagons; but below the Bhore Ghât I found 900 loaded grain wagons stretching over four miles of line which had been turned into a siding below the Kurjut station. I was told today that 400 more loaded grain wagons, consigned to the Madras districts, are standing on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line between Goolburga and Raichore. I have been informed that general instructions have been issued to all the Great Indian Peninsula Railway stations not to consign any grain, until further orders, for stations above the Thull Ghât, that is to say, for stations in the famine country. And it has been explained that the cause of the block at Kurjut and at Raichore is, that the Madras Railway is unable to take any more grain at present, although nearly all the grain now standing on the line (that is to say, about 1,300 wagons, or 9,100 tons, at Kurjut and Raichore) is consigned to stations on the Madras line.

6. The evil effects of this block and of the stoppage of consignments to the distressed tracts are manifold. The price of food in the distressed tracts is kept higher than it ought to be. Up-country dealers, who, if they could get their grain into the Madras districts moderately quickly, would certainly continue to send more and more, are becoming wearied by delays and consequent losses, and they may give up the business. I am informed that dealers at Nagpore have actually sold their grain at the Nagpore station, and given up their venture, because they could not get their bags away. And further, there is always a doubt whether, now that fodder is so very scarce, grain carts will ply in sufficient numbers from the railway stations into the interior of the affected districts. If a good and continual supply arrives at the stations, the cartmen will get constant work and good prices, and so a sufficient quantity of carriage may be maintained. If the supply of grain falls off, the cattle will be driven away to the hills, and there will be a dearth of carts in the spring and summer months to distribute grain from the stations into the interior.

7. All I can do at this moment is to report the actual block without undertaking to specify the causes or the remedies required. It may be that additional engine power is required, that more crossing stations or sidings are necessary, that rolling-stock ought to be borrowed; that some change in the working of trains is required, or that the working staff should be strengthened. I cannot at present say what the causes of the block may be. But I think immediate steps should be taken to ascertain what (if any thing) is wrong, and to apply such remedies as may be possible. I suggest that a very active officer of the Government of India Railway Department be at once deputed to visit the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways, and to confer with the traffic authorities upon the matter. The officer selected should have authority to sanction on behalf of Government such outlay on temporary sidings, on borrowing engines and rolling-stock, on setting up at once such new engines as may be in stock* on the different guaranteed railways. And the officer deputed should be directed to stay on the Madras (or other blocked) Railway, until all that he recommends shall have been done, and until the grain traffic is working as well as circumstances permit. With such officer there should, I think, be associated a selected civil officer of special experience in traffic matters.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

* NOTE.—I believe reserved stocks of unconstructed portions of engines may be in store at Jamalpore on the East Indian Railway, at Byculla on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and perhaps at other places.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLIX OF 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
		11th Dec. 1875.	9th Dec. 1876.	to 11th Dec. 1875.	to 9th Dec. 1876.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876 ..	East Indian, Main ...	6,89,393	8,30,327	2,54,10,719	2,99,53,441	45,42,722	...
Ditto	Ditto Jabalpur ...	40,789	1,08,260	18,53,601	23,01,621	4,48,020	...
13th Jan. 1877	Eastern Bengal ...	50,931	62,857	27,47,461	30,80,320	3,32,859	...
23rd Dec. 1876	Oudh and Rohilkhand	57,339	80,215	25,41,630	31,35,621	5,93,991	...
First 6 days of Jan. 1877 ..	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,39,559	1,85,160	61,08,633	73,91,681	12,83,048	...
30th Dec. 1876	Madras ...	1,45,744	1,85,576	59,27,595	64,29,112	5,01,517	...
First 6 days of Jan. 1877...	South Indian ...	30,594	39,595	9,81,574	18,16,537	8,34,963	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,44,114	8,34,206	2,01,94,729	2,22,00,454	20,05,725	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,34,695	1,35,218	59,78,279	62,19,301	2,41,022	...
	TOTAL ...	17,33,158	24,61,414	7,17,44,221	8,25,23,088	1,07,83,867	...
	State.						
18th Jan. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,879	1,945	98,199	92,238	...	5,961
First 6 days of Jan. 1877 ...	Nalhati ...	2,132	1,322	75,519	69,148	...	6,371
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	45,022	41,009	16,15,661	20,79,432	4,63,771	...
Ditto ..	Holkar ...	4,570	6,568	3,50,241	3,59,026	8,785	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	39,861*a*	31,067*b*	...	8,294
16th Dec. 1876	Amraoti ...	788	1,706	56,983	64,641	7,658	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	754	1,244*c*	25,648*d*	17,975*e*	...	7,673
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,580	26,287	4,52,698	5,25,739	73,041	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Tirhut ...	1,629	2,120	50,196*f*	1,57,890	1,07,694	...
25th Nov. 1876	Punjab Northern ...	4,688	*g*	1,27,215*h*	4,19,842*k*	2,92,627	...
First 6 days of Jan. 1877...	Neemuch ...	...	898	...	19,503*l*	19,503	...
	TOTAL ...	70,992	83,099	28,91,721	38,36,501	9,44,780	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,04,150	25,44,513	7,46,35,942	8,63,64,589	1,17,28,647	...

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 5th to 9th December 1876.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June and from 20th November to 11th December 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June and from 5th to 9th December 1876.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June and from 1st November to 11th December 1875.
(*g*) Return not received.
(*h*) Total receipts from 12th April to 11th December 1875.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st January to 25th November 1876.
(*l*) Total receipts from 3rd August to 9th December 1876.

No. L OF 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
		18th December 1875.	16th December 1876.	to 18th Dec. 1875.	to 16th Dec. 1876.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	East Indian, Main ...	6,99,752	8,68,909	2,61,10,471	3,08,22,350	47,11,879	
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	46,808	1,27,230	19,00,409	24,28,851	5,28,442	
13th Jan. 1877	Eastern Bengal ...	59,303	66,780	28,06,764	31,47,100	3,40,336	
23rd Dec. 1876	Oudh and Rohilkhand	58,915	77,829	26,00,545	32,13,450	6,12,905	
First 6 days of Jan. 1877...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,21,482	1,90,000	62,30,115	75,81,681	13,51,566	
30th Dec. 1876	Madras ...	1,44,561	1,90,271	60,72,156	66,19,383	5,47,227	
First 6 days of Jan. 1877 ...	South Indian ...	28,945	44,733	10,10,519	18,61,270	8,50,751	
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,57,634	7,03,692	2,06,52,363	2,29,04,146	22,51,783	
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,37,008	1,48,876	61,15,287	63,68,177	2,52,890	
	TOTAL ...	17,54,408	24,18,320	7,34,98,629	8,49,46,408	1,14,47,779	
	State.						
13th Jan. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,759	1,756	99,958	93,994	...	5,964
First 6 days of Jan. 1877...	Nalhati ...	1,351	2,431	76,870	71,579	...	5,291
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	41,839	61,346	16,57,500	21,40,778	4,83,278	
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	5,348	5,869	3,55,589	3,64,895	9,306	
	Khamgaon ...	1,337*a*	...	40,698*b*	31,067*c*	...	9,631
16th Dec. 1876	Amraoti ...	965	1,383	57,948	66,024	8,076	
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	843	909	26,491*d*	18,884*e*	...	7,607
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	22,909	15,287	4,75,606	5,41,026	65,420	
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Tirhut ...	1,617	2,390	51,813*f*	1,60,280	1,08,467	
25th Nov. 1876	Punjab Northern ...	5,011	...*g*	1,32,226*h*	4,19,842*k*	2,87,616	
First 6 days of Jan. 1877...	Neemuch ...	...	973	...	20,476 *l*	20,476	
	TOTAL ...	82,979	92,344	29,74,699	39,28,845	9,54,146	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,37,387	25,10,664	7,64,73,328	8,88,75,253	1,24,01,925	

(*a*) Total receipts from 10th to 18th December 1875.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June and from 10th to 18th December 1875.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June and from 20th November to 18th December 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June and from 5th to 16th December 1876.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June and from 1st November to 18th December 1875.
(*g*) Return not received.
(*h*) Total receipts from 12th April to 18th December 1875.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st January to 25th November 1876.
(*l*) Total receipts from 3rd August to 16th December 1876.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

PROHIBITION BY THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT OF THE EXPORTATION OF SILKWORM EGGS FROM PERSIA.

No. 270, dated British Residency, Bushire, 9th December 1876.
From—Lieut.-Col. W. F. PRIDEAUX, H. B. M.'s Offg. Political Resident, Persian Gulf,
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 29 of 7th November 1876, addressed to me by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in Teheran, announcing that the exportation of silkworm eggs from Persia has been prohibited by the Government of His Majesty the Shah from 17th October last.

No. 29, dated Teheran, 7th November 1876.
From—Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, Teheran,
To—Her Britannic Majesty's Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

The Persian Government has announced to me, in an official letter dated the 17th of October, that the exportation of silkworm eggs from Persia has from that date been prohibited, and that the Custom House officials have been instructed to seize all such produce on the frontier in the event of the interdict being contravened.

No. 89 G, dated 17th January 1877.
Endorsed by the FOREIGN DEPT.

Copy forwarded to the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce for information.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Statement regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Maharatta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the Fortnight ending 19th January 1877.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHARATTA COUNTRY.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Collector's Report by Telegram dated 16th and 17th January 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of People employed		Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.			Average Rain-fall, i. e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.
							During the last week reported upon.	During the previous week.	(Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6162 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Ordinary Prices.	Prices during the Week last reported upon.	During the previous week.		
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,38,445	6,46,944	100 tons of grain imported. Fever and small-pox in some Talukas.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	3,341	2,343	2,29,233	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	30 28½	32¾ 29½	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,39,253	2,50,000	No change	Ditto ...	18,600	20,000	91,950	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 28	31 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,009	Imports of grain enough	Ditto ...	30,087	25,273	1,47,830	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	30 27	30 27	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Large grain importations; price steady. Public health good.	Ditto ...	47,000	54,000	2,13,333	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	22 23	22 23	30·6	20·76
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 2,86,107, exports Rs. 86,263. Slight cholera in three Talukas.	Ditto ...	93,120	1,18,700	4,92,114	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	20 ...	20 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,008	4,61,000	Grain imports sufficient. Cholera decreasing in the Tasgaon Taluka.	Ditto ...	21,108	18,321	1,35,164	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20 19½	20 19½	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain supply sufficient. Slight cholera in four Talukas.	Ditto ...	27,239	41,297	1,94,892	Jowari 66 Bajri 76	17 17½	17 16	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,760	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful, except in Athni where prices have slightly risen. 120 deaths from Cholera.	Ditto ...	25,000	27,000	4,05,127	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	20 21	19 19	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,98,037	6,30,000	Grain importation continues; markets steady.	Ditto ...	22,353	30,577	7,77,680	Jowari 43	19	18¼	26·39	13·81
TOTAL ...	54,355	33,873	79,65,927	49,81,616			2,87,948	3,37,511	41,71,285					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

There has been no rain during the past fortnight in the distressed Districts, though it has fallen in considerable quantities in some parts of India. The average price of jowari is the same as at the date of the last Statement.

The number of people on relief works is 3,37,511 against 2,87,848 for the week ending 5th January 1877, and a few immigrants and hill-men, 3,558 in number, are also upon works in Kanara and Ratnagiri.

The Sanitary Commissioner has paid a second visit to the Moota Canal Works upon which upwards of 20,000 people are employed, and reports that he was particularly struck with the entire absence of any symptom of starvation among the labourers, and that none appeared ailing or reduced in strength. He adds that the sanitary arrangements are on the whole very satisfactory.

A Table is appended showing the number and description of works completed in each Collectorate at the end of 1876, and the number and description of those in progress at the commencement of 1877.

2. In dealing with the present calamity, this Government have endeavoured to secure that relief —and that only to the extent of a bare subsistence—should be given to those only who absolutely need it, and that in return for their wages, a full day's work should be exacted from all relief labourers according to their age and sex. Government have recently reiterated their orders on these points, and have directed the Local Officers to be most careful to exclude from relief works persons who are apparently well-to-do, who have property of any description, or whose appearance or position indicate them as able to support themselves; also to dismiss from these works the incorrigibly idle and disobedient who can work for their subsistence, but will not do so.

Orders have been repeated to enforce task-work.

On works under Civil Agency, upon which, from various causes, the people cannot be made to work properly, the pay of men has been reduced by half an anna, and that of women and children by a quarter of an anna. On such works the rates of wages now authorized are therefore—

For a man, the value of 1 lb. of grain + ½ an anna.
For a woman, do. 1 lb. of grain + ¼ „
For a boy or girl, do. ½ lb. of grain + ¼ „

3. As mentioned in Statement No. VI. the expenditure by Government on charity is small, and up to date has scarcely exceeded Rs. 17,000.

The details by Collectorates are as under. Those from Dharwar, Satara and Khandesh have not been received, but the amounts spent are trifling.

Districts.	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure incurred previously.	Expenditure during the week ending 13th January 1877.	Total Expenditure.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nasik	18	80 14 4	12 9 1	93 7 5
Ahmednagar	1,004	3,416 11 10	277 1 9	3,693 13 7
Poona	1,844	2,011 8 0	775 13 6	2,787 5 6
Sholapur	1,168	7,699 12 4	1,571 5 8	9,271 2 1
Kaladgi	78	206 11 2	77 14 10	284 10 0
Belgaum...	369	763 0 0	136 5 4	899 5 4
Total ...	4,481	14,178 9 8	2,851 2 3	17,029 11 11

4. The following table shows the amounts expended up to date in Native States, and the number of persons employed during the past week on relief works. Full details have not yet been obtained from these States.

Names of States.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Number of persons employed.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kolhapur and Southern Maharatta Country States	58,058	12,574
Phaltan	3,805	468
Akalkot	14,726	3,332
Jath	8,503	434
Total ...	80,092	17,808

5. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 2,865 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the fortnight ending 7th January 1877, and during the same fortnight 9,040 tons were carried by the G. I. P. Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines. The Table below shows the quantity of grain sent by sea and rail in October, November and December 1876, to the Southern Mahratta ports and the railway stations in the distressed Districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the end of the year was 1,24,239 tons.

Food-grains sent to	October 1876.	November 1876.	December 1876.	Grand Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta Ports	7,675	19,228	17,312	
Poona-Sholapur and intermediate Stations ...	11,683	30,014	25,498	
Nasik-Bhosawul and intermediate Stations ...	4,447	4,776	3,606	
Total ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	1,24,239

6. A map accompanies this Summary, showing by tints the area over which the scarcity exists, and roughly the position of the most affected parts. A map on a larger scale, showing the positions of the principal relief works will accompany a future Summary as soon as such a map can be prepared.

7. On the whole, the prospects of the crops shew no improvement, and the number of people on relief works has increased by 49,663, or at the rate of 24,831½ per week. On the other hand, the grain supply continues abundant, though dear; and the public health is generally good.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Table showing (a) Relief Works completed at the end of December 1876, and (b) Relief Works in progress at the commencement of January 1877.

Collectorate.	(a) Works completed under 3 heads. (1) Roads	(2) Tanks	(3) Miscellaneous	(b) Works in progress employing labourers. Less than 250. Roads	Less than 250. Tanks	Less than 250. Miscellaneous	Between 250 and 500. Roads	Between 250 and 500. Tanks	Between 250 and 500. Miscellaneous	Between 500 and 1,000. Roads	Between 500 and 1,000. Tanks	Between 500 and 1,000. Miscellaneous	Between 1,000 & 2,000. Roads	Between 1,000 & 2,000. Tanks	Between 1,000 & 2,000. Miscellaneous	Between 2,000 & 3,000. Roads	Between 2,000 & 3,000. Tanks	Between 2,000 & 3,000. Miscellaneous	Between 3,000 & 4,000. Roads	Between 3,000 & 4,000. Tanks	Between 3,000 & 4,000. Miscellaneous	Between 4,000 & 5,000. Roads	Between 4,000 & 5,000. Tanks	Between 4,000 & 5,000. Miscellaneous	Between 5,000 & 10,000. Roads	Between 5,000 & 10,000. Tanks	Between 5,000 & 10,000. Miscellaneous	Over 10,000. Roads	Over 10,000. Tanks	Over 10,000. Miscellaneous	Total.	Grand Total, completed and in progress.	Remarks.
Khandesh ...	6	...	17	22	2	24	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	53	76	
Nasik ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	
Ahmednagar ...	21	3	27	10	4	9	8	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	93	
Poona ...	14	...	...	6	10	55	5	3	...	6	1	1	4	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	99	155	The Moota Canal is included under Tanks.
Sholápur ...	19	10	5	4	11	108	...	17	...	6	16	...	3	9	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	226	
Satara ...	2	...	...	5	1	17	...	5	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	38	
Kaládgi ...	20	2	43	6	10	34	1	7	1	1	6	...	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	70	135	
Belgaum ...	1	7	8	11	17	12	2	3	...	4	6	...	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	80	
Dharwar ...	3	14	2	12	11	7	5	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	43	62	
Ratnágiri ...	...	...	1	6	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	
Kanara ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
Total ...	89	36	145	83	67	268	37	34	2	21	33	1	19	18	2	8	3	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	7	2	1	2	1	...	...	618	888	
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of December 1876.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugilee), *Panicum, milliaceum,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.				
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras.	Ganjam	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Vizagapatam	11 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 5	12 9	9 6	10 2	15 8	14 0	...	25 9	15 8	16 8	27 7	13 1	16 2	28 3	14 0	15 2	30 4	133 6	133 6	140 9	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	
	Godavery	8 1	8 3	12 6	...	...	...	8 7	10 4	21 3	9 2	11 2	22 0	11 4	11 5	...	...	...	...	11 4	14 6	40 0	11 5	12 6	27 3	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	18 7	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Kistna	7 8	7 3	11 8	...	...	...	7 7	9 3	19 8	8 1	9 8	20 8	...	...	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	32 3	12 5	12 4	23 1	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	7 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	
	Nellore	5 4	6 1	10 8	...	...	...	5 7	6 2	15 8	6 5	6 5	17 5	7 0	7 7	24 2	...	...	...	6 8	7 3	25 5	8 9	9 4	22 0	129 6	129 6	69 2	17 0	17 6	17 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Cuddapah	5 9	5 9	13 2	...	...	...	5 8	6 2	10 7	6 2	6 6	12 9	7 1	7 5	19 0	7 2	8 0	24 4	7 5	8 2	24 0	7 7	...	24 1	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	...	...	...	
	Bellary	6 7	6 7	13 4	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	8 6	7 6	7 6	11 9	8 2	7 2	20 6	8 0	7 5	23 2	8 2	9 2	23 3	8 4	9 2	23 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 7	16 7	...	...	...	
	Kurnool	6 3	6 3	12 7	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	14 2	6 1	6 1	15 4	7 2	6 4	24 0	7 5	7 5	21 6	7 7	7 7	20 6	7 1	7 5	24 7	194 4	194 4	219 7	13 6	13 6	16 4	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	
	Madras	6 6	9 0	11 3	...	...	...	5 6	7 2	12 1	6 2	7 8	13 1	8 6	9 3	23 1	10 2	10 2	20 5	7 5	8 6	21 3	8 8	8 8	18 6	108 7	94 8	92 9	18 6	18 2	18 2	5 0 0	4 0 0	11 0 0	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	7 2	8 3	13 6	7 9	...	...	9 2	10 6	...	8 2	8 9	19 2	8 8	9 0	18 7	145 8	108 9	89 4	18 6	18 6	19 4	...	...	...	
	North Arcot	...	5 4	10 2	...	...	...	5 0	5 6	12 1	5 6	6 6	13 2	...	...	21 8	6 6	8 6	21 4	6 8	8 5	23 1	7 3	9 2	23 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	16 4	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
	South Arcot	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	12 6	7 9	7 9	13 1	...	...	...	8 5	10 0	23 9	8 7	9 5	24 6	9 6	9 6	21 5	233 3	233 3	235 7	18 9	19 8	16 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	
	Tanjore	4 4	4 4	9 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 2	14 5	7 9	7 5	...	11 1	10 3	31 8	10 1	9 4	29 0	10 6	9 1	30 2	9 5	9 0	21 9	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 0	17 5	7 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Trichinopoly	5 3	5 6	9 2	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	13 7	6 5	6 5	15 2	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	27 9	9 2	9 5	28 8	10 0	9 6	21 6	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	16 2	4 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Madura	5 5	5 8	10 9	...	...	...	6 3	5 9	14 3	7 2	6 8	16 9	8 5	8 5	29 2	10 3	10 3	36 7	10 1	10 1	37 2	11 6	9 8	24 9	102 1	97 2	114 2	18 7	17 8	18 2	6 0 0	7 0 0	17 0 0	
	Tinnevelly	5 3	5 3	6 6	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 5	7 5	7 5	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	...	...	24 7	10 9	10 9	17 2	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	
	Coimbatore	4 9	4 9	10 4	...	...	...	6 3	6 7	11 4	6 8	7 2	12 2	8 3	8 3	20 4	9 5	9 5	25 8	9 8	9 9	24 6	9 6	9 6	21 5	233 3	233 3	235 7	18 9	19 8	16 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	
	Nilgiris	5 7	5 7	7 1	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	8 8	6 4	6 4	9 6	7 7	7 7	13 9	9 1	8 4	12 6	10 0	9 6	21 6	10 0	9 6	21 6	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	16 2	4 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Salem	4 4	4 4	10 4	...	...	...	5 8	6 6	13 2	7 5	7 1	14 9	7 6	7 1	20 7	8 7	8 0	23 2	10 1	10 1	37 2	11 6	9 8	24 9	102 1	97 2	114 2	18 7	17 8	18 2	6 0 0	7 0 0	17 0 0	
	South Canara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Malabar	7 2	7 9	10 8	...	...	...	8 1	9 1	13 2	8 5	9 7	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	21 9	
Bombay.	Bombay	9 12	9 15	12 6	16 0	16 0	18 9	6 12	6 10	8 9	9 9	8 9	11 10	12 15	12 8	21 9	12 3	12 3	18 13	8 9	8 8	21 0	8 4	8 4	21 0	121 5	121 5	97 2	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	
	Ahmedabad	13 10	13 8	15 8	...	...	22 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	14 0	15 0	30 0	10 5	10 10	15 5	13 13	13 13	19 12	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	9 8 0	11 0 0	27-8 to 45-0	
	Kaira	11 7	12 5	11 7	20 0	17 12	22 14	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	16 13	17 12	32 0	13 15	15 4	22 14	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	
	Surat	11 0	10 9	11 13	13 6	13 6	13 6	6 11	6 11	7 14	7 9	7 9	13 6	11 0	10 9	17 6	11 0	10 9	16 6	...	...	...	11 6	12 5	13 6	86 8	86 8	92 8	14 13	14 1	14 13	11 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
	Broach	13 5½	13 4½	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 6½	11 6½	12 0	13 5½	13 4½	17 0	13 5½	13 4½	16 0	13 5½	13 4½	16 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	106 0	106 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 18-12	
	Tanna	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	6 15	6 15	7 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	13 9	13 9	17 0	10 9	10 9	16 0	18 14	18 14	18 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	80 0	80 0	71 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	20-0 to 30-0	
	Kolaba	8 0	8 0	11 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 8	...	...	19 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	130 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 12	12 5	15 14	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	15 9	15 9	30 5	14 4	13 14	23 12	...	...	14 12	14 9	21 9	14 12	131 0	150 0	150 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-0 to 20-0	
	Násik	13 5	12 8	15 12	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 10	9 4	11 14	16 12	16 1	22 6	12 11	12 2	19 12	15 2	15 12	27 10	15 9	15 9	23 1	160 0	160 0	120 0	15 9	15 4	13 5	6 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-0	
	Ahmednagar	12 11	12 5	18 2	...	...	...	7 12	7 6	9 9	8 11	8 5	10 9	13 9	12 6	31 10	13 2	12 7	24 13½	...	...	...	14 10	18 14	28 0	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 1	12 2	13 8½	5 0 0	8 0 0	•15-0 to 24-0	
	Poona	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	12 4	8 9	8 9	13 8	10 14	10 14	28 4	11 8	10 6	27 3	...	...	...	13 13	10 6	23 0	76 0	76 0	76 0	14 6	13 6	13 6	7 0 0	10 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	
	Sholapur	9 15	10 6	18 6	...	...	...	8 2	8 9	13 5	9 7	9 7	14 12	9 8	9 14	25 0	11 0	11 8	27 3	...	...	...	10 15	12 5	25 9	98 1	98 2	120 0	12 0	11 12	13 6	8 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	
	Kaládgi	7 1	7 1	15 2	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	12 12	6 7	6 7	14 0	8 5	7 2	30 12	8 14	6 6	29 11	...	...	...	9 3	8 7	22 9	150 0	140 0	140 0	11 2	10 4	12 14	3 12 0	6 9 0	7-8 to 15-0	
	Satara	9 6	10 6	13 6	...	...	26 1	8 4	7 8	10 15	9 5	8 9	12 14	10 10	10 10	21 4	10 6	9 11	18 2	10 8	10 8	25 11	10 6	10 6	18 3	167 3	145 10	145 10	14 9	13 2	14 9	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 12 0	
	Belgaum	9 7	8 10	15 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 5	14 10	8 7	7 8	15 9	10 12	9 6	20 12	10 10	9 3	23 6	12 3	11 3	26 8	10 5	9 14	20 9	170 5	160 0	160 0	15 11	15 0	17 7	7 8 0	7-0 to 7-8	15-8 to 22-8	
	Dharwar	8 3	8 0	19 2	...	...	...	6 2	6 0	12 2	8 0	7 8	17 12	10 0	8 2	25 0	11 2	9 8	26 14	11 14	11 14	23 6	10 15	10 15	16 6	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 4	18 4	20 14	7 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	
	Ratnágiri	9 1	8 6	10 5	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	12 3	10 12	10 12	14 6	11 4	12 8	16 4	11 1	11 0	16 14	13 10	13 10	23 6	10 15	10 15	16 6	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 4	18 4	20 14	7 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	
	Kanara (Karwar)	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 8	12 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	18 12 0	
	Panch Máhála (Godhra)	...	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	13 0	15 0	...	22 8	35 0	...	16 0	23 0	...	30 0	36 0	...	22 8	30 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	
	Aden	...	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	7 7	8 0	...	12 7	16 0	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	65 5	60 4	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	
	Asirgarh	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	15 0 0	
	Baroda	10 4	10 5	11 7	18 4	18 4	17 3½	8 0	7 8	7 11½	11 7	11 0	11 7	20 9	20 9	19 7	14 11	11 14	12 20	...	...	...	17 3	15 9	16 0	91 8	91 8	91 8	16 0	16 0	15 7	7 8 0	9 0 0	22 8 0	
	Disa	16 4	16 4	18 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	24 8	26 4	32 12	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	5 13 0	7 0 0	19 6 0	
	Nimach	15 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	21 8	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	9 6 0	
	Nasirabad	...	23 0	19 6	...	35 11½	30 2	...	8 0	7 0	...	10 0	8 0	...	30 6	26 9	...	22 9½	20 2	...	...	...	...	40 0	24 4	...	72 0	86 4	...	50 0	47 1	...	...	...	
	Rajkot	11 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	15 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	23-8 to 26-4	
	Upper Sind Frontier	20 8	18 14	21 8	18 0	17 12	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	
	Karachi	13 10	13 5	13 10	18 0	18 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	25 0	15 0	15 0	16 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	21 4	21 4	14 8	240 0	240 0	300 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	24 0 0	
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	
	Shikarpur	17 8	17 8	18 0	21 4	21 4	21 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 4	24 6	26 10	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Thur and Parkur	14 0	14 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	...	30 0	30 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 4	21 4	21 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																																	
	Burdwan	14 0*a*	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	15 12	17 8	25 0	16 4	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bancoorah	15 0*b*	16 4	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	20 0	21 8	20 8	21 0	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Beerbhoom	16 8*c*	21 0	21 0	...	...	24 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	22 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Midnapore	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hooghly	19 0*d*	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Howrah	18 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Central Districts.																																	
	Calcutta	13 8	13 0	16 8	22 5	27 0	30 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	14 0	15 8	14 0	23 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	24-Pergunnahs	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nuddea	16 0	16 13½	21 5	...	35 8	40 0	13 4	14 8	17 4	14 8	16 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jessore	18 8*e*	21 8	19 0	...	...	...	13 5	18 0	14 0	20 0	24 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Moorshedabad	19 0 to 20 0	*f* 19 0	22 0	35 0	26 0	...	17 0	16 0	19 0 to 20 0	19 0 to 20 0	20 0	23 0 to 26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 17-4 seers, best rice 13 to 18-8 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 17 to 20 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, barley 24 to 45 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 27-8 seers, maize 34 to 37 seers, and gram 16 to 22 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-8 to 24-8 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 17-8 to 23 seers, and gram 18 to 30 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 30 seers, best rice 8 8 to 12 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 15 to 17 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 17 seers, best rice 13-8 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 26 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 18 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 19-12 seers, and gram 20 to 26 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of December 1876—continued.

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee). *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee). *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee). *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Syce or Horse-keeper.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.																															
	Dinagepore ...	17 8*g*	17 8	16 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	19 4	21 0	20 0	25 12	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	4-8 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 8-0	
	Maldah ...	16 0	18 0	23 8	40 0	45 0	50 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	24 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	
	Rajshahye ...	15 0	22 0	24 4	32 0	37 8	30 8	12 0 to 16 8	18 12 to 21 0	13 0 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	21 6 to 21 12	19 0 to 21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 6 to 26 4	19 3½ to 16 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 to 5-0	6-0 to 10-0	
	Rungpore ...	29 14*h*	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	15 0	12 12½	12 1½	23 6	27 10	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 5	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8		
	Bograh ...	20 4	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	16 12	20 0	18 4	24 0	30 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	19 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 12	8 4	8 4	6 0 0	7-8 to 12-0
	Pubna ...	21 0*i*	22 8	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 12	8 4	8 4	5 0 0	10-0 to 12-0
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*j*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
	Jalpáiguri ...	12 0*k*	13 3	11 2	16 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 3	22 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	7 0 0	13-0 to 15-0
	Eastern Districts.																															
	Dacca ...	14 8*l*	16 0	17 0	37 8	40 0	40 0	13 8 to 15 0	16 0 to 19 0	17 0	18 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 2	7 3	6 5	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 20-0	
	Furreedpore ...	24 0*m*	24 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0	
	Backergunge ...	...*n*	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	
	Mymensing ...	14 0*o*	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	17 0	25 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 14-0	
	Tipperah ...	12 8	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 5	21 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 25-0	
	Chittagong ...	10 0*p*	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	8 0	12 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	5 0	8 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 20-0	
	Hill Tipperah ...	12 0	10 0	8 6	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Behar.																															
	Patna ...	21 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	32 8	45 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	23 8	25 0	31 0	35 0	41 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gya ...	21 8*q*	22 8	26 0	30 0	27 8	29 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	23 8	25 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shahabad ...	20 0*r*	21 0	19 0	26 0	30 0	...	16 0	18 0	...	18 0	20 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	30 0	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
	Durbhunga ...	16 8*s*	19 8	22 0	38 8	35 8	38 8	13 0	14 12	18 10	22 0	20 12	19 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 12	27 8	198 0	198 0	176 0	8 8	7 14	7 6	3 0 0	3-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	
	Mozufferpore ...	16 0*t*	19 0	21 0	...	35 0	35 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	23 0	27 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	
	Sarun ...	18 0*u*	20 0	23 12	33 0	33 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	34 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	23 0	27 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	
	Chumparun ...	19 0*u*	18 0	21 0	...	...	35 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	23 0	23 0	21 8	33 0	36 0	38 0	21 0	29 8	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 12	7 12	7 8	2 13 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	
	Monghyr ...	19 9	21 0	23 1	36 7	37 8	36 7	12 6	16 8	11 5	21 0	27 3	17 8	...	38 0	...	...	29 0	24 0	...	...	...	22 0	36 7	30 4	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	3 0 0	5-10 to 7-8		
	Bhaugulpore ...	15 2*v*	17 11	21 7	16 6	18 15	37 14	16 6	20 3	20 3	17 11	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	26 12	27 12	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 13	8 13	8 3	2-13 to 3-12	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 9-6	
	Purneah ...	18 0*w* to 19 0	20 0 to 23 0	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	15 0	...	20 0	...	...	25 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	20 0	200 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Orissa.																																		
	Cuttack ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pooree ...																																		
	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																																		
	Hazáribágh ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	90 0	90 0	...	9 4	9 4	...	4 8 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 15-0	
	Lohardugga ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	30 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Singbhoom ...	26 0	22 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	48 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	55 0	50 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	3 8 0	3-0 to 5-0	5-8 to 12-0	
	Manbhoom ...	18 0*x*	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assam.	Sylhet ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	3 0 0	4-8 to 5-0	5-0 to 10-0	
	Cachar ...																						64 0	64 0	64 0	160 0	180 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Goálpárá ...																						16 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	180 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Gáro Hills ...																																		
	Kámrúp ...																																		
	Darrang ...																																		
	Nowgeng ...																																		
	Sibságar ...																																		
	Lakhimpur ...																																		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...																																		
	Nága Hills ...																																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	
	Saháranpur ...	24 13	24 13	23 11	32 5	32 5	29 3	12 13	12 15	11 14	17 4	17 4	15 1	32 5	32 5	26 15	30 8	30 3	26 15	...	...	...	33 6	33 6	29 2	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 4	8 4	8 10	...	...	...	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	27 1	27 8	25 5	35 3	35 3	35 3	6 1	6 1	6 9	18 10	18 10	17 10	29 11	35 3	30 13	28 10	28 10	27 8	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meerut ...	26 0	26 0	23 14	36 0	36 0	31 11	9 0	9 0	7 4	18 8	18 8	17 15½	32 0	34 0	28 1	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	35 0	36 0	28 0	105 0	105 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	
	Bulandshahr ...	26 0	28 8	26 0	40 0	42 0	31 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	28 8	...	...	...	41 0	41 8	31 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	...	...	...	
	Aligarh ...	26 8	27 8	26 8	36 0	36 0	33 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	37 0	36 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	28 8	...	...	...	37 0	38 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	
	Kumaun ...	14 0	14 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	

g In Roygunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 22-8 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 25 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 30 seers, best rice 16-6 to 18 seers, and common rice 18 to 28 seers.
i In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 26 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 21-4 seers, and gram 15 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 6 to 16 seers, common rice 12 to 22 seers, lesser millets 14 to 18 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 13-5 seers.
k In the interior the prices are as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 8 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 27 seers, and gram 9 to 16 seers.
l In Moonshigunge the prices of good grains are as follow:—Best rice 20 seers, and common rice 23 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 25 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 16 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, paddy 30 to 36 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 24 seers, best rice 13 to 26-10 seers, common rice 20 to 29-1 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 19 seers, and common rice 13 to 23 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 22-12 seers, barley 23-4 to 30 seers, best rice 12-8 to 26 seers, common rice 22-8 to 27 seers, lesser millets 35 to 45 seers, maize 32-8 to 36 seers, and gram 16 to 26-4 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19-8 to 21-8 seers, barley 25 to 28 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 22-8 to 25 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 33 seers, great millet 35 to 36 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, maize 28 to 36 seers, and gram 27 to 30 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 23 seers, barley 22-5 to 36 seers, best rice 14 to 26-1 seers, common rice 20 to 32 seers, lesser millets 37-8 to 44-11 seers, maize 35 to 44-11 seers, and gram 23 to 32 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 23-8 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 17 to 32 seers, common rice 20 to 50 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50 seers, maize 45 to 60 seers, and gram 22-8 to 35 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 23 seers, barley 20 to 38 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 24 to 27-8 seers, lesser millets 40 to 50 seers, maize 43 to 50 seers, and gram 20 to 32 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, barley 17 to 27 seers, best rice 25 to 29 seers, common rice 28 to 30 seers, lesser millets 50 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 22 seers, and gram 26 seers.
x In the interior the prices are as follow:—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 19 to 22 seers, common rice 21 to 24 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of December 1876 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.				
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	...	...	...	...			
	Bijnor	21 6	22 8	22 8	27 10	27 0	31 8	15 12	15 12	14 10	19 11	19 11	17 6	30 15	33 12	25 14	26 7	28 2	25 14	...	...	...	28 11	28 0	27 9	113 8	112 8	90 0	...	...	...	...			
	Moradabad	24 6	24 6	23 12	35 0	36 4	35 10	11 14	11 14	8 12	21 4	21 4	21 4	35 0	34 6	35 0	30 10	31 14	32 8	...	...	...	33 2	33 2	32 2	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	10 2	...			
	Budaun	20 0	21 4	25 10	30 0	32 8	33 12	6 14	6 14	7 8	20 0	20 0	21 4	31 4	35 0	40 0	30 0	31 12½	34 13	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	30 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 9½	9 0	9 0	...			
	Bareilly	23 12	24 8	32 8	39 8	39 8	52 4	8 8	8 8	8 4	21 4	21 0	26 0	34 0	36 0	47 0	33 4	34 8	44 6	...	...	...	28 7	28 12	33 12	150 0	150 0	112 8	10 0	9 11	9 6	...			
	Sháhjahánpur	22 8	22 8	26 4	35 0	31 4	50 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	20 10	18 12	21 4	35 0	35 0	37 8	30 0	30 0	32 8	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	39 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	9 4	9 4	7 12	...			
	Taráí Pergunnahs	25 0	25 8	24 0	35 8	37 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	37 0	38 0	31 0	29 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	26 9	26 4	31 4	150 0	150 0	225 0	8 12	8 12	9 6	...			
	Muttra	23 0½	23 8½	23 0	34 0	34 2	30 10	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	32 10	32 14	30 3	28 0	28 2	30 0	...	...	...	36 0	39 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...			
	Agra	22 8	24 6	27 3	37 8	37 2	37 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	18 0	21 8	36 0	37 8	37 13	25 0	34 12	37 2	...	...	...	34 0½	34 0	28 10½	90 0	90 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	...			
	Farukhabad	23 0	25 0	26 0	31 8	33 0	34 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	...	31 4	33 0	34 10	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 14	9 0	8 15	...			
	Mainpuri	22 0	22 8	24 0	33 0	32 0	33 0	7 0	6 8	7 8	18 8	17 8	22 8	33 0	35 0	37 0	29 8	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	29 0	31 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	...			
	Etáwah	26 0	25 8	29 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	30 0	31 0	33 8	29 0	31 0	34 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...			
	Etah	28 0	29 0	22 0	32 0	34 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	37 8	40 0	37 8	32 0	35 0	33 0	...	...	...	31 8	30 8	31 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...			
	Jalaun	23 5	23 11	20 0	32 8	32 8	31 13	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	32 3	33 0	29 12	29 12	31 2	28 13	...	...	...	36 0	37 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	...			
	Jhánsi	24 10	25 0	18 14	32 0	32 0	30 0	11 0	12 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	30 4	30 0	26 8	24 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	31 12	32 5	24 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 14	9 0	...			
	Lalitpur	20 0	21 0	27 8	38 0	37 0	41 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	33 0	36 0	44 0	32 0	30 0	42 0	...	...	...	29 8	30 0	25 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	...			
	Cawnpore	No return received																					28 0	32 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 12	9 8	10 8	...			
	Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Bánda	24 12	25 0	25 8	31 8	31 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	9 4	25 0	25 0	23 0	43 0	43 0	45 0	35 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	37 8	38 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	163 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	...			
	Allahabad	19 14	19 8	26 0	33 0	30 12	35 0	10 8	11 0	13 0	22 0	26 8	27 0	35 12	38 8	74 0	32 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	29 8	30 8	30 0	145 0	140 0	180 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	...			
	Hamírpur	28 3	28 2	24 0	28 2	30 6	37 0	14 2	14 2	14 4	19 2	19 2	22 8	39 6	45 0	44 0	34 14	33 12	38 0	...	...	...	33 8	38 8	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	...			
	Jaunpur	22 9	24 0	25 0	31 1	33 3	40 15	8 7	8 7	8 7	21 3	19 12	28 4	31 1	19 12	42 6	28 4	29 10	28 4	...	...	...	28 0	30 10	36 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	...			
	Gorakhpur	21 0	22 12	31 8	28 0	28 14	52 8	18 6	16 10	19 4	21 14	20 2	27 2	31 8	35 0	43 12	...	28 0	...	...	...	...	30 10	31 4	38 12	200 0	200 0	150 0	7 13	7 13	7 8	...			
	Basti	23 12	24 6	31 4	35 0	35 0	45 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	29 8	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	...			
	Azamgarh	20 10	21 12	25 4	26 9	28 0	36 14	11 13	10 5	13 5	20 10	20 10	22 2	32 7	32 7	35 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...			
	Mirzapur	19 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	...	25 0	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...			
	Benares	19 9	21 12	25 10	28 4	29 6	32 10	13 1	13 1	15 4	21 12	23 15	24 0	32 10	34 10	32 10	28 4	29 6	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Ghazipur	21 4	22 8	25 12	27 0½	27 11	33 7½	8 6	8 6	7 11½	19 5	19 5	24 7½	33 7½	36 1	37 9½	28 5	29 10	33 7½	...	...	...	41 0	42 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	...			
Panjab.	Delhi [a]	27 0	27 0	24 0	37 0	35 0	33 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	42 0	40 0	30 0	33 0	31 0	28 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	...			
	Gurgáon	No return received																					54 0	54 0	37 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	...			
	Karnál	25 8	26 0	25 0	37 0	36 0	31 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	33 0	26 0	26 0	24 8	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 8	10 0	...			
	Hissár	24 0	23 0	23 0	46 0	45 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	48 0	46 0	42 0	39 0	37 0	35 0	...	...	...	35 8	40 0	42 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 8	10 0	...			
	Rohtak	26 0	26 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	38 0	37 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	31 4	33 0	34 10	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 14	9 0	8 15	...			
	Sirsa	...																					29 0	31 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	...			
	Umballa	...																					30 0	30 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...			
	Ludhiána	...																					31 8	30 8	31 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...			
	Simlá	...																					36 0	37 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	...			
	Jullundur	26 8	27 0	21 0	34 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	38 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	31 4	33 0	34 10	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 14	9 0	8 15	...			
	Hushiárpúr	No return received																					29 0	31 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	...			
	Kángra	17 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...			
	Amritsar	No return received																					28 0	32 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 12	9 8	10 8	...			
	Siálkot	28 0	29 0	21 8	48 0	46 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	38 0	40 0	27 0	34 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Gurdáspúr	No return received																					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Lahore [b]	...																					54 0	54 0	37 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	...			
	Ferozepore	35 0	33 0	22 0	61 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 8	54 0	45 8	36 0	44 0	44 0	32 0	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 8	10 0	...			
	Gujránwála [c]	28 0	28 0	22 8	55 0	54 0	38 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	15 0	38 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	28 0	...	...	...	35 8	42 0	31 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	...			
	Ráwalpindi [d]	36 0	39 0	30 0	47 0	52 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	48 0	46 0	43 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Jhelum	No return received																					46 0	46 0	25 12	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 10	10 10	11 0	...			
	Gujrát	31 0	31 0	23 0	53 8	55 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	48 0	40 0	45 8	48 0	35 0	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	32 0	320 0	240 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	...			
	Shahpúr [e]	33 0	32 0	26 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	10 4	...			
	Mooltan	23 0	22 0	25 0	31 0	31 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	44 0	49 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	...			
	Jhang [f]	29 0	28 0	22 8	50 0	49 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	35 0	34 0	28 0	32 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	45 0	46 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	...			
	Montgomery	32 0	32 0	19 8	40 0	40 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	28 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...			
	Muzaffargarh	21 8	21 8	18 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	51 4	52 8	41 14	100 0	87 0	112 0	57 8	57 8	57 0	...			
	Dera Ismail Khán [e]	33 12	33 12	32 8	43 12	45 0	46 4	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	42 8	42 8	46 4	37 8	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	31 14	27 14	26 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 8	32 8	31 4	...			
	Dera Ghazi Khan	22 3	22 3	20 10	28 7	28 7	25 10	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	32 8	33 2	30 0	30 10	30 10	28 11	...	...	...	58 12	59 6	46 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...			
	Bannú [g]	50 0	50 0	43 2	68 12	62 8	64 1	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 10	68 12	60 0	60 0	50 0	50 0	48 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Peshawar	No return received																					40 18	40 13	30 10	127 0	127 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	...			
	Kohát	29 9	29 9	29 15	63 12	63 12	45 14	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	16 9	51 0	51 0	40 13	53 9	53 9	46 15	...	...	...	32 0	33 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...			
	Hazárá	35 0	55 0	24 0	70 0	70 0	13 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	45 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Oudh.	Lucknow	22 10	22 13	29 8	34 0	33 8	40 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	19 12	20 0	25 0	34 0	34 0	42 8	31 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	38 0	39 0	50 0	30 12	31 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
	Unáo	22 8	23 8	27 12	36 8	37 0	39 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	27 8	42 0	40 0	43 12	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	37 0	35 0	40 8	31 0	30 0	32 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	Juár (small).
	Bára Banki	22 8	22 0	28 12	30 0	28 0	38 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	19 0	27 0	38 0	40 0	44 0	34 0	33 0	40 0	...	...	...	42 0	44 0	60 0	30 0	32 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	3-8 to 4-0	3-8 to 4-0	3-0 to 10-0	Kodu.
	Sítápur	25 3	26 10	37 0	48 5	45 14	50 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	17 1	22 12	24 0	45 12	47 5	55 0	37 8	37 8	55 0	...	...	...	46 8	44 0	50 0	37 8	36 8	48 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	3 14 0	4 0 0	7 12 0	Makai.
	Hardui	22 4	23 0	30 6	37 8	39 0	50 10	7 8	7 8	6 9	16 14	16 14	24 6	41 4	41 4	43 2	34 11	34 11	43 2	...	...	...	39 6	51 9	33 4	32 13	38 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	192 8	8 4	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	
	Kheri	No return received																					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fyzabad	21 8	23 8	28 12	32 0	35 8	43 12	12 0	14 4	16 0	19 8	20 12	25 0	38 8	40 8	43 12	28 0	31 8	31 8	...	...	...	48 12	30 8	32 12	40 0	140 0	140 0	8 2	8 6	8 4	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 9-8	
	Bharaich	26 0	25 0	34 0	36 0	34 0	56 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	19 0	22 0	52 0	50 0	58 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	42 8	72 8	32 0	82 8	40 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	2-0 to 2-8	3-0 to 3-8	5-8 to 9-8	Kodu.
	Gonda	23 8	24 3	30 10	38 0	36 3	40 4	21 0	20 1	25 12	23 12	20 12	26 4	44 0	45 8	50 0	30 6	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	51 1	47 5	48 10	34 6	33 11	39 2	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 2	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	
	Rái Bareli	23 0	25 8	31 12	35 0	37 8	40 0	20 0	23 0	28 0	21 4	24 0	30 0	36 0	39 0	52 8	34 0	35 0	43 12	...	...	...	40 0	50 0	56 0	35 0	35 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	3 0 0	4 0 0	6-9 to 7-8	
	Sultánpur	24 8	24 8	30 0	36 0	36 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	44 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	3 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	Sáwan.
	Partábgarh	24 8	25 5	29 8	37 6	37 0	45 8	14 8	17 5	24 0	23 8	25 1	32 0	39 0	36 7	45 13	35 12	38 5	41 11	...	...	...	40 8	41 11	56 0	34 4	32 8	40 14	193 5	193 5	193 5	7 12	8 0	7 13	2 6 9	3 6 8	5 13 0	

[a] Firewood rising. [b] Bájra rising. [c] Jowár falling. [d] Barley and gram rising. [e] Firewood falling. [f] Bájra falling and gram rising. [g] Barley and jowar falling.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of December 1876—concluded.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			REMARKS.
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.				
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	19 8	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	23 8	23 0	36 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	
	Bhandara ...	25 0	19 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Chanda ...	20 0	18 1	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	13 7	15 7	25 0	21 2	26 7	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	400 0	10 0	9 5	9 2	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Wardha ...	19 11	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	13 14	11 7	12 0	24 0	22 4	45 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	
	Balaghat ...	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	1 5 0	2 0 0	15 0 0	
	Jubbulpore ...	23 0	24 8	29 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	27 0	25 0	40 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	26 0	30 0	26 0	35 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Saugor ...	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	32 8	...	35 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	27 8	200 0	180 0	220 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	2 8 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Damoh ...	26 4	26 4	25 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 8	22 8	22 8	22 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	30 0	40 0	33 12	27 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	
	Seoni ...	25 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	
	Mandla ...	30 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	20 0	30 0	27 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 8	21 0	21 0	22 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	13 0 0	
	Betul ...	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	26 0	21 0	32 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	
	Chindwara ...	21 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Hoshangabad ...	17 0	16 10	17 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 0	12 8	12 6	13 0	21 0	19 0	...	19 0	21 0	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 6	8 8	4 8 0	5 8 0	10 0 0	
	Narsinghpur ...	21 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	32 0	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4	12 8	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	
	Nimar ...	12 4	12 3	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 2	13 2	19 6	19 6	28 2	17 0	16 14	24 6	52 0	52 0	48 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	
	Raipur ...	56 0	52 0	52 0	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	21 0	38 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 0	84 0	28 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 5 0	5 0 0	9 4 0	
	Sambalpur ...	28 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	23 8	24 8	28 0	24 8	35 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 5 0	5 0 0	9 4 0	
	Bilaspur ...	72 0	64 0	72 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	56 0	72 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	120 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 5 0	5 0 0	9 4 0	
	Upper Godavery ...	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	31 8	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																															
	Bolarum ...																																
	Chudderghat ...																																
	Oomraotee ...	15 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	48 0	15 0	18 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Akola ...	15 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	40 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4	12 8	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	
	Elichpur ...	14 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	52 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	
	Buldana ...	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	48 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 5 0	5 0 0	9 4 0	
	Woon ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	28 0	25 0	39 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	
	Bassim ...	15 5	15 5	23 5	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 0	10 5	10 0	13 0	27 0	25 0	64 0	19 0	16 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	6 7	7 2	12 5	7 0	6 7	12 2	6 5	7 0	10 0	6 7	7 5	11 0	7 2	8 0	25 0	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	132 0	70 0	52 0	47 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	
	Retail ...	6 2	6 7	12 0	6 5	6 2	11 7	6 0	6 5	9 5	6 2	7 0	10 5	7 0	7 5	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	5 3	5 5	10 6	6 7	7 8	12 0	6 5	7 5	12 2	7 6	7 6	...	9 4	11 8	...	80 0	80 0	50 0	26 0	30 0	35 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Retail ...	...	...	...	5 0	5 3	10 3	6 3	7 5	11 8	6 2	7 3	11 9	7 3	7 3	...	9 2	11 1	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	27 8	200 0	180 0	220 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	2 8 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Tumkur ... { Wholesale	6 5	6 5	12 0	5 7	5 5	11 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	6 0	6 5	12 0	6 5	7 5	20 0	8 5	8 0	...	50 0	...	...	33 12	33 12	30 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	
	Retail ...	6 0	6 0	11 5	5 5	5 0	10 5	5 5	5 5	10 0	5 7	6 0	11 0	6 0	7 0	18 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	32 0	280 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	5 6	6 2	10 4	...	...	...	5 6	5 4	8 5	6 2	6 0	10 4	8 7	9 2	18 3	8 3	...	25 2	35 0	30 0	40 0	45 0	45 0	47 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	
	Retail ...	5 4	6 0	10 2	...	...	...	5 4	5 2	8 3	6 0	5 6	10 2	8 5	9 0	17 7	8 1	...	24 1	20 0	19 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Retail ...	5 7	6 0	10 5	6 0	6 5	11 5	6 0	5 5	11 5	6 7	6 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	...	...	22 8	20 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	22 0	20 8	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 6	8 8	4 8 0	5 8 0	10 0 0	
	Retail ...	4 7	5 2	10 5	...	5 7	...	5 2	4 7	10 5	7 0	6 5	15 5	8 5	7 7	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	20 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4	12 8	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 0	52 0	48 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	
	Retail ...	7 0	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	33 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 5 0	5 0 0	9 4 0	
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	5 0	6 0	13 3	6 0	7 0	13 6	5 5	5 0	10 3	7 5	7 0	11 6	8 5	8 0	23 5	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0					
	Retail ...	4 5	5 0	12 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	5 0	4 5	10 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	8 0	7 0	20 7	...	...	22 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0					
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0					
	Retail ...	6 4	6 3	8 4	6 3	6 5	9 6	5 9	6 0	9 5	7 5	7 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0					
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	22 4	20 0	...	30 0	28 10	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	35 0	32 0	...	28 4	27 0	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0					
	Kishengurh ...	22 8	23 0	...	32 8	33 0	...	8 0	10 0	...	11 0	12 8	...	35 0	38 0	...	24 0	27 0	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0					
	Alwar ...	No return received																															
	Bharatpur (City) ...																																
	Kerowli (City) ...																																
	Ajmir ...	21 10	21 0	17 4	33 11	32 2	26 1	5 11	5 14	6 0	11 8	12 15	11 0	34 14	32 13	23 4	28 4	25 3	21 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0					
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received																															
	Erinpura ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	37 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	43 0	43 0	40 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0					
	Sirohi ...	21 0	20 0	21 0	40 0	43 0	44 0	6 8	6 12	5 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	31 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0					
	Aboo ...	16 12	16 12	17 8	26 0	26 0	32 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 7	7 7	7 8	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0					
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	No return received																															
	Meywar ...																																
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	8 0	13 12	15 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 8	12 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	9-0 to 15-0					
	Partabgarh "	14 6	14 1	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 0	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	25 0	25 0	...	6 0 0	4 12 0	12-0 to 16-0					
	Marwar ...	16 12	17 8	...	25 0	26 4	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 8	8 8	...	25 0	20 0	...	31 4	27 8	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	62 8	62 8	...	...	...	...					
	Bikaneer ...																																
	Bundi ...																																
	Kota ...	No return received																															
	Tonk ...																																
	Jhallawar ...																																
	Shahpoora ...																																
Central India.	Indore ...	13 11	13 11	14 12	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	10 0	11 6	11 4	12 0	18 7	16 0	23 0	17 2	13 5	18 0	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 14	8 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0					
	Gwalior ...	No return received																															
	Goona ...	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	27 0	25 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	10 0 0					
	Rutlam ...	No return received																															
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	25 8	26 0	27 0	...	...	35 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	29 0	25 0	29 0	40 0	...	35 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 12	8 4	4 8 0	5 8 0	9 8 0					

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **DECEMBER** *1876, and the Total Exports from each Province for the three months, October, November and December 1876, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1875-76, 1874-75 and 1873-74.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																					
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Germany.		Italy.		Russia.		Spain.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	9,321	2,08,044	4,196	90,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,753	2,00,300	...	...	5	48	20,275	4,98,588
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, December 1876	9,321	2,08,044	4,196	90,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,753	2,00,300	...	...	5	48	20,275	4,98,588
	Total 3 Months, October, November and December 1876	12,227	2,73,071	4,196	90,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,920	2,74,234	...	...	8	72	26,351	6,37,573
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	360	6,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,050	20,33,134	854	20,874	...	...	73,331	20,62,159
	1874-75 ...	13,783	2,95,912	...	...	1,518	26,875	...	...	4,081	85,626	...	...	...	...	4	25	13,704	3,91,129	...	...	17	495	33,107	7,99,162
	1873-74 ...	1,644	35,345	...	...	1,877	34,871	...	...	134	3,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,294	7,49,715	...	...	30	633	29,979	8,23,779
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	19,122	5,04,789	24,502	6,41,810	324	9,902	...	...	10,170	2,62,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,118	14,18,997
	Kurrachee	350	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	21,400	...	...	...	...	1,098	31,400
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, December 1876	19,472	514,789	24,502	6,41,810	324	9,902	...	...	10,170	2,62,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	21,400	...	...	...	...	55,216	14,50,397
	Total 3 Months, October, November and December 1876	106,817	26,17,782	94,305	23,81,430	4,279	1,12,672	...	...	36,556	9,40,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,682	1,01,780	...	...	158	2,005	245,797	61,56,226
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	113,999	26,53,671	57,997	14,49,596	8,259	2,05,742	...	...	30,512	8,14,388	35,507	9,11,295	...	...	...	...	34,277	8,59,793	...	...	265	4,204	280,816	68,99,189
	1874-75 ...	232,096	62,34,109	59,360	15,57,451	9,125	2,51,660	...	...	23,154	6,34,635	1,658	47,500	...	...	...	...	1,626	39,340	...	...	1,236	23,968	328,245	88,38,863
	1873-74 ...	209,848	59,62,574	19,658	6,11,990	18,918	5,56,923	...	...	25,808	7,51,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,888	2,85,312	...	...	727	13,349	284,847	81,81,188
Madras.	Madras	1,085	24,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,085	24,300
	Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	33,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	33,000
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, December 1876	1,085	24,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	33,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,424	57,300
	Total 3 Months, October, November and December 1876	44,765	10,12,097	938	21,000	9,726	2,00,886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,678	66,000	3,780	88,060	...	...	...	...	61,887	13,88,043
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	125,048	27,75,930	3,214	71,960	16,848	3,49,509	...	...	8,305	1,40,700	...	...	...	...	382	6,535	22,785	5,19,989	...	...	...	...	176,582	38,64,613
	1874-75 ...	107,501	24,23,573	...	...	8,963	1,98,660	...	...	19,524	4,46,037	...	...	...	...	18,046	4,04,989	1,248	28,336	...	...	...	...	155,282	35,03,595
	1873-74 ...	104,062	24,22,986	1,875	45,837	...	...	...	...	2,679	65,626	...	...	...	...	1,747	41,810	2,305	55,641	...	...	...	...	112,688	26,31,900
B. Burma.	Rangoon	3,125	48,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,125	48,082
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, December 1876	3,125	48,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,125	48,082
	Total 3 Months, October, November and December 1876	9,658	1,61,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	749	12,556	...	...	10,407	1,73,746
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,400	9,54,805	...	...	43,400	9,54,805
	1874-75 ...	10,966	1,97,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	11,867	2,11,684
	1873-74 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,365	23,287	...	...	1,365	23,287
Grand Total.	Total, December 1876	33,003	7,95,215	28,698	7,32,006	324	9,902	...	...	10,170	2,62,496	...	...	...	...	1,339	33,000	7,501	2,21,700	...	...	5	48	81,040	20,54,367
	Total 3 Months, October, November and December 1876	173,487	40,64,140	99,439	24,92,626	14,005	3,13,558	...	...	36,556	9,40,557	...	...	...	...	2,678	66,000	17,382	4,64,074	749	12,556	166	2,077	344,442	83,55,588
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	239,407	54,36,030	61,211	15,21,546	25,107	5,55,251	...	...	38,884	9,57,260	35,507	9,11,295	...	...	382	6,535	129,112	34,12,916	44,254	9,75,679	265	4,204	574,129	1,37,80,766
	1874-75 ...	364,356	91,99,884	59,360	15,57,451	19,606	4,77,195	...	...	46,759	11,68,498	1,658	47,500	...	...	18,050	4,05,014	16,578	4,58,805	881	14,494	1,253	24,463	528,501	1,33,53,304
	1873-74 ...	315,574	84,20,905	21,533	6,57,827	20,795	5,91,794	...	...	28,621	8,20,181	...	...	...	...	1,747	41,810	38,487	10,90,668	1,365	23,287	757	13,982	428,879	1,16,60,454

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE;
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 22nd January 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1876.

	CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING OCTOBER 1876. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in Feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during current Fasl.	Total Area for corresponding period of last Kharif, 1875-76.
Ganges Canal.	Northern ...	10·00	...	740	...	25,479	26,296
	Meerut ...	8·30	...	969	...	45,814	44,625
	Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	...	25,466	22,341
	Bulandshahr ...	7·35	...	972	...	46,611	46,147
	Aligarh ...	5·50	...	994	...	53,228	61,854
	Etáwah ...	4·80	...	771	...	49,738	51,631
	Cawnpore ...	6·20	...	958	...	51,209	45,486
	Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	...	297,545	298,380
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·67	1,250	870	77,857	80,899
	Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	42	5,709	6,010
	Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	200	34,807	12,859
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	210	515
	1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	5·92	...	292	3,979	2,218
	2nd Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	240	10,763	2,679
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	430,870	403,560

NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat ...	450	...	56,411	...	56,861	...
Gram ...	1,107	...	...	...	1,107	...
Rice ...	82	...	...	...	82	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	40	...	225	...	265	...
Bejhar (or mixed grain)...	20	...	125	...	145	...
Dál ...	575	...	224	...	799	...
Juár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,274	...	56,985	...	59,259	...
Cotton ...	...	...	2,470	...	2,470	...
Oil-seeds ...	...	...	12,250	...	12,250	...
Salts ...	...	...	6,100	...	6,100	...
Metals ...	7,092	...	2	...	7,094	...
Building Materials ...	341	...	8	...	349	...
Firewood ...	...	...	3,350	...	3,350	...
Bamboos ...	...	500	...	7,260	...	7,760
Timber ...	...	82	...	...	...	82
Miscellaneous	3,105	...	4,360	...	7,465	...
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	12,812	582	85,525	7,260	98,337	7,842
Total during corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ...	12,812	582	85,525	7,260	98,337	7,842
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Zila.	Acres.	Land Irrigated (Approximate). Total from 1st April to 31st October.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	33,106	36·4	34·0
Muzaffarnagar ...	55,955	22·8	29·3
Meerut ...	85,593	14·3	27·4
Bulandshahr ...	47,621	17·4	27·6
Aligarh ...	36,181	20·0	25·2
Muttra ...	3,877	20·8	29·1
Agra ...	14,049	25·7	28·6
Etah ...	6,716	23·5	30·7
Mainpuri ...	20,451	31·6	37·9
Fatehgarh ...	13,345	25·3	34·0
Etáwah ...	29,025	20·3	35·1
Cawnpore ...	40,259	20·8	32·6
Dehra Dún ...	5,709	73·2	72·4
Bijnor ...	2,716	33·4	37·1
Tarái ...	4,764	26·4	49·9
Bareilly ...	27,327	26·1	42·1
Jhánsi ...	10	27·4	35·4
Hamírpur ...	200	31·8	38·2
Delhi ...	3	17·5	...
Gurgáon ...	3,963	28·2	...
Total ...	430,870	...	...
Total for the same period last year.	403,560	...	...
Increase ...	27,310	...	...

REMARKS.

Ganges Canal.—No kharif irrigation this month.
Eastern Jumna Canal.—No demand for water after the 15th.
Dún Canal, Agra Canal, Bundelkhand, Bijnor, Rohilkhand.—No kharif irrigation this month. No remarks.
Traffic.—There is a considerable demand for downward carriage for grain of nearly all kinds: also for cotton, oil-seeds, and salts.

ALLAHABAD,
The 14th December 1876.

* Complete returns of discharges for the Ganges Canal have not been received this month.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1876.

	CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING NOVEMBER 1876. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in Feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during current Fasl.	Total Area during the corresponding period of Fasl Rabi, 1875-76.
Ganges Canal.	Northern ...	10·00	7·95	740	213	2,665	564
	Meerut ...	8·30	6·49	969	1,145	18,365	1,148
	Anúpshahr ...	7·35	...	700	425	4,374	...
	Bulandshahr ...	5·50	5·40	972	442	4,608	...
	Aligarh ...	4·80	4·18	994	51	268	3,949
	Etáwah ...	6·20	2·8	771	267	20,905	20,219
	Cawnpore ...	...	4·71	958	677	9,405	11,094
	Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	3,220	60,590	36,974
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·16	1,250	798	3,006	6,530
	Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	40	400	1,443
	Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	24	8,072	841
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	1,061	1,501
	1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	6·37	...	263	1,846	1,457
	2nd Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	432	2,608	1,536
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	77,583	56,282

NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat ...	225	...	71,766	...	71,991	...
Gram ...	96	...	6,291	...	6,387	...
Rice ...	98	...	200	...	298	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	...	...	495	...	495	...
Bejhar (or mixed grain)...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál ...	157	...	2,682	...	2,839	...
Juár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra ...	...	...	1,545	...	1,545	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	30	...	208	...	238	...
Total ...	606	...	83,187	...	83,793	...
Cotton ...	6	...	25,168	...	25,174	...
Oil-seeds ...	5	...	7,725	...	7,730	...
Salts ...	40	...	4,954	...	4,994	...
Metals ...	2,317	...	1,008	...	3,325	...
Building Materials ...	17,153	...	400	...	17,553	...
Firewood ...	1,550	...	8,635	...	10,185	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	21,525	...	21,525
Timber ...	...	23	...	725	...	748
Miscellaneous	1,819	...	10,156	16	11,975	16
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Grand Total	23,496	23	1,41,233	22,276	1,64,729	22,299
Total during corresponding period of last year	57,473	907	94,639	78,729	1,52,112	79,636
Increase ...	...	...	46,594	...	12,617	...
Decrease ...	33,977	884	...	56,453	...	57,337

Zila.	Acres.	Land Irrigated (Approximate). Total from 1st to 30th November 1876.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	1,749	...	...
Muzaffarnagar ...	6,367	...	...
Meerut ...	19,670	...	...
Bulandshahr ...	5,056	...	...
Aligarh ...	348	...	...
Muttra ...	1,062	...	...
Agra ...	1,597	...	...
Etah ...	...	...	...
Mainpuri ...	2,238	...	...
Fatehgarh ...	1,937	...	...
Etáwah ...	14,215	...	...
Cawnpore ...	11,955	...	...
Dehra Dún ...	400	...	...
Bijnor ...	...	...	...
Tarái ...	259	...	...
Bareilly ...	7,813	...	...
Jhánsi ...	774	...	...
Hamírpur ...	287	...	...
Delhi ...	1	2·2	...
Gurgáon ...	1,855	·2	...
Total ...	77,583	...	...
Total for the same period last year.	50,282	...	...
Increase ...	27,301	...	...

REMARKS.

C. ft. per sec.
Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solání Aqueduct 4,464

C. ft. per sec.
Volumes discharged:—
Etáwah Division Tail ... 22
" " Escapes ... 573
Cawnpore Division Tail 317
Cawnpore Division Escapes 332
1,244

Balance expended ... 3,220

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, reports.—
"A fair demand towards the close of the month, particularly at the tail of the division."
Eastern Jumna Canal.—Nearly all the rabi crops were sown without canal water owing to rain having fallen in the middle of October. This accounts for the small area irrigated; but sugarcane has also taken a watering.
Rohilkhand Canals.—The area irrigated this month is 8,072 against 841 for the corresponding month last year.
Traffic.—There was a steady demand for carriage of food-grains downwards.

ALLAHABAD,
The 11th January 1877.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

AMALGAMATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF OUDH WITH THAT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

No. 5, dated the 26th January 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE desire to address Your Lordship on the subject of the amalgamation of the administration of Oudh with that of the North-Western Provinces. This scheme has been discussed on several occasions; there is much, as we shall shew, to recommend it on general and financial grounds, and on each occasion when it has been brought forward its accomplishment has been deferred rather than abandoned.

2. We may remind Your Lordship that Oudh came under British rule in 1856. The Province includes an area of 23,992 square miles and a population of 11¼ millions, paying £1,300,000 annually as land revenue. It is surrounded on three sides by the North-Western Provinces, and Nepal bounds it on the fourth. It is divided into four Commissionerships, which are again sub-divided into 12 districts. The North-Western Provinces comprise an area of 81,403 square miles, a population of 30¾ millions, and are divided into seven Commissionerships, two of which are non-regulation. Exclusive of Kumaon, these Commissionerships contain 27 regulation and 3 non-regulation districts. The two provinces therefore include a total area of 105,395 square miles, a population of 42 millions, and divided into 11 Commissionerships—five regulation and six non-regulation—and (excluding the hill districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal) 42 district charges—27 regulation and 15 non-regulation. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh accordingly would constitute together a jurisdiction inferior in size to that of Bengal, which comprises an area of 189,034 square miles, a population of 63 millions, and is divided into nine Commissionerships—one non-regulation—and 46 district charges—10 non-regulation.

3. The civil government of Oudh is administered by the staff shewn in the annexed schedule, the annual aggregate cost of which is about Rs. 10,12,800, and includes separate and special services for the general administration and for the departments of law and justice, sanitation, police, registration and education. This small Province has, in fact, almost all the controlling officers, although on a lower rate of pay, allowed to one of the large Local Governments.

4. Upon the cession of the Province to British rule there were obvious reasons for establishing a separate administration, and until a few years ago there were also reasons for maintaining a separate administration on account of the much disputed questions connected with the rights of the taluqdars and of other classes in the land. These reasons have now ceased to have any weight. The Province has become accustomed to our rule. The more urgent questions of difficulty have been decided. The respective rights of all parties have been determined, and have been distinctly defined by law. The old subjects of controversy are little heard of, and so far as questions of importance are concerned, the settlement operations may be looked upon as finished.

5. High authorities, we are aware, have maintained that a population of 12 millions is in itself a sufficient charge for a Local Government in India, but the compactness of the area of Oudh, the identity of the character of its population with that of the adjoining North-West, and the facility now established for communication lead us to believe that on grounds of general policy it is both practicable and expedient to combine the administration of the two

Provinces. There is no analogy in the circumstances of Oudh and the North-West with those cases in which we have elsewhere recommended the formation into separate administrations of outlying Provinces, cases that is to say of Provinces difficult of access and of distinct nationalities.

6. On the other hand without imputing personal blame to the officers employed in Oudh, we have no hesitation in saying that the administration of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab has on the whole been more successful than that of Oudh, and although we are not prepared to attribute this success to the relative size of these Governments, yet no argument can be maintained as to a small charge necessarily ensuring more careful supervision than a large one. On the contrary, recent events both in the general and the revenue administration of Oudh lead us to the conclusion that owing perhaps to the tendency to stagnation in promotion in a small commission or to the restricted choice of agency without injustice to old officers, the administrative difficulties in a small Province are greater, in proportion, than in a large one, and that amalgamation with a larger Province may be very desirable.

7. In the next place there is the manifest economy of the measure. Instead of two sets of administrative agencies a common agency would suffice and be suitable for both Provinces. The people of both Provinces are of precisely the same classes. The system of roads and communications is the same, and these are abruptly severed from a common control at the boundary of the two Governments. The completion of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway and the facilities for inspection thereby given add much force to the arguments in behalf of the amalgamation of the two Provinces. Oudh, in fact geographically and physically, is a portion of the North-Western Provinces, similar, in all respects, to the neighbouring districts of Rohilkhund and the Doab; and, although very populous and rich, it is hardly larger, or richer, or more populous, than two of the ordinary Commissionerships in the North-Western Provinces. It is certainly a quieter and more easily managed country than the neighbouring division of Rohilkhund, which it much resembles.

8. It must be admitted therefore that if two separate agencies are not requisite the present aggregate superior establishments for the two Provinces are needlessly large; and yet we are informed that a considerable increase is absolutely necessary in the subordinate part of the revenue administration of Oudh which is now undermanned and underpaid. We think it possible to provide for this increase by reductions in the supervising agencies so as to ensure no aggregate increase of charge, and we see no other way to this object but by amalgamation.

9. And if on general grounds the measure be approved, the simplest mode of carrying it out is to appoint one officer to be both Chief Commissioner and Lieutenant-Governor, leaving matters otherwise as they stand. This will cause the least disturbance of existing arrangements, and will provide, with the greatest amount of economy possible, for the maintenance of the peculiarities of the Oudh administrative system. We have been assured by our colleague Sir John Strachey and by Sir George Couper, who are both well acquainted personally with both charges, that the combination into one office of the administrative work of both Provinces will not entail any amount of business beyond the powers of a single officer if aided by a competent staff.

10. In pursuance of this decision we have determined that the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces being vacant, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh shall be transferred to it, and that he will exercise the present functions of Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Commissioner within each Province respectively. Sir George Couper has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, subject to Her Majesty's approbation,

to be also Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Mr. J. F. D. Inglis continuing to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Oudh only until the period for which Your Lordship has been pleased to extend his term of service has expired.

11. By this arrangement Oudh will in no way be absorbed into the North-Western Provinces, but will remain for the present a separate Province as hitherto. Its system of administration and laws will remain intact. Lucknow will still be the capital of the Province, and the Chief Commissioner and Lieutenant-Governor will be expected to reside there for some portion of the year. If for any cause it be found desirable to retrace our steps it will be at once possible to do so by simply filling up the appointment of Chief Commissioner, which on Mr. Inglis' ensuing retirement we propose to leave unfilled. Thus the arrangement is essentially tentative and will take effect so gradually that until the success of the experiment is certain, it will at any moment be possible for us to revert to the former constitution. We have reason to believe that, in this form, the measure will not be unacceptable to the officers of the Oudh Commission, who will feel that Sir George Couper, who has been connected with Oudh for many years, will continue to watch over and protect their interests. On the other hand, the officers of the Oudh Commission will have a larger sphere of employment, and the Local Government will by an interchange of appointments be able to combine a strict regard for the just interests of both services with a wider field of selection and consequently greater administrative efficiency. We have also reason to believe that the measure will not be distasteful to the majority of the taluqdars of Oudh, for they will understand that no change is being made in the system of administration or in the special laws which affect them. To this point and to the effect of the measure on the people at large we shall give especial attention.

12. The immediate result of the proposed measure will be a saving in the salary of the Chief Commissioner followed by a reduction in some of the establishments of the two Provinces. Eventually, and as experience directs and opportunity offers, the heads of the several departments may be otherwise provided for, and their duties made over to the officers of the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, as the case may be. The savings thus effected will afford the means of strengthening the revenue establishments in Oudh—a measure which, as we have above urged, has a strong claim to a portion of the savings that may be effected by amalgamation.

13. With these remarks we enclose a copy of the orders which we have issued in view to give effect to the arrangement of which we have endeavoured to shew the expediency.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th JANUARY 1877.

General Remarks.—In Madras rain is reported from Kistna, Chingleput, and Tanjore (4 inches), and showers from Nellore and North Arcot: no material change in prospects has occurred. The numbers on relief works have fallen by upwards of 50,000 in Bellary, and by 8,500 in Chingleput: an apparent decrease in Kurnool is said to be due to omission of some returns: in Cuddapah there is an increase of 14,000, and in Coimbatore of 9,000. Total on relief works 1,015,835. No rain fell in Mysore, and no improvement is reported. In Bombay light showers have fallen in Guzerat and Sind: in Khandesh there was a heavy storm on the 19th, which has done some damage to the *rabi* crops, and washed away those in the river beds; half an inch of rain has fallen in Násik: in the Deccan showers fell in Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Heavy and unusual rain has fallen throughout the Central Provinces, and injury to the *rabi* crops is apprehended, but its extent is not yet known. Hail and rain are also reported, with damage to the ripening crops, from Berar. In Central India there has also been some rain; prospects are good. None fell in Rajputana. Light rain is reported from most districts of Bengal, which has benefited the *rabi* crops; the winter rice harvest has been almost entirely reaped with an excellent outturn. In the North-Western Provinces showers fell only at Benares and Almora, and in Oudh there was no rain: prospects are good. In the Punjab rain fell in Hissar, Umballa, and Ráwalpindi: the crops promise well. Reports are good in Assam and Burmah.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Jan. 23rd)	1·40 at Nandigama; about 1·0 in Guntur, Palnad, Vinukonda, and Bezwada; ·5 at Bapatla and Sattanapalli.	No water above anicut; wet paddy, *raggi*, *jonna*, *sajja*, and *varagu* harvested, outturn about half; later rains reported favourable to maize and *raggi*, unfavourable to cotton; prices slightly fallen; cholera in seven taluks, seizures 303, deaths 129; fever and cattle disease reported; market badly supplied; 3,389 on relief works; 364 receive gratuitous relief; by people 493; general prospects same, except that prices are falling.
Kurnool	(„ 23rd)	*Nil*	Paddy under canal mostly harvested; cholera abating, seizures 168, deaths 113; number on relief works 298,110, gratuitously fed 2,829; apparent decrease of 10,170 and 516 respectively, due to non-receipt of portion of Cumbum return, but reduction in numbers expected, as more tools and supervision become available.
Cuddapah	(„ 23rd)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 209,550, gratuitously fed 1,419; deaths from cholera 645; 642 cattle died from want of fodder and disease.
Bellary	(„ 23rd)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 350,000; decrease of more than 35,000 in Hindupur, nearly 13,000 in Pengonda, and 9,000 in Madabshira; cause not given, explanation called for; gratuitously fed 39,400, besides 4,000 by private charity; very strict orders issued as to gratuitous relief; cholera in 12 taluks out of 15; cattle healthy, but many starving and dying.
Nellore	(„ 23rd)		Slight and partial rain; season not improved; still increased necessity for carrying on relief works; number on relief works 63,879, gratuitously fed 13,117; poor-houses established throughout the week, hence the increase; deaths from cholera 740, which is 62 more than last week; small-pox of virulent type in several taluks; water drying up in wells; prospects of cattle very bad.
Chingleput	(„ 23rd)	1·0	Number on relief works 2,324, gratuitously fed 7,452; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevalent; pasture insufficient; want of water much felt; note last week's large number; coolies divisible by 7.*
North Arcot	(„ 23rd)	...	Light showers in two divisions; number on relief works 23,023, gratuitously fed none; cholera all over the district, and fever in some parts; mortality from former considerable; health of cattle generally good; pasture very scarce, and cattle dying for want of fodder.
South Arcot	(„ 23rd)	*Nil*	Relief works about to commence; cholera in several taluks; fodder scarce; cattle weak.
Salem	(„ 23rd)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 23,150, gratuitously fed 8,100; cholera with slight mortality in all taluks except Tripatore; labour, number rising 60 per cent.; people now accepting task-work; gratuitous relief rising more than treble, due to opening relief camps.
Coimbatore	(„ 23rd)	*Nil*	Cholera continues, deaths 536; cattle deteriorating; fodder and water generally scarce; no cultivation, except under wells; number on relief works 27,411, gratuitously fed 114; task-work executed good.
Tanjore	(„ 23rd)	4·0 in two days in Negapatam; elsewhere *Nil*.	Relief works none; 990 deaths from cholera, worse than last week; cattle healthy.
Madura	(„ 23rd)	...	Number on relief works 6,961, gratuitously fed 589; deaths from cholera 478 in Pulni, 113 in Dindigul, 82 elsewhere; cattle disease in parts.
Trichinopoly	(„ 23rd)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 680, gratuitously fed by public subscription 10,080; cholera, seizures 913, deaths 449; also slight small-pox; cattle healthy; pasture deficient in dry parts.

* This is believed to mean that the number of coolies reported last week (61,910) to be on relief works should be divided by 7, the numbers on each day of the week having been added together. This would give 8,844 as the daily average.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Tinnevelly (Jan. 23rd)	...	Wet and dry crops suffering from want of rain; latter reported to be withering fast in every taluk; cholera still prevalent; cattle generally healthy, but pasture become scanty everywhere; slight fall in prices owing to large importations of grains; number on relief works 7,418, gratuitously fed 1,854.
Malabar („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; 2 deaths from cholera in Palghaut taluk, health otherwise satisfactory; cattle disease slight in Ernad and Walliwanad; pasture failure; 1,796 coolies employed on the Kolathur road work.
		General Remarks—General prospects not materially changed; vast decrease, not yet explained, of 50,800 labourers in Bellary; reductions anticipated in Kurnool.
Bombay— (Jan. 25th)		
Sind. (Jan. 24th)		
Kurrachee ...	0·08 at Kurrachee; 0·03 at Thâno Bula Khân.	Total rainfall from 1st January to 31st December 1876—at Dádú 6·25, Kotri and Ghorabári 7·98, and at Mugalbhin 9·31; small-pox as before; severe storm at Keti on 15th; many boats wrecked, and property valued at Rs. 16,000 destroyed.
Hyderabad ...	....	Small-pox continues in four talukas; in city during the past 12 days 31 cases, no deaths; cattle disease in three talukas; fever still prevalent; *rabi* crops flourishing; northerly winds continue.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cold; *rabi* crops very promising; fever and cough prevail.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	0·68	Crops good.
Kaira ...	0·30 at Kaira.	Rain throughout the Collectorate; tobacco slightly damaged, other crops well.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	0·23	Rain on 19th, with thunder and lightning; hail-stones fell in three talukas; crops damaged; small-pox as before; several cases fatal; fever in Amod, Wágra, and Ankleswar.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	1·68 at Dhulia.	Total rainfall 14·41; heavy storm on 19th; fall of rain and hail-stones general; part of monsoon crops now being threshed spoilt, and *rabi* crops seriously injured; crops sown in beds of rivers washed away by sudden floods; fever and small-pox in some talukas.
Násik ...	...	About 0·50 of rain has fallen in eastern talukas.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops not in good condition in almost all talukas; fever throughout the Collectorate; small-pox in 2 talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (Jan. 23rd)	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	0·17	Heavy showers and hailstones fell in 4 talukas, injuring standing crops.
Sholapur ...	...	Slight rain in the district; crops and people as before; slight cholera in Bársi and Mádha talukas.
Satara (Jan. 23rd)	...	Cholera in Tásgaon taluka decreasing; small-pox among people employed on Neher tank.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Cholera continues, 165 deaths.
Dharwar ...	...	Cholera in 9 talukas.
Kanara ...	...	27 deaths from cholera.
Kaládgi (Jan. 23rd)	...	Cholera in 3 talukas, 84 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	0·34	Public health good.
Wadhwán ...	0·46	Weather cloudy; public health good; slight damage to wheat and cotton crops.
Baroda ...	...	Thunder accompanied by rain on Friday and Saturday; reaping of cotton in some districts commenced; slight damage to cotton by last rain expected.
		General Remarks.—Slight showers in Guzerat, Násik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and in parts of Sind; a heavy storm of rain and hail in the Khandesh district on the 19th instant has done serious harm to the *rabi* crops, and has washed away those in river beds; no change in crops elsewhere; cholera still continues in the Southern Mahratta country, and small-pox in Sind.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather very cloudy in the first part of the week, latterly cool; the cold weather crops promise well; cholera is still raging in every part of the district, except in the south.
Noakholly ...	·71	Weather, slight drizzling rain from the evening of the 12th to the 14th instant; since then the nights and mornings have been very cold; but the midday temperature was higher on the 17th, it rose up to 78°, while on the previous day it stood at 70°; the *amun* crops are nearly reaped; these crops in the inundated tracts have suffered much; exportation of rice is going on, and there is a rise in its price; cholera still prevails, and small-pox is reported to have broken out in certain part of the inundated tracts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	·25	Weather cloudy on the 13th and 14th; mustard is ripening; tobacco plants are thriving well; cholera has broken out in almost every part of the district.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·15	Weather unsettled; cloudy, followed by foggy mornings; state and prospects of the crops continue satisfactory.
Backergunge ...	·87	Rain fell on the 13th and 14th instant; the weather is still somewhat cloudy; the rice harvest has now been completed; there is no information as to the outturn beyond that previously reported; cholera is still very prevalent, but it is hoped the recent rain will check the epidemic; the Civil Surgeon has been absent during the past week on a tour through the cholera-stricken tracts, and has not yet come back.
Furreedpore ...	·54 from 13th to 16th Jan. ·59 at Madareepore.	Weather fine; state and prospects of the crops are fair; there is less cholera in the district.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state of the crops is very good; the recent rain has done no harm.
Mymensingh ...	1·62	There was rain on the 12th, 13th, and 14th instant, followed by a fall of temperature; the rain has improved the prospects of the crops.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	The last rain has been rather unseasonable, and luckily the winter rice had been harvested before it; the cold weather crops are in good condition.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·02	Weather cold, and cloudy mornings; the harvesting of the late rice is all but completed; the cold weather crops are somewhat injured by the recent rain; cholera is on the decrease.
Jessore ...	·90	Weather sometimes cloudy; rain in the early part of the week; the prospects of the crops and the actual outturn are good.
Nuddea ...	·56	From half an inch to an inch of rain has fallen everywhere; the state and prospects of the crops are much the same as they were last week.
Moorshedabad ...	·97	Weather rainy in the early part of the week; since then the weather has been bright and seasonable; the *amun* paddy has been harvested, with a good outturn; prices are high, owing to exportation; the spring crops are promising; they will benefit much by the recent rain.
Pubna ...	1·73	Weather cold and seasonable; the harvesting of sugarcane, *arhur*, and turmeric are going on; the *rabi* crops continue good; these crops in the Serajgunge sub-division are generally satisfactory.
Rajshahye ...	1·60	There has been plentiful rain throughout the district during the week, except in Natore, where the pulses are said to have suffered; the rain has done much good, the state of the *rabi* crops being generally satisfactory; cholera has almost disappeared; some mortality among weak cattle is reported from the rain.
Bogra ...	·04	Weather a little colder; state of the district is most prosperous; sugarcane, mustard, *pan* (betel), and rice crops are better than they have been for years; other crops are also good.
Malda ...	·29	Weather cool; cloudy on the 13th and 14th instant, with slight rain on the latter day; the sky during the rest of the week was now and then covered with sheds of cloud, and the mornings were generally foggy; wind blew from the north-east and north-west; the crops are in excellent condition; 39 deaths from cholera reported during the week.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather, foggy mornings, cloudy atmosphere; 1·68 of rain is reported to have fallen in Roygunge; the *amun* crops are not yet fully gathered in.
Rungpore ...	...	Weather cold and rainy; the rainfall at Gaibanda has been 1·58, at Bagdogra ·75, and at Kurigram 1·26; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; the recent rain has much improved them; the *haimanta* crops are being reaped, and are giving bumper results.
Cooch Behar ...	1·27	Weather cold; cloudy on the 12th and 13th instant; there was a considerable fall of rain on the night of the 12th; ·90 is registered at Mekhaliganj, 1·01 at Dinhâta, and ·13 at Mathabhanga; state and prospects of the crops are generally good; rain has improved tobacco and mustard seed, and the outturn is now expected to be good; fever is abating.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, and cold in the mornings; the rain of last week has done much good throughout the district; ploughing for early rice is also much facilitated.
Darjeeling ...	·68	Weather, heavy fall of snow on the night of the 12th instant; occasional sunshine during the rest of the week; all the crops throughout the district are progressing favourably.
Midnapore ...	·06	Weather fair and cold; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	·21	Weather seasonable; the crops are now off the ground, and there is nothing further to report about them.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather cold, cloudy at intervals; the *amun* harvest is almost over; the spring crops are doing well; vegetables are abundant, and are selling cheap in the bazar.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	The rainfall at Culna has been 1·32, at Cutwa ·7, at Bood Bood ·52, at Raneegunge ·14, and at Jehanabad 1·61; prospects of the crops continue good, and are improved by the late rainfall.
Bankoora ...	·28	Slight rain in the beginning of the week; the winter crops are doing well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Beerbhoom ...	·85	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·17	Weather cold with fogs; state and prospects of the crops are excellent.
Rhágalpur ...	·06	Weather cold, damp, raw, cloudy, and foggy; the total rainfall at Muddehpoora is 1·40, at Banka 1·77, and at Soopole since last report ·50; bright sunshine is much needed; prices are rising owing to exportation; in Soopole the exportation of rice is going on briskly, and there is every sign of plenty; general health is very good, only a few cases of small-pox in East Banka.
Monghyr ...	*Nil* Previous week ·62	Weather fair; 1·85 of rain is reported to have fallen at Jamooee; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Purneah ...	...	Weather cold and cloudy; ·99 of rain fell at Kissengunge; state and prospects of the crops are very favourable.
Durbhanga ...	·03	Weather cloudy and very cold; the late rain has done much good to the *rabi* crops; lands are now being prepared for sowing *moong* pulse and *china* millet; the hail-storm in parts of the Mudhoobunnee sub-division has done some injury to the tobacco crop.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and occasionally cloudy; the prospects of the crops remain unchanged; in the Hajeepore sub-division *rahar* has been somewhat, but not considerably, damaged by the wind; in Seetamurhee the outturn of *aghani* rice is reported to have been between 10 and 12 annas.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and cold, with intervals of sunshine; mornings generally foggy; the sky appears still unsettled; the recent heavy rain has been throughout the district; it has been 3·28 inches at Sewan, and 2·31 inches up to 12th instant at Gopalgunge; the apprehension of injury to the crops from continual rain has passed away; the prospects are excellent throughout the district, and a bumper crop is anticipated; there has not been such a magnificent crop for some years past; the opium is most flourishing, and the late rain will have increased the value of the yield by some hundreds of thousands sterling; prices have fallen; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather, heavy dews, and more rain is probable; prospects of the crops are very favourable.
Patna ...	Do.	Weather partly cloudy and partly clear; prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable; health of the district is generally good.
Gya ...	·29	Weather cold since rainfall; cloudy and close before; more indications of rain working up; the rain has done good, and prospects are very satisfactory.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and cool; the rain has benefited the *rabi* crops but if the weather is not soon cleared off, they will be injured.
Hazáribágh ...	1·49	Weather cloudy and rather warmer than usual; several showers of rain; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; rain has done much good.
Lohardugga ...	2·03	There was heavy rain on the 13th instant, and again on the 16th, accompanied by much wind and thunder; the rain at Palamow is registered ·85 of an inch; the weather is still very cloudy, and the barometer very unsteady; the prospects of the crops are excellent; general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	·61	Weather seasonable; what little to report about the crops is good.
Singbhoom ...	1·40	Weather seasonable; the prospects of wheat and pulses continue good; general health is good.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather generally cloudy; slight rain on the 12th and 18th instant; the *sarad* rice is all out, except in one or two places; the cold weather crops are doing well, and are nearly ripe in places.
Cuttack ...	...	More rain fell in the interior of the district than at head-quarters during the past week; it was over an inch in some places; the main rice crop is nearly all got in, and threshing is going on; the late rain has benefited all cold weather crops, except pulses, which are ready for gathering.
Poonee ...	·04	Weather cloudy for many days of the week; 1·59 inches of rain fell in the Khoordah sub-division; the *sarud* paddy is nearly all harvested; the early *dalua* crop is progressing, but requires more rain; mustard is being harvested, but the outturn is very poor; the state of other crops is good; the exportation of rice is still going on, though somewhat diminished, partly owing, as the Collector is informed, to the fall of prices in Madras.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall which was reported last week has been general throughout Bengal; it has improved the prospects of the growing *rabi* crops, and the ploughing for next sowings has also been much facilitated; the *amun* harvest has been almost entirely reaped with a very favourable outturn.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Jan. 24th)	·4	Prospects favourable.
Allahabad („ 23rd)	...	Weather cloudy and sultry; blight reported in some parts.
Jhansi („ 25th)	...	Weather clear; prospects good.
Agra („ 24th)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Meerut („ 24th)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Bareilly („ 24th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; prospects good.
Almora („ 22nd)	...	Little rain on Wednesday night; weather fine; crop prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(Jan. 24th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Hissár ...	·1 at Hissar.	Plentiful rain in the surrounding districts, by which crops have materially benefited; sharp attack of small-pox in one village of Rohtak District, otherwise health good.
Umballa ...	1·0	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	
Lahore ...	...	Slight rain; health and agricultural prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	
Pesháwar ...	...	*General Remarks.*—Health and agricultural prospects throughout the province good.
Oudh.—(Jan 24th)		
Lucknow ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Sitapur ...	*Nil*	
Fyzabad ...	...	
Central Provinces—(Jan. 25th)		
Upper Godávari (Jan. 20th)	·03	Weather cloudy; *rabi* ripening; health good; prices decreasing.
Sambalpur ...	·85	Health good.
Bilaspur ...	·70	Heavy fall of hail-stones in some villages, causing damage to crops; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	·83	Rain seasonable; cholera abating; prices stationary.
Balaghat ...	1·10	Threshing of *kharif* suspended; pulses damaged by continuous rainfall; fever continues; prices stationary.
Chhindwara ...	1·57	Hail fell in places; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Jan. 21st)	·53	Weather cloudy; *rabi* slightly damaged by rain; prices stationary.
Betul („ 22nd)	·47	Hail fell in places, damaging pulses; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 23rd)	3·60	*Rabi* slightly damaged; cholera and fever continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 24th)	2·95	Weather cloudy; crops much injured; large grain stocks at railway stations damaged; health good; prices steady.
Wardha ...	1·3	*Rabi* favourable; hail caused damage round Sindhi.
Nimar ...	·45	Rained heavily in interior district, three or four inches; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	1·43	Crops slightly damaged by hail; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Prospects fair, provided rain stops.
Jubbulpore ...	1·40	Crops suffering from cloudy weather; health good.
Saugor ...	2·65	Crops favourable.
Seoni ...	2·60	Hail here and there injured pulses; health good.
Damoh ...	1·0	Prospects good; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	2·5	Prospects favourable; fever continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Heavy and unusual rain all over the province; feared general injury to *rabi*, but too early to specify extent.
British Burma—(Jan. 24th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Cholera in several parts of Akyab and Kyoukphyoo Districts, three deaths from cholera in Akyab town, otherwise public health normal; slight cattle disease.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Reaping nearly completed; slight cattle disease; two deaths from cholera at Hlaigoo.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health good; slight cattle disease at Phyapoan; harvest progressing.
Bassein ...	...	Health generally good; slight cattle disease.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera 4 cases; in Mahathaman 3 cases.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Assam—(Jan. 25th)		
Gauháti ...	*Nil*	Heavy fog in the mornings; day clear and cool; *sali* crops over; outturn good; mustard being gathered in; public health good.
Sylhet ...	...	Spring rice being transplanted; ploughing commenced for later crops; cholera still reported.
Mysore & Coorg—(Jan. 25th)	*Nil*	Prices of food grains slightly fallen; markets fairly supplied, chiefly by importation; prospects unimproved; cholera on the increase.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Jan. 25th)	...	Hail and rain caused some damage to ripening crops in parts of province; *rabi* nearly ready for reaping.
Central India—(Jan. 24th)		
Indore ...	1·65	Health good throughout Malwa.
Gwalior ...	*Nil*	
Neemuch ...	Slight rain and hail.	
Rutlam ...	·12	
Sutna ...		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Jan. 25th)	...	Cloudy; small-pox on increase.
Jeypore („ 25th)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli („ 20th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 20th)	·05	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEARS.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st DECEMBER.													
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		SIND.		BRITISH BURMA.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1872-73 ..	228,412	2,02,07,928	135,484	1,09,72,278	161,496	79,69,993	64,039	30,97,600	3,377	51,454	23,205	1,08,777	616,013	4,24,08,030
1873-74 ...	226,464	2,00,35,610	142,559	1,15,99,192	164,197	81,05,381	68,913	33,42,975	4,396	65,705	19,284	1,09,722	625,763	4,32,58,585
1874-75 ...	232,223	2,02,13,536	144,877	1,13,90,228	163,527	81,04,227	62,473	30,33,123	3,803	56,076	18,750	98,295	625,653	4,26,95,485
1875-76 ...	225,215	1,97,74,281	146,253	1,14,47,101	170,828	84,94,475	68,868	33,52,970	5,230	72,173	23,808	1,26,201	640,202	4,32,67,201
1876-77 ...	232,675	2,02,71,194	156,887	1,22,53,940	165,847	82,53,935	77,919	38,03,212	4,750	67,287	22,929	1,10,587	661,007	4,47,60,155
AVERAGE	228,998	2,01,00,510	145,212	1,15,32,548	165,179	81,85,602	68,442	33,25,976	4,311	62,539	21,585	1,10,716	633,727	4,33,17,891

* The quantity on which Excise Duty was collected is not included.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH),
Calcutta, 29th January 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 24th January 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble B. W. COLVIN took his seat as an Additional Member.

INDIAN FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce, and to the duty leviable on timber. He said that, in asking this permission, he might observe *in limine* that the present idea was that the Bill should be merely of a permissive character, and would not necessarily apply to any province where there might be special local circumstances or peculiarities which needed separate and peculiar legislation. Burma was an instance of the peculiarities to which he referred. He had explained what they were in introducing a separate Bill on a recent occasion. It would be for the Select Committee who would consider the Bill if he obtained leave to introduce it, to judge how far those peculiarities were sufficient to warrant a separate Act, or whether or not it was possible to bring the case of Burma within the general Act now contemplated. At the same time he might say that the tendency of all enquiries that had been made into this subject and the general purport of the reports that had been received, went to show that these peculiarities in different parts of India were not so very formidable in themselves as was supposed, and it would appear to be very practicable to have a law embodying general principles applicable to the whole of India, and to provide for local peculiarities by means of rules to be framed by Government under it.

Another general feature of the Bill was that it was proposed that there should be given power to extend certain portions of the Act, and not the whole Act, to any particular Province. The object of this was that the people in a certain district might not be oppressed, for instance, by restrictions which were quite unnecessary in their district, although they were of the utmost importance in another.

As to the necessity for general Forest legislation, he might refer briefly to the present basis of action in some provinces. Take the Panjáb for instance. We had one set of rules passed in 1855 which had acquired the force of law under the Panjáb Laws Act; they applied to one portion of the Panjáb. Another set of rules was passed in 1871, under the General Forest Act of 1865; but it was not quite certain whether the whole of the rules passed under that Act properly fell within its provisions. Again, another set of rules was passed in 1873, the legality of some portions of which had been called in question

in some quarters. Besides these, the district of Hazára had a separate Regulation, which was passed under the Statute 33 Victoria, c. 3; and after all there were certain portions of the Panjáb which had no rules and no laws whatever relating to forests.

He would not trouble the Council by going through all the different provinces under the Government of India in order to explain the differences and inconsistencies in the laws and rules applicable to them. The Panjáb might be taken as a fair sample of the whole. The laws in force in Bengal had been by competent authority designated as "utterly useless," and there was more or less of action without legal warrant going on throughout the various forest-tracts in the country.

In the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, there was no regular forest-law, because Act VII of 1865 had never been applied to either of them. In Bombay this absence of law was a special difficulty, because we had there Government forests interlaced with important private forests and private lands of different tenures, and with small Native States; so that it was a matter of extreme difficulty to prevent our forests being pillaged, and from this cause there was a loss in the forest-revenue of several lákhs of rupees annually. In Bombay the question had been under consideration for some years, and more than one Bill had been drafted on the subject; but it was now the desire of the Bombay Government that they should be embraced in this general Bill. As to Madras no doubt the necessity for legislation had long been established and gradually admitted by all the authorities there. It might be a question whether, as in the case of Burma, the local peculiarities were such as to require them to be dealt with by the local legislature; and as this Bill presented no obstacle to such a course being pursued, the local Council could legislate with regard to them if necessary. But if local legislation was not needed, Madras could of course be brought under the Bill.

As regards the Bill itself, he might say that the question had been under consideration for a long number of years. This was about the fourth Bill which had been circulated to the various Governments, and they had all been most elaborately reported upon. All the recommendations, observations and criticisms that had been received had been fully considered, and the present draft was in the main the work of the Inspector General of Forests with the assistance of two Conservators. At the same time MR. HOPE had no doubt that in Committee they would be able to improve it very considerably.

There were only two main features in the Bill to which he need now refer. One of these was complete provision for the investigation, preservation or commutation of private rights in forests; and the other was that power was given to control timber in transit, and otherwise to ensure that the Government really received the revenue to which they were entitled. He had no doubt that if permission were given to introduce the Bill, it could be worked out in an efficient manner and would prove an immense improvement on any thing which they had at present.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BROACH AND KAIRA THÁKURS' INCUMBRANCES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira. He said that, referring to Kaira first, he might state that it was a district which lay on the north of the Bombay Presidency in the Province of Gujarát. On one side was the district of Ahmadábád, for which a special law of this description was passed in 1862, and on the south was Broach, for which also a special Act (XV of 1871) was passed with a similar view with reference to Thákurs there. This district of Kaira had remained between the two, containing landholders and owners who were under very similar circumstances to their neighbours, and hitherto there had been no special legislation for their relief. It contained a great number of petty Native gentlemen or Chiefs. These, in some places, were entitled to the name of Chiefs, and in others were what was equivalent to squires or squireens, according to the different classes to which they belonged. These men were for the most part of Rájpút or Kúli origin. They had maintained their families by the law of primogeniture from

very remote times. A certain number of them were of more recent origin being Muhammadans and owning estates acquired at the conquest. The designation of Thákur did not exactly fit the various local appellations which these men received, and further the limits of the Kaira District did not exactly cover all the persons whom we were desirous of relieving. There might be a particular class of men in Ahmadábád, for instance, who were not exactly covered by the Ahmadábád Act, and whom it was intended to relieve by this Act. He hoped that in Select Committee they should be able to hit upon some designations which would answer both purposes.

As to the condition of the people to whom this Bill was intended to apply, it was simply one of almost hopeless insolvency. Our laws had come in upon them, laws which they were too ignorant to understand and too proud to take means of becoming acquainted with. They had been accustomed for centuries to cut all difficulties with the sword, and they were entirely disarmed by the obligation which our Government forced upon them of cutting them with the tongue and the pen. The result was that they were involved in difficulties from which it was impossible for them unaided to escape. The older men amongst them were quite incapable of business and quite ready to contract fresh debts. The younger men were fairly promising, and were receiving good education in our schools. But they were weighed down by the millstones which their fathers had hung round their necks. These Thákurs had not perhaps the same claims on sentimental grounds for assistance as the Jágírdárs of Sindh, because they were not the very Chiefs from whom we had wrested the country a few years ago. But at the same time they had very important claims from an administrative point of view, because they were of a manly, combative and rather lawless nature. They had great influence, and they had the sympathies of all the dangerous classes of the community, who were always ready to come forward when anything like a row was got up. They had been a source of anxiety ever since we became possessed of the country. They gave us a great deal of trouble during the mutinies in 1857, and there could be no doubt that it would be highly politic to remove any cause of dissatisfaction with our Government.

In 1874 it was proposed to pass an Act for their relief. It was thought better, however, to make an attempt to settle their difficulties by private negotiation, and the Government agreed to advance nearly three lákhs of rupees for that purpose. But the attempt fell through, as there were no means of settling with the creditors equitably, when they proved quite unreasonable, and there was moreover no restriction on the men themselves, who if liberated one day were ready to contract fresh obligations the next morning. So it had become necessary to come to this Council for a legislative enactment.

When the Chutiá Nágpur Act came before the Council, MR. HOPE mentioned the good effects which had resulted from the passing of the Acts for Bombay, and when the Sindh Act was being passed, he reviewed the chief features of the several Acts, and showed how that Act differed from the others. The Act now proposed was almost in the same words, *mutatis mutandis*, as the Sindh Act.

Hitherto, what he had had to say was as to the district of Kaira; but it would be observed that the Bill also included Broach, which had a separate Act of its own. That Act was passed in 1871. But it was found to be defective in the wording in several places, and not up to the times; it could be drafted a great deal better in several minor particulars. It was also an object to relieve the Statute-book of a number of petty Acts on analogous subjects. It was therefore proposed to repeal the Broach Act and to make this Bill applicable both to Kaira and Broach. At the same time great care would be taken not to subject any of the Broach Thákurs, without fresh and sufficient cause arising, to any disabilities which the present Act did not impose upon them.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SALT TRANSPORT BY SEA BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea. He said that the object of this Bill might be stated in a few words. There was no law at present to prevent salt shipped

from Bombay without payment of duty, with intended destination to Madras or Calcutta, being surreptitiously landed at any port on the coast, and smuggled salt being taken in lieu of it and carried on to the port for which the vessel was cleared.

Moreover there was nothing to prevent foreign salt or any other salt on which no duty had been paid being landed at any of our ports throughout our seaboard. Both of these defects had led to an immense amount of smuggling, which it was considered highly important to check without further delay. It was therefore proposed to introduce a Bill to the effect that no vessel of less than three hundred tons should be allowed to carry salt except under certain very strict conditions, and that vessels might be brought to and searched regarding which suspicion might exist that they were engaged in carrying on contraband traffic.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE asked leave to postpone the presentation of the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1871.

Leave was granted.

ACT No. XIII OF 1875 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875. He said that the necessity for this Bill arose from an inadvertence of the Council, or he should say of his own, in passing Act XIII of 1875. The object of that Act was to prevent the necessity which existed of persons taking out separate probates of wills whenever a testator happened to die possessed of property in separate Provinces. To effect that object we gave power to the High Courts to grant probates which should take effect all over India; and to prevent the clashing of probates granted by different High Courts, the Council further provided that, when any High Court granted such a probate, it should give notice to the other High Courts. Now what was not considered was this, that by the definition of "High Court" in the General Clauses Act (I of 1868) every Civil Court of final appeal was a High Court; so that in many out-lying parts of India, Courts of the very pettiest kind—such as Courts of Political Agents—would come under the definition of "High Court." It was not intended that such Courts should grant such probates, neither was it intended that they should receive notices from other High Courts. It was desired to introduce a proper definition of the term "High Court" for this purpose, and that was the sole object of the Bill which he asked leave to introduce.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday the 31st January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th January 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAMINE, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH JANUARY 1877.

No. 3, dated 20th January 1877.

From—The Government of Madras,
To—Her Majesty's Secy. of State for India.

We have the honor to sumbit our usual weekly report on the state of the season in continuation of our despatch No. 2, of the 13th instant.

2. A slight fall of rain occurred during the week under report in some of the districts, but not to an extent sufficient to affect prospects in any way. Prices have varied, falling slightly in some districts, excepting in Ganjam, Kurnool, Bellary, Madras, and South Canara, where they remained stationary, and in the Kistna District where they rose a little.

3. The numbers on the relief works in the most distressed districts, *viz.*, Bellary and Kurnool, remain almost the same as those reported in our last despatch, while in Cuddapah there was an appreciable falling off of some 6,000 persons. In Chingleput, through a clerical error in the Office of the Collector of that district, the numbers were erroneously stated in our former despatches of the 6th and 13th instant, and we are glad to inform your Lordship that the real numbers are only a fraction of those last reported, being 11,789 instead of 72,562.

The only noticeable increase in numbers has occurred in the districts of Coimbatore and Nellore; in the former they have nearly trebled, and in the latter increased by about 15 per cent. In North Arcot, the numbers are almost the same as those last reported, while in Salem there has been a very remarkable falling off, which, in our last despatch, we noticed and attributed to the omission from the district report of the returns from one of the taluqs, as reported by the Collector. Subsequent information, however, shows that the decrease is chiefly attributable to the enforcement of task-work as the organisation has been made more complete.

4. Cholera, we regret to say, prevails in almost all the districts, but the mortality from it is not, considering the population, large in any of them.

5. One of the gravest causes for future anxiety is the general insufficiency of pasture and water for cattle, which is already making itself severely felt.

6. The supply of grain for the eastern taluqs of Kurnool from the sea coast is proceeding with as much expedition as the circumstances of the local transport will admit of.

7. In the neighbourhood of Madras the Pauper Camp at the Red Hills is making rapid progress towards completion. In the city itself the latest returns show a daily average of about 21,000 indigent persons, unable to work, receiving State alms.

8. The procedure prescribed under the Land Improvement Act having been found, in practice, too complicated to be suited to an emergency like the present and to small advances for petty improvements, such as sinking wells, we applied, as we informed your Lordship in the 12th paragraph of our despatch of the 6th instant, No. 1, to the Governor-General in Council for leave to simplify it, so that advances of the above kind, within the limit of Rs. 300 in any one case, might be made on simple agreements to repay the loans in fixed instalments, collateral security in the shape of mortgages of the lands to be improved being at the same time taken, and the local officers taking every precaution to guard against advances being made on encumbered property. His Excellency was pleased promptly to accede to our request, presuming correctly that our object was only to simplify the procedure connected with these advances, and not in any way to lessen the validity of the security taken for their repayment. As they will all be made under the Act, they will be recoverable as arrears of land-revenue.

9. We have received, through the Government of India, an intimation of your Lordship's wish to be supplied with sketch-maps of the distressed districts showing the railways and important irrigation works in each, and indicating by colors the relative distress in localities where large relief works are in progress, and one of a general nature is herewith enclosed, but the preparation of the more detailed ones cannot be completed in time for this mail.

10. Since the date of our last despatch His Grace the Governor has returned from Delhi, having reached Madras on the 18th instant. Sir Richard Temple, with whose appointment as delegate of the Government of India for the purpose of inspecting the distressed districts in this Presidency and of communicating personally with us, your Lordship has, no doubt, been already informed, has arrived at Kurnool from Hyderabad, and having visited Gooty, Bellary, and Cuddapah, is now on his way to the districts of North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly. We await his arrival in Madras towards the end of next week.

11. We enclose the form embodying the information received by telegram from all the districts of the Presidency relative to the season, and append in the margin an abstract showing for each district the advances made on account of the famine, according to the Accountant-General's figures, up to date.

	Rs.
Kistna	70,000
Nellore	2,73,000
Cuddapah	8,40,000
Bellary	28,37,000
Kurnool	11,26,000
Chingleput	1,35,365
North Arcot	1,85,450
South Arcot	15,000
Trichinopoly	5,000
Madura	98,748
Tinnevelly	23,000
Coimbatore	1,00,000
Salem	1,38,900
Madras	30,33,974
Tanjore	12,200
Total ...	88,93,637

DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Information for the Week ending Tuesday, 16th January 1877.

District.	Price. Seers per rupee. A seer = 80 tolas or 2·06 lbs. weight. Second sort Rice.	Cholum or other ordinary dry grain.	Imports of Grain in Tons.	Population	Number on Relief Works.	Number fed gratuitously by Government.	Number of additional Civil Officers.	Number of Medical Officers, including Hospital Assistants and Dressers.	Rain-fall.	Health of Population.	Condition of Cattle.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ganjam ...	12	17	591	1,500,000	...	...	...	20	·87	Cholera ...	Cattle-disease.	
Vizagapatam ...	11	17·3	95	2,300,000	...	...	...	...	2	Cholera, fever ...	Healthy ...	Pasture moderate.
Godavari ...	10	14	...	1,580,000	...	...	...	15	1	Fever ...	Cattle-disease ...	Pasture scanty.
Kistna ...	7·96	9·58	92	1,440,000	3,819	61	8	...	·45	Cholera, fever ...	Do.	
Nellore ...	6·92	8·48	1,674	1,375,000	63,783	6,970		19	·25	631 cholera, small-pox.	Cattle suffering for want of fodder.	Prospects of cattle very bad.
Cuddapah ...	6·40	7·77	2,186	1,350,000	195,476	1,003	13	14	Some rain.	564 cholera ...	1,460 cattle died from want of fodder and disease.	
Kurnool ...	6·27	8·04	...	1,000,000	308,280	5,345	53	13	·10	291 cholera ...	Cattle dying for want of fodder.	
Bellary ...	6·63	7·51	3,745	1,650,000	400,800	40,390	10	Additional 3	*Nil.*	Do. ...	Healthy ...	Dry fodder very scarce.
North Arcot ...	7	8·1	...	2,007,000	21,263	...	3	16	*Nil.*	Cholera, fever ...	Cattle dying for want of fodder.	Pasture very scarce.
Chingleput ...	8·08	8·58	180	940,000	11,759	3,066	3	11	·23	Cholera, small-pox, fever.	Pasture and water scarce.	
Madras ...	6·93	9·20	13,630	400,000	...	...	...	...	0·01	Cholera, fever, small-pox, dysentery.	Foot-and-mouth disease.	
South Arcot ...	8	10·8	138	1,760,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera ...	Cattle-disease, cattle weak.	Fodder scarce.
Salem ...	7·12	9·25	·849	1,200,000	14,700	2,600	2	16	*Nil.*	Do. ...	Food-and-mouth disease.	
Trichinopoly ...	7·5	12·77	61	1,200,000	493	...	...	19	·2	569 cholera, small-pox.	Healthy ...	Pasture deficient.
Tanjore ...	8·5	11	967	2,060,000	...	...	...	...	Some rain.	383 cholera ...	Do.	
Coimbatore ...	7·2	9·2	662	1,750,000	18,368	...	6	Not given.	*Nil.*	493 cholera ...	Cattle deteriorating	Scarcity of water severe in parts.
Madura ...	7·14	10·28	736	2,250,000	6,016	708	...	...	*Nil.*	319 cholera ...	Cattle want fodder and water.	
Tinnevelly ...	7·5	11	689	1,700,000	9,194	380	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera ...	Healthy ...	Pasture scanty.
Nilgiris ...	6·18	8·53	33	50,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Good	.....	Pasture insufficient.
Malabar ...	9	9	3,463	2,700,000	1,741	...	...	...	*Nil.*	2 cholera ...	Cattle-disease ...	Pasture sufficient.
South Canara ...	9·75	11·5	3	920,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Small-pox ...	Healthy ...	Pasture insufficient.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 26th January 1877.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Collector's Report by Telegram, dated 23rd and 24th January 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of People employed. During the past Week.	Number of People employed. During the pre-sent Week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Ordinary Prices.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Prices during the past Week.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Prices during the present Week.	Average Rain-fall, i.e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	130 tons of grain exported. Fever and small-pox in several talukas. A heavy storm of rain and hail throughout District on the 19th; hail stones weighed from 2 ounces to 1½ lbs. Serious damage done to crops, and those in beds of rivers swept away. 19 cattle killed in one Taluka alone.	Roads ... } Tanks ... } Miscellaneous*	2,343	2,884	2,29,233	57,206	56 Jowari 54 Bajri	32½ 29½	32 29	24·94	14·4
Nasik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Prices cheaper. About half an inch of rain in eastern Talukas, damaging uncovered grain stocks.	Ditto ...	20,000	17,600	1,15,750	1,07,230	54 Jowari 47 Bajri	31 26	32 29	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Grain imports enough. Heavy showers and hail in 4 Talukas, injuring the standing crops.	Ditto ...	25,273	26,944	2,70,831	2,30,823	76 Jowari 66 Bajri	30 27	29 26	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Large grain importations, prices steady. Public health good.	Ditto ...	54,000	54,000	7,50,133	2,65,030	65 Jowari 51 Bajri	22 23	22 23	30·6	20·76
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 30,000; exports Rs. 59,000. Slight rain. Slight cholera in two Talukas.	Ditto ...	93,892	94,617	10,69,202	5,10,469	66 Jowari 60 Bajri	20 ...	20 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Grain supply satisfactory. Cholera decreasing. Small-pox among people at Kehr Tank.	Ditto ...	18,321	18,994	5,71,338	1,65,411	39 Jowari 35 Bajri	20½ 19½	20 19½	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,087	8,16,087	Grain importation continues; supply sufficient. Cholera in 3 Talukas. 84 deaths.	Ditto ...	41,297	46,020	5,71,171	2,29,761	56 Jowari 76 Bajri	17½ 17½	17 17¼	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful, except in Athni, where prices have slightly risen. 165 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	27,000	29,049	4,05,518	1,36,894	43 Jowari 54 Bajri	20 21	18 19	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	People and cattle returning from Kanara, unable to stand the climate. Cholera in nine Talukas.	Ditto ...	30,577	34,830	7,79,280	1,38,930	Jowari	19	18	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			3,12,703	3,24,938	47,62,456	18,41,754					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

There has been a heavy rain and hail storm in Khandesh, which has caused considerable injury to the crops and cattle. Damage has also been done by the rain in Ahmednagar and Nasik, while in Sholapur its effect upon the water-supply may be beneficial, and there are no crops to injure. Had this rain fallen a month earlier, the benefit to such crops as there are would have been marked.

There is a slight increase in the price of the staple grain, jowari, which now averages a little over 23lbs. the rupee throughout the nine affected districts.

Owing to a mistake in the information supplied by the Collector of Sholapur, the number of people upon Relief Works in that district was given in Statement No. X as 1,18,700; it should have been 93,892. The total number of people upon Relief Works was, therefore, 3,12,703, and the increase during the fortnight, 24,855, or at the rate of 12 427½ per week.

The number of people now on Relief Works is 3,24,938, against 3,12,703 for the week ending January 19th, and 5,147 immigrants and hill-men are upon works in Kanara and Ratnagiri.

The Sanitary Commissioner has again visited the Relief Works in the Satara District, and reports that the physical condition of the labourers continues good.

2. In reviewing the general question of Famine Relief, the Government of India have decided that "even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal." This Government have, therefore, ordered that in the case of an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing on the terms fixed by Government, no relief shall be afforded him at the public expense during the continuance of such refusal. It is scarcely necessary to add that Government never require people to do work forbidden by their caste rules.

Government have recently taken measures to strengthen the establishments of the Collectors of Sholapur and Kaladgi, the two districts in which the most complete failure of crops has taken place.

Owing to the increasing pressure in Sholapur, Poona, Ahmednagar and Satara Government have ordered the commencement of the Sheersophul irrigation tank, the Nira Canal, and the Ojhra Canal extension, and are anxiously awaiting the orders of the Government of India regarding the commencement of the Dhond-Munmar Railway.

3. The Government expenditure on charity is shewn in the statement below, but conveys no idea of the very liberal manner in which charitable relief is afforded by the public generally, and regarding which detailed information cannot, at present, be furnished :—

Districts.	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure incurred previously.	Expenditure during the week ending 20th January 1877.	Total Expenditure.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nasik	19	104 8 10	13 19 6	118 6 4
Ahmednagar	Return not received	3,693 13 7	Return not received	3,693 13 7
Poona	1,544	2,787 5 6	589 2 11	3,376 8 5
Sholapur	948	9,271 2 1	846 8 3	10,117 10 4
Kaladgi	252	301 14 4	110 11 6	412 9 10
Belgaum	345	899 5 4	132 8 6	1,031 13 10
Total ...	3,108	17,058 1 8	1,692 12 8	18,750 14 4

4. A table is appended showing the whole area and population, and the affected area and populaton of the Native States in which distress on account of the present scarcity exists, and contrasting the present and past weeks as regards the prices of the staple food-grains, and the number of persons upon Relief Works.

5. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 3,364 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 15th January, and during the same week, 4,898 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur, and Nasik-Bhosawal lines, making a total of 8,262 tons for the week.

6. A map, on a scale of ten miles to one inch, shewing the affected areas and principal relief works, is under preparation, but cannot be completed in the manner required by the Government of India before next week, at the earliest.

7. On the whole, the prospects of the crops, owing to the unseasonable rain, are slightly worse, and the public health in Kaladgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar is not very good. On the other hand, the grain supply continues abundant, though dear, and the increase during the week in the number of labourers upon Relief Works is not excessive.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of State.	Affected Population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of People employed.		Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.		
							During the past week.	During the preceding week.			Ordinary Prices.	During the past week.	During the preceding week.
Kholapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,30,482	Grain importations decreasing, and prices rising.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	13,574	18,294	1,91,689	72,030	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18⅜ 19¼	18 18¾
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	68,000	The failure of the crops has been very general	Ditto ...	3,332	2,938	24,228	15,527	Jowari 61	21	20¼
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	The crops are very bad, and the water-supply is growing scanty.	Ditto ...	434	...	14,559	8,503	Jowari 63	16⅓	17
Phaltan ...	397	...	69,124	...	The crops are very indifferent.	Ditto ...	468	...	15,000	3,805	Jowari 54	26 7/10	26 7/10
TOTAL ...	7,187	...	15,75,284	...			17,808	...	2,45,476	99,865			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1876.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,635	11,301 7	74	331 14	27	115 7	2,097	11,793 5	11	47 5	121	867 8	136	211 4	4,101	24,668 2
Received ...	1,255	6,800 0	96	429 12	27	151 9	2,213	9,668 9	32	78 3	237	1,349 9	60	104 3	3,920	18,581 13
TOTAL ...	2,890	18,101 7	170	761 10	54	267 0	4,310	21,461 14	43	125 8	358	2,217 1	196	315 7	8,021	43,249 15
TRANSIT.																
East to West	12	88 4	8	26 13	4	15 10	1,759	8,264 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,783	8,395 0
West to East	226	1,076 11	39	100 9	1	3 5	1,356	8,027 2	...	...	...	...	4(a)	17 9	1,626	9,225 4
West to West	...	...	...	...	...	...	1(b)	4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 6
East to East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	238	1,164 15	47	127 6	5	18 15	3,116	16,295 13	...	...	...	...	4	17 9	3,410	17,624 10
														GRAND TOTAL...	11,431	60,874 9

(a) From Europe 3 *vid* Suez and 1 *vid* Teheran.
(b) From Aden *vid* Suez to Persian Gulf.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1876.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	1,255	1,635	2,890	34·95	42·66	38·93
	„ Turkey	96	74	170	2·67	1·93	2·29
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	27	27	54	·75	·70	·73
Red Sea ...	*Vid* Suez	2,213	2,097	4,310	61·63	54·71	58·05
	TOTAL ...	3,591	3,833	7,424	100·00	100·00	100·00

Eastern Extension Co.'s Cable, Madras to Penang, interrupted the whole month.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1st FEBRUARY 1877.

General Remarks.—In Madras light rain is reported from Kistna, Kurnool and Tanjore; none has fallen elsewhere. The numbers on relief works have fallen from 1,017,631 last week (including Malabar) to 947,404, or by about 70,000. There is a decrease of 42,000 in Kurnool, 40,000 in Cuddapah and 7,900 in Nellore, and an increase of 13,380 in Tinnevelly, 5,700 in Chingleput, and 1,000 in Coimbatore. No rain is reported from Bombay except light showers in Sind; considerable damage has been done to crops in Khandesh by last week's storm; otherwise there is no change. In Mysore no rain has fallen and no change is reported. Showers and cloudy weather continue in the Central Provinces, to the damage of the wheat and linseed. The harvest of the *rabi* has commenced in Berar. Reports are good from Rajputana and Central India. There has been slight rain in about half the districts of Lower Bengal: prospects are excellent. In Assam rain is reported from Sylhet. Slight rain and cloudy weather have prevailed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; blight is feared if the clouds continue. Showers have fallen in all districts of the Punjab except Hissár and Mooltan; prospects are very good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Jan. 30th)	·50	Later dry crops generally good; prices falling in Bander, Repalli, and Sattanapalli; elsewhere stationary; cholera in seven taluks, seizures 503, deaths 230; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease here and there; markets badly supplied; 4,116 against 3,389 last week on relief works; 2,221 fed gratuitously by Government, 1,084 by people.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—contd.		
Kurnool (Jan. 31st)	·27 in Ramalkota; *Nil* elsewhere.	Crops under canal harvested; cholera continues, seizures 174, deaths 173; cattle dying for want of fodder; number on relief works 216,152; gratuitously fed 2,680; difference between this and previous week's figures is 81,149, of which 40,000 due to Cumbum figures being omitted owing to mistakes in taluk return; of the remainder, part due to systematic weeding and part to *mohurrum* feast.
Cuddapah („ 30th)	*Nil*	People on relief works 169,304, against 209,550 last week; gratuitously fed 1,430, against 1,419; deaths from cholera 715, against 645; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 1,364, against 642.
Bellary („ 30th)	*Nil*	349,000 on relief works, decrease on last week of 5,000 (*sic*) persons; this is owing to large number of Mysore coolies sent away from Hindupur, Madabsira, and Pengonda; 28,147 gratuitously fed; decrease of more than 11,000 chiefly in Hindupur, where Mysore paupers have been sent back; 4,200 gratuitously fed by private charity, aided by Government grants; cholera in 13 taluks out of 15; small-pox and fever also prevalent; many cattle perishing for want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing rapidly.
Nellore („ 30th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 55,937, against 63,879 last week; some of the taluk weekly returns have not been received, the numbers have been filled up from daily returns so far as have been received; the fall in the numbers seems to have taken place in Atmakur and will be explained; number fed gratuitously 16,498, against 13,117 last week; poor-houses have been established throughout the district, hence the increase; deaths from cholera 591, which is 148 less than last week; small-pox in several taluks; and in Nellore water drying up in wells; prospects of cattle continue bad; season has not improved.
Chingleput („ 30th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 8,053, against 2,324; gratuitously fed 4,038; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevalent; pasture insufficient; want of water much felt.
North Arcot („ 30th)	*Nil*	Relief works coolies 22,235, against 23,023 last week; decrease in coolies since last week owing to prevalence of cholera; persons gratuitously fed none; cholera still very prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; health of cattle generally good; pasture very scarce; cattle are dying for want of water.
South Arcot („ 30th)	*Nil*	Relief works not yet commenced; cholera in some taluks; fodder scarce; cattle disease in some villages.
Salem („ 30th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 23,700, against 23,150 last week; gratuitously fed 9,100, against 8,100; health—cholera in all taluks.
Coimbatore („ 30th)	*Nil*	Cholera continues, deaths 433; cattle deteriorating; water and fodder scarce; no cultivation, except under wells; on relief works 28,460, against 27,411 last week; gratuitously fed 58.
Tanjore („ 30th)	·46 in Negapatam in one day.	Relief works none; 783 deaths from cholera; cattle healthy.
Madura („ 30th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 6,974 against 6,901 last week; gratuitously fed 331; water generally becoming more and more scarce; cholera chiefly in Kulni, deaths 329, elsewhere 91; condition of cattle unaltered.
Trichinopoly („ 30th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 717, against 680 last week; gratuitously fed by public subscription 1,078; cholera continues, rather better, seizures 601, deaths 321; slight small-pox also; cattle healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly („ 30th)	*Nil*	No improvement in condition of crops; where harvested, yield poor; cholera abating; cattle healthy, but suffering from want of water and pasture; prices slightly fallen since last week; number on relief works 20,798, against 7,418 last week; gratuitously fed 1,998.
Malabar („ 30th)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; eleven deaths from cholera in Palghaut, Calicut, and Anjengo; health otherwise satisfactory; cattle healthy, except in Walhevanad; pasture failing; 1,958 coolies employed on Kolathur road-work, against 1,796 last week.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged on the whole.
Bombay— (Feb. 1st)		
Sind. (Jan. 31st)		
Hyderabad ...	...	Crops fair; weather changeable; 12 fresh cases of small-pox in Hyderabad city, 3 deaths; it has appeared in four other talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	0·115	Weather mild; *rabi* crops very promising; fever and cough prevail.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* crops continue well.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* crops and cotton thriving.
Surat ...	...	Cotton picking in progress.
Broach ...	...	Public health good; small-pox abating; *kopahs* in Ankleswar injured by cloudy weather; slight drizzling in places.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	...	*Rabi* crops much injured throughout district by rain and hailstorm last week; small-pox prevailing in some talukas.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Condition of *rabi* crops middling; small-pox and fever in some talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (Jan. 30th)	...	A few cholera cases in Bhimthadi taluka; cattle disease in Takwe, taluka Máwal; public health good.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	Condition of people as before; slight cholera in Mádha and Karmála talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Satara (Jan. 30th)	...	No change in condition of people; small-pox continues among work-people on Neher tank.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Deaths from cholera 114.
Dharwar ...	...	Cholera prevalent in every taluka, especially among Ron relief work-people; scarcity of drinking water very general.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevails; 28 deaths.
Kaládgi (Jan. 29th)	...	Cholera in 4 talukas, 113 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Wheat being reaped; small-pox in Gondal and Khareri talukas.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather and health good.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox in Sind and Khandesh; cholera in parts of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; crops as before, except that in Khandesh the standing *rabi* crops have been injured by the storm reported last week.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	0·2	Weather seasonably cool; the cold weather crops promise well; cholera is still prevalent.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	The nights and mornings have been cold and raw throughout the week, the afternoons have not been subject to such high ranges of temperature as in the previous week; the *amun* crops have been reaped almost everywhere in the district; chillies, pulses, &c., are being sown, and are progressing well, except in the inundated tracts; cholera is still very prevalent, and stray cases of small-pox reported from Sundeep and Fenny sub-division.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather very cold throughout the week; cloudy on the 23rd instant; the prospects of the mustard crop are good; the tobacco plants are thriving well; there are no other crops on the ground.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy up to 23rd instant; since then fine and cold, with north-west wind; the principal failure of crops appears to have taken place in the central portion of Dakhin Shabazpore; where the inundation lasted longest; the country adjacent to the coast of the island did not suffer so much, as the water ran off it when the storm-wave subsided; the sub-divisional officer of Patuakhali reports a very poor outturn of rice in the Chaltabónia outpost jurisdiction, not more than from 4 to 6 annas, the failure being greatest in the islands of Bora and Chota Bashdia; cholera is still very prevalent.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; state and prospects of the crops are fair; cholera is abating.
Dacca ...	·29	It is still raining; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather foggy and cloudy; the *boro* rice has been transplanted; the late rain will greatly benefit this crop as well as the more common cold-weather crops.
Tipperah ...	·56	Weather foggy and damp; state and prospects of the crops are fair.
24-Pergunnahs ...	83	Weather seasonable and occasionally cloudy; the harvesting of the late rice is not yet completed; public health is much better.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool, but cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are everywhere good.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather generally bright and seasonable, but occasionally cloudy; the crops promise well on the whole.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable with passing clouds; the *rabi* crops are everywhere doing well, but sugarcane is not so; the prices remain steady; public health is good.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the cold-weather crops are looking very well after the rain of last week; ploughing is being pushed on; cholera has much decreased.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and cloudy, without rain; the cold-weather crops are in general thriving, and there is every prospect of an abundant harvest; 9 deaths from cholera reported during the week.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state of the district is most prosperous; sugarcane, mustard, *pan* (betel), and rice crops, are better than they have been for years; other crops are good.
Malda ...	*Nil*	Weather slightly cloudy almost every day, mornings foggy; the temperature varies from 54° at the lowest to 72° at the highest; wind generally from the north-west; the crops are in excellent condition; 55 deaths from cholera reported.
Dinagepore ...	·14	Weather, foggy mornings, cloudy atmosphere; the *amun* crops are not yet fully gathered in.
Rungpore ...	·15	Weather warm; the outturn of *amun dhan* is good; mustard, potatoe and sugarcane are being reaped; preparations for the early rice have commenced.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; warmer than last week; there is nothing to add to the last report; the crops are generally good, and the outturn satisfactory; tobacco and mustard are looking well; public health is good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; *sirsou* (mustard) is being gathered; the yield will probably be good twelve annas; the ploughing for early rice is going on satisfactorily; public health is good.
Darjeeling ...	·26	Weather very cold; the *haimanta* rice has all been gathered in, with good results; wheat and barley in the hills are doing well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Midnapore ...	1·66	Weather cool and fair; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; the crops are off the ground, and there is nothing fresh to report about them.
Hooghly ...	·23	Weather getting warm; the *amun* harvest is over, with very good outturn; mustard, *moong*, and *kalai* are being reaped in places; prospects of the spring crops continue favourable; public health is normal.
Burdwan ...	·20 at Raneegunge; none elsewhere.	Weather cloudy; the prospects of the crops are everywhere good; cholera is reported from the sub-divisions of Raneegunge and Culna, and from the head-quarter sub-division; fever is reported from Jehanabad.
Bankoora ...	0·18	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *rabi* crops are doing well; the late rain has enabled the ryots to plough their rice lands.
Southal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; all crops look very promising; health is better in Deoghur, and cattle disease, which was of late prevalent there, is now abating.
Bhágalpur ...	·37	Weather fine and bright, with west wind; the crops are all excellent; general health is very good; only a few cases of small-pox reported here and there.
Monghyr ...	·88 ·02 at Begoo Serai.	Weather fair and windy; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Purneah ...	·24 ·15 at Arrareah.	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather damp, cloudy, and cold at the beginning of the week, warmer and generally fine since; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are very good; oil-seeds are ripening, and are being cut in some parts of Tajpore.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, cold and cloudy; the prospects of the crops seem to be excellent; the late rain has been beneficial to the winter crops; health of the district is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; the sky appears to have settled; wind blowing from the west; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are excellent throughout the district, and a bumper season is anticipated; wheat and barley are in ear; *rahur*, mustard, peas, and poppy are flowering; indigo-fields are ready for next year's sowings; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	Return not received.	The cloudy weather has now passed off, and the sky is clear; no wind; prospects of the crops are excellent.
Patna ...	·02 Previous week *nil*.	Weather partly cloudy and partly clear; prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable; health is generally good.
Gya ...	0·07	The sky was partly cloudy and partly clear during the week; the *kharif* crop is now nearly harvested; the prospects of all crops continue so far satisfactory; the rain has done good, but clear weather is now required.
Shahabad ...	0·13	Weather cloudy and cool; the *rabi* crops have greatly benefited by the late rain, and promise well throughout the district.
Hazáribágh ...	0·15	Weather cloudy and cold; the rain has benefited the crops on the ground, and enabled the ryots to commence ploughing, the cloudy weather is, however, unfavourable, tending to cause blight.
Lohardugga ...	0·60	There was heavy rain with strong wind on the evening of the 23rd instant; it was slight on the 26th; rain fell almost daily at Palamow, and 1·25 inches reported during the week ending 23rd idem; the rain has been heavier than usual at this time of the year; the prospects of the crops are excellent; general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	0·25	Weather seasonable, days are getting perceptibly warmer; most of the crops have been harvested; the outturn is generally good, as previously reported.
Singbhoom ...	0·82	Weather seasonable; the prospects of wheat and pulses continue good; general health is good.
Balasore ...	·47	Weather cold and dry, the *sarud* crop is all cut, the *rabi* crops are coming on well; the exportation of rice is still going on very largely; public health is good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	No more rain since last report; the ploughing for early rice is going on; the cold weather crops are being reaped with a good outturn.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the *dalua* paddy is progressing well, but requires more rain for a good outturn; the state of the other crops is good. Mangoe promises a good crop; exportation is still going on; the prices have risen a little over those of the last week.
		General Remarks.—Rain is reported to have fallen in some of the districts of Bengal during the week; the late rice has nearly been all gathered in with excellent results; th spring crops are doinge well after the recent rainfall, and there is every prospect of a good harvest; the ploughing for early rice is being pushed on.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Jan. 31st)	·1 on 29th.	Blight in a few places in consequence of cloudy weather.
Allahabad („ 31st)	...	Weather cloudy, with partial showers; sun wanted to give a fine *rabi*.
Jhansi (Feb. 1st)	..	No change; weather cloudy.
Agra (Jan. 31st)	*Nil*	Cloudy.
Meerut („ 31st)	...	Slight rain; weather cloudy; prospects good.
Bareilly („ 31st)	*Nil*	Cloudy; prospects good.
Almora („ 29th)	...	Light general rain on 28th; rest of the week cloudy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—		
Delhi	·1	Health good.
Hissár	*Nil*	Health generally good, and harvest prospects favourable.
Umballa	·5	Crops and health good.
Jullundur	·7	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Lahore (Jan. 31st)	·2	Crops and health good.
Ráwalpindi	1·1	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Crops favourable and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan.	·6	Health and harvest prospects good.
Pesháwar	·5	Health and agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good throughout the province; crops have further benefited from the light rainfall of the past week.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Jan. 31st)...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; public health good.
Sitapur	Slight rain	
Fyzabad	Slight rain	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari(Jan.27th)	...	Weather clear; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices falling.
Sambalpur ...	1·1	Heavy rain; prospects good; no epidemic; prices easy.
Biláspur ...	·70	Linseed and *masur* suffered owing to continued cloudy weather; fever continues; prices easy.
Raipur ...	·60	Crops, especially linseed, injured by hail; health good; prices stationary.
Bálághát ...	·10	Considerable damage done to crops by continuous rain and hail in Búrha tahsil; slight fever; prices steady.
Chhindwára ...	4·67	*Rabi* damaged to the extent of one-eighth owing to heavy rain and hail; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Jan. 29th)	·30	*Rabi* suffered slightly; health good; prices stationary.
Betúl ...	2·54	*Rabi* suffered by heavy rain and hail; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Bhandára („ 30th)	·40	*Jowar* suffered much, wheat also to some extent; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 31st)	1·4	Rain done some damage to wheat and linseed; health good; prices rising.
Wardha ...	·01	*Rabi* favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Nimár ...	·19	Weather cloudy and warm; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather cloudy; more injury apprehended if clouds continue; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Weather cloudy, with light showers; prospects fair if weather clears up; prices unchanged.
Jubbulpore ...	·09	*Rabi* would suffer if clouds continue; health good.
Saugor ...	·28	Weather cloudy; no damage to crops; health good; prices risen slightly.
Seoni ...	·45	Pulses partially injured; health good.
Damoh ...	...	Cloudy weather unfavourable to crops; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	·85	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; fever continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain and hail have injured wheat and linseed, chiefly latter; more damage apprehended unless clouds clear away; if fine weather sets in, *rabi* will still be fair.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Feb. 1st)	*Nil*	Heavy fog in the morning; days clear and cool; mustard crop being gathered in; public health good.
Sylhet („)	1·05	Crops benefited; field work progresses.
Mysore & Coorg—		
Bangalore (2nd Feb.)	...	Prospects unimproved; grain price has fallen slightly in several districts, stationary in others; markets kept supplied by importation; cholera prevalent in this province and Coorg; deaths in Bangalore 94, against 31 previous week.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 1st)	...	*Rabi* cutting commenced in some places, expected outturn below usual average.
Central India—		
Indore		
Gwalior		
Neemuch (Jan. 31st)	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Rutlam		
Sutna		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Feb. 1st)		Weather seasonable; small-pox still reported on increase.
Jeypore („ 1st)		Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli		
Harowtee (Dec. 27th)	...	No change.
Tonk		
Jhallawar („ 27th)	...	Health and prospects goood; weather cloudy.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCARCITY IN THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 5, dated 26th January 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

IN continuation of our despatch of the 19th instant, on the subject of the scarcity in Western and Southern India, we beg leave to forward for Your Lordship's information, copies of the communications specified in the margin.

Memoranda by Mr. Bernard, dated 16th January 1877.
Minute by Sir R. Temple, dated 19th January 1877.
Memorandum by Mr. Bernard, dated 19th January 1877.
Minute by Sir R. Temple, dated 20th January 1877.
Telegram from Sir R. Temple, dated 22nd January 1877.
Ditto ditto 20th „
Ditto ditto 23rd „
Ditto ditto 23rd „
Ditto ditto 23rd „
Ditto from Government of India to Madras Government, dated 26th January 1877.
Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 18th January 1877.
Letter from ditto ditto No. dated 18th January 1877.
„ to ditto ditto No. 57, dated 16th „
„ from ditto ditto No. 260C.-W., dated 9th Dec. 1876.
„ to ditto ditto No. 1T., „ 20th „
„ from ditto ditto No. 22C.-W., „ 8th Jan. 1877.
„ to ditto ditto No. 90, „ 23rd „
Telegram from Sir R. Temple, dated 23rd January 1877.

2. The condition of Bombay has not improved, the numbers on the works having, by the 19th instant, increased to 337,511, and the prices of grain having slightly risen in the districts of Násik, Sátára, Kaládgi, Belgaum and Dharwar. There have been showers in Násik, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur, and a heavy storm in Khandesh which has injured the *rabi* crops and washed away those in the beds of rivers.

3. In the Madras Presidency slight rain has fallen in parts of the Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput and North Arcot districts, but without practically improving the position of affairs. In Bellary there has been a large reduction in persons on the works, but this is nearly counterbalanced by increases in some of the southern districts, the condition of which is undoubtedly serious. The total number on the relief works is 1,015,835, independently of persons receiving gratuitous support.

4. Sir Richard Temple has visited all the central and southern districts of the Madras Presidency, and is to reach Madras to-day, for the purpose of conferring with the local Government. We have received and enclose herewith three memoranda from his Secretary, Mr. Bernard, on the condition and prospects of the Kurnool and Bellary districts, and the organisation of relief in the former, as also two minutes from Sir Richard himself suggesting means of reducing and controlling relief expenditure in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah and commenting on their condition. Regarding these districts, he makes very important suggestions, the result of which he estimates, in a separate telegram, will be a reduction in expenditure of ten lakhs of rupees per mensem. You will observe, from other telegrams from him which we enclose, that Sir Richard Temple considers that relief operations in North Arcot are cheaply and efficiently conducted, as compared with those in Cuddapah; that there has been some mitigation of the block of grain on the railways, but that the Madras line is still unequal to the demand for carriage; and that he has submitted to the Bombay Government suggestions analogous to those sent to Madras, whereby he hopes that twenty-five lakhs of rupees may be saved.

5. With reference to the subject of suspending instead of remitting arrears of land-revenue, we have commended to the consideration of the Madras Government a suggestion from Sir Richard Temple in favour of the latter course. On the other hand, we are led by a telegram from the Bombay Government, of which a copy is enclosed, to anticipate objections from that Government to the instructions which we issued, as reported in our last despatch; but the promised communication has not actually reached us.

6. In connection with Your Lordship's telegram of the 16th instant, and our replies of the 17th and 23rd instant, we have to report that we have authorised the Madras Government to begin the Chingleput Extension Railway if, after consultation with Sir Richard Temple on the condition of the Chingleput district, they consider the measure to be necessary.

7. The inconvenience and irregularities arising from delegating to Collectors in the Bombay Presidency the important power of commencing relief works without the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner having come prominently before us, we have requested His Excellency the Governor in Council to take steps for its withdrawal, and enclose a copy of our letter on the subject.

8. In continuation of paragraph 6 of our despatch of the 12th instant, in which mention was made of slight distress in the Colaba and Ratnagiri districts of the Bombay Presidency, we enclose copies of correspondence connected with those districts and the opening of relief works in Kanara, from which Your Lordship will see that we have found it necessary to lay down, as a general principle, that the British Government is not under any obligation to provide extensive relief for the subjects of Foreign States.

9. In conclusion, we would invite your attention to a telegram from Sir Richard Temple in which he shows the application of certain paragraphs of our instructions to the condition of affairs in Madras and Bombay.

Memorandum regarding the condition and prospects of relief affairs in the Kurnool District, as ascertained at* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S *conference with the local officers on the 14th and 15th January 1877.

THE officers who met Sir Richard Temple at Kurnool were—Mr. Davidson, who had joined the district as Collector about a fortnight previously, and Messrs. Clogstown and Gibson, civil servants of 12 years' standing, who had been deputed to Kurnool for relief duty about six weeks ago: Mr. Latham, Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Company, was also good enough to furnish valuable information. Rajasatna Modeliar, Deputy Collector, deputed on relief duty to the south of the district, met Sir Richard at Peapally; and at Kurnool a conference of some twenty-five of the chief local traders was held, from whom information regarding the grain trade was obtained. As Mr. Davidson's heavy current duties had prevented him from fully acquainting himself with all that had happened before his arrival, he introduced to Sir Richard Gopaul Krishwama Chetty, Deputy Collector, and also the Dewan (Native Superintendent) of the Collectorate Office, both of whom had served long in the Kurnool District and had been much trusted by successive Collectors.

2. All the ordinary crops of the year 1876-77 have failed over the whole of the district; and the only areas from which any appreciable yield has been, or will (by March 1877) be, secured are the lands watered from wells or by the Irrigation Company's canal. The ordinary acreage of Kurnool food-crops and the estimated yield of the current year is as follows:

	Area sown in the last ordinary year.	Estimated yield of the current year's crop.
Cholum (or jowari or big millet) ...	904,000	Two annas or ⅛ of ordinary good crop.
Korra (a lesser millet) ...	322,000	Half-anna or hardly any appreciable yield.
Arkalu, small poor grain ...	142,000	Ditto ditto ditto.
Cumboo (a lesser millet) ...	83,000	Ditto ditto ditto.
Rice (both early and late crops) ...	74,000	Two annas or ⅛ of an ordinary yield.
Ragi (lesser millet) ...	17,000	Ditto ditto ditto.

The cotton crop, which covered during the previous year 202,000 acres, also failed utterly. The only crops which have given any appreciable yield are cholum and rice, and this yield has been secured on the irrigated lands only. About 16,000 acres are irrigated from tanks and wells, and 72,000 acres have this year taken canal water. The present utter failure was due to the short rainfall; the average yearly rainfall of the district for the last three years being 32½ inches, while the average rainfall of 1876-77 from June up to the end of December was 5¼ inches for the whole district, ranging from 2½ inches in the Markapore to 8¼ inches in the Nandial taluk.

It is noteworthy that though the canal is in full working order, and can water from 20 to 300,000 acres, yet in 1875-76 only 9,000 acres took canal water. Even in the present famine year nine-tenths of the canal water ran to waste until November, and about two-thirds is going off unused; though Government has engaged to pay the water rent this year on lands which may take water, and yet fail to produce a good crop.

3. The harvests of the preceding year 1875-76 were fairly good all round; in the year 1874-75 there was too much rain, and the yield was below the average. After the irrigated crops now in the ground shall have been reaped, the first food-crop will be the cholum (millet). If the rainy season is favourable, about two-thirds of the whole cholum crop of the district will be ripe in September. The rest (about one-third) of the cholum is a winter crop and is reaped about January. Some, but only a small proportion, of the lesser millets will also ripen in September. The district ordinarily produces quite enough food for the support of its people. The staple food of the ryots and poorer classes is millet (cholum, korra, arkalu and cumboo); the richer classes eat rice. A good deal of rice is ordinarily imported into the district from the Nizam's territory, while other food-grains are exported to Bellary and Cuddapah.

4. The total population of the Kurnool District is 912,000. Kurnool is the only large town with a population of 35,000. The people mostly live by the land; the weaver, pariah and other labouring classes being roughly estimated at about one-third of the whole. There are 85,000 ryots holding land directly from Government, besides some 10 to 12,000 privilege holders (inamdars) of different kinds. About 35,000 of the ryots have substantial holdings, and out of these 4,000 hold really considerable farms, but 50,000 ryots possess small holdings of about six acres and under. The trading classes are numerous and prosperous, but it is said that more than three quarters of the ryots are heavily in debt, and have mortgaged their land or their bullocks. To the eye of a man from Behar, the Kurnool peasantry look well-clad and prosperous, but the local officers say that the great bulk of the people have neither stocks nor credit to fall back upon, and that as there is no work to be done in the fields, they have no means of earning their living off the relief works. It is urged also that the immense increase of thefts and dacoities in the autumn evinced the straits to which the people were driven, especially as violent crimes of this kind almost ceased when relief works had been everywhere opened. There is an abundance of roomy bullock carts (of the Madras bandy type) in the district, and these ply freely over the roads of the plain country, but the district is interscted by rocky hills on the passes of which the large carts ply with difficulty.

5. The grain markets are at present fairly well supplied with rice and cholum. Part of the supply comes from home stocks, and part is imported from the Nizam's country, or from stations on the railway, to which it comes from Madras and from Central India. On only a very few of the more remote relief works have the labourers been on occasions unable to buy food locally. Importations of grain have slackened somewhat lately; the traders explain that prices are cheaper since Government grain began to come, and so the profit on importations from a distance is smaller and less certain.

6. The present prices of grain in Kurnool are—

Cholum	...	...	...	8¼ seers per rupee.
Common rice	...	...	...	6½ „ „

The average price of cholum at Kurnool during the last three years has been 28 seers per rupee. Some weeks ago prices were dearer than they are now, having touched 6¼ seers for cholum and 5 seers for rice. The prices quoted for Kurnool apply to most of the chief markets in the district, for they, too, draw supplies direct from railway stations.

7. For some weeks past Government has been importing rice from Madras (believed to be Coconada rice) into Kurnool by railway. It is understood that the Government propose to import 2,000 tons (about 54,400 maunds) of rice into Kurnool per month for four months. The price at which this grain is being put down at Kurnool is not precisely known to the local officers. The Collector has also bought grain in the local markets, and is making contracts with Kurnool traders for the supply of some 3,000 tons for his relief works. About 33,000 maunds (1,200 tons) of Government grain have already been expended, and out of this total 13,200 maunds consisted of grain purchased locally.

8. Relief is being given to the people mainly in the shape of wages for labour on relief works. Employment is given mainly on some 250 miles of roads and cross-roads, and the people are engaged in throwing up embankments, making cuttings, and in collecting, stacking, spreading and consolidating road metal. On one large tank 10,000 people are said to be employed, but on the whole a comparatively small number only are on tanks and petty village works. As the Irrigation Company's canal is a private* concern, no relief labourers are employed on canal extensions, although the canal engineers are understood to have on hand schemes for such extensions.

* Interest on its capital is guaranteed by Government, and the whole charge for interest has hitherto fallen on the public treasury.

9. The total number of persons returned as employed on relief works in Kurnool on the 6th January is 320,338. Up to that date every body who applied was taken upon the works, and received a daily relief wage which at one time was 3 annas a day. During the last three weeks the rate has been 2½ annas a day, and this week it is being reduced to 2 annas a day. For some few days a corn wage of ¾ of a seer (1½ lbs.) of rice was given. These rates are for adult males, the wages for women and children being proportionately lower. A full day's wage is paid, but no labour is exacted for Sunday. It is not possible to say precisely how many of these persons on the returns are women and how many children, for biggish boys are rated as women. But among the work people (some thousands), whom Sir Richard Temple saw on works round Kurnool, the great majority seemed to be women and children. None of the work-people whom he saw bore on their persons signs of present or past want; and their clothing was certainly better than the raiment of ordinary day labourers in other parts of India.

10. Thirteen lakhs of rupees have already been spent on Kurnool relief works, and the present expenditure is at the rate of about Rs. 30,000 a day. The Engineering Staff of the district is small† for the work now doing; and hitherto no task-work or piece-work has been exacted from the labourers, who spend a certan number of hours on or near the works, and go back to their homes in the evenings. In only a very few instances did Sir Richard observe that labourers had put up temporary shelter for them close to works; though it was said that some of them come from villages 7 or 8 miles away. The work-people are mostly paid under the supervision of civil officers of different grades; though the services of the Engineering officials are fully utilised as far as they go. A revenue inspector on a salary of Rs. 20 a month, who was employed near the Gooty road, said that he had 10,000 relief labourers under him, whom he managed and paid through gomashtas (clerks) and maistries (gangmen). Mr. Clogstown, the Kurnool relief officer, stated that the coolies whom he had employed in the grain store at 4 annas a day complained that the work was too hard, and went off to the relief works on 2½ or 2 annas a day.

† 1 Engineer.
3 Assistants or other Range Officers.
8 Overseers, one for each Taluk.
4 Extra Overseers ordered from other districts and now arriving.

11. Mr. Davidson, the new Collector, was not satisfied with the state of affairs he found at Kurnool; and he has drawn up rules for enforcing task-work and for paying labourers according to the task they may perform. These rules seem to be in the main good, and should be worked upon as quickly as possible; but a largely increased number of trustworthy Engineering subordinates is required. Meanwhile the maximum daily relief wage should be brought down to the bare subsistence point, and the Sunday present of one day's wages might cease. Mr. Davidson considers that a rigorous exaction of task-work will drive away from the relief works all people who could support themselves otherwise; and he anticipates that he will be able very materially to reduce the numbers of relief labourers, and also to keep them from increasing hereafter to the high maximum named by the local Native officials. The Native Deputy Collector in charge of relief work at Peapally expressed an opinion that 20 per cent. of the relief labourers could thus be reduced. The Collector's Assistants Mr. Clogstown and Mr. Gibson fear that only 10 per cent. could thus be reduced. The Native officials of Kurnool and of the several taluks (sub-divisions) have estimated, and appear still to believe, that 500,000 people (more than half the population of the district) will eventually at the worst time of the year come upon the relief works. But the Collector, Mr. Davidson, does not accept this estimate; he hopes to get the number of relief labourers down to 250,000, and to keep the number from very greatly exceeding 300,000, provided he can obtain adequate engineering assistance.

12. Gratuitous relief is being given from private charity to some 2,000 indigent persons in Kurnool City. Sir Richard Temple visited the Kurnool poor-house at the time cooked food was being distributed. Most of the recipients were infirm, blind, lame or otherwise unfit to labour; and a considerable proportion were small children. The numbers, who are obtaining gratuitous relief at the public expense in the interior of the district, are said to amount to 4,000; but there seems some doubt about the number for the Cumbum taluk, where charitable relief is sometimes given in the shape of cash, 2 annas a day for adults. The administration of charitable relief is under the direction of Civil Officers; but it is not clear that such relief (at present not large compared to the relief wages) is administered on a uniform system.

13. The condition of the cattle is said to be bad. But there is a good deal of fodder along the canal and on the marshes which it creates. The cattle have not been driven away to distant pastures outside the Kurnool district, and they suffice for the grain carts, though they are said to be in bad condition and unable to draw heavy* loads. It is believed that more cattle than usual are dying; and this belief is borne out by the fact (to which the owner of one of the chief tanneries testified) that four or five times the usual number of hides are now being brought daily to the Kurnool tanneries.

* On the Gooty road were passed this morning (16th January) 127 carts with an average load of over eight bags (16 maunds) each, so the bullocks were doing good duty as the gradients on part of the road are steep.

14. The Collector has not yet reported how much of the land revenue will have to be suspended or remitted in Kurnool. Notices of demand for the instalment of land revenue now due are being issued, but the collection has not regularly begun. From some of the taluks (sub-divisions) suggestions have come in, which point to the suspension of more than half the current year's land revenue, and the possible eventual remission of nearly one quarter. The total land revenue of the district is between 12 and 13 lakhs. As yet no remissions whatever have been granted or promised.

Gooty,
16th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
On special duty.

Memorandum regarding the staff required for relief operations in the Kurnool district.

Mr. Davidson, the Collector of Kurnool, asked for suggestions regarding the staff he ought to organise and the manner of its employment for effectually combating distress in his district. This memorandum has therefore been drawn up under Sir Richard Temple's orders, and contains suggestions dictated by experience in previous famines.

2. The Kurnool district contains an area of 7,037 square miles and a population of 912,000 souls.

It is divided into eight taluks (or tahsil sub-divisions), thus —

	Total population.	Percentage of population now on relief works.	Some characteristics of the taluk.
Ramalkotha (head-quarters)...	146,000	49 per cent.	Mostly open plain; is traversed by the canal.
Pathkonda	171,000	21 „	Large area; much of it hilly.
Koilkuntla	98,000	45 „	Mainly open plain; traversed by the canal in one corner only.
Nandi Kotkar	101,000	27 „	Plain parts traversed by the canal; east part hilly and sparsely peopled.
Nandial	107,000	46 „	Valley part traversed by the canal; remainder hilly and sparsely peopled.
Sirwell	71,000	36 „	Traversed by the canal; mostly open country.
Cumbum	123,000	44 „	Hilly in parts; remote from head-quarters.
Markapur	92,000	19 „	Hilly, sparsely peopled; large area; difficult of access for carts.

3. At present the Collector's civil staff consists, besides the police officers, of—

3 covenanted assistants of several years' experience.
1 covenanted assistant of one year's work.
3 uncovenanted European officers, who are said to be active and efficient.
2 native deputy collectors, besides the treasury officer.
2 additional deputy collectors, under orders for Kurnool, but not yet arrived.
8 tahsildars with their staff of revenue inspectors and clerks, &c.

And the engineering staff of the district consists of—

1 executive engineer.
3 range officers, either sub-engineers or supervisors.
8 overseers, one for each taluk.
4 additional overseers recently deputed for relief duty.

The district and its relief work of all kinds are at present divided into three sections thus—

Kurnool section ...	Under Mr. Clogstown, C.S., with head-quarters at Kurnool	Ramalkotha taluk Pathkonda „ Koilkantla „
Nandial section ...	Under Mr. Gibson, C. S., with head-quarters at Nandial	Nandial „ Nandi Kotkar „ Sirwell „
Cumbum section ...	Under Mr. Farmer, C.S., with head-quarters at Cumbum	Cumbum Markapur „

4. Probably this arrangement cannot be improved* upon. But steps should be taken to accelerate the postal service to Cumbum, which is at present three days post from the Collector. I am not sure that the other officers are at present employed to the best advantage. For instance the Deputy Collector at Peapally has under him, so far as relief work is concerned, the tahsildars of Pathkonda and Koilkantla. Mr. Mayer has under him the Markapur taluk and the Markapur tahsildar. So again the Nandial Deputy Collector has under him the Sirwell taluk and the Sirwell tahsildar. I think that in this way there are too many links in the official chain, and that the area in charge of each primary executive officer (a whole taluk) is too large.

* Major Hicks, who is not now serving in Kurnool, has suggested that Koilkantla would come better into the Nandial, and Nandi Kotkar into the Kurnool section.

5. I would divide the whole district into relief circles, and would place a responsible officer in full relief charge of each circle; the circle officer would be subordinate only to the section officer and to the Collector. I suggest that each taluk be divided into two circles, with perhaps three† circles in the Cumbum taluk. The town of Kurnool would be kept under separate management outside the head-quarter Ramalkotha circle. This would give 17 circles in a besides the town of Kurnool. Each taluk head-quarters would naturally be the site for one circle officer, and suitable central stations would have to be chosen for the other circle officers.

† Major Hicks suggests that Pathkonda should also be divided into three circles.

6. I suggest that each tahsildar, provided he be personally active and efficient, be at once made circle officer for his own head-quarter circle. He would have to be relieved‡ entirely of all his ordinary tahsil and magisterial duties: probably the deputy (or some other local official) could be appointed to officiate in his tahsildar's room. In a famine time like this all ordinary current work diminishes, and a considerable number of the tahsil staff (gomashtas and peons) could be told off for relief duty. Then the other nine circles could be officered perhaps by Mr. Brett and the three European uncovenanted officers, and by five other native officials whom the Collector would have to select§ from the police inspectors of his district, or from the class of men who furnish suitable candidates for tahsildarships and inspectorships.

‡ Mr. Thornhill says that in Bellary the tahsildars have been thus relieved already.

§ Mr. Thornhill fears it would be difficult to spare many inspectors, but he thinks that men might perhaps be drawn from the Settlement and Survey Departments.

7. Each circle officer will have to be a disbursing officer, so it would be well that he should be a permanent official borrowed from some other duty, whose integrity could be thoroughly trusted. Any revenue subordinates, such as revenue inspectors, within a circle should be placed under the circle officer's orders, so that he may have full command of the village officials (reddis and karnams). Sufficient shelter for him and his office would have to be hired or built, and a strong box provided for cash. Each circle officer would require at least two clerks, one of whom would be in charge of the accounts. To each circle officer would be allotted a police guard for his cash and a sufficient number of police (or other) orderlies. An allowance of Rs. 40 a month might be made to police inspectors or other officials below the rank of tahsildar who may be selected for each circle officership. I do not think any other extra allowances should be given.

8. A deputy collector out of the staff* now in the district should be attached to each section officer with a competent staff of clerks; for the section officer will have to be constantly moving about, while his deputy collector will manage the treasury work, accounts and current correspondence.

* At paragraph 3 above, I have shown that the district has, or soon will have, four available deputy collectors, besides the treasury officer.

9. In order that the Collector, Mr. Davidson, may have time to travel in the interior, to supervise and to organise, he should have the assistance of another covenanted† officer with full powers, to whom he could delegate (during his absence from Kurnool or otherwise) the current judicial and executive work and ordinary correspondence. If this be not done, Mr. Davidson will not be able to visit or make himself felt in the interior of the district. The officer who comes as Personal Assistant to the Collector would be able to direct relief operations in Kurnool town.

† Mr. Thornhill fears that covenanted civil officers may not be available, but he suggests that a military officer with civil experience may be found. Civil servants from other presidencies would not know Telugu.

10. Each circle officer should have under him (or associated with him) an engineering subordinate to direct and control the work, overseers and gangmen described in the Collector's new rules (page 4). One of the range officers should be attached to each relief section of the district, so that they may direct and supervise the relief works, under the orders of the section officer, while the executive engineer should occupy a similar position under the Collector.

11. Now that such an enormous expenditure is going on, I think it would be well that the Accountant-General at Madras should depute‡ a selected official from his staff to organise and direct the punctual preparation of accounts. If this is not done now, there will be great trouble hereafter. It is believed that the Account Department will be satisfied without excessively elaborate accounts; all they require is that daily sheets of receipts and disbursements should be sent into Kurnool for compilation with detailed vouchers prepared at the time.

‡ Mr. Thornhill says that a deputation from the Revenue Board recently came up on similar duty.

12. Hereafter, if village to village inspection and relief should be required, it may be necessary to form sub-circles (under the circle officer) of 10 or 15 villages each, and to place over every such circle a selected village official (reddi or karnam) or a competent clerk (gomashta) from the tahsil or police department. But I do not think that such a measure can be at present needed, while such an immense proportion of people is receiving relief wages.

13. If these suggestions are accepted, with such modifications as local knowledge may suggest, then the steps which must be at once taken, are —

(a) to get from Government a competent civil servant to be Personal Assistant to the Collector:

(b) to mark out circles on the map, with a central head-quarters and sufficient shelter for each:

(c) to nominate and send out circle officers, fill the places of officials taken from tahsil or other departments, and to provide each circle officer with a small establishment of clerks, &c., with a house, and with a map of his circle showing works in progress:

(d) to get from Government additional overseers, and to allot an overseer to each circle.

GOOTY;
16th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
On Special Duty.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated 19th January 1877.

Having visited the Ceded Districts, comprising Bellary and Cuddapah, and also the district of Kurnool,—all of which are much affected with loss of harvests and are threatened with danger unless some interposition by Government shall be maintained,—I have to submit for the consideration of the Government of Madras certain proposals, which have reference mainly to considerations of expense, as bearing on the condition of the people. In separate memoranda I have caused an epitome to be made of all that was learnt during my visit to these districts. This Minute, therefore, will be confined to suggestions.

2. There is no doubt that in these districts the threatened famine has been met and is being kept down; danger being averted from the people, distress being alleviated, and the exertions of the local officers being most praiseworthy. But in rapidly accomplishing this great amount of good, three risks are incurred: namely, 1stly, that the numbers of relief

recipients should grow beyond the powers of the local officers to control; 2ndly, that the people may entertain an exaggerated idea of the extent to which the State charity can be properly dispensed; and 3rdly, that the Government may be involved in expenditure beyond its means of defraying. To obviate these two risks, two main objects might be aimed at, *viz.*, 1st, to reduce the existing numbers, and 2ndly, to prevent the numbers from rising too rapidly.

3. When distress suddenly developes itself over an extensive area, the local authorities are generally obliged to take all comers, until the first crisis is passed, time not admitting of individual scrutiny. But afterwards, when the authorities get a little leisure to examine the position, they are often able to eliminate persons who had at the first outbreak been temporarily admitted. It is therefore not unreasonable to suppose that now, when these districts have been placed for the present beyond the reach of danger, the local authorities might be able to re-examine every person in all relief gangs and to eliminate every one who did not seem to be in absolute need, or in such a condition as could not be endured without Government support. It may be conceded that many of those in the gangs are in absolute need. But I am sure the condition of many falls short of such extremity at present; whether their condition will hereafter approach such extremity is a question which may be re-considered a few weeks hence; all I say is that they are not yet in absolute need; they are at present in good condition; if hereafter it be found that physical depression is commencing, then, and not till then, will it be necessary for Government to interpose.

4. Again, such large numbers (equal to one-fourth of the total population) having been admitted to relief, the first shock of the calamity must have been fully, perhaps more than fully, resisted; therefore it cannot be necessary to admit any more at present, save in exceptional cases of destitution which might be certified by some competent and responsible officer.

5. Further, although the relief organization in these districts may not yet be complete, yet it is to be remembered that the ordinary civil organisation is strong,—stronger indeed than in most parts of India. Each district is divided into taluks; in each taluk there is a tahsildar and a deputy tahsildar, both responsible native officials; under them there are two or three revenue inspectors, native officials of lesser rank: all these are available for supervision of relief. Every three or four taluks are formed into a sub-district under either an Assistant or a Deputy Collector. There is already a considerable engineering establishment of officers and overseers: besides these, several European military officers are immediately expected. In every village there is a headman (reddi) and an accountant (kurnam). These village officials are all available for supervision of relief. I recapitulate all this because, when extensive measures are adopted with many and large gangs, it is not safe to proceed unless a tolerably effective agency exists on the spot, which can immediately pick up and remedy any bad cases which may occur, and which may prevent any accident happening. It seems to me that there actually is such an agency in these districts. If all these establishments from top to bottom be thoroughly on the alert, as they doubtless are, it is almost impossible for any man, woman or child to drift into danger of starvation without the case being found out and remedied.

6. Another mode of reducing or keeping down numbers is the well-known plan of enforcing task work: but with such large numbers of both sexes and of all sorts and conditions, such enforcement is always difficult, and in a large proportion of the total number of cases is almost impossible. It must often happen that our officers try to enforce the task and hope to succeed: while in reality they fall short of success. We may be sure that although task work may be enforced upon many works, yet that in many other cases it never will, despite all our efforts, be really enforced: and that in all this category of cases, the labour will at the best be but very light.

7. Now, the present rate of wages is fixed at two annas per diem for an adult, and proportionately lower for women and children. This rate is fixed upon the supposition that it will purchase one and a half pound of grain per diem,—a quantity which is deemed essential for a man while at work. There might indeed be a question whether life cannot be sustained with one pound of grain per diem, and whether Government is bound to do more than sustain life. This is a matter of opinion; and I myself think that one pound per diem might be sufficient to sustain life, and that the experiment ought to be tried. Possibly, the gangs might not perceptibly fall off in condition. After a week or fortnight of experience it would be seen whether they so fall off, or not: if they were to seriously fall off, then the point could be considered. It is to be remembered that, when these poor people first came on relief, their condition was low, and they needed very full rations. Such rations have been allowed for some time, and the people are in very good case. A reduction might now be demanded in the interests of financial economy and might be attempted for a time at least without danger; at all events the trial might be made for people at task work, and especially with those who are not really at task work, and who, though nominally at some sort of task work, are doing very light or nominal work. One pound of grain ought to be made to suffice. At the present prices, a rate of one anna and a half would purchase a pound of grain and would leave a small margin for condiments, vegetables and the like. It may be that Government would be willing to allow more than a pound a day of grain if its financial means permitted; but the demands of economy seem to require that at all events a trial should be made as to whether a pound a day might not be made to suffice for the one purpose which is admitted, namely, the staving off of danger by starvation.

8. I do not include in these suggestions the ordering of the enforcement of task work, because this has been already ordered, and will doubtless be carried out as far as possible; but looking to all the circumstances and to the scattered character of the work, I should fear that in a considerable proportion of the cases it never can be really carried out: that in many, perhaps more cases, it is not as yet exacted, I feel sure.

9. The summary of my suggestions thus would be as follows:—

(I).—To stop all fresh admissions to relief works in the Ceded Districts, save under a certificate from an official of a grade not lower than a deputy tahsildar.

(II).—To re-examine, as soon as possible, every gang, person by person, with a view to eliminating and discharging for the present every one not in absolute need of State relief. By absolute need is meant danger of starvation if not supported by Government.

(III).—To reduce the adult wage from two annas to one and a half anna per diem, and the rates for women and children proportionately. The grain wherever issued to be adjusted exactly according to this standard.

(IV).—To impress upon the reddi and kurnam of every village the responsibility of bringing before the nearest revenue inspector every case of dangerous distress.

(V).—These measures, if adopted, to be quite tentative, subject to reconsideration after one month subsequent to their introduction.

10. I am aware that the successful carrying out of such measures with such large numbers of persons is a difficult task demanding the exercise of caution, patience and resolution combined with a humane sense of what is necessary for safety of life. If judiciously carried out, they will produce financial economy without endangering safety. If injudicious proceedings, however, were to be taken, then some accident might occur to life. I believe that the authorities in these three districts, if well instructed, would be able to carry out these measures successfully. At all events, I think that an effort ought to be made and a trial ought to be had.

11. Seeing that the grain trade which was slack at first has set in with activity both on the railway and inland from the railway stations into the interior, there can be no need to pay the relief labourers in grain; their wages will enable them to buy grain. The grain wage only becomes necessary when there is reason to fear that the grain is so deficient that it cannot be got for money. I would therefore deprecate any payments in grain, and any further purchases of grain by Government. Any operations of this nature by Government would be likely to discourage private trade. Rather than send grain to work-people, I would prefer, if possible, to bring work-people to the grain and employ them on large and fully supervised works near to well-supplied markets. It may be advisable to despatch a limited quantity of the grain already purchased by Government to certain places distant sixty miles and upwards from the railway, for the supply of which private trade may not prove sufficient. This seems the best way of disposing of the grain which has been purchased. The remainder of the grain already purchased might be kept in reserve at Madras. But within such a radius of sixty miles, I think it would be better to avoid storing Government grain.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of relief affairs in the Bellary district, as ascertained at Sir Richard Temple's conferences with the local officers on the 17th and 18th January 1877.

Among the officers and gentlemen who met Sir Richard Temple at Bellary were—

Mr. G. Thornhill, first member of the Revenue Board, who kindly accompanied Sir Richard from Gooty.

Mr. G. H. Master, Collector of Bellary for the last seven years.

Mr. Cox, C.S., who joined the district for relief work a few days previously only.

Major Hicks, who for some years has been District Superintendent of Police in Bellary and who is now managing the transport of Government grain from the railway to the interior.

Mr. Legatt, the Executive Engineer, and several assistants and subordinates, whom Sir Richard met on the different relief works which he visited.

Messrs. Harvey and Sabapathy, a Bellary firm which deals in country produce.

V. Venkata Chulum, Deputy Collector of Hospett, who has charge of the three western taluks of Hospett, Haveinhudgally and Harpinhally.

Moorgeshum Modeliar, Deputy Collector, now living at Bellary, but in charge of relief works in the south-western taluks of Rayadroog and Kudligi.

Mr. Agar, in relief charge of the head-quarter taluk.

The Deputy Collector at head-quarters and other head-quarter officials all furnished information. But Mr. Ross, C.S., the Assistant in charge of the remote southern taluks of Pennakonda, Indapur and Madkasira, was at his post in Pennakonda, and therefore some of the facts regarding the condition of that part of the district remain to be cleared up.

2. The district of Bellary has an area of 11,007 square miles, and a population of 1,668,006 persons. It is divided into fifteen taluks (revenue sub-divisions). The food-crop area of Bellary as returned for the last ordinary year (1875) was 2,660,000 acres. The proportion

ordinarily sown with each of the great food staples and the estimated yield of the present year may be thus shown—

	Area of crop acres sown in the year 1875.	Estimated yield of the current year's crop, on an average for the whole district.
Cholum (jowaree millet) ...	1,240,000	Varies from nothing to three annas in different taluks, but cannot exceed half an anna on an average for the whole district; that is to say, is not more than $\frac{1}{32}$nd of an ordinary yield.
Ragi (small millet) ...	101,000	
Cumboo (small millet) ...	230,000	
Other small millets, such as korra, &c. ...	560,000	
Rice	185,000	2 annas, or $\frac{1}{8}$th of an ordinary good yield.
Total, say under a one-anna crop for the whole district.		

The yield, such as it is, has been secured only on the lands watered from wells and tanks, or by the channels led from the Tungabadra river. In the Hospett taluk, for instance, some 25 villages along this river have got very fair rice and cholum (millet) crops. But the area returned as "under wet crop" for the whole district was only 115,000 acres in an ordinary year, so the irrigated area bears only a very small proportion to the whole food-crop land of the district. The district tanks are said to be mostly dry, as the rainfall of this year did not suffice to fill them. Of the dry (unirrigated) crop, not one quarter of the usual area was even sown, and on the area sown only about one-eighth of the ordinary yield was secured. The cotton crop covering about 340,000 acres in ordinary years, has failed entirely. The plants ought at this season to be green, as the fibre is picked in March and April; but at present there is, it is said, no cotton to be seen in any part of the district. From Gooty to Bellary, and for several miles round Bellary itself, Sir Richard saw that the country was absolutely bare of all crop or stubble, and that there was no sign of any fodder or grass. The local officers say that the condition of the country is the same all over the black soil taluks (*i. e.*, more than one-third the district); over the red soil taluks some fodder has been produced, but there has been no appreciable food-crop except on the areas within the influence of the Tungabadra river, or on small patches of land near wells. The loss of harvest, subject to exceptions above noted, has been utter all over the district.

3. The rainfall of the Bellary district is never large, and the rain of an ordinary year ranges from 22 inches in the western and south-western, to 15 inches in the central and eastern taluks. The district lies on the edge of the area of each of the two south-west (or August) and north-east (or October) monsoons, and it often gets a short rainfall under one of them. The rainfall of the past six months has ranged from 2½ to 5 inches in different parts of the district. Bellary has suffered from more or less severe famines in the years 1751, 1793, 1803, 1833, 1854 and 1866.

4. The harvests of the preceding year (1875) were poor, not exceeding 8 annas, or half an ordinary good yield for the whole district. The rainfall of that year was short. In the year 1874, there was a very heavy downpour which greatly injured the cholum crop, so that the total yield of the district for that year also is not estimated at above 10 annas, or $\frac{2}{3}$ths of a good yield. In good years the Bellary district is said to produce sufficient food for the support of its population; though a certain quantity of rice, wheat and other food-grains is usually imported from the Nizam's territory and elsewhere for the consumption of the richer classes and the urban population. If seasonable rain falls in June next, the first food-crop of next season (yellow cholum) will come into the market by the end of July.

5. The condition of the Bellary peasantry and labouring classes is said to be tolerably good in ordinary years; they amassed a good deal of wealth during the days of dear cotton. Many of the ryots are of course in debt, but on the whole the Collector does not consider the people of Bellary to be in an exceptionally poor or distressed condition. The number of ryots who pay revenue direct to Government is 143,000, of whom about 80,000 have holdings of ten acres and under. The ryots and petty privileged holders (inamdars) with their families must amount to over 900,000 persons. The classes who live by daily labour are estimated to amount to one-fourth of the district population.

6. The grain markets of Bellary town and most of the markets of the interior are now fairly well supplied with cholum and rice. At some of the petty towns and villages of the interior the local supply has on occasions been insufficient for the wants of the relief labourers. Nearly all the grain exposed for sale in the bazars is said to be railway-borne grain, from Central India and from Madras. A small quantity of grain from the Malabar Coast finds its way by carts into the western taluks of the Bellary district.

7. The present prices of grain at Bellary as compared with ordinary prices are—

	Prices in January 1877. First week.	Prices in January 1877. Second week.	Average price for previous six years in the month of December.
Cholum	8 seers per rupee	8 seers per rupee	23 seers per rupee
Rice	6½ „	6½ „	12 „
Ragi	8½ „	8¾ „	34 „
Cumboo	Not now obtainable at all		25 „
Korra			35 „

In the interior of the district, where markets are mostly supplied with grain imported through Bellary, prices range from ½ to one seer per rupee dearer. Some weeks ago prices at Bellary were from one to two seers per rupee dearer than they now are. Grain became cheaper partly in consequence of private importations and partly (so the native officials and traders say) because Government imported grain itself, and no one knew how much Government grain was coming, or how it was to be used. There are abundance of good carts in the district, and sufficient grain can certainly be carried from the railway into the interior, if only the cattle do not die or migrate. But unless a constant stream of traffic be maintained, and the cartmen are enabled to buy food for their bullocks, there is risk that the supply of carts and draught cattle may fail.

8. The local officers have not yet received final orders as to the quantity of grain Government is going to buy and send into the distressed districts. So far as can be ascertained on the spot matters stand thus. Government have, it is believed, arranged for the purchase of 30,000 tons of coast (and Calcutta) rice through a Madras firm (Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company) as brokers. The Collectors also have authority (so it is said) to lay in supplies through the local traders. No limit has as yet been put on Collectors' action in this respect, save that they are to consult the local agent of the Government broker. It is not known precisely what amounts of grain Collectors have thus purchased or arranged for, but the total probably does not exceed some few thousand tons altogether. The Government grain bought at Madras is being stored by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company at railway stations up-country, and is there handed over to Major Hicks (Government grain officer) for transport into the interior. Major Hicks has already concluded contracts at comparatively moderate rates (5 annas and 6 annas per ton per mile) for carrying 8,700 tons of Government grain per month for four months to the depôts marginally noted. He has received from local officers indents for the despatch of a further quantity of about 9,000 tons per month. He anticipates that Government grain will be also required for remote tracts round the depôts noted in the margin; and he estimates that the indents of the local officers will not be fully satisfied under a total of about 20,000 tons a month. This quantity, it may be observed, would cost about 22 lakhs (£ 220,000) a month, and would furnish food (one pound per diem) to one and a half millions for one month; so that this supply, if sanctioned, would feed [illegible] of the total population of the three famine districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, and it would feed nearly two-thirds of the total population of the tracts remote from the railways, which these depôts are intended to serve.

Bellary ...	Pennakonda ...	1,000 tons a month.	
Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	2,000 „	„
	Koilkuntla ...	800 „	„
	Nassam ...	300 „	„
	Peapally ...	858 „	„
	Nendial ...	850 „	„
	Cumbum ...	300 „	„
	Cagulmaree ...	400 „	„
Cuddapah ...	Kadiri ...	600 „	„
	Royachoti ...	400 „	„
	Budmall ...	300 „	„
	Jummulmadpi ...	200 „	„
	Pradator ...	200 „	„
	Door ...	200 „	„
	Pulivendla ...	300 „	„
	Total ...	8,705	

Bellary ...	Hurpunhully.
	Hadagulley.
	Koodligi.
	Madakasira.
	Hindupore.
Kurnool ...	Markapore.
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah
	Muddumpaly.
	Vollpard.

9. Some of the local traders of Bellary represent that the interposition of Government in the grain trade has had the effect of deterring local traders from importing as they would otherwise have done and as they at first were doing. Government having entered as a buyer into the markets of the coast, prices there have grown much dearer. At the same time, while there is so much doubt how much Government will import and how it will use its importations, prices have fluctuated very greatly in the local markets; and the grain trade has become a risky business. They cite as an instance of the effect of these fluctuations, that a few weeks ago prices went down at Bellary and up at Madras; so much so that private grain (previously imported from the east coast and from Central India) was being despatched from Bellary to Cuddapah at the rate of 20 wagons a day. Prices at Bellary have now stiffened somewhat and this strange export has ceased. The traders urge that if Government wants grain for its relief labourers, local dealers are ready to put it down at Bellary, and they suggest that cholum (jowari) be ordered from the north instead of rice from the south, for cholum is 15 per cent. cheaper than rice and is moreover the ordinary food of the people. They point out that in the autumn this plan of supplying the Government need answered well both directly and indirectly. The traders vied with each other, and supplied Government with rice (about 14 or 15 transactions aggregating 1,50,000 maunds) at rates which began at Rs. 10½ per bag of 164lbs and came down, by dint of competition, to Rs. 8¾ per bag. At the same time the local trade was kept brisk and was free from the fear of competition from the Government.

10. The facts and arguments urged by certain of the local traders on Sir Richard Temple are abstracted as above. At the same time it should be stated that the petty native dealers did not seem to deprecate or to complain of Government action. And the larger Bellary traders expressed a fear that private trade might fail to carry sufficient supplies into the remoter taluks of the south and west. It was not, however, clear why the lesser traders in the interior should abstain from the grain-trade, provided the fear of Government competition did not deter them.

11. It is said that, generally speaking, stocks are small in consequence of the shortness of the harvests of 1875. Still it is believed that small stocks do exist in the possession of many of the ryots; and that stocks are larger in the eastern than in the southern taluks. The latter are accustomed to draw supplies of "ragi" millet from Mysore, which country can at present barely* support itself. Some of the native traders said that the local stocks now in hand would barely suffice for seed-grain which after previous famines had been obtained from the Nizam's country, whence supplies this year would be short.

* So the Bellary people say. Sir Richard Temple has not yet been able to verify the facts of the Mysore case on the spot, though he hopes to do so. Recently, when he passed through the south of the Nizam's territory, in two directions, he found that the failure of crops there was not by any means so general or so severe as the civil authorities of the Bombay Deccan had been led to fear.

12. The population of the affected tracts of Bellary are being mainly relieved by wages paid for presence on relief works. Hitherto no one who offered himself or herself for employment has been refused. The relief works consist mainly of roads on which the people are engaged in making embankments and cuttings, in breaking, stacking and spreading road metal. Some few thousands are employed on excavating or clearing tanks, in deepening wells and in other petty village works.

13. The number of people returned as employed on the works is enormous, and has been rising at the rate of about 30,000 a week. The numbers of people now on the works is as follows :—

Name of taluk.	Total number on the works on the 15th January 1877.	Proportion of relief labourers to the total population.
Bellary	55,219	31 per cent.
Hospett	16,669	18 ,,
Kudligi	22,405	24 ,,
Havanhudgully	17,854	20 ,,
Hurpanhally	7,912	9 ,,
Alur	31,186	32 ,,
Adoni	63,931	31 ,,
Gooty	23,997	16 ,,
Tadpatri	11,999	10 ,,
Rayadrug	8,071	9 ,,
Anantapur	22,588	21 ,,
Dhurmaveram	24,548	20 ,,
Pennakonda	10,551	11 ,,
Madaksira	23,375	30 ,,
Hindapore	42,080	46 ,,
TOTAL ...	382,385	or 23 per cent.

These are the figures as given by the Bellary Collectorate Office, taluk by taluk. But the total number on relief works in Bellary, according to a statement published in the Madras newspapers of the 18th current, is 446,100, or equal to 26 per cent. on the total population of the district. These large figures did not reach Sir Richard Temple till he had left Bellary, so the discrepancy was not explained. On the face of the taluk figures no explanation can be offered of the great variations in the percentage of the population admitted to relief wages in the different taluks. It is said the emigrants from the distressed tracts of Mysore swell the numbers in the Madaksira and Hindapore taluks. Other* facts would seem to show that the local authorities in the south of the district do not exercise sufficient discrimination in admitting claimants to relief. It may be noted that the highest number of labourers in receipt of relief wages during the Bellary famine of 1866 never exceeded 22,000.

* See paragraph 21 below.

14. The civil authorities consider that a large proportion of the relief labourers are ryots who hold land from Government. They think also that a proportion of these people could for a time, at any rate, support themselves without relief wages. The physical condition of the labourers (men, women and children) is said to be at present good. Sir Richard Temple saw several thousands of them on works round Bellary, and he inspected them closely. It seemed to him that these relief labourers, as a rule, looked a comfortable well-clad body of peasantry. The clothes of nearly all, men and women, looked to be considerably better than one is accustomed to see on the backs of labouring men and women in other parts of India. Many of the labourers were provided with excellent new blankets of Bellary make. It was said that in the Bellary and Adoni taluks a good many people, who did not need Government relief, have been turned off the works. In this way the numbers, which at one time were 62,000 in Bellary taluk, have been brought down to 55,000.

15. Some of the subordinate officials estimated that the total number on the relief works in Bellary might eventually reach 900,000. Mr. Master, the Collector, however on a review of the past history of the scarcity, hopes that there will be no great increase in the number of relief labourers after the month of January. He anticipates that by strictly enforcing task work, and by turning off the work-people who apparently could live without relief wages, he may be able to reduce the present great numbers. He would be prepared to stop all new admissions to the relief works, for a fortnight at any rate, as an experiment.

16. On the works in the Bellary taluk task-work is to some extent exacted from the relief labourers; and it has been found possible to make the task-work on stone-breaking rigorous in this taluk. But in outlying taluks task work is not exacted; and the staff of engineering subordinates is insufficient to control the enormous number of labourers. The works are under the supervision of the local civil officers. Rules have been issued by the Collector for enforcing discipline among and paying the labourers. The names of all the labourers are entered on registers by subordinate officials.

17. The rate of relief wages in the early days of the works* was one and half anna a day for adult males. But they were afterwards raised to two annas a day when the prices rose. At present in the Bellary taluk, relief wages are paid in grain, at the rate of a little over two pounds of rice per diem. Outside the Bellary taluk relief wages are still paid in cash. These are the rates for adult males, and the relief wages for women and children are proportionately lower.

* Relief works began in the western taluks as far back as July.

18. The total expenditure on relief works in Bellary, from the commencement of operations to the beginning of January, was 22 lakhs (£220,000), and the present expenditure on relief wages only is at the rate of 14 lakhs (£140,000) per mensem.

19. Relief labourers are not at present employed on irrigation works. Proposals were made for constructing a new canal (for which plans and estimates were prepared some time ago) from the Tungabudra with relief labour, but the relief labourers could perform only a portion of the work; the canal probably would not be remunerative, and so it has not been considered suitable to undertake this canal as a relief work. The local officer of Hospett suggests that some of the relief labour be employed to re-construct the Tungabudra anicuts and channels which are out of repair, but the professional agency is not strong enough to prepare schemes of this kind, and relief labourers are put upon works on which some labour can be done without professional preparation.

20. The numbers of people in receipt of gratuitous relief at the public expense is already 45,665, of whom 18,686 are in the single taluk of Hindapore. It is said that some of these people have come across from the Mysore country in family parties and in a depressed condition. But it also appears that seven-ninths of the Hindapore paupers are children of people who are in receipt of relief wages on the works. The Collector considers that all such children should be supported by their parents, and no doubt these large numbers at Hindapore will be shortly reduced. Some 5,000 persons receive cooked food daily at the Bellary relief house, which is administered at the cost of private funds. Persons are admissible to charitable relief on the certificate of the tahsildar at the head-quarters of each taluk; but practically discretion in the matter is delegated to the tahsildar's subordinates, and at outlying relief houses to relief superintendents on Rs. 20 a month. Village headmen (reddis) are authorised to relieve casual sufferers, and then to forward them to the nearest constituted relief house; and the "reddi" sends in his bill periodically to the tahsildar. At the relief houses the allowance is one pound of cooked food for adults and half a pound for children; the recipients come to the relief house in the afternoon, get their food, and go home.

21. The condition of the cattle in Bellary is critical. Over a great part of the district there is no fodder at all. The Native officials and Native traders estimate that from one-fifth to one-fourth of the cattle have died already; and they anticipate that more than one-half must die before June, unless heavy January showers fall. It was estimated that four-fifths of the cattle in the district died during the famine of 1833. European and Native officials substantiate the statements (previously published in the newspapers) that ryots formerly well-to-do have sold bullocks in the Bellary market at one rupee a head, or for eight seers of cholum. Some of the cattle from the eastern taluks have been driven to the Kurnool hills; from Western Bellary some of the cattle have been taken to the Western Ghat pastures; while the hills of the Soondoor chiefship (in Bellary) afford some pasture. Attempts are being made to employ relief labourers in converting prickly pear (cactus), of which there is abundance in Central Bellary, cutting into fodder by separating off the thorns. In Bellary town these attempts are succeeding on a small scale, but they have yet to be extended into the interior of the district.

* See page of the Bellary Manual.

22. The supply of drinking water has not run short as yet, though many of the tanks are quite dry. Wells are being deepened by relief labour in the villages. Still it is feared that, later in the year, there will be scarcity of water in some villages. It is not clear that anything else can be done to remedy the difficulty.

23. It is expected that from one-half to three-quarters of the land revenue (that is 16 out of 23 lakhs) will have to be suspended. And it is feared that after two years of short crops and one year of absolute failure, the Government may be compelled eventually to remit a large proportion of the suspended land revenue demand. It is urged that if a large number of the cattle die, the power of the people to pay up the suspended land revenue demanded will be greatly crippled. Besides the suspension of land revenue, one-half of the abkaree (liquor excise) revenue demand from the contractors has been suspended in Bellary.

C. BERNARD,
On Special Duty.

CUDDAPAH,
The 19th January 1877.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated 20th January 1877.

In forwarding the three memoranda of facts ascertained on the spot regarding the famine in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah, I have to record the following observations :—

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

2. There is, unhappily, no doubt as to the danger which threatens the district of Kurnool, and which would have broken ere this had relief operations not been commenced. There is also no doubt that these operations are sustaining the people in good condition. Consequently, as regards mortality from starvation or any dangerous degree of distress, there is no apprehension whatever. The local officers are extremely anxious to do their work well, according to the instructions they have received, and to save the people from danger. So far well.

3. On the other hand, the relief operations must have passed out of hand, and have got beyond control locally, previous to the arrival of the present Collector, Mr. Davidson, about a fortnight ago, he having been urgently despatched thither by the Government of Madras. Within this brief period he is doing all he can to bring affairs into order, but they have arrived at such a stage as to demand further consideration and further instructions from superior authority. It seems to me that, on arriving here, he must have found the operations being conducted in a manner calculated to cause a heavy drain upon the treasury and to render the people too dependent upon the State.

4. The gravity of the case is in this wise: out of a population of 917,000 souls, there are reported to be 330,000 on relief works in the first fortnight of January, having gradually risen to the great number during December. There are some thousands on charitable relief from the State. Thus at this very early period, namely, the beginning of January, more than one-third of the total population have been allowed to be fed by the State. That such a proportion should come upon the State during the worst season, namely, the hot weather, might, under the circumstances of the district, have been anticipated, though this proportion even at that season would be full. But that such a proportion should at this early period come upon the Government is a circumstance not heretofore known and transcending the experience of former famines in India. Looking to that experience and allowing also for the poverty and depression of the people, admitting further that some considerable relief is even now called for, yet I cannot believe that the extreme degree of relief is absolutely necessary at this early period. Even now there is a tendency to increase, and at this rate of progress, if it be unchecked, ere long half the population will be in receipt of State support. And if additional precautions be not taken, the process might go on until nearly the whole population were involved in State charity. Although the State may be called upon to save life from starvation, it surely need not be called upon to undertake such a task as that above described. At present the population consists of a peasantry with very small holdings of land. Of these already a large number are upon relief works. There seems to be no reason why larger and larger numbers from the same class should not apply for employment; and if they do, they will get it under existing orders. There is no preliminary check whatever for testing whether they are in absolute need or not. The fact of such men applying at all, does indeed indicate that they are in some need; the question, however, is otherwise: Are they in such extreme need as to require State support?

5. The following table of percentages shows that in some taluks, or component parts of the district, the numbers on relief are excessive, while in other taluks they are comparatively moderate. There are not, so far as I can learn, local circumstances to account for these differences, which must be in part attributed to variations in administration; either the people have got the idea that they are to be fully fed at any cost, or the local authorities are too lenient. The object should be to reduce the proportions in some taluks to the level of the proportions in other taluks :—

TALUKS.

Ramalkota	has 49	per cent.	Nandial	has 46	per cent.	of its total population on relief works.
Pattikonda	„ 21	„	Sirwell	„ 36	„	
Koilkantla	„ 45	„	Cumbum	„ 44	„	
Nundikothkoor	„ 27	„	Markapore	„ 19	„	

6. As a *primâ facie* proof that these extreme measures in Kurnool can hardly be necessary, I would adduce the case of the Deccan districts of the Bombay Presidency which I have just visited. In the districts of Sholapur and Kaládgi and half the districts of Ahmednagar and Poona, the loss of crops is as great as in Kurnool. Yet, in these several tracts with a total population exceeding 2½ millions, there were in the beginning of January about 200,000 relief labourers, as compared with 330,000 in Kurnool out of a population of 917,000. Thus proportionately the number of relief labourers, as compared with the population, is in Kurnool more than four times as great as in the Deccan. Perhaps in some respects the position of Kurnool may be more unfavourable than that of the Deccan; but I am unable to learn any such local variations between the one and the other as would justify Kurnool having four times as many relief labourers as the Deccan. Certainly it cannot be said that the relief labourers in the Deccan are too few under the circumstances. On the contrary, the people in the Deccan are being well sustained under their misfortunes, and the only question is whether the

number of relief labourers even there might not be somewhat reduced. Thus, I fail to perceive any escape from the argument which is brought to bear upon Kurnool from the analogy of the Deccan. Therefore it seems necessary that the new Collector of Kurnool should be instructed to immediately re-consider the situation in his district, with a view to reducing the present number of relief labourers and to prevent its being augmented.

7. Another question relates to the importation and issue of Government grain. Although it is impossible to know the amount of grain in stock, there is no reason to suppose that stocks are exceptionally low; or that there is any deviation from the custom, whereby in other places several months' supply of food is kept in hand. Private trade is tolerably active; there are plenty of unemployed carts in the district, which can be and are used for the conveyance of grain from the several railway stations into the interior. There is a fair prospect of large quantities of grain coming from the north as well as from the south. The grain merchants of Kurnool are importing 3,000 maunds daily into the city; they say, however, that their importations are diminishing, which diminution they seem to attribute to the importations of grain by Government. They do not seem, indeed, to particularly object to such importations of grain by Government; they only assign it as a reason for themselves taking a less active part in the trade. Under the circumstances, the policy of importing grain on account of Government seems to require consideration. I mention this, because it is understood that 5,000 tons of grain a month are ordered to be imported by Government from without for this district. Even if the maintenance of some reserve is necessary; still the policy of importing into the district at this early period may be open to question, because it may discourage trade and might cause railway wagons and country carts to be taken up for Government, which might otherwise have been at the disposal of traders.

8. At all events, I would recommend that Government grain be not under any circumstances issued to relief labourers at present. It may, indeed, be necessary hereafter at some places to pay relief labourers in grain only, especially when the worst season approaches. But at present it is far better to pay in cash, because this causes a local demand for grain, which again induces the holders of stock to bring forward their supplies, and encourages traders to bring in grain from without. Experience in relief operations has conclusively proved this. So long as the labourers can purchase food with their cash wages, let them be paid in cash. They certainly can at present obtain grain for cash. When the cash wages shall no longer enable them to purchase grain (and that time is apparently still distant), then and not till then let them be paid in grain.

9. It may be necessary to store a certain amount of grain at Kurnool itself, for use in event of emergency arising in the eastern parts of the districts Kumbum, Nundial, Markapore. But I would explain this carefully to the traders, and assure them that not a bag of this store would be used so long as any grain were otherwise forthcoming. But I would not store any grain at any place between the railway and Kurnool, as these places are easily accessible to traders.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

10. As another proof that the numbers on relief in the Kurnool district must be too high, I would advert briefly to the Bellary district. There the failure of this year's harvest has been as utter as in Kurnool, with this difference, however, that in Kurnool last year's harvest was fairly good, whereas in Bellary it was bad last year and indifferent the year before that. In Bellary, therefore, there has been a gradually deepening scarcity. Now in Bellary the total number of those on relief amounts to 450,000, representing more than one-fourth of the total population of 1,600,000. By that analogy there ought to be less than one-fourth of the population on relief in Kurnool, instead of more than one-third as there actually is.

11. In Bellary, however, as in Kurnool, I have carefully inspected the gangs of relief labourers, person by person, and have seen many who do not appear to be in absolute need. It is manifest, also, that not only have all the labouring classes been admitted to relief, but also a portion of the ryot classes, that is, peasant proprietors and men having a beneficiary interest in the land. One relief gang near Bellary, drawn up in line for inspection, consisted of peasant proprietors in one line and their wives in another line. I cannot think that State charity need be dispensed to such people at this early period.

12. When the proportion of persons on relief to the whole population is compared in each taluk, there are striking differences which cannot, I think, be fully accounted for, save by the supposition that in some taluks the relief is being too liberally administered. Thus—

TALUKS.

Bellary	has 31	per cent.	Tadpatri	has 10	per cent.	of its total population on relief works.
Hospett	„ 18	„	Raydrug	„ 9	„	
Kudligi	„ 24	„	Anantapore	„ 21	„	
Havunhudgally	„ 20	„	Dharmaveram	„ 20	„	
Harpunhally	„ 9	„	Pennakonda	„ 11	„	
Alur	„ 20	„	Madukasira	„ 30	„	
Adoni	„ 31	„	Hindapore	„ 46	„	
Gooty	„ 16	„				

13. The number of those on charitable relief, about 45,000, seems extraordinarily high in Bellary; it requires immediate revision. It is partly, however, to be accounted for by the fact that here the children of persons earning relief wages on the works are admitted to gratuitous relief. This is not necessary, and should, I think, be stopped.

14. Those works which are under the supervision of the Public Works Department employing above 150,000 persons on trunk roads and large tanks, are well supervised. I fear that over the rest of the 400,000 on relief works, say 250,000 who are on petty village works, the supervision is not yet complete.

15. The benefit to the Bellary district of the railway is striking during such a crisis as this. After successive failures of harvests the local stocks must be abnormally low (though, if all accounts be true, there are still more stocks remaining), but the local grain markets are all well supplied through importations by rail through private trade. The mart of Bellary itself receives the supplies from the distant districts, and then distributes them among the bazars in the interior. There may ultimately be some difficulty in supplying by trade the markets in the western and south-western parts of the district near the frontiers of Mysore and of the South Mahratta Country, namely, the taluks of Hospett, Huvundhudgally, Hurpunhally and Pennakonda, and to these grain may have to be sent by Government. I am far from being sure of this, however, as opinions seem to differ on the point. But in all other parts of the district I would deprecate the storing of Government grain, as interfering with private trade.

16. And I would deprecate the issue of grain wages to relief labourers as not being called for by any existing deficiency of grain in the markets.

17. The prospect of preserving the cattle is more gloomy in Bellary than in any other district. Fortunately, however, the prickly-pear is abundant, and many trials have proved that it answers as fodder. The ryots, indeed, have a prejudice on the point, which is known to be erroneous and ought to be overcome. The most earnest attention of the Collector might be drawn to the subject, as vitally affecting the preservation of the plough cattle; and relief labourers might be employed in preparing the plant for fodder, which is done by extracting the prickles.

18. The future increase of relief labourers in this district is a question on which opinions differ. The Collector, Mr. Master, hopes that it will not largely increase beyond the present total, but some of his subordinates think it will. Seeing that the increase has been so rapid of late, at a rate of 30,000 persons a week, I very much fear that the total will largely increase unless a check be applied.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

19. This district is much more favourably situated than either Kurnool or Bellary. Though it has lost three-fourths of the crops of the year, still it has saved nearly one-fourth. There is some irrigation going on. There is something of a crop in the ground which will be reaped in the spring. Out of a population of 1,350,000, there are 200,000 persons on relief or one-eighth. Here, also, are some of those differences between the taluks or component parts of the districts, in respect to the proportion of relief labourers to the population which indicate variations in the administration. In the south-western taluks (locally called the "plateau" taluks), the administration is apparently too liberal, the proportion of relief labourers to the population being too high to be satisfactorily accounted for. Thus—

TALUKS.

Cuddapah	has 6 per cent.		Muddunpally	has 16 per cent.	
Roychoti	„ 13 „		Kadiri	„ 28 „	of its total population on relief works.
Pulumpett	„ 5 „		Voilpand	„ 19 „	
Prodotore	„ 9 „		Sirdhont	„ 8 „	
Janamadigee	„ 13 „		Pulivendla	„ 20 „	
Boodrail	„ 6 „				

The management is stricter around the head-quarters of the district under the eye of Mr. Price, the Collector. But even here I saw many persons receiving relief who seem to be as yet far from being in extremity. But I am under the impression that in the Muddunpally division of the district there is an excessive expenditure going on, and that re-consideration is urgently called for there. The best part of the cattle are said to be safe. The grain markets are well supplied. I would deprecate any payments being made in grain; and the storing of any grain save at a few distant localities beyond the reach of private trade.

20. In a separate minute I will offer such practical suggestions as occur to me in reference to all these considerations respecting the three districts.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

PREVENTION OF DEATH BY STARVATION IN TIME OF FAMINE.

No. 7, dated the 2nd February 1877.

From—Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE beg leave to forward for Your Lordship's information copies of a Resolution passed by the Government of Bombay on the subject of the prevention of death by starvation in time of famine, and of the letter which we have caused to be addressed to that Government on the subject.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department No. 50 E.—158, dated 25th January 1877.

RESOLUTION.—By Resolution No. 26 E.—93 of the 18th instant, His Excellency the Governor in Council approved of certain orders issued by the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, prescribing the mode of dealing with labourers employed on relief works, who might think fit to leave them from dissatisfaction with the rules laid down by Government for regulating the rates of wages.

2. By those orders, the Village Officers were directed to "take care that no person is allowed, through obstinacy, to die of starvation." This injunction was quite in conformity with the principle on which the Government was then acting, *viz.*, that no person was to be allowed to die of starvation, if it was in the power of the Government to prevent it. But His Excellency in Council now observes that, in the instructions issued by the Government of India to Sir R. Temple on the 16th instant, the following very important qualification is introduced: "Even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal."

3. The letter in question does not lay down any general principles by which the District Officers should be guided in refusing the aid needed to preserve life; and His Excellency in Council would view with satisfaction the issue of supplementary instructions on that point. In the meantime, however, he feels convinced that in no case could assistance be more properly refused, than in that of a man who wilfully and deliberately refuses to render the reasonable equivalent demanded by the Government for the means of subsistence which it is ready to afford him.

4. It is therefore, ordered, in modification of the instructions issued by the Revenue Commissioner, that in the case of an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing, on the terms fixed by Government, no relief shall be afforded him at the public expense during the continuance of such refusal.

No. 116, dated the 2nd February 1877.

From—The Hon'ble T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, P. W. Dept.

THE attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the Resolution of the Government of Bombay, No. 50 E—158, dated 25th January. This Resolution begins by referring to previous orders of the Bombay Government under which "the village officers were directed to take care that no person is allowed through obstinacy to die of starvation;" it says that "this injunction was quite in conformity with the principle on which the Government was then acting, *viz.*, that no person was to be allowed to die of starvation if it was in the power of the Government to prevent it;" and the Government of Bombay then proceeds to modify its former instructions. The new orders are accompanied by observations which imply that there are circumstances in which relief is to be withheld, even though it may be necessary to save life, and the instructions lately issued to Sir Richard Temple by the Government of India are quoted as the reason for this change of policy.

2. The views of the Government of India appear to have been seriously misunderstood. The Government of Bombay seems to think that the Government of India has laid down the doctrine that there are certain circumstances

in which the Government ought to allow people to die of starvation, although it may be in its power to prevent it. The Resolution to which reference has been made states that the instructions to Sir Richard Temple "do not lay down any general principles by which the district officers should be guided in refusing the aid needed to preserve life, and that His Excellency in Council would view with satisfaction the issue of supplementary instructions on that point." It cannot be stated too strongly that the Government of India has never had any such views as those which the Government of Bombay supposes it to have expressed, and it is now necessary further to explain the opinions which His Excellency in Council actually holds, and which he believes have been fully understood by Sir R. Temple, in whose instructions it was endeavoured to state them with clearness and precision.

3. The second paragraph of those instructions contains a general statement of the principles by which our policy ought to be guided. Those principles may be summarised and repeated as follows: It is no more the duty of the Government to prevent all distress in time of famine than in other times, but it is the duty of the Government to spare no effort which may be possible to save the people from starvation and from an extremity of suffering dangerous to life. Paramount as this duty is, and fully as it is accepted by the Government of India, it is obvious that it could not be adequately performed if it involved the necessity of an expenditure beyond the power of the country to bear, and which might go far to render the future good government of India an impracticable task. This may seem to be a truism, but it was necessary to state it, because it has often been assumed that the Government was placed in this dilemma, *viz.*, that in times of severe famine it must either allow people to die of starvation, or incur expenditure which might ultimately bring ruin upon the country. The Government of India has denied that any such dilemma exists, and has confidently asserted that the history of past famines shows that the duty of preventing loss of life and extreme suffering can be efficiently discharged without incurring charges disastrously heavy. This opinion, however, will only be justified if every effort be made to prevent relief being given to those who do not actually require it, and to exact the application of the strictest practicable tests and rules, so that no more relief shall be afforded than is absolutely necessary to ensure the fulfilment of the object in view.

4. In laying down instructions of a purely official character relative to the management of relief operations by the officers of Government, the Governor General in Council thought it out of place and unnecessary to give assurances of his sympathy with suffering, or to dwell on his determination, which he thought had already been made sufficiently clear, that no one shall die of starvation if it be in the power of the Government to prevent it. In regard to the duties which humanity imposes upon the Government, there has not been, and will not be, any change of policy. We say that human life shall be saved at any cost and at any effort; no man, woman, or child shall die of starvation. Distress they must often suffer; we cannot save them from this. We wish we could do more, but we must be content with saving life and preventing extreme suffering, and it taxes all our efforts and all our resources to accomplish even this. In regard, therefore, to the enquiry which has been made by the Government of Bombay as to the "general principles by which the district officers should be guided in refusing the aid needed to preserve life," the reply must be that there are no such principles, and that there are no circumstances in which such aid can be refused.

5. The Resolution of the Government of Bombay No. 26E.-93 of 1877, dated the 18th January, "approved of certain orders issued by the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, prescribing the mode of dealing with labourers employed on relief works, who might think fit to leave them from dissatisfaction with the rules laid down by Government for regulating the rate of wages." The Governor General in Council agrees with the Government of Bombay in generally approving the Revenue Commissioner's orders; but this approval is subject to one exception. By those orders the village officers were required to watch all persons who had left the works, and to "take care that no person is allowed through obstinacy to die of starvation." The Governor General in Council does not believe that any one ever died

of starvation through obstinacy, and certainly no rules for dealing with such cases can be necessary. Under almost all circumstances which, if the Government of India is rightly informed, are likely to hold good in the distressed districts of the Bombay Presidency, where the population is almost wholly agricultural, and accustomed to field and other manual labour, the rule laid down by the Government of Bombay appears quite proper. That rule is that "in the case of an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing on the terms fixed by Government, no relief shall be afforded him at the public expense during the continuance of such refusal." The result of such refusal will certainly, in the case of agricultural labourers, not be death from starvation. The Bombay Government, however, will doubtless bear in mind the fact that, unless circumstances are very different in Bombay from those in the Bengal Presidency, there may be exceptional cases which will require exceptional treatment. There is, for example, the class of respectable women who cannot appear in public, and for whom the ordinary labour-tests are altogether inappropriate. There may also be men, who on account of caste or other prejudices or feelings would rather die than take employment on relief works. Ordinary rules will evidently not be applicable to such cases, which must be dealt with as they arise. These views are, in regard to the main principle involved, identical with those stated in paragraph 7 of the instructions to Sir R. Temple, which distinctly contemplate the possible existence of circumstances under which it may be necessary to give relief without the application of the ordinary tests.

6. I am to state in conclusion that, while the Governor General in Council regrets that his views in regard to the duty of sparing no efforts to save life should have been misunderstood, he feels sure that there is really no difference of opinion between the two Governments on this subject. He is satisfied that the Bombay Government and its officers are as anxious and as determined as he is himself, that no loss of life shall occur which can be prevented by the Government. The Governor General in Council notices at the same time with much satisfaction the efforts which are being made to prevent the relief works from becoming too attractive, and to prevent relief being given to those who do not really require it.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877. { Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Nos. 232—46—246¼ and 246¼R., dated 31st January 1877.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 2232—45 R, dated 1st September 1876.

Read the following report by Captain Pye, R.E., Secretary of the Railway Conference :—

On assuming charge of the Secretaryship of the Railway Conference in October 1876, I was furnished with documents, showing the present state of various questions, which the Government had ordered to be submitted to the Conference.

From these records notes were prepared summarising the information in the possession of the Government, and indicating the salient points on which an expression of the experience and opinions of the members of the Conference was specially desired. Many of these notes have been circulated to the members; others are now in the press.

Suggestions were made by some of the Railway Companies that other subjects not mentioned in the original programme should be brought forward for discussion, and the remarks made on these subjects were similarly circulated.

Papers on various branches of Railway administration have been received from the following sources :—

Means to promote the comfort and convenience of passengers.

A number of native merchants of Lahore.
Mr. Nesservanjee Maneckjee of Bombay.
Anonymous.
Lieut.-Colonel deBourbel, R.E.
Mr. D'Cruz of Lucknow.
Babu Navina Chandra Rai of Agra.
Mr. J. M. Lane of Jubbulpore (with model of cooling apparatus).

Dewan Ragonath Rao, Minister of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, also promised to contribute a paper on this subject.

Simplification and reduction of goods tariff.

Mr. Gutersloh of Khandwa.

The Chamber of Commerce at Bombay promised to furnish the Conference with its views on this point, and communications from the Chambers at Madras and Calcutta were also expected.

Railway Schools.

Mr. J. Campbell Oman of Agra.

House accommodation for native staff.

Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Taylor, R. E.

Indian Railway Bill, 1876.

Major C. H. Luard, R. E.

Adaptation of rolling-stock for military purposes.

Mr. E. B. Carroll of Bombay.

Duties of Railway servants in time of war.

Mr. Gutersloh of Khandwa.

Continuous brake-power on trains.

Mr. Spurr of Muddapore.

Communication in trains between passengers, drivers and guards.

Mr. Winter of Madras.
Mr. Gutersloh of Khandwa.
Mr. J. M. Lane of Jubbulpore.

Jarrah timber.

Mr. C. H. Compton of Calcutta.

Audible signals.

Mr. Rainbow of Khandwa.

Papers were also promised by Mr. Hope of Dehree, on the Palamow Coal-fields, and by Mr. Winter of Madras on Provident Funds and on Block Signalling. A paper on Defects in Indian Railways was also promised by Mr. Spurr.

In order to economise time, some of the more important of these papers, which had been received at a sufficiently early date, were printed for circulation to the members before the meeting of the Conference.

The final programme of the subjects for discussion was thus arranged—

PUBLIC SECTION.

1.—Means to promote the comfort and convenience of Railway travellers.
2.—Simplification and reduction of goods tariff.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION.

3.—Scale of mileage rates for interchange of stock.
4.—Course of goods traffic in cases of alternative routes.
5.—Uniformity of statistics of traffic.
6.—System of recording 'up' and 'down' traffic on main lines and branches.
7.—Assimilation of systems of working; and revision of general rules and regulations.
8.—Establishment of a clearing-house.
9.—Alteration in the law as regards bribery.
10.—System of recording shunting, &c.
11.—Establishment of Provident Funds or schemes for retiring allowances.
12.—Railway schools.
13.—Uniformity of system in recording accidents.
14.—Employment of natives in charge of engines and trains.
15.—Working hours.
16.—House accommodation for native staff.
17.—Questions affecting wages.
18.—Indian Railway Bill, 1876.

TECHNICAL SECTION.

19.—Adaptation of rolling-stock to military purposes.
20.—Duties of Railway servants in time of war.
21.—Continuous brake-power on trains.
22.—Communication in trains between passengers, driver and guard.
23.—Standard dimensions.
24.—Palamow coal-fields.

RESOLUTION.—In pursuance of the orders passed on the Resolution now read again, preparations had been made for the assemblage of a general Conference of Railway authorities at Calcutta on 5th February 1877. But the Governor General in Council has become aware that the stress of work caused by the heavy traffic in grain throughout the country, but especially in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, is so great that it is not desirable that the responsible officers of the Railways should leave their posts at the present time.

2. His Excellency in Council therefore has come to the conclusion that the Conference must be postponed for a few months, and be convened at such place and time as circumstances may render convenient. Of this due notice will be given.

3. In the meantime the Office of the Secretary should remain open for the reception of communications, and for the continuance of the organization of arrangements connected with the Conference.

4. The Public and those interested in Railway affairs are invited to continue the submission of papers on subjects for discussion, which may be addressed to the Secretary as heretofore.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments, Administrations and Officers noted on the margin for information.

Also to Financial, Foreign, Military, and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments for information.

Also to the Home Department for information and publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Madras.	Director, State Railways.
Bombay.	Consulting Engineer, Calcutta.
North-Western Provinces.	" " Lucknow.
Central Provinces.	" " Lahore.
British Burmah.	Accountant General, P. W. D.
Hyderabad.	Secy. to the Railway Conference.

H. DRUMMOND, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Deputy Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 31st January 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.

INDIAN FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce, and to the duty leviable on timber, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. He had scarcely anything to add to what he had said on the occasion when he obtained leave to bring in the Bill. He might merely point out that the third clause of section 1 was the one which contained a provision which would enable any portion of the Bill, without the whole of it, to be brought into operation in any particular province. There were some chapters in the Bill which would not be needed in some districts, as, for instance, chapter V, which gave, for the interest of the community at large, a control over forests not the property of Government, might not be required where there were no mountainous tracts. Again chapter VI, relating to duties on timber, might, and in many cases would, be quite unnecessary; and probably parts of the provisions in chapter VII would often be superfluous.

He would allude to another point, clause (*c*) of section 5, merely for the purpose of explaining that the term "Forest Settlement Officer" had been inserted for the purpose of distinguishing between the special officer here intended and other Settlement Officers engaged in the settlement of the land-revenue. It was not intended that the Forest Settlement Officer should be a Forest Officer; perhaps quite the contrary. The Executive would probably select for the duty a person not in the Forest Department who had some particular qualifications.

Another point MR. HOPE would invite attention to was the last clause of section 32, which provided that nothing in that chapter (chapter IV), or in any rule made under that chapter, should be deemed to prohibit any act done "in the exercise of any right." Any person who did not notice this important matter might suppose that the whole of these very stringent provisions were to

be applied to all persons who had any rights, without compensation or enquiry such as was provided for in the case of Reserved Forests.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL desired to make a very few remarks before this Bill was referred to a Select Committee. Although, owing to unavoidable circumstances, he had not had the advantage of hearing the observations which had fallen from his hon'ble friend when he obtained leave to introduce the Bill, he had carefully read the report of the proceedings of the Council on that occasion, and had attentively listened to the remarks which had been just made, but he confessed that his hon'ble friend had not satisfied him either that the Bill was correct in principle, or that its provisions were such as could be safely allowed to become law in any part of the Empire without considerable modifications. It was therefore very satisfactory to him to find the Bill in the hands of his hon'ble friend and not in those of any member of the Government. MR. DALYELL concluded from this that His Lordship's Government did not consider itself in any way pledged either to the policy of the Bill itself or to the principles upon which some of its provisions had been framed. His hon'ble friend had said that the Bill had been prepared on the plan of having a general Forest Law for the whole of India, and giving power to the Local Governments and Administrations to frame rules suitable to the peculiar circumstances of particular provinces. Now it seemed to MR. DALYELL that the forest-rights and privileges of individuals and communities must vary in precisely the same degree as did their land-tenures. Knowing as they did then the great variety of land-tenures, not only in the different provinces, but in various localities of the same province, the natural result of this plan of his hon'ble friend's must be to leave to the Local Governments and Adminis. trations the absolute power of framing such Forest-laws as they thought proper. That was very much the case under the existing law, Act VII of 1865; but in that Act there was this very important proviso, that nothing in the rules passed under it should abridge or affect any existing right; whereas in this Bill there was no such safe-guard. On the contrary, one of its main objects had been described as being "to define, to regulate, to commute and to extinguish all customary forest-rights." Now MR. DALYELL was sure that His Excellency the President and the majority of the Council would agree with him in thinking that a Bill with such an object as this—a Bill which professedly was intended to deal with local rights and local usages—was essentially a measure which should be framed, discussed and passed by the local legislatures. His hon'ble friend had told the Council last week that it was the desire of the Bombay Government that Forest-legislation, so far as that Presidency was concerned, should be imperial rather than local, and that the Forest Bill which had been prepared in the local Council there had been dropped. MR. DALYELL had no knowledge of the circumstances which had led that Government to come to this conclusion. But he had received a copy of a letter from the Madras Government which showed that they held very strong opinions of an opposite character, and he believed that their preference for local rather than imperial legislation as to forests was shared by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. He had no doubt too, that if His Lordship's Government came to the decision that this was the better plan, the local Councils of Bombay and Bengal would be quite prepared to take up the question. There would also be this additional advantage in the course which he ventured to urge. If the Bill was passed as it stood, being permissive in its nature, the Local Governments might or might not extend the Act to the provinces over which they had control. It was thus left to the discretion of the Local Governments to put in force or not an imperial enactment. Now, he believed it was questionable whether that was a perfectly legal course, and, at any rate, it had the disadvantage of leaving the Statute-book incomplete; for the Act would not bear on the face of it the provinces in which it was in force, thus necessitating a reference to provincial notifications in order to become aware whether it was in operation in any particular locality.

In any case, however, it would be necessary to legislate in this Council for those parts of the Empire outside of the local limits of Bombay, Madras and Bengal. It remained to be considered whether the present Bill would serve this purpose. He confessed he would prefer to see a separate measure for each province, the course which had been followed in the Burma Bill now under the consideration of this Council. And he should be glad to see the main object of all such measures directed to the ascertainment and regulation of forest-rights and privileges, rather than to the extinction or commutation of such rights. On a former occasion a very similar Bill had been characterized by his colleagues in the Board of Revenue at Madras as "altogether too arbitrary, setting the laws of property at defiance, and leaving the determination of the forest-rights of the people to a Department which, in that Presidency at all events, had always shown itself eager to destroy all forest-rights except those of Government." Now, no doubt such criticism as that would be too strong to apply to the present Bill, which he quite believed had been very considerably modified by his hon'ble friend in the direction desired. But still he thought that there was a certain flavour of the original measure about some of the provisions of the present Bill. And when the Council remembered that the rights with which it was proposed to deal were those of the poorest, the most ignorant and the most helpless classes of the people, he was sure that every one of them would desire to see the subject approached in a more liberal spirit than had been done in the present Bill. Probably the most objectionable feature in the draft was that to which his hon'ble friend had just alluded, namely, the fact that under the Bill, as it stood, the original decision apparently, as regards all forest-rights and privileges, and the determination of the manner in which those privileges or rights were to be exercised in the future, were left to an officer who was, presumably under the Bill, a Forest officer, and who, so far as the Bill was concerned, might be altogether wanting in that judicial experience and training which were essential to the proper appreciation or adjudication of such questions. It was true, as his hon'ble friend had just said, that it was not the intention that this officer should be an officer of the Forest Department, but MR. DALYELL thought that it would prevent much misconception if this were made clear in the Bill itself. The natural conclusion from the draft before them was that he would be a Forest officer; and that had been the view taken by the Board of Revenue as to the former Bill and by the Government of Madras as to the present Bill.

Then the powers taken in section 3 of chapter II appeared to be much too wide. Under that section, it would be possible to convert any waste-land in the country in which a few trees were growing, and in which the Government might have any rights, such as rights in mineral produce, into a Reserved Forest, although the absolute proprietary right in the land itself might have been already given under settlement to individuals or communities.

Then again the requirement in clause (*c*) of section 7, that all claims to forest-rights or privileges should be made in *writing*, appeared to be especially harsh when the class of the probable claimants was borne in mind; and the rejection of such claims under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 11, either because the right was not actually exercised at the particular time when the notification was published, or because in the opinion of the Settlement Officer the exercise of the right was not essential for the beneficial use of the land or of the person claiming the right, might prove in many cases very inequitable.

It was not necessary, however, that he should trouble the Council with further details as to the objections to the provisions of the Bill, as, relying on the assurance given by his hon'ble friend last week, Mr. DALYELL would trust to the Bill being so modified in Select Committee as to remedy these objections as well as the more general defects to which he had alluded.

In conclusion, he desired to explain that he was fully sensible of the urgent importance of Forest-conservancy in almost every province of the

Empire, and that he was quite aware of the great difficulties which the officers of the Forest Department felt in carrying on their operations owing to the defective state of the law. At the same time he believed that if enactments were carefully framed, suitable to the varying circumstances of each locality, those difficulties might be got over with due regard to vested interests and private rights and privileges in forests.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said that, with reference to the remarks which had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell, he thought it very likely that there might be provisions in the Bill which would be more conveniently and effectively discussed in the local legislatures. But he wished to point out that there was nothing in the Bill to prevent such discussion. The Bill was framed on the same principle as the existing Forest Act, and before it came into operation anywhere, it must be preceded by some distinct executive act. If the Government of Madras found that the power of making rules did not satisfy their wants, or that there were provisions in this Bill which made it inexpedient to bring it into operation in Madras, there was no reason why they should not bring in a measure of their own. In point of fact it had been contemplated by the Madras Government to introduce a Bill into the local Council. Why that had not been done he did not know. It had been under discussion, and he believed at the present moment the Madras Government had in contemplation to adopt that course. That course was open to them now, though there was a general Forest Act in existence, and it would be equally open to them if this Bill passed into law in its present form. The Select Committee should take care that the local Councils were not excluded from action by any language of this Act, and when such care was taken, the mischief which his hon'ble friend apprehended would be avoided.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said he understood that the operation of the Bill would not interfere with local legislation with reference to local rights where local legislatures existed.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE assented.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE did not propose to trouble the Council at any great length by way of reply, but there were three broad questions which he wished to touch upon. His hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell commenced by an allusion to the fact of the Bill being in the hands of a member of the Council who was not a member of the Government. That was no doubt the case, and as far as he himself was concerned, it left him a greater amount of freedom in dealing with the Bill than if he had been a member of the Government bringing it in. At the same time it was due to himself and the Government that he should state that the Bill was no production of his own; it had not originated from his brain. It was simply an inheritance that he had received, as most of the other Bills in the hands of members here were inheritances, from a long time past. A Forest Bill had been on the anvil for the last seven years. When he said it was on the anvil he meant it was on the anvil in the executive department of the Government. He received the Bill from the executive department of the Government in a form in which it was understood to be generally approved by the Government, subject of course to any modifications which the Council at large might think proper to introduce.

The second point was one in regard to which he should be exceedingly brief, because his hon'ble friend who was in charge of the Legislative Department had anticipated most of what he would have said. With reference to the supposed interference with the powers of the local legislatures, it should be remembered that there were only three local legislatures. In the present case we had two of the Governments possessing them who represented that they were desirous of having a general Bill carried through this Council. There

were at the same time a large number of other Governments and Administrations which did not possess local Councils of their own, but which, as far as he was aware, were also willing that the same course should be pursued. They had on the other hand one Government which was at present under what he considered a rather curious misapprehension as to what the Bill was, and which was averse to general legislation. That, he considered, was no reason why they should abstain altogether from passing a general Bill; and even if the objectors were two instead of one, he should still think that to pass one general Bill, with separate local Bills for those two provinces, instead of seven or more or as many Bills as there were Administrations, would be the proper course to follow. So far from this course being unfair to any one, the unfairness and inconvenience appeared to him to lie quite the other way.

The third point was as to the measure being a stringent one. The Bill was not very similar to the one contemplated and criticised by the Madras Government in 1871. He denied that there was any provision whatever in it of unreasonable stringency; on the contrary, he thought it might be possible to prove in detail that the effect of the existing law as regards the important subject of creating Reserved Forests, which was a point which his hon'ble friend selected for animadversion, were much more stringent than was contemplated under the present Bill. His hon'ble friend noticed correctly that Act VII of 1865 saved all existing rights, whereas this Bill, he said, extinguished them. But although Act VII of 1865 saved all those rights, the Land Acquisition Act of 1870 existed in full force for the purpose of extinguishing them if required. The present procedure, if you wished to make a Reserved Forest, was to take it up under the Land Acquisition Act, and what could be the difference in principle between taking it under the Land Acquisition Act and under the proposed Act he failed to perceive. When they came to details, they found that the provisions of the present Bill were on the whole a great deal more favourable to the person whose rights were being enquired into than those of the Land Acquisition Act. He spared the Council a detail of the differences between the two Acts which would take time. But it seemed to him better to have a special officer appointed to enquire into the rights of individuals throughout a tract of country, which would ordinarily be done under the present Bill, than to leave them to be dealt with by the usual revenue authorities. Besides that, this officer would go into the forest, the whole enquiry would be conducted on the spot without expense in the presence of the parties interested. And finally, if they were dissatisfied with the decision come to, they would be entitled to an appeal either to some Revenue Court to which they were accustomed to resort in all other revenue-cases, or to a Special Court selected for the purpose. He ventured to think that the Appellate Court provided in this Bill would be quite as superior to the Appellate Court under the Land Acquisition Act, as the enquiry under the present Bill would be superior to an enquiry under that Act. He could hardly conceive anything more oppressive and liable to defeat the ends of justice than entrusting the appeal, as was necessary under the Land Acquisition Act, to the Civil Court of the district where the case might not come on for a year or two, and then would be burdened with all the elaboration of formalities and assessors, adjournments, fees, pleaders, and so on, which rendered justice in those Courts so exceedingly expensive and dilatory.

He need not revert again to the question of Forest Officers, except to say that he did not see what there was in the use of the term "Forest Settlement Officer" to suggest the idea that he was to be an Officer of the Forest Department. As he said before, it was not so intended, and he hoped that in Select Committee they would be able to find some other designation which would better answer the purpose.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BROACH AND KAIRA THÁKURS INCUMBRANCES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also introduced the Bill to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks. He had nothing to add to the explanation he had given when soliciting leave for its introduction.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages, if any, as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SALT TRANSPORT BY SEA BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also introduced the Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in one month.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL regretted to find himself again in opposition to his hon'ble friend in regard to this Bill. It seemed to him that this measure was quite as arbitrary as, if not more so than, the Forest Bill to which he had just taken objection. His hon'ble friend's Statement of Objects and Reasons, and his remarks when asking for leave to introduce the Bill last week, would lead to the assumption that the Bill referred to the Bombay Presidency only, but MR. DALYELL found that it would operate throughout the whole of British India, and it seemed to him that it would affect very seriously and impose considerable hardships upon a large number of people in the Madras Presidency who were engaged in the salt-trade, unless indeed the proviso in clause (*b*) of section 2 were very liberally worked. So far as he was aware neither the Government of Madras nor the Government of Bengal had complained that there was any great smuggling of salt on the coast, and he thought therefore that it would be only proper, before passing a measure which could not but restrict very seriously the trade between the eastern and western districts of Madras, and which must also affect very injuriously the salt-trade which now existed between the Madras Coast and the Straits Settlements and Ceylon and other places, a great part of which must be carried on in vessels of smaller tonnage than three hundred tons, it should be ascertained whether the smuggling of salt was so considerable as to require any measure of the kind. And as, in order to obtain correct information on that point, it might be necessary to refer to the officers of the coast-districts, it would, perhaps, be well to allow a little more time than one month for the submission of the Select Committee's report.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said, that having had some experience in the business of the office which he held, he might say that these directions of the Council as to the time within which reports of Select Committees should be submitted were habitually disobeyed by their servants the Select Committees. There was not one Bill in thirty in which the report of the Select Committee was made in the given time, so he hardly knew why any time was mentioned. On the Civil Procedure Code they should have reported about a year before they did. The fact was that the Select Committee took its own time in accordance with the communications which it received and the magnitude

of the business, and he for one was quite willing that the words which fixed a time should be left out of this motion.

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN SMITH concurred in what had fallen from the hon'ble member who had last spoken as to the manner in which the limits of time for the presentation of reports of Select Committees were frequently or generally exceeded; but at the same time he thought it was desirable that they should be agreed as to the general scope of a measure before sending it to a Select Committee, and he must confess that even before hearing the remarks of his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell, he had expected to receive further information from the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. He MR. BULLEN SMITH did not know on what information the Bill had been called for, although he assumed that there was such information before the Government of India as to render it in their opinion necessary. He would like to know the basis on which the provision in clause 2 had been framed, providing that transport of salt by sea should be confined to vessels of a certain rig and of a tonnage far exceeding that of the bulk of those now engaged. It was doubtless in the knowledge of some hon'ble members that at a certain season of the year, namely, during the north-east monsoon, the trade between Calcutta and the Orissa and Ganjam coasts was carried on chiefly in very small craft, and he believed a similar class of vessels found employment towards Chittagong and Arakan. Into this carrying trade he believed salt largely entered, and yet all such vessels would be barred by the section he had mentioned, or if protected by the pass from a special officer mentioned in clause 4, the result would be to except almost the entire class of vessels to which, as far as his knowledge went, the Bill might be expected to apply. It would be satisfactory to him to have further information as to the need for this Bill, before referring it to a Select Committee.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that, with reference to the observations which had been made, he should be glad to know whether the general character of the Bill was the result of communications which had already passed with the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said in reply that, with reference, first, to the period within which it was proposed that the Committee should report upon the Bill, he might say that the Bill had been handed over to him by the Executive Government, and it was an instruction to him that it was considered desirable, in order to put an early stop to the smuggling that was going on, that the Bill should be passed through the Council as rapidly as was possible, and in consequence of that he had applied for the term of one month, having also in view the time remaining before the close of the session of the Council at Calcutta, and the fact that it was quite evident that such a Bill should not be passed in the absence and without the advice of the mercantile members of the Council. If it should be found that a reference would have to be made to the local officers, and that further consideration was necessary, there was nothing to compel the Committee to send in their report within the time specified; and as the hon'ble member in charge of the Legislative Department had shown, it was very seldom that the instructions of the Council in this respect were obeyed. If a report was ready even within the time, it was presented, but if it was not ready the Committee sometimes took double or treble, or ten times, the period fixed for its presentation. There was one advantage, however, in naming a short period, namely, that it gave the public at large a knowledge of what the period for report was supposed to be, and it also gave fair warning to those interested to send in their representations as soon as they could, instead of, as had often been the case, their coming at the last moment and then stating that they did not know the Bill was to be reported upon, and that they wanted further time.

In answer to the question put by one or two hon'ble members, and by His Excellency the President, as to what communications had taken place in connection with this Bill, MR. HOPE might say that the Bill was the result of very complete and prolonged communication with the Local Governments. He did not happen to bring the papers with him, but as well as he recollected, the question had been mooted for the last four years at least. The measure had been objected to by Madras. Their objections had been sent for the consideration of the Salt Commission, the members of which were selected from the Madras, Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, and they, after full consideration, reported that they thought the Bill ought to be proceeded with, and suggested certain improvements and amendments in it. As to the objection that it would injure the trade in salt by affecting small vessels, he might say that to control them was exactly the object which was intended. It was by means of these small vessels that all the smuggling took place. He believed that smuggling did go on a good deal more on the West coast than the East; but whether on the West or East, the legitimate trade on the one coast or the other—in fact all legitimate trade—could be protected by the grant of a pass under the provision which was made in the Bill for that purpose. He would also point out that, as regards the interior of British India, no salt could be carried within large areas without being properly protected by a pass, and there were various provisions of the law which were required to be observed in order to show that the salt was not contraband, and other regulations of a like restrictive nature. He failed to see why, if salt was restricted when it was carried in a cart, it should be unrestricted when carried in a boat. If any suggestion could be made in Select Committee for modifying the conditions of section 3, by which the legitimate trade in salt could be saved from annoyance, he for one would be most happy to consider it.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SPECIFIC RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief.

REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1871.

ACT No. XIII OF 1875 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also introduced the Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a week. He explained last week what the object of the Bill was, and he had now no further remarks to make. The Council would see that the Bill consisted of a single section, by which the expression "High Court" was defined in a distinct way. The High Courts contemplated by the Probates Act were defined to be the chartered High Courts, the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

With reference to the instruction proposed to be given to the Select Committee to report in one week, he might say that on this particular occasion he would undertake that the Select Committee would act in accordance with the instructions of the Council.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA said the object of introducing this Bill in His Excellency's Council appeared to him, from the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, to be, that minor Courts in the outlying parts of British India should not exercise the power of granting letters of administration or probates having effect throughout the whole of British India which the High Courts were only empowered by law to grant. Under the provisions of the Succession and the Hindú Wills Acts, the district Judges had the power of granting probates affecting property lying within their respective jurisdictions, and it was very desirable that the same power should continue to be exercised by the minor Courts in the outlying provinces. He believed it was not intended by the Bill to take away wholly the testamentary jurisdiction possessed by these Courts. If he was correct in his surmise, he would humbly suggest the propriety of adding a few words to that effect in the amended Bill, in order to prevent any misapprehension on the part of the public of the true import of the proposed Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said the Maháráj á was perfectly correct in the view which he had taken of the law and of the intention of the Bill. SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE'S only answer was a request that his hon'ble friend would consent to serve on the Select Committee, and he would then be able to see what was the exact thing done, and that the Bill did not interfere with the jurisdiction he wished to preserve.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce, and to the duty leviable on timber——The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Cockerell and Dalyell and the Mover.

On the Bill to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira——The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Cockerell and Dalyell and the Mover.

On the Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea——The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Bullen Smith, Cockerell and Dalyell and the Mover.

On the Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875——The Hon'ble Maháráj á Narendra Krishna, and the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 7th February 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st January 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of January 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarú Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarú Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarú Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Madras.	Ganjam	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	13 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 5	12 9	9 6	9 6	15 8	15 1	14 0	25 9	15 8	15 8	27 7	15 1	13 1	26 3	15 2	14 0	30 4	186 1	133 6	140 9	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	9 0	8 1	12 6	...	...	...	8 9	8 7	20 8	9 8	9 2	21 5	12 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	14 6	11 4	38 2	12 6	11 5	27 3	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	18 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	7 3	7 3	11 8	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	19 4	8 1	8 1	20 8	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	29 4	12 5	12 5	21 8	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna		
	Nellore	5 4	5 4	10 8	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	15 8	7 0	6 5	17 5	7 7	7 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 3	6 8	25 5	8 4	8 9	22 6	129 6	129 6	69 2	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	7 3	5 9	12 5	...	...	...	6 2	5 8	11 5	6 6	6 2	12 4	7 9	7 1	20 5	7 2	7 2	24 4	8 2	7 5	24 0	7 7	7 7	24 9	291 6*	243 0	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	7 7	6 7	13 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 9	11 2	7 0	7 6	13 0	8 0	8 2	20 6	8 0	8 0	22 6	8 5	8 2	25 2	8 4	8 4	25 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 7	Bellary		
	Kurnool	6 7	6 3	11 1	...	...	...	6 0	5 7	14 2	6 4	6 1	15 0	7 5	7 2	23 3	6 9	7 5	23 9	7 7	7 7	23 2	8 6	7 1	24 0	194 4	194 4	226 0	14 0	13 6	16 4	Kurnool		
	Madras	6 3	6 6	11 0	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 2	6 6	6 2	11 8	8 9	8 6	21 3	10 2	10 2	17 9	8 5	7 5	19 9	8 6	8 8	18 8	110 6	108 7	92 2	18 0	18 6	18 2	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	7 9	7 2	12 8	9 0	7 9	...	...	9 2	...	8 9	8 2	19 2	9 0	8 8	19 5	145 8	145 8	89 4	19 0	18 6	19 4	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	4 2	...	11 9	...	...	...	5 6	5 0	11 6	6 0	5 6	12 2	...	...	25 5	6 9	6 6	23 1	7 2	6 8	23 9	7 9	7 8	25 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	17 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	4 3	...	9 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	12 6	8 7	7 9	14 0	...	...	...	9 6	8 5	23 0	9 8	8 8	22 8	11 9	9 6	20 6	233 3	233 3	223 6	19 8	18 9	17 1	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	4 2	4 4	10 3	...	...	...	7 5	6 6	14 5	9 2	7 9	...	11 9	11 1	31 8	10 9	10 1	29 0	9 8	10 6	30 2	11 4	9 6	21 9	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 6	17 0	17 5	Tanjoré		
	Trichinopoly	5 3	5 3	9 2	...	...	...	7 2	6 1	13 7	7 6	6 5	16 7	...	...	19 6	10 5	8 9	25 4	10 8	9 2	26 2	12 3	10 0	21 6	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	16 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	5 1	5 5	10 5	...	...	...	7 1	6 3	13 4	8 0	7 2	16 0	8 9	8 5	29 2	10 3	10 3	32 3	12 4	10 1	32 5	12 5	11 6	25 8	102 1	102 1	114 2	18 7	18 7	17 8	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	6 6	5 3	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 5	7 5	7 5	13 6	...	...	24 7	12 5	10 2	18 7	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	4 9	4 9	11 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 3	10 6	7 2	6 8	11 4	10 4	8 3	20 4	11 1	9 5	21 0	9 8	9 8	22 2	11 4	10 0	25 7	145 8	136 1	121 5	11 7	11 7	12 3	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 7	5 7	8 5	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	8 8	6 4	6 4	9 6	8 5	7 7	12 8	9 1	9 1	12 6	7 9	7 9	14 4	8 3	8 3	16 6	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	7 4	11 0	Nilgiris		
	Salem	5 2	4 4	10 4	...	...	...	6 6	5 8	12 4	7 5	7 5	14 1	9 5	7 6	19 1	8 7	8 7	23 2	9 0	7 9	24 0	9 1	8 6	20 6	151 6	151 6	150 7	15 5	14 6	18 3	Salem		
	South Canara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			South Canara		
	Malabar	7 2	7 2	10 8	...	...	...	10 1	8 1	13 0	10 5	8 5	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	21 9	10 9	8 8	21 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	9 12	9 12	12 9	16 0	16 0	18 9	6 14	6 12	8 7	9 14	9 9	11 15	13 12	12 15	21 10	12 13	12 3	17 8	10 15	10 5	15 5	12 6	12 12	30 6	93 4	93 4	93 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	13 8	13 10	15 8	...	...	22 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 14	13 0	25 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	11 7	11 7	11 14	20 0	20 0	22 14	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	16 13	16 13	33 11	13 15	13 15	30 2	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	25 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	17 11	17 11	17 11	Kaira		
	Surat	11 6	11 0	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	6 11	6 11	7 6	7 9	7 9	12 14	11 6	11 0	17 6	11 14	11 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 4	25 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	17 12	17 12	17 12	Surat		
	Broach	12 12½	13 5½	14 0	...	...	...	8 6½	8 0	9 0	11 7	11 6½	11 7	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	18 14	13 16	28 12	13 8	13 8	28 8	93 0	93 0	93 0	17 12	17 12	17 12	Broach		
	Tanna	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	6 15	6 15	9 0	9 6	9 6	12 0	13 9	13 9	17 0	10 9	10 9	16 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	28 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	17 12	17 12	17 12	Tanna		
	Kolaba	8 0	8 0	11 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 3	...	...	19 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	28 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	17 12	17 12	17 12	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 10½	12 12	15 14	...	...	...	8 2	7 5	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	15 9	15 9	27 12	14 10	14 4	21 15	14 6	15 2	27 10	15 1	15 1	28 1	93 0	93 0	93 0	17 12	17 12	17 12	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	12 6	13 5	15 12	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 10	9 10	11 14	15 6	16 12	22 6	12 11	12 11	19 12	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	28 15	93 0	93 0	93 0	17 12	17 12	17 12	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	13 0	12 11	18 13½	...	...	...	8 2	7 12	9 9	9 1	8 11	10 9	13 12	13 9	31 10	13 2	13 2	23 12	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	28 15	93 0	93 0	93 0	17 12	17 12	17 12	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	11 0	8 9	8 9	12 4	10 14	10 14	26 2	11 8	11 8	19 9	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	28 15	93 0	93 0	93 0	17 12	17 12	17 12	Poona		
	Sholapur	9 15	9 15	18 9	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	13 5	9 7	9 7	14 14	9 8	9 8	28 8	11 0	11 0	25 4	...	...	...	9 4	9 3	22 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	18 11	11 8	18 11	Sholapur		
	Kaládgi	7 9	7 1	16 2	...	...	...	...	5 13	13 13	6 7	6 7	14 8	7 11	8 5	30 12	...	8 14	31 11	10 8	10 6	10 6	19 9	10 6	20 6	167 3	167 3	145 10	14 9	14 9	14 9	Kaládgi		
	Satara	9 6	9 6	13 6	...	...	26 1	8 3	8 4	10 15	9 5	9 5	12 14	10 10	10 10	21 4	10 6	10 6	18 4	12 11	12 8	27 3	10 5	10 5	20 8	175 0	170 5	160 0	16 13	15 11	17 9	Satara		
	Belgaum	9 13	9 7	15 7	...	...	...	7 9	7 8	15 0	8 8	8 7	16 0	10 8	10 12	21 9	10 11	10 10	21 0	11 8	11 14	30 0	10 0	10 3	21 3	100 0	92 12	18 0	18 4	18 0	20 14	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	8 0	8 3	18 12	...	...	...	6 6	6 2	12 0	7 12	8 0	18 12	9 4	10 0	28 0	9 12	11 2	27 5	14 5	13 10	24 11	10 15	10 15	16 6	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 4	18 4	20 14	Dharwar		
	Ratnágiri	9 1	9 1	10 5	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	12 3	10 12	10 12	14 6	11 4	11 4	15 0	11 11	11 1	15 9	13 6	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	218 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 8	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	22 8	22 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Máhals (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	22 8	22 8	35 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Panch Máhals (Godhra)		
	Aden	...	...	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	18 10	...	...	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	160 0	160 0	60 4	...	13 0	13 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	...	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	...	11 8	18 0	...	18 0	30 0	...	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	17 7	17 8	34 4	91 8	91 8	90 8	16 0	16 0	16 7	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	10 4	10 4	11 11½	18 4	18 4	17 3½	8 9	8 0	9 7	11 7	11 7	10 14	20 2	20 9	19 7	14 4	14 11	20 1	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Baroda		
	Disa	15 5	16 4	18 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	29 0	29 0	37 14	25 0	24 8	36 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	Disa		
	Nimach	15 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	28 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	40 11½	40 0	27 0½	100 0	98 12	80 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	23 15½	23 8	19 8	36 15	36 0	30 1	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	40 0	28 10	28 7½	27 11	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	17 4	16 4	14 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	11 8	11 8	14 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	14 0	13 10	13 10	19 0	18 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	18 0	25 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	112 0	116 0	112 0	61 0	61 0	58 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	17 12	17 8	17 8	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 10	24 6	24 6	27 0	27 0	27 0	31 4	21 4	21 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parkur	14 0	14 0	20 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan	13 4a	14 0	18 8	30 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	15 12	25 4	20 0	16 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 4	23 0	13 8	9 0	22 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	15 0b	15 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	15 0c	16 8	22 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 8	19 8	18 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	9 0	18 0	360 0	360 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	17 0d	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 11 0	10 0	10 0 to 14 0	16 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	15 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	15 0	11 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	18 0	31 0	19 0	19 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	14 0	13 8	20 0	25 0	22 15	36 0	9 0	9 8	9 4	14 0	14 0	16 8	25 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	32 0	16 0	15 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...e	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 0	13 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	33 8	12 0	9 0	33 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	15 4	16 0	24 5	...	...	45 12	13 4	13 4	17 4	16 0	14 8	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 14	16 0	36 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Nuddea		
	Jessore	18 0f	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	15 0	13 5	14 0	21 4	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	20 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	17 0g	19 0 to 20 0	22 0 to 23 0	35 0	35 0	...	16 0	17 0	15 0 to 17 0	20 0	19 0 to 20 0	22 0 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 to 24 0	16 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 0 to 8 0	7 12 to 9 0	8 12 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 17 seers, barley 34 seers, best rice 14 to 21-8 seers, common rice 16 to 22-8 seers, and gram 13-8 to 28 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, best rice 20 to 26 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, maize 34 to 37 seers, and gram 15 to 23 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 24-8 seers, best rice 15 to 23 seers, common rice 22 to 29 seers, and gram 16 to 29 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 32 to 36 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 32 to 36 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of January 1877 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.	No return received.																	
	Dinagepore	15 0	16 0	21 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	21 8	21 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	22 8						25 0
	Maldah							15 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 16 8	13 0 to 18 0	20 10 to 22 8	16 8 to 18 0	19 0 to 21 8						24 0
	Rajshahye	15 0	15 0	24 4	30 0	32 0	30 8												30 0
	Rungpore	26 12	29 4	22 8				15 0	15 0	12 8	22 8	23 6	18 0						
	Bograh	20 8	20 8	19 0				20 0	20 0	18 8	30 0	30 0	26 8						
	Pubna	20 0	21 0	26 4				12 0	12 0	13 0	25 0	20 0	24 0						
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0						
	Jalpáiguri		12 0				16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	20 0						
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	13 5	14 8	17 0	40 0	37 8	40 0	16 0	13 8 to 15 0	18 0	21 0	18 0	20 0						
	Furreedpore	24 0	24 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	22 0						
	Backergunge							16 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	21 0						
	Mymensing	14 0	14 0	13 4				20 0	20 0	17 8	26 4	25 0	21 0						
	Tipperah	13 0	12 8	15 0				14 0	13 0	13 5	21 0	21 0	21 4						
	Chittagong	No return received																	
	Noakhally							11 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	19 0						
	Chittagong Hill Tracts							11 6	11 6	12 5	16 5	13 5	13 5						
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	9 5				19 0	18 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	20 0						
	Behar.																		
	Patna	21 0	21 0	28 0	34 0	35 0	50 0	15 0	14 0	12 12	22 0	21 0	25 0	30 0	31 0	31 0			
	Gya	21 0	21 8	24 8	31 0	30 0	41 4	12 8	12 0	11 8	24 0	23 8	22 12						
	Shahabad	17 8	20 8	19 0	27 0	26 0	30 0	17 0	17 0		19 0 to 20 0	19 0 to 20 0	21 0	32 0	30 0	30 0			
	Durbhunga	17 8	16 8	22 0	38 8	38 8	35 11	16 8	13 0	18 10	23 0	22 0	20 8						
	Mozufferpore	15 0	16 0	22 0			40 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	19 0	21 0	20 0						
	Sarun	19 0	18 0	23 8	31 0	33 0	45 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	32 0	34 0				
	Chumparun	19 0	19 0	22 0			35 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	22 0	23 0	22 12						
	Monghyr	17 8	19 9	25 2	31 5	36 7	36 7	12 6	12 6	11 5	23 1	21 0	19 9						
	Bhaugulpore	17 11	15 2	22 12	20 3	16 6	44 5	20 3	16 6	21 7	23 0	17 11	22 12						
	Purneah	16 0 to 18 0	18 0 to 19 0	24 0				20 0	20 0	18 0	25 0	22 0	24 0						
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0		20 0				18 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	21 0				40 0	35 0	45 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	15 12	17 1	21 0				15 12	12 1	18 6	21 0	19 11	38 8						
	Pooree	13 2	17 1	18 6				13 2	14 7	18 6	17 1	18 6	28 14						
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	16 0				16 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	28 0						
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	18	19 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	18 0	13 8	12 8	23 0	26 0	27 0						
	Lohardugga	18 0	20 0	18 0			28 0	24 0	28 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	28 0						
	Singbhoom	26 0	26 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	36 0						
	Maunbhoom	17 0	18 0	18 0	30 9	33 0	33 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	26 0						
Assam.	Sylhet	No return received																	
	Cachar																		
	Goálpárá																		
	Gáro Hills																		
	Kámrúp																		
	Darrang																		
	Newgong																		
	Sibságar																		
	Lakhimpur																		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills																		
	Nága Hills																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	20 8	21 0	22 0	35 0	26 0	36 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	27 0
	Sahárunpur	24 13	24 13	19 14	34 5	32 5	32 5	12 15	12 15	10 12	17 4	17 4	14 0	40 0	32 5	32 5	30 3	30 3	26 15
	Muzaffarnagar	25 13	27 1	24 3	35 3	35 3	33 0	6 1	6 1	6 9	18 10	18 10	17 10	33 0	29 11	30 18	27 8	28 10	27 8
	Meerut	25 8	26 0	23 12½	35 0	36 0	32 6½	9 0	9 0	7 8	18 8	18 8	18 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	
	Bulandshahr	25 0	26 0	27 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	35 8	35 0	29 0
	Aligarh	28 0	26 8	26 8	38 0	36 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	37 0	37 0	34 0	32 0	31 0	34 8
	Kumaun	No return received																	

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.										No return received.		
	Dinagepore				24 0	24 0	23 0	120 0	180 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0
	Maldah				15 0 to 16 0	19 31	16 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 5
	Rajshahye												
	Rungpore				18 0	18 0	14 5	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8
	Bograh				20 0	20 8	19 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 0	8 0	8 4
	Pubna				26 4	26 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	...	9 0
	Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	4 0
	Jalpáiguri				16 0	16 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	7 2	6 8
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca				16 0	16 0	22 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 14
	Furreedpore				17 0	17 0	16 0				9 0	9 0	8 0
	Backergunge				20 0	20 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Mymensing				14 0	17 8	18 8				8 14	8 8	8 8
	Tipperah				16 0	17 0	19 0				8 12	8 12	8 12
	Chittagong										No return received		
	Noakhally				16 0	13 0	16 0				7 0	7 0	8 0
	Chittagong Hill Tracts							200 0	200 0	240 0	6 10	6 10	8 0
	Hill Tipperah				11 0	10 0	8 5				8 0	8 0	8 0
	Behar.												
	Patna				24 0	25 0	33 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Gya	40 0			19 0	23 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Shahabad				32 0	26 0	31 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Durbhunga	37 4	28 9		24 0	24 0	28 8	198 0	198 0	176 0	8 8	8 8	7 6
	Mozufferpore		35 0	22 0	23 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	
	Sarun	33 0	38 0		24 0	21 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 8
	Chumparun						35 0				8 0	7 12	7 8
	Monghyr				31 5	22 0	31 5	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4
	Bhaugulpore				17 11	17 11	27 12	157 12	151 9	157 12	8 13	8 13	8 8
	Purneah				16 0 to 17 0	26 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs					30 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Orissa.												
	Cuttack				19 11	19 11	30 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Pooree				15 12	21 0	28 12	125 0	125 0	100 0	13 3	13 3	13 3
	Balasore				11 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.												
	Hazáribágh				19 0	22 4	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8
	Lohardugga				16 0	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 8
	Singbhoom				24 0	24 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0
	Maunbhoom				16 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Assam.	Sylhet										No return received		
	Cachar												
	Goálpárá												
	Gáro Hills												
	Kámrúp												
	Darrang												
	Nowgong												
	Sibságar												
	Lakhimpur												
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills												
	Nága Hills												
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún				28 0	28 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 8	9 0
	Sahárunpur				26 10	23 6	26 15	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 4	7 12
	Muzaffarnagar				33 0	33 0	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...
	Meerut				34 0	35 0	28 5½	110 0	105 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8
	Bulandshahr				34 0	35 0	28 5½	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 4
	Aligarh				41 8	41 0	30 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 8	10 4	10 8
	Kumaun				38 0	36 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	...	o return received		

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 22-8 to 24 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 23-8 seers, and gram 18 seers.
b In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 24 seers, and gram 14 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 2 seers, barley 10 to 13 seers, best rice 6 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 23 seers, lesser millets 14 to 15 seers, maize 17 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
d In the interior the prices are as follow :—Wheat 1040 to 20 seers, best rice 10-to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 seers, barley 45 seers, best rice 14 to 30 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 23-8 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, paddy 26 to 28 seers, and gram 15 to 15 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, best rice 19 to 22-12 seers, common rice 23 to 26 seers, and gram 13 to 17 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 to 20 seers, and common rice 16 to 21 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 23 seers, barley 34 to 36 seers, common rice 21 to 25 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 35 seers, and gram 19 to 23-8 seers.
k In Shahabad the prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 seers, barley 28 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 20 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 17 seers, barley 30 to 35 seers, best rice 12 to 26 seers, common rice 19 to 27 seers, lesser millets 35 to 36 seers, maize 27-8 to 40 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 27 to 30 seers, best rice 14 to 26-4 seers, common rice 19 to 27-8 seers, lesser millets 32 to 50 seers, maize 26 to 55 seers, and gram 21 to 28 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 23 seers, barley 28 to 33 seers, best rice 16 to 28 seers, common rice 23 to 26-8 seers, lesser millets 36 to 45 seers, maize 40 to 50 seers, and gram 19-8 to 30 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 19 seers, barley 17 seers, best rice 20 to 27-8 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, best rice 20 to 23 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 18 to 27 seers, common rice 26 to 28 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.
r In Khoosdah sub-division the prices are as follow :—Best rice 17-1 seers, common rice 18-8 seers, and gram 17-1 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 26 to 26-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50 seers, maize 32 to 36 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 19 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 20 to 27-8 seers, common rice 21 to 26 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.

Provinces.	Districts.	Remarks.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.	
	Dinagepore	
	Maldah	
	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	
	Bograh	
	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	
	Jalpáiguri	
	Eastern Districts.	
	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	
	Mymensing	
	Tipperah	
	Chittagong	
	Noakhally	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.	
	Patna	
	Gya	
	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	
	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	
	Bhaugulpore	
	Purneah	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.	
	Cuttack	
	Pooree	
	Balasore	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.	
	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	
	Maunbhoom	
Assam.	Sylhet	
	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	
	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	
	Sahárunpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	

u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 23 seers, barley 28 to 33 seers, best rice 16 to 28 seers, common rice 23 to 26-8 seers, lesser millets 36 to 45 seers, maize 40 to 50 seers, and gram 19-8 to 30 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 19 seers, barley 17 seers, best rice 20 to 27-8 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, best rice 20 to 23 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 18 to 27 seers, common rice 26 to 28 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.
y In Khoosdah sub-division the prices are as follow :—Best rice 17-1 seers, common rice 18-8 seers, and gram 17-1 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 26 to 26-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50 seers, maize 32 to 36 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.
a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 19 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 20 to 27-8 seers, common rice 21 to 26 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of January 1877 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verarú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verarú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verarú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	6 4	6 0	7 0	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	22 8	21 6	22 8	28 2	27 10	30 8	15 3	15 12	15 12	18 9	19 11	18 0	27 0	30 15	28 2	27 0	26 7	25 4	29 4	28 11	25 14	113 8	112 8	90 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	23 12	24 6	23 7	35 0	35 0	35 0	11 14	11 14	8 12	21 4	21 4	20 10	34 6	35 0	35 0	28 12	30 10	31 4	32 8	33 2	32 8	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	10 2	Moradabad		
	Budaun	22 3	21 14	27 0	33 9½	33 9½	39 9½	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 3	19 3	21 9½	30 0	30 0	33 9½	28 12½	27 9½	33 0	31 3	30 0	37 2	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 9½	9 9½	9 0	Budaun		
	Bareilly	20 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	32 8	6 14	6 14	7 8	17 8	20 0	21 14	31 4	31 4	40 8	27 8	30 0	35 0	28 2	28 1	28 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 6	8 8	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	23 0	23 12	31 0	40 0	39 8	50 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	20 4	21 4	24 0	34 8	35 8	48 0	32 12	34 8	42 0	38 4	38 4	38 4	155 0	155 0	160 0	9 0	9 6	8 8	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	20 0	22 8	26 4	25 0	25 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 10	21 4	31 4	35 0	37 8	28 12	30 0	32 8	32 0	32 0	32 0	150 0	150 0	225 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	25 8	25 0	24 0	35 0	35 8	32 0	9 8	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	35 0	37 0	31 0	31 0	29 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra		
	Agra	23 4	23 0½	23 0	34 7	34 0	31 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	32 10	31 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	90 0	90 0	70 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Agra		
	Farukhabad	22 0	22 8	25 9	36 12	37 8	37 8½	8 0	8 0	7 12	18 8	18 8	15 0	33 0	36 0	37 2	33 8	35 0	37 9	36 0	36 0	36 0	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	23 4	23 0	28 0	33 0	31 8	35 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	33 0	32 0	29 0	32 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	22 8	22 0	24 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 8	18 8	20 8	32 0	33 0	33 0	31 0	29 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah		
	Etah	24 0	26 0	28 0	33 0	34 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	33 0	28 0	29 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah		
	Jalaun	28 0	28 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	37 8	37 8	36 4	32 0	32 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	23 0	23 5	21 0	31 0	32 8	34 13	9 0	9 0	8 2	17 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	32 3	31 0	29 0	29 12	30 12	36 4	36 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	25 4	24 10	20 8	30 0	32 0	30 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	27 8	25 0	24 0	...	31 1	31 12	25 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	20 4	20 0	27 8	36 0	38 0	41 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	35 0	33 0	42 0	32 8	32 0	41 0	28 8	29 0	25 8	150 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 12	9 0	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	21 0	21 8	26 8	33 0	36 0	36 8	15 0	15 0	14 8	22 0	22 8	27 0	37 0	39 0	41 0	31 0	31 8	38 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	18 6	19 14	25 8	29 4	33 0	38 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	19 8	22 0	21 0	34 8	35 12	34 0	32 8	32 8	33 8	31 0	30 0	30 0	163 0	160 0	163 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	Bánda		
	Allahabad	28 2	28 3	23 14	33 12	28 0	35 10	13 0	14 2	13 8	17 0	19 2	23 8	38 4	39 6	39 8	29 14	34 14	38 8	29 0	29 0	29 0	170 0	145 0	170 0	8 6	9 0	8 0	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	22 9	22 9	28 15	30 5	31 1	40 15	8 7	8 7	8 7	19 12	21 3	28 4	32 7	31 1	39 8	28 4	28 4	31 1	28 0	28 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	20 2	21 0	29 12	28 0	28 0	52 8	17 8	18 6	17 8	21 0	21 14	26 4	28 9	31 8	45 8	...	...	35 0	33 12	33 8	33 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	21 9	23 12	30 0	32 8	35 0	45 0	15 0	15 0	13 12	20 0	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 5	29 10	38 0	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur		
	Basti	20 0	20 10	25 1	26 9	26 9	36 14	10 5	11 13	13 5	19 3	20 10	23 9	29 8	32 7	35 12	...	...	...	27 2	28 0	36 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur		
	Azamgarh	18 0	19 0	21 0	26 0	24 0	33 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	30 0	31 0	28 0	29 0	30 6	30 10	200 0	200 0	150 0	7 13	7 13	6 14	Basti		
	Mirzapur	20 10½	19 9	25 0	28 13½	28 4	33 10	13 14½	18 1	15 4	21 12	21 12	22 12	32 10	32 10	30 8	28 4½	28 4	30 0	28 0	29 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	150 0	7 13	7 13	6 14	Azamgarh		
	Benares	19 15	21 4	24 7½	27 0½	27 0½	34 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	19 5	19 5	24 7½	32 8	33 7¼	34 12	28 5	28 5	32 8	28 0	28 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh		
	Ghazipur																			26 0	26 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mirzapur		
																				22 6½	23 15½	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 12½	6 15½	7 2	Benares		
																				21 14	24 7½	33 7½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6½	Ghazipur		
Panjáb.	Delhi	26 8	27 0	23 8	36 0	37 0	32 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	36 0	42 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	28 0	37 8	39 8	39 8	70 0	60 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Delhi [a]	Panjáb.	
	Gurgáon	27 0	27 0	21 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gurgáon		
	Karnál	25 0	25 8	24 8	37 0	37 0	35 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	36 0	35 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Karnál [b]		
	Hissár	23 8	24 0	23 0	47 0	46 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	10 0	12 0	50 0	46 8	50 0	38 0	39 0	37 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár		
	Rohtak	25 0	26 0	23 0	34 0	36 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	34 0	38 0	35 0	31 0	33 0	30 0	41 0	46 0	44 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rohtak [c]		
	Sirsa	29 0	28 0	22 8	60 0	60 0	50 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 4	60 0	60 0	59 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	55 0	55 0	55 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sirsa [d]		
	Umballa	26 0	25 0	24 0	42 0	42 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	15 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	31 0	47 0	47 0	47 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Umballa		
	Ludhiána	28 8	27 8	20 8	48 0	47 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	48 0	44 0	39 0	33 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Ludhiána [d]		
	Simlá	18 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	Simlá		
	Jullundur	27 0	26 8	21 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	39 0	38 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jullundur [e]		
	Hushiárpúr	25 8	25 0	29 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	33 0	30 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hushiárpúr		
	Kángra	17 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	41 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Kángra		
	Amritsar	29 0	29 0	20 8	50 0	50 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	44 0	52 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	40 0	42 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Amritsar [f]		
	Siálkot	27 0	28 0	20 8	44 0	43 0	30 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	38 0	26 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	54 0	54 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspúr	26 0	26 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	48 0	48 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Gurdáspúr		
	Lahore	29 0	30 0	19 8	55 0	55 0	29 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	14 0	52 0	58 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	37 0	35 0	32 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	32 0	33 0	22 0	63 0	60 0	35 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 0	54 0	45 0	37 0	50 0	44 0	35 0	35 0	34 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ferozepore [		
	Gujránwála	27 4	28 0	21 4	55 0	55 0	35 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	42 0	45 0	25 10	135 9	135 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	36 8	36 0	30 0	43 0	47 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	47 0	48 0	44 0	42 0	42 0	31 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelum	34 0	34 0	28 0	48 0	42 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	13 0	36 8	37 0	31 0	39 0	41 0	35 0	42 0	42 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Jhelum [h]		
	Gujrát	32 0	31 0	23 0	50 0	58 8	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	46 0	40 0	44 0	40 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	33 0	33 0	26 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	39 0	37 0	32 0	40 0	44 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	23 0	23 0	19 0	27 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	47 0	46 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery		
	Jhang	28 8	29 0	22 0	43 0	50 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	32 0	35 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh [c]		
	Montgomery	32 0	32 0	19 8	40 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	30 0	...	27 0	...	...	...	52 8	51 4	41 4	100 0	100 0	112 0	60 0	57 8	56 0	Dera Ismail Khán [h]		
	Muzaffargarh	22 0	21 8	18 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	32 0	27 0	25 0	61 4	58 12	45 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Dera Ghazi Khán [h]		
	Dera Ismail Khán	33 12	33 12	33 12	50 0	43 12	46 4	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	42 8	42 8	45 0	40 0	37 8	41 4	26 10	23 11	27 5	104 0	104 0	104 0	37 1	39 0	52 0	Bannú [h]		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	22 3	22 3	20 0	33 12	28 7	28 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	33 12	33 12	27 8	29 18	30 10	26 4	38 4	40 13	29 5	152 0	127 0	158 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Pesháwar		
	Bannú	48 12	50 0	41 9	75 0	68 12	62 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 10	70 0	68 12	60 0	50 0	50 0	45 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kohát [h]		
	Pesháwar	25 6	27 5	22 12	43 9	42 14	32 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 10	29 14	30 9	29 14	29 14	31 3	32 8	32 8										Hazára [j]		
	Kohát	38 4	29 9	29 5	58 10	63 12	45 14	...	...	...	20 6	19 8	16 9	51 0	51 0	40 13	61 3	53 9	46 8												
	Hazára	35 0	35 0	24 0	65 0	70 0	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	34 0	36 0	45 0	32 0	32 0	36 0												
Oude.	Lucknow	21 0	22 10	30 0	33 0	34 0	42 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	19 8	19 12	25 0	33 0	34 0	45 0	32 0	31 0	42 8	36 0	38 0	30 0	30 12	36 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow	Oude.	
	Unáo	21 4	22 8	27 12	36 0	36 8	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	25 12	42 8	42 0	42 8	32 0	32 0	40 8	35 0	37 0	40 0	31 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	21 0	22 8	29 0	32 0	30 0	38 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	17 0	28 0	39 0	38 0	45 0	31 0	34 0	40 0	44 0	42 0	55 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Sítápur	24 0	25 3	37 0	...	48 5	55 0	9 8	9 0	11 0	19 0	17 1	24 0	40 0	46 13	55 0	37 8	37 8	51 8	46 0	42 0	55 0	36 0	37 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 10	Sítápur		
	Hardui	21 8	22 4	30 0	37 8	37 8	49 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	15 0	16 14	24 6	37 8	41 4	46 0	34 11	34 11	34 0	46 8	55 0	37 8	48 6	48 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 4	...	Hardui		
	Kheri	25 0	26 0	37 0	40 0	35 0	58 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	26 0	47 4	47 4	69 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	80 0	80 0	54 0	80 0	80 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	22 4	21 8	30 8	35 8	32 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 8	25 8	39 8	38 8	45 10	31 8	28 0	33 6	41 4	41 4	30 8	40 10	40 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 2	8 4	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	24 0	26 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	60 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	24 0	32 0	46 0	52 0	60 0	24 0	24 0	...	30 0	36 0	36 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich		
	Gonda	22 7	23 8	30 8	34 2	38 0	44 0	20 8	21 0	26 0	21 0	23 12	26 8	42 4	44 0	52 0	27 14	30 6	30 0	72 0	72 0	80 0	45 0	45 0	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 4	8 2	8 0	Gonda		
	Rái Bareli	22 8	23 0	30 0	33 0	36 0	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	25 0	31 0	31 0	34 0	44 0	25 0	28 0	34 0	60 0	61 1	51 8	42 0	42 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Rái Bareli		
	Sultánpur	23 0	24 8	30 0	33 0	36 0	43 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	25 0	31 0	31 0	34 0	42 0	25 0	28 0	34 0	50 0	50 0	56 0	42 0	42 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	23 9	24 8	29 2	36 5	37 6	55 8	17 0	14 8	24 0	25 0	23 8	31 8	36 1	39 0	44 13	33 6	35 12	55 0	37 0	40 8	53 13	32 0	34 4	36 11	200 0	193 5	113 5	8 0	7 12	8 0	Partábgarh		

[a] Jowár rising, firewood falling.
[b] Rice and jowár falling.
[c] Jowár rising.
[d] Bajra, jowár and firewood falling.
[e] Bajra falling.
[f] Jowár falling.
[g] Bájra and jowár falling.
[h] Barley falling.
[i] Barley, jowar and firewood rising.
[j] Barley, and firewood falling.
[k] Barley rising, and wheat, bájra and firewood falling.

Description of Lesser Millets.

Juár (large).
Juár (small).
Kodá.
Makai.

Marhwa.
Ditto.
Kodá.
Ditto.

Sawán.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of January 1877—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	21 8	19 8	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	23 8	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	23 4	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara	25 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara		
	Chanda	20 0	19 11	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 5	14 0	13 14	12 0	28 11	24 0	45 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	23 0	21 2	440 0	440 0	400 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	Chanda		
	Wardha	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 14	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Wardha		
	Balaghat	25 0	23 0	26 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	28 0	27 0	40 0	22 0	21 0	31 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	27 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Balaghat		
	Jubbulpore	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	17 0	16 0	17 8	32 0	32 8	...	23 0	23 0	...	45 0	40 0	53 0	28 0	26 0	36 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	26 4	26 4	25 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 8	21 8	22 8	22 0	30 0	32 0	...	32 8	33 12	32 8	...	...	31 0	31 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Saugor		
	Damoh	24 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	32 0	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	50 0	...	32 8	33 8	30 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Damoh		
	Seoni	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	28 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	45 0	65 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla		
	Betul	22 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	30 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul		
	Chindwara	18 0	17 0	17 12	...	...	...	12 6	11 4	11 0	13 8	12 8	12 0	19 0	21 0	...	21 0	19 0	...	20 0	20 0	25 8	26 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chindwara		
	Hoshangabad	20 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 8	28 0	32 0	22 8	18 0	18	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	12 12	12 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 2	17 8	19 6	28 2	16 14	17 0	26 4	36 8	33 0	...	22 0	22 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimar	56 0	56 0	60 0	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	22 0	38 4	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 10	21 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 4	11 12	Nimar		
	Raipur	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	26 0	23 8	26 0	28 0	24 8	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 0	52 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4	8 8	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	68 0	72 0	72 0	...	...	...	48 0	40 0	40 0	68 0	60 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	34 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	29 0	...	...	...	120 0	110 0	115 0	70 0	70 0	47 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godavery																						20 0	20 0	28 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Upper Godavery		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	10 8	10 8	19 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 2	8 8	7 6	7 7	13 6	11 5	11 4	26 5	11 5	11 9	26 0	11 6	11 7	29 0	13 1	13 3	23 9	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 1	11 0	11 0	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	10 7	10 7	19 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 5	9 6	7 0	7 2	12 5	11 0	11 5	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 7	22 9	112 8	112 8	172 8	10 2	9 9	10 6	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	8 5	8 5	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	6 7	6 7	11 5	10 5	10 5	20 5	10 5	10 5	27 0	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	20 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 5	10 5	10 2	Chudderghat		
	Oomraotee	14 0	15 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	40 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee		
	Akola	15 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	10 0	20 0	18 0	42 0	14 0	15 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola		
	Elichpur	14 0	14 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	46 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Elichpur		
	Buldana	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	48 0	17 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana		
	Woon	16 0	16 0	21 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	27 0	28 0	47 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon		
	Bassim	15 6	15 6	23 5	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 0	12 0	10 5	13 0	25 5	27 0	64 0	17 0	19 0	36 0	13 2	12 5	24 0	21 5	21 0	26 0	160 0	170 0	90 0	9 5	9 5	8 5	Bassim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	7 2	6 7	10 5	7 7	7 0	10 7	6 0	6 5	10 0	6 7	6 7	11 0	9 0	7 2	25 2	...	...	...	8 7	8 0	19 0	6 0	7 5	22 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Retail	7 0	6 2	10 0	7 5	6 5	10 2	5 7	6 0	9 5	6 2	6 2	10 5	8 7	7 0	24 2	...	...	...	8 2	7 5	18 0	7 5	7 0	21 7	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	Retail		
	Kolar { Wholesale	...	...	...	5 5	5 3	10 1	7 8	6 7	13 1	7 5	6 5	12 4	7 9	7 6	...	9 4	9 4	...	8 2	7 7	20 8	8 3	8 4	27 7	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 9	Kolar { Wholesale		
	Retail	...	...	...	5 3	5 0	9 9	7 5	6 3	12 9	7 3	6 2	12 2	7 6	7 3	...	9 2	9 2	...	8 0	7 4	20 4	8 0	8 1	27 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 1	14 1	16 6	Retail		
	Túmkúr { Wholesale	7 0	6 5	11 5	6 5	5 7	11 5	5 7	6 0	10 5	6 2	6 0	12 0	7 5	6 5	19 0	9 0	8 5	...	8 1	7 2	38 3	6 1	6 1	26 0	180 0	180 0	168 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	Túmkúr { Wholesale		
	Retail	6 5	6 0	11 0	6 0	5 5	11 0	5 5	5 5	10 0	6 0	5 7	11 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	8 5	8 0	...	7 3	7 0	30 3	6 0	6 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Retail		
	Mysore { Wholesale	5 6	5 6	10 4	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	10 2	6 0	6 2	11 2	8 1	8 7	17 7	7 5	8 3	25 2	9 0	8 7	17 3	7 7	8 3	21 4	72 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mysore { Wholesale		
	Retail	5 4	5 4	10 2	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	10 0	5 6	6 0	11 0	7 7	8 5	17 3	7 8	8 1	24 1	8 7	8 5	17 0	7 7	7 5	21 0	76 0	72 0	66 0	8 5	8 5	11 4	Retail		
	Hassan { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan { Wholesale		
	Retail	6 0	5 7	10 0	6 2	6 0	11 5	5 7	6 0	11 5	6 7	6 7	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 0	20 0	5 7	6 0	17 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 2	8 0	10 5	Retail		
	Shimoga { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga { Wholesale		
	Retail	4 7	4 7	11 5	6 2	...	...	5 2	5 2	10 5	6 7	7 0	14 5	6 7	8 5	21 0	...	...	...	9 2	8 5	22 0	7 5	7 5	20 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 5	8 5	10 5	Retail		
	Kadur { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur { Wholesale		
	Retail	6 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 5	6 0	11 0	6 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	Retail		
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	5 5	5 0	13 6	6 8	6 0	13 2	5 6	5 5	10 6	7 0	7 8	13 0	8 0	8 5	24 8	...	...	24 0	8 0	8 5	26 4	6 0	6 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	Chitaldroog. { Wholesale		
	Retail	4 7	4 5	12 0	5 4	5 0	13 0	4 7	5 0	10 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	7 0	8 0	23 0	...	...	20 0	7 0	8 0	21 5	5 0	5 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Retail		
	Coorg { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg { Wholesale		
	Retail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	21 4	22 4	...	28 0	30 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 4	10 0	...	28 0	35 0	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	22 8	22 8	...	32 8	32 8	...	8 0	8 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	35 0	35 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh		
	Alwar	26 0	26 0	34 8	36 0	31 8	8 8	9 8	7 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	39 0	31 8	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	26 4	Alwar		
	Bharatpur (City)	No return received																								No return received						Bharatpur (City)		
	Kerowli (City)																															Kerowli (City)		
	Ajmir	28 0	21 14	18 1	33 8	33 8	29 0	6 12	5 11	6 0	11 14	11 8	11 8	36 10	34 12	26 5	27 6	28 4	23 9	...	...	...	42 7	40 0	22 18	80 0	85 0	70 0	42 8	40 0	33 8	Ajmir		
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received																								No return received						Deolie Cantonment		
	Erinpura	20 0	20 0	37 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	42 0	38 0	20 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohi	21 0	21 0	19 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	6 8	6 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	33 0	29 0	24 0	220 0	240 0	240 0	43 0	43 0	44 0	Sirohi		
	Aboo	16 12	17 0	17 8	26 0	26 0	32 0	5 14	5 14	5 10	7 7	7 7	7 8	...	...	...	26 10	27 10	30 0	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	22 9	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	17 8	16 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	27 0	8 pies*	6 pies*	10 pies*	11 0	12 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man's load.
	Meywar	No return received																								No return received						Meywar		
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	20 0	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	14 0	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	16 4	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 0	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
	Partabgarh "	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 12	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	Partabgarh "		
	Marwar	16 14	16 12	...	25 0	25 0	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 8	8 8	...	30 0	31 4	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	27 8	...	70 0	70 0	...	56 0	62 8	...	Marwar		
	Bikaneer																															Bikaneer		
	Bundi																															Bundi		
	Kota	No return received																								No return received						Kota		
	Tonk																															Tonk		
	Jhallawar																															Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora																															Shahpoora		
Central India.	Indore	13 8	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 12	10 14	10 14	12 0	17 12	17 2	21 0	16 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	19 12	17 2	20 0	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 7	8 8	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	18 0	18 0	16 0	23 12	24 4	16 0	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	24 10	25 13	25 9	24 0	23 12	23 12	...	...	...	24 4	25 0	19 4	91 4	91 4	100 6	14 3	14 3	14 10	Gwalior		
	Goona	21 0	20 0	...	17 0	18 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	27 0	27 0	...	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	21 0	20 0	...	Goona		
	Rutlam	No return received																								No return received						Rutlam		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	24 8	25 8	26 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	29 0	32 0	35 0	40 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULTS OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1876.

No. 1.—*As to Age and Sex.*

	Demerara.			Mauritius.			Total.			Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Grand Total.	
Under 2 years ...	10	10	20	10	18	28	20	28	48	No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, and the French West India Colonies, took place during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	30	15	45	18	19	37	48	34	82	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	80	36	116	38	20	58	118	56	174	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	164	69	233	72	39	111	236	108	344	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	31	15	46	53	18	71	84	33	117	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	315	146	461	191	114	305	506	260	766	

No. 2.—*As to Places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.*

Orissa	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, and the French West India Colonies, took place during this month.
Western Bengal ...	1	2	3	17	19	36	18	21	39	
Central „ ...	2	3	5	...	...	...	2	3	5	
Eastern „ ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Behar ...	54	22	76	87	51	138	141	73	214	
N. W. Provinces ...	113	43	156	69	36	105	182	79	261	
Oudh	68	43	111	11	7	18	79	50	129	
Central India	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Punjab	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Nepal	3	...	3	4	...	4	7	...	7	
Misc., Madras & Bombay, &c.	68	32	100	3	1	4	71	33	104	
Grand Total ...	315	146	461	191	114	305	506	260	766	

No. 3.—*As to Caste and Religion.*

Brahmins, high caste ...	44	26	70	20	9	29	64	35	99	No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, and the French West India Colonies, took place during this month.
Agriculturists (Hindoos.) ...	67	40	107	36	28	64	103	68	171	
Artizans (Hindoos.) ...	15	6	21	36	21	57	51	27	78	
Low castes (Hindoos.) ...	154	53	207	71	47	118	225	100	325	
Mussulmans	35	21	56	28	9	37	63	30	93	
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	315	146	461	191	114	305	506	260	766	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	443	230	673
2. Mussulmans ...	63	30	93
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	506	260	766

Calcutta,
The 7th Feb. 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE FAMINE IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

No. 4, dated India Office, London, 5th January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

The despatch of Your Excellency's Government, dated 1st December, No. 31 of 1876, relative to the famine in Western and Southern India, has been received and considered in Council.

2. I approve of the orders issued by Your Lordship's Government, and I desire that the complete reviews of the condition of affairs which the Governments of Madras and Bombay have been directed to submit by the 15th of January may be forwarded to me with all practicable despatch.

3. I have been kept informed of the progress of the scarcity by the Government of Bombay, but, until the present mail, I have received no despatch on the subject since July last from the Government of Madras. My only knowledge of the condition of affairs in connection with the famine in that presidency has been derived from the despatches of Your Lordship's Government. I have now, however, received a comprehensive despatch, with copies of a considerable correspondence with the Board of Revenue, from the Government of Madras, and I feel bound to record that the Governor in Council of that presidency seems alive to the gravity of the situation which is presented to his attention, and has addressed himself to the duty of dealing with it with vigour and promptitude. He also appears to have been well supported by the Board of Revenue and the local authorities. I have impressed upon the Governments both of Madras and Bombay the necessity of being guided by the instructions which they may receive from Your Lordship in Council as to the construction of such relief works as may involve a large expenditure.

4. I approve generally of the measures adopted in this emergency by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE SCARCITY IN MADRAS.

No. 2, dated India Office, London, 5th January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of Madras.

The despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 2nd December, No. 29 of 1876, relative to the scarcity which exists in several districts of the presidency of Madras, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The despatch indicates that the calamity with which Your Grace in Council has to deal may be more widely spread and more intense than the information I possess had led me to anticipate, and the situation is aggravated by the apprehension that no early relief can reasonably be expected, and that the usual unhappy consequences of famine will almost inevitably ensue.

3. Your Grace in Council has addressed yourself to this serious emergency with vigour and energy, and you appear to have been well supported by the Board of Revenue and by the district authorities.

4. The scarcity has extended to the Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Madura, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, and Kistna districts; the total loss of revenue from land revenue, excise, customs, salt, and stamps is estimated at 140 lakhs of rupees in this and the next year. It is also feared that the relief outlay for labour may involve a cost of 86 lakhs of rupees.

5. With the prospect of such severe losses before it, it will, of course, be the object of the Government of India that such works shall alone be undertaken as shall at once afford immediate relief, and the expense of which shall, as far as possible, cease with the cessation of the scarcity. You will, therefore, be guided in your selection of large works by the instructions of the Supreme Government.

6. I shall await with interest the weekly progress reports which Your Grace in Council proposes to transmit to me.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCARCITY IN THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 6, dated 2nd February 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

IN continuation of our despatch No. 5 of the 26th ultimo, on the subject of the scarcity in Western and Southern India, we beg leave to forward, for Your Lordship's information, copies of the communications specified in the margin.

Minutes by Sir R. Temple, numbered XI, XIV, XVII.
Memoranda by Mr. C. Bernard, numbered X, XII, XV, XVI.

2. The memoranda summarize the information as to the condition of the Districts of Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly given to Sir R. Temple by the local officers, traders and others with whom he was able to communicate. The minutes contain his own conclusions and suggestions: in minute No. XI he recommends the appointment of one controlling officer on the spot for the three districts of Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah. In No. XII he contrasts the condition of affairs and extent of relief in Cuddapah with that of North Arcot, and suggests that the arrangements in the former should be reconsidered with a view to economy. In minute No. XIV he combats the objections which he anticipates may be raised to the reduction in relief wages which was proposed in his minute No. VII. Finally, in minute No. XVII he applies to the case of Bombay the suggestions for reduction in rate of wages made for Madras, and computes that there may be a saving thereby of 23 lakhs of rupees on his previous estimate of 149 lakhs of relief expenditure for that Presidency. As regards this recommendation, it would appear from the Bombay progress statement No. X of the 19th ultimo, that it has already been anticipated by the local Government.

3. We have received with much satisfaction from Sir R. Temple a telegram dated Madras, the 28th ultimo, informing us that the Local Government accede substantially to all his proposals for economy, and that orders will, he believes, be issued at once. We have also received from the Madras Government an application for the services of ten Bengal Civil Servants under various Governments and Administrations who have been specially selected by Sir R. Temple, and are taking steps to comply with it as far as may be practicable.

4. Regarding the condition of the distressed districts, we have no very material changes to report. In Madras, the number on the relief works has been reduced by about 50,000, and cholera prevails to a very great extent. In Bombay, there has been a very slight fall in prices in some districts, but the numbers on the relief works have again increased.

5. We are now beginning to receive the review and forecast reports by Talukas which were due on the 15th ultimo. The number which have already reached us is shewn in the margin.

Bombay 47 out of 91 (excluding the Konkan and Political Agencies).
Madras 6 out of 124.
Mysore 49 out of 81.

X.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of relief affairs in the Cuddapah District, as ascertained at Sir Richard Temple's conference with the local officers on the 19th January 1877.

AT Cuddapah Sir Richard Temple had the advantage of the presence of—

MR. G. THORNHILL, First Member of the Revenue Board; and he conferred with—

MR. PRICE, the Collector, who had joined the Cuddapah District a few days previously, after serving for several weeks as Relief Officer at the Bellary headquarters;

MR. BENSON, Head Assistant Collector, who has been some few months in the district, and is in charge of three eastern taluks;

MR. MACCARTIE, Assistant Collector in charge of the head-quarter taluk;

MR. TRAVERS, Government grain agent at Cuddapah;

RAMASAMY, Deputy Collector, who has been employed for five years at Cuddapah; besides the representative traders of Cuddapah, and a gentleman who has for the last six weeks been doing business at Cuddapah on behalf of a Madras firm.

2. The Cuddapah District comprises an area of 8,367 square miles, with a population of 1,351,194 persons, and it is divided into eleven taluks. It is traversed by the North-Western Railway, of which a branch goes to Bellary. In physical characteristic the four taluks on the Mysore plateau, forming the sub-division of Maddanpally, differ considerably from the other seven taluks around Cuddapah itself. The rainfall of the year 1876 has ranged from six to eleven inches in the different taluks; and on the average has not exceeded eight inches. The average rainfall of the district for the last eight years has been 31 inches, ranging from 21 to 36 inches in the different taluks. Both the June and the October rainfalls (S. E. and N. W. monsoons) were deficient. There has been excessive failure of both the autumn and winter crops all over the district, except in the taluks of Cuddapah, Prodatore, Boodvail, Sidhout and Pullampet. In all of these taluks there has been a good deal of irrigation from the Toongabhudra Canal,* by channels from the Papagni, Pennair and Cheyair rivers, and from wells. Nearly all the tanks in the district are wholly dry, so that little crop has been saved by tank irrigation.

* The Irrigation Company's officers state that 22,000 acres in Cuddapah have taken canal water this year.

3. The chief food-crops are—

	Area under crop in last ordinary year. Acres.
Cholam (jowari)	420,000
Cumbu (bajra)	348,000
Rice	126,000
Ragi*	94,000

* This staple is grown chiefly in the plateau taluks.

The yield of the food-crops of the present year is estimated at six annas (or nearly half an ordinary good crop) in the head-quarter taluk, four annas in four other taluks, and at only two or three annas in the bad taluks; and for the whole district the local officers estimate a yield of three annas or about one-fifth of an ordinary crop all round. On the irrigated lands in the comparatively good taluks a considerable quantity of rice and ragi will be reaped within the next few weeks; and the prospect of this outturn has had some effect on Cuddapah prices. After the crops now in the ground shall have been reaped, the earliest harvest of next season will consist of the August rice and of the September cumbu (bajra). The harvest in the plateau taluks will be somewhat later than in taluks around Cuddapah.

4. Grain markets in the northern taluks are well supplied, chiefly with imported grain. Ragi is being brought in from Nellore and even from Calicut, as well as rice in great abundance from Madras. In a few marts of the plateau taluks there has been occasional shortness of supply; local stocks there are believed to be short, and it is said that the ryots there, when they saw their millet fields coming on well early in the season, sold off their stocks to the distressed population of Mysore. Large importations come every day into Cuddapah, and petty dealers from outlying marts fetch out supplies thence. Mr. St. Martin, who is now doing business at Cuddapah for a Madras firm, considers that the importations have now fully supplied all local demands. He could sell every bag of rice he imported at remunerative prices four weeks ago, whereas his rice now goes off but slowly, at prices 12 or 15 per cent. cheaper. Native dealers say that grain is not now coming in quite as briskly as before, because Government is sending up its own grain. There are plenty of carts in the district, and as yet draught cattle do full duty. The roads are good and easy, save towards Boodrail and Cumbum (in Kurnool), in which direction the routes are hilly and are heavy for cart traffic.

5. The Collectorate officials give the current (18th January) prices at—

	Present price.	Average price during month of December in ordinary years.
Rice... ...	7 seers	18 seers per rupee.
Cholam ...	9¼ „	24 „ „
Ragi ...	9½ „	25 „ „

Prices were at one time quite 15 per cent. dearer, but they have now been falling for the last 2 or 3 weeks, partly because large importations have come in, and partly because there is hope of a considerable spring-crop yield off the irrigated lands. In the Prodatore taluk, through which the railway runs, prices are even cheaper than the above quotations. But in the remoter, and especially in the plateau taluks, prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. dearer than Cuddapah rates. The native traders who waited upon Sir Richard Temple gave somewhat lower quotations for cholam, saying that some jowaree, which came into Cuddapah four days ago, was selling to-day at 10 seers per rupee for Jubbulpore grain and 9½ seers for Sholapore grain.

6. Government rice from Madras is being sent into Cuddapah by both the Northern and the South-Western Railways. Mr. Travers, the Government grain agent at Cuddapah, has received from Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Government brokers, and sent off into the interior of the Cuddapah district, about 20,000 maunds, besides 60,000 maunds for the Cumbum taluk of Kurnool. The plateau taluks are being supplied from the station of Goriatam on South-Western Railway, and the Collector of North Arcot states that he has for weeks past forwarded considerable quantities of Government grain to the depôts under the sub-divisional officer of Maddanpally, who has also made advances of Government money to local traders in order to induce them to bring up from the railway supplies for the local markets; but information is not obtainable at Cuddapah regarding the amount or the result of these advances.

7. Regarding the stocks in the hands of the people, accurate information does not exist. But it is known that the yield of food-crops in the next preceding (1875-76) season was short, being estimated at an 8-anna, or half an ordinary crop; three lakhs were that year remitted out of a total demand of fourteen lakhs. The crop of 1874-75 in Cuddapah was on the whole good, notwithstanding the excessive rain at the end of the season. The general condition of the Cuddapah people in ordinary years is good; the Cuddapah manual calls the ryots a well-to-do set of men; and the local officers, European and Native, agree that the Cuddapah ryot, both on the plateau and below it, is ordinarily a man of some substance and lives in tolerable comfort. The local traders estimated that barely one-half of the ryots were much in debt. The labouring classes are said to be about one-fourth of the total population. Very many ryots are believed to hold some grain stocks in the inland taluks; but in the plateau taluks much of the local stores were exported before the recent failure of harvest declared itself, and so the stocks there are perhaps unusually low.

8. All persons who apply for Government assistance are employed upon relief works, which consist mainly of roads. Some few thousands are employed on tank-work, but roads are the main relief works, especially in the plateau taluks. The Collector has directed that no new road-work be undertaken, and that relief labourers be put upon the repairs of irrigation channels and of tanks, works which can be done without professional preliminaries. A large embankment is being thrown up along the Pennair river to protect the railway. The local officers cannot indicate any large work on which a considerable number of labourers could be concentrated. Some of the Cuddapah people are migrating for work to the East Coast Canal in the Nellore district, and such emigration is being encouraged.

9. The rate of relief wages is everywhere 2 annas a day for adult males. For some weeks the rate in the southern (plateau) sub-division was 2½ annas a day. On Saturday double wages are paid, a Sunday wage at full rates being presented to the work-people. The Collector, Mr. Price, has found difficulty in preventing large extra numbers from coming to work on Saturday with a view to secure the free Sunday wage. In Bellary, Mr. Price was able to stop the issue of the weekly Sunday present. Relief wages in Boodrail are paid in grain. Wages for women and children are proportionately lower than those quoted above. Attempts are made to enforce task-work, and a scale of work has been laid down. But practically the task is not rigorously enforced, as the supervising establishment is insufficient. About six lakhs of rupees have been spent on relief works up to the present time.

10. The number of people returned as present on relief works in each taluk, according to the latest (11th January) figures, is:—

	Total number on works.	
Roychoti	17,068	equal to 13 per cent. of the population of the taluk.
Cuddapah	9,953	6 " " "
Palumpet	7,844	5 " " "
Prodatore	9,021	9 " " "
Jamamadigu	14,062	13 " " "
Boodrail	5,668	6 " " "
Maddanpally	35,101	26 " " "
Kadiri	39,074	28 " " "
Voilpaud	27,899	19 " " "
Sidhout	6,180	8 " " "
Puhneudla	22,591	20 " " "
TOTAL	195,476	or
According to the latest total furnished by the Collector	204,000,	equal to 15 per cent. of the population.

11. Relief works began in the plateau taluks towards the end of September, and at Cuddapah on the 18th October. When the people came on the works at first, some of them were in a physically depressed condition, especially in Boodrail. But the relief labourers are well and strong. From one-fourth to one-third of the labourers are ryots or their families, but the majority are parishs (labouring people of low caste). The great increase in the number of relief labourers occurred in the latter half of December; the numbers are now nearly stationary. The tahsildar of Cuddapah considers that perhaps one-eighth of the work-people in his taluk could subsist, for a time at any rate, without relief wages. Sir Richard Temple visited gangs in two or three directions round Cuddapah, and he found the relief labourers for the most part stout and well-clad. In one village, where a considerable breadth of irrigated crop was coming forward, he found a number of ryots with their wives in receipt of wages on a relief work close to their homes. The variation in the percentage of the population on relief works in the

northern and southern taluks was attributed partly to the circumstance that the failure of crops was worst in the southern (or plateau) taluks, and partly to the comparatively less strict administration of relief under the Sub-Collector of Muddanpally.

12. No gratuitous relief is being given from State funds, save in the sub-division of Maddanpally, where 915 persons are receiving charitable relief, the cost of which is defrayed half from Government and half from private funds. About 1,500 persons (infirm, children, sick and beggars) are being relieved daily in Cuddapah town from private subscriptions.

13. The cattle of the district have hitherto been kept alive with fodder from the canal banks, or with grass from the hills. Some are driven away to the pastures of the hills* within the district. On the whole, the cattle are much better off than in the Bellary district. The local officers expect that most of the valuable cattle, both plough and draught, will be kept alive one way or another.

* Palkonda hills, Nalla Malla, Seshacheshum, Zena Malla, most of which are practically branches or offshoots of the Eastern Ghâts.

14. There is apparently no present cause for fearing a failure of the water-supply. But water may hereafter run short in the black soil taluks, but as yet no difficulty is experienced.

15. The collection of the land revenue is stayed for the present. Probably about ⅓ of the district demand (14 lakhs) will have to be suspended, and eventually some portion of this may have to be remitted. One quarter of the abkari (liquor excise) revenue has been suspended in Cuddapah, as compared with one half in Bellary and Kurnool.

VELLORE:
The 20th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

XI.

Minute by SIR R. TEMPLE, *dated 22nd January 1877.*

IN continuation of my Minute of the 19th and the 20th January, describing the relief operations in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, and suggesting certain measures of economy, I desire to submit, for the consideration of the Government of Madras, a suggestion respecting administrative control.

2. If measures of additional control are to be adopted, it is to be apprehended that local difficulties of various kinds will be adduced, and questions will be raised, which can only be settled by some officer with plenary power on the spot, if they are to be settled with the necessary promptitude and vigour. Further, with such very extensive operations of relief, spreading over so large an area, and affecting so many classes, it is difficult to secure that degree of uniformity of system which is necessary to be maintained, even after allowing for all local peculiarities, unless there is some authority immediately at hand to whom all the local officers must defer.

3. I would therefore suggest that some officer be thus appointed by Government to reside within these three districts for the present, and be vested with full power, subject immediately to the Government of Madras, to direct and control all the relief operations. I believe that this measure will be conducive to economy as well as efficiency.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

XII.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of relief affairs in the District of North Arcot, as ascertained by Sir Richard Temple at conferences with the local officers on the 20th January.

Sir Richard Temple met in the North Arcot district,—

Mr. Whiteside, the Collector.

Mr. Irvine, the Sub-Collector at Vellore, who has charge of the Vellore, Arcot, and Gudiatam taluks, and also of the Kangundy zemindari.

Mr. Austin, Head Assistant in charge of the Wallajah taluk, and also of the great zemindaris of Karietnuggur and Kalastri.

Krishnaswamy Ayah, late Sheristadar, and at present Special Deputy Collector of North Arcot.

The North Arcot District comprises an area of 7,139 square miles, and a population of 2,015,278. It contains two considerable towns—Vellore and Wallajahpet—and it is traversed by a railway which passes across the whole district. It is divided into nine taluks, and it comprises, besides these taluks, thirteen zemindari estates, some of which are very large. Two of its taluks—Punganur and Chendragiri—are situate upon the uplands of the Mysore plateau. The zemindari estates contain nearly one-third of the whole population of the district.

2. The rainfall of the district was short last year, but this year it has failed: thus—

Average rainfall of the Arcot District for the year—

1874-75	50
1875-76	23
1876-77	16

While 16 inches is the average for the whole district, in some taluks the rainfall has been much smaller still. The yield of the harvests of 1874-75 was excellent; that of

the year 1875-76 was short, being estimated at little more than 8 annas, or one-half an ordinary good crop. The yield of the current year may be estimated to be a 4-anna (or about ¼ of an ordinary good) crop for the whole district. The outturn has varied greatly in the different taluks. The wet crops under tanks have failed altogether, as the tanks, great and small, were empty. The dry crops in the Gudiatam, Wandewash and Poloor taluks were fairly good: there is a great deal of irrigation from wells in those taluks, and in the two great zemindaris of Karvetnagar and Kalastri, where the land is rich; in the two taluks on the Mysore plateau, near to and of the same character with the plateau taluks* of Cuddapah.

* Muddenpilly, Voilpaud.

3. If distress should unhappily become general, the zemindars and their establishment will assist greatly in the administration of relief, excepting the few who are heavily in debt. The zemindar of Punganoor has already been of much help to the Collector, and has displayed much liberality. The ryots and landholders in the zemindaris are, generally speaking, well off. The total rental of the zemindaris is 14 lakhs, and they pay 4¾ lakhs revenue to Government. In their estates Government has no revenue establishments.

4. The markets of North Arcot, both in town and villages, are well supplied with food; private trade is remarkably active; carts and draught cattle are abundant; and the district roads are remarkably good. Up to about three weeks ago, rice and ragi were being largely exported from the district; but then prices stiffened, the tide turned, and importations of rice began from Madras. During the last three or four days prices have fallen again somewhat in consequence of the large importations which took place, and the appearance of which drew forth the local stocks.

5. Current prices in markets near the railway are quoted at—

Ragi (small millet), 9½ seers per rupee.
Rice, 7¾.

There is but little cholum to be had in the bazaars, and ragi is the ordinary food of the common people. In markets remote from the railway, prices rule about 5 to 8 per cent. dearer than the above quotations. The Collector has no doubt whatever that private trade will suffice to meet the wants of this district. He was asked how much Government grain his district would require, and he answered as above. Certain wealthy and trustworthy dealers of the district have engaged to import grain and put it down at depôts near the relief works, in case supplies should ever be required for relief labourers.

6. In ordinary years the ryots and peasantry of North Arcot are prosperous people. They have comfortable houses and fine cattle. In the taluks on the plateau the villagers are poorer, still even then they are not in a depressed condition. Even this year the people were fairly well off; and the Collector for long abstained from opening relief works, because he thought they were not absolutely necessary. Prices no doubt were high, and there were signs of distress or uneasiness in the shape of dacoities and robberies. The police officials, high or low, much urged the Collector to interfere, saying that the people were starving; but the native revenue officials confirmed the Collector in his opinion that the time for administering Government relief had not come. One or two deaths were reported by the Police as caused by starvation; but the Collector after enquiry satisfied himself that the deaths in question were due to ordinary natural causes.

7. In December relief works were opened, and the highest number yet on the relief works was about 40,000. The latest published return shows a smaller total; but the temporary decrease was due to accident. Some few of the people on the works near Vellore were in a depressed physical condition when they first came; but the rest were, and still are, in good condition. Sir Richard Temple saw about 3,000 relief labourers at work on a tank in the Vellore cantonment, and they seemed to him to be, as a body, more in need of relief and poorer altogether than any relief gangs he has seen in the Madras Presidency. Task work is not exacted from the work-people, and all the works have hitherto been under the supervision of the local revenue officials. The officials* of the engineering department are now going to direct the works. Hitherto the relief labourers have been employed on roads; but orders have recently been received to work them on clearing tanks and irrigation channels.

* 1 Executive Engineer.
3 Range officers (Assistant Engineer).
1 Overseer for each taluk.

8. Wages are paid to relief labourers in cash; once a week, seven days' wages are paid in full, though no work is done on the Sunday. Originally the rate began at 2½ annas for an adult male per diem; but this was, by Mr. Thornhill's order, reduced to 2 annas a day, at which it has since stood.

9. The Collector says that, instead of 40,000 persons, 80,000 are ready to come upon the works if only he would admit them. And he estimated that at the worst season as many as 150,000† persons might be upon the works in Arcot. After reading Sir Richard Temple's suggestions for economy, which have been laid before the Government of Madras, the Collector said that, provided he had competent agency to carry out those suggestions, he might keep the total numbers of relief labourers considerably below 150,000 without endangering the safety of the people.

† Now the estimate was—
80,000 average of February.
100,000 „ March.
130,000 „ April.
150,000 „ May.
This estimate for May may be fulfilled if no rain falls in May. But if rain comes then the numbers ought to fall at once to 80,000 during May.

10. Until a few days ago nobody in the district was receiving gratuitous relief from the State; though some few hundreds were getting a daily meal at the Vellore municipal house. On the occasion of Sir Richard's visit the pauper recipients of relief at Vellore were inspected, and many of them were in a really emaciated condition. The medical officer, however, reported that the applicants for relief were greatly increasing, and that some of these applicants appeared to be in real need. The Sub-Collector accordingly, on the 31st December, sanctioned the opening of a relief house, and at present some 4,000 are receiving a daily dole of rice (1 lb. for adults). When appliances are ready, cooked food will be given; but it is expected that the rate and costs of relief will be kept at about one-half of the cost per head of relieving paupers at the Red Hills camp near Madras. Mr. Irvine explains that Vellore town contains a considerable pauper population; he adds, however, that when relief began to be given, a good many applicants came into Vellore from the neighbouring villages. As yet, however, no applicant has been granted a ticket for daily relief until the medical officer (or one of his subordinates) had certified him or her as a suitable recipient of charity.

11. The Collector is satisfied that in the interior the village officials will, after all the admonitions they have received, watch and bring up for relief people who are really in danger of starving. Some few paupers are receiving gratuitous relief at the cost of private charity at Gudiatam.

12. Hereafter there may be cause for apprehension in regard to the cattle or in regard to the water supply. Water is falling short in Vellore itself, but the district generally is full of wells, which are being deepened. In the taluks on the plateau, the level of the sub-soil waters is sinking rapidly. Up to the present time the cattle have managed to pick up a living.

13. The Collector apprehends that one-half of the land revenue demand (8 lakhs out of 16) will have to be suspended this year. There will be considerable loss also on the abkari (liquor excise) revenue.

C. BERNARD.

XIV.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated 22nd January 1877.*

IN my minute of the 19th January, I recommended that relief wages in the Madras Presidency should be experimentally reduced from 2 annas to 1½ annas a day for a male adult, that is, a diminution of 25 per cent. The financial effect may be approximately estimated thus: The present number of labourers may be taken at 1,200,000; the average wage may be taken at 1½ annas (including men, women and children, receiving 2 annas for a man, 1¼ annas for a woman, and 1 anna for a child per diem), or Rs. 2½ per mensem per head all round. This will give a total of 30 lakhs of rupees per mensem on the whole. A reduction of one-fourth of 30 lakhs, if it can be maintained, would at once cause a saving of 7½ lakhs per mensem. This saving will accrue even if the present total of relief labourers shall fortunately not increase. If it were, however, to increase, the saving would be proportionately greater. If a saving of 7½ lakhs a month were to be carried out for four months, which is the shortest time computable, then the total saved on this heading alone would be 30 lakhs of rupees. In all probability this saving will really be much more. Under some circumstances, which are unfortunately but too probable (that is, increase in the number of relief labourers), it might amount to 50 lakhs or half a million sterling. This is, I submit, an important consideration financially, which cannot be lightly set aside.

2. I mention this because I apprehend that objections will be raised to this particular proposal, which objections may in effect be thus stated; namely:—

(1) that 1½ annas per diem will not at present prices purchase sufficient food.
(2) that it will not sustain the people in robust health.
(3) that it will not enable a man to perform task-work with all his strength.
(4) that a reduction will make the relief labourers discontented, and tempt them to rioting.

3. In my judgment these objections are not valid as against making an experiment, upon which such large financial results depend.

4. As regards the first objection: at a price of 8 seers a rupee for common food-grains, 1½ annas will purchase one pound avoirdupois of grain, and will leave a margin for vegetables and condiments. Experience has shown that, though this may not be a large ration, still it will sustain life. In prosperous times the peasantry perhaps eat more, but even in ordinary times it is probable that the poorest classes in many parts of India do not really get more. So much is this the case, that in many parts of India half a seer a day, meaning one pound, has passed into a proverb for bare subsistence. I submit that, in such an emergency as this, to give more than such subsistence is beyond the power of Government. Nor can it be said that a man ought to receive more than 1½ annas per diem, bare subsistence, because he has to feed those dependant on him; for, as a matter of fact, under the relief system, not only the man, but the wife and children also receive wages.

5. Next as to the objection that 1½ annas per diem will not sustain the people in robust health, I should rejoin that this question would be solved in the course of a very few weeks by an examination as to whether any signs of physical depression begin to manifest themselves among the recipients of relief. That these poor people might wish for more is probable. But then the principle is to be remembered that Government cannot undertake to avert distress nor mitigate the pressure which arises from a somewhat short ration; it has not the means of doing more than save life.

6. Then as to the third objection, that 1½ annas per diem will not enable a man to perform task-work with all his strength, it is sufficient to reply that the task will be regulated according to the strength of the people. It will be out of the question to give high relief wages merely to get a high degree of task-work. The relief roads and other works are undertaken, not so much for their own sake, but for the purpose of affording relief. It is, of course, an object to get as much of good work as can be got. Still it is to be remembered that these operations are undertaken, not because they are absolutely required in themselves, but because they afford relief. Therefore considerations relating merely to public works must be subordinated, as I submit, to the financial consideration of disbursing the smallest sum of money consistent with the preservation of human life.

7. Lastly, as to the objection that a reduction from 2 annas to 1½ annas would make the relief labourers discontented, and tempt them to rioting, it is sufficient to reply that there is no chance whatever of this, if only those are admitted to the works who are absolutely in need of assistance. Persons who are thus situated are necessarily thankful for what they can get, and are the last people in the world who would resort to violence in order to obtain more. If, indeed, they were to attempt anything of the sort, that would *per se* be a proof that they were not really in need. And any such attempt would be put down with the necessary firmness and promptitude. It is probable, indeed, that the headman of gangs and other petty officials, who might have some sinister interest in keeping up a high rate of wage, might instigate the people to be clamorous and even riotous. But these misguided efforts would soon be stopped.

8. I therefore submit that, on the one hand, there are no adequate objections to deter the Government from making a trial to reduce the rate of relief wage for adult male labourers from 2 annas to 1½ annas per diem; while on the other hand, there are important financial considerations to render the trial worth making.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

XV.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Coimbatore district, as ascertained by Sir Richard Temple from the Collector on 21st January 1877.

Sir Richard Temple had not time to visit Coimbatore where distress was believed to be as yet inconsiderable. But the Collector, Mr. Wedderburn, was good enough to meet Sir Richard Temple at Erode, and to travel with him through the Coimbatore district.

2. This district comprises 7,432 square miles, with a population of 1,763,274. It is divided into 10 taluks, of which two, and part of a third, in the north, consist of hilly and forest country, where the population is extremely sparse. The Madras and Beypore railway passes right across the more distressed part of the district, while the railway to Trichinopoly passes down the south-eastern taluks.

3. The south-west (or early) monsoon does not in ordinary years reach any part of the Coimbatore district, save the forest tracts to the north and the southernmost taluks. The main population of the district depends upon the crops watered by the north-east (or late) monsoon, and upon the crops raised by means of irrigation from wells and river channels. The staple dry crops are cholum and cumboo (big and lesser millets). Ragi and rice are grown on lands irrigated by wells. In ordinary seasons they get two or three crops off the irrigated lands within the year. The area under irrigation from river channels is about 116,000 acres; under well irrigation, 300,000 acres.

4. This season the north-east monsoon failed. The district average rainfall during the October rains is 12 inches; this year (1876) the average fall was only 2 inches. Consequently the greater part of the dry crop land was unsown. Even in the lands under river channels and wells the yield is small, and the ryots will be unable to raise a second or third crop, by reason of the smallness of the supply in the rivers, and by reason of the failure of water in the wells. As Sir Richard Temple passed by railway over the best irrigated part of the district, where a channel from the Bhowani passes near the Cauvery River, the Collector pointed out fields of rice which, though sown and come up, were yet withering, because the Bhowani water had failed them. Along the railway line, however, Sir Richard saw a considerable breadth of capital irrigated rice land. Giving credit for the probable yield of the irrigated lands, the Collector puts the estimated yield of this whole district at four annas or about one quarter of a good crop. He mentions, however, that Coimbatore, with its uncertain rainfall, rarely secures a full or even a good crop all round.

5. The parts of Coimbatore most affected by the failure are the central thickly-peopled taluks of Palladam, Darapuram and Perundoray (or Erode), containing a population of 700,000 people. Caroor, with a population of 170,000, also had a very short rainfall; but the Bhowani channels water the eastern side of the taluk. The people of Coimbatore are fairly well off in good years; their staple food is cholum and ragi. They grow enough food for their own consumption, and in ordinary years the district neither exports nor imports food. The people are thrifty; and on account of the uncertainty of their climate, they habitually store up the surplus produce of good years. They have been living this year on those stocks. Last year's (1875-76) harvests were good everywhere except in the taluks of Palladam and Caroor, where the north-east monsoon (or latter rains) failed; the harvests of 1874-75 were up to the average of the district, but a bumper crop is seldom seen in Coimbatore.

6. There is ample supply of food-grain in all markets; private trade is active; there is an abundance of carts and plough cattle, and the district roads are decidedly good. Only during the last few days have importations of food to any appreciable extent come into the district, and they are mainly from the district of Malabar, whence rice comes to Coimbatore cheaper than from the east coast. The price of food at present at Coimbatore is—

Cholum	...	...	...	9	seers per rupee.
Ragi ...	...	...	...	9	ditto.
Rice ...	...	...	...	6	ditto.

Prices in the interior of the district are about the same. The Collector does not anticipate that the supply of food in this district can fall short; private importations by rail can always supply any deficiency. He was asked whether any Government grain should be sent to his district, and he replied that there was no need of any such help in Coimbatore.

7. A few weeks ago the paupers of the district, and other people who found difficulty in getting subsistence, came flocking into the towns. There were no deaths from starvation, but there was some pressure, and the Collector opened a few relief works. At present, there are about 24,000 persons receiving relief wages for work on roads and tanks. The irrigation channels of the district are all in good order, so the Collector cannot employ relief labourers thereon. The work is done under the supervision of the revenue officials. The work-people, even when they first came, were in good condition, and they give a fair tale of work. Wages are two annas a day for adult males, and proportionately for women and children. The Collector estimated that he may have to provide work and wages for 150,000 relief labourers at the worst time; that number at any rate is the highest he expects ever to have, and he may be able to keep the number from ever reaching that maximum.

8. No gratuitous relief is being distributed at the public expense; but in two or three towns charitable people are distributing cooked food to paupers.

9. The Collector fears that he may have to suspend 5 lakhs of land revenue out of a total of 19 lakhs. The abkaree (liquor excise revenue) yield will be very far short of the yield of the previous year.

10. There is no present need for anxiety about the supply of drinking-water or the state of the cattle in the Coimbatore district.

Madura,
22nd January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secy. to Sir R. Temple.

XVI.

Brief memorandum concerning the condition of the Trichinopoly district.

As the Trichinopoly district is but little affected by the recent failure of crops, Sir Richard Temple could not spare time to stop there. But as some small relief works are going on there, and the district finds a place in the published returns of affected districts in the Madras Presidency, he desires that a short record should be made of such general facts as he was able to ascertain. Mr. Sewell, the Collector, was away in camp, but Mr. Whynne, the Assistant Collector, was good enough to wait upon Sir Richard for an hour at the Trichinopoly railway station.

2. The district comprises 3,815 square miles with a population of 1,200,408. It is watered by the Cauvery River and its affluents; and the Southern Madras Railway (narrow gauge) passes through the district. A great part of the cultivated land, roughly estimated at about one-third of the crop area of the district, is irrigated. The present season is the third year of indifferent harvests. The rainfall was deficient, not equal to half the average of previous years. Good rain, however, fell in the last week of December, whereby the rice and pasturage were greatly benefited; and, while the irrigated area has probably given a fair average yield, the dry-crop area has not given more than a 4-annas (or quarter of an ordinary good) harvest. The total yield of the district might be put down at 7 annas, or less than half of an ordinary good harvest.

3. There is plenty of food in the district, and markets are well supplied. If need arise, private trade will bring in food. The habit of the district is to export largely the finer kinds of rice and cotton, and to import the coarser grains for the food of the poor.

4. The ordinary food of the common people is coarse rice; and this is quoted in the Trichinopoly bazar at 8½ to 8¾ seers per rupee. Prices in the interior of the district are much the same as at head-quarters. The shortness of two harvests before the present season must have reduced the stocks; and thus these prices (extremely high for Trichinopoly) are explained.

5. There are about 600* people employed on relief works which were only recently opened for some of the poorer classes, especially strangers from other districts who, in time of dear prices, could not manage to buy food. The people were not in a very reduced condition. About 1,000 people are being relieved by private charity. The district officers (so far as Mr. Whynne represented their views) do not consider the Trichinopoly district to be distressed at present, though distress and need for relief on a considerable scale may hereafter arise.

* *Note.*—The published return for the 15th January gives 1,656 labourers on relief works.

6. It is expected that 3 lakhs out of a total land-revenue of 15 lakhs may have to be suspended or remitted. The first instalments have, however, been, and the second are now being, collected. Still, the local officers anticipate that some suspensions or remissions will be necessary, especially on the wet-crop lands which have failed to produce anything by reason of the failure of water in the tanks.

7. There is plenty of water and pasture. And, so far as Sir Richard Temple could judge from the appearance of the talukas through which the railway passes, there is plenty of water, and there is also pasture everywhere. The people look well and comfortable, and some of the ryots have doubtless reaped advantage from the high prices.

MADURA;
22nd January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary.

XVII.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madura, 22nd January 1877.*

WITH my minute of the 12th January was submitted an estimate, compiled on the data then available, and subject to correction, of the probable relief expenditure in the Bombay Presidency. Since that minute was written I have visited the three most distressed districts of the Madras Presidency, and have anxiously considered what steps could be taken to reduce relief outlay in the present and to prevent its excessive increase in the future.

2. I have now offered for the consideration of the Government of Madras suggestions for securing economy, which may be summarised thus—

(1) to stop all fresh admissions to the relief works in the three worst districts save under a certificate from an official not under the grade of a deputy tahsildar.

(2) to re-examine as soon as possible every gang, person by person, with a view to eliminating and discharging for the present every one not in absolute need of State relief. By "absolute need" is meant danger of starvation if not supported by Government.

(3) to reduce the adult wage from two annas to one and half annas per diem, and the rates for women and children proportionately; the grain wage, where given, to be adjusted exactly according to this standard.

(4) to impress upon the reddi and karnum (patel and kulkarni) of every village the responsibility of bringing before the nearest revenue inspector (revenue or relief officer) every case of dangerous distress.

(5) these measures, if adopted, to be quite tentative and subject to reconsideration after one month subsequent to their introduction.

3. My minutes of the 19th and 22nd January set forth my reasons for making these suggestions, and they also advert to certain objections which may possibly be urged against the suggestion for reducing the wage rate to one and half annas. I need not, therefore, again go into those points.

4. I think that it may be possible to apply these suggestions, in part at any rate, to the distressed districts of Bombay; and I would ask His Excellency the Governor in Council to consider whether this cannot be done. My impression was that Mr. Norman, Collector of Poona, and Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner of the Southern Division, considered that it would be possible by careful examination to eliminate and discharge from the works a considerable number of the labourers in the relief gangs.

5. As I hope that it may be possible to adopt on the Deccan relief works my suggestion for reducing the wage rate, I proceed to revise my estimate of relief expenditure in Bombay, which was framed on the supposition that the present wage of two annas for an adult male labourer would be maintained. If the reduction of wage can be carried out and can be maintained, then the estimate previously offered of the Bombay relief expenditure can be modified thus:—

RELIEF WORKS EXPENDITURE.	Previous estimate.	Present revised estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
January to March, 416,000 persons for three months	37,44,000	32,76,000
April to June, 705,000 persons for three months	63,45,000	47,59,000
July, 340,000 persons for one month	10,20,000	7,65,000
Total of relief works expenditure ...	1,11,09,000	88,00,000
Add for charitable relief at 10 per cent. on the relief works expenditure...	11,00,000	11,00,000
Estimate for extra establishments	13,00,000	13,00,000
Add for estimated expenditure to the end of December 1876 ...	14,00,000	14,00,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,49,00,000 or £1,490,000	1,26,00,000 or £1,260,000

To this minute is appended a short memorandum explaining how each of the figures of my reduced estimate has been computed.

6. It will be seen that the reduction of the rate of relief wages will, if maintained, secure a saving of 23 lakhs. I have not reckoned upon any direct saving accruing from the adoption of the first and second of my suggestions, because in some of the Bombay districts discretion has already been exercised in opening relief works. Still it is possible that under those two suggestions some additional economy may be secured which may be set against possible excess of relief labourers, or other unforeseen relief expenditure of other kinds.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum explanatory of the reductions made by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S *Minute of the 22nd January, on his previous (dated 12th January) estimate of relief expenditure in Bombay.*

ITEM I.	Previous Estimate.	Present Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works expenditure from January to March ...	37,44,000	32,76,000

It is supposed that the suggested reduction in the wage rate cannot be carried fully into effect before the middle of February; therefore the previous full rate of expenditure has been estimated up to the 14th February, and the reduced (25 per cent less) rate has been estimated from the 15th February onward to the end of July.

ITEM II.	Previous Estimate.	Present Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
April to June relief works expenditure	63,45,000	47,59,000

The estimate under this head has been reduced one-fourth as above explained.

ITEM III.	Previous Estimate.	Present Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
July relief works expenditure	10,20,000	7,65,000

The estimate under this head has been reduced one-fourth as above described.

Other items.

No reduction has been made in the estimate for "establishment," because these will have to be maintained at full strength notwithstanding the reduction of wages.

The numbers on charitable relief may somewhat increase when the relief gangs are curtailed and new admissions are less readily permitted. On the other hand, Rs. 3 per [illegible] was perhaps an outside estimate of the cost of relieving each pauper. On a review of all the circumstances, therefore, the [illegible] in the previous estimate has been left unreduced.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.
FAMINE.

ERRATUM.

No. 158, dated 9th February 1877.

In line 3 of paragraph 5 of the despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 5, dated the 26th January 1877, and published at pages 100 and 101 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd February 1877, read "suspension only for the present" for the words "latter course."

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XII, regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 2nd February 1877.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Works in progress.	Number of People employed: During the past Week.	Number of People employed: During the present Week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Ordinary Prices.	Prices during the past Week.	Prices during the present Week.	Average Rain-fall, i.e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	2,884	3,557	2,29,233	59,963	{ Jowari 56 Bajri 54	32½ 29½	34½ 28½	24·94	14·4
					Ditto ...	17,600	16,400	1,15,750	1,17,182	{ Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 29	32 29	35·29	27·55
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,262	2,50,000	Ditto ...	26,944	27,449	3,11,076	2,38,673	{ Jowari 76 Bajri 66	29 26	26 24	24·3	10·65
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,988	6,40,000	Ditto ...	54,000	52,000	8,34,649	3,18,530	{ Jowari 65 Bajri 51	22 23	25½ 23½	30·6	20·76
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,236	3,18,601	Ditto ...	94,617	70,481	11,08,178	5,17,285	{ Jowari 66 Bajri 60	20 ...	20 ...	25·21	8·11
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,084	7,18,084	Ditto ...	18,994	19,469	5,71,338	1,71,662	{ Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20 19½	20 20	54·60	25·43
Satara ...	4,988	2,693	10,64,002	4,61,000	Ditto ...	46,020	48,023	6,60,750	2,57,721	{ Jowari 56 Bajri 76	17 17½	17½ 17½	22·43	6·13
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Ditto ...	29,049	25,000	4,05,518	1,76,722	{ Jowari 43 Bajri 54	18 19	19 19	30·48	21·34
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Ditto ...	34,830	28,158	7,98,782	1,54,358	Jowari 43	18	18	26·39	13·81
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,600	9,88,037	6,30,000	Ditto ...									
TOTAL ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,51,616		3,24,938	2,90,537	50,35,274	20,12,616					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearance, &c.

No more rain has fallen. Prices have slightly declined since last week; jowari now averaging 23½ lbs. throughout the nine affected districts.

The number of people upon Relief Works is 290,537, against 324,938 last week, and there are also 5,765 hill-men and immigrants employed in Kanara and Ratnagiri. This decrease is partly due to the orders reducing wages, and restricting admission to relief, noticed in Statement No. X, but is also, to some extent, nominal, as about 8,000 people in Sholapur happened to be in course of transfer from completed works on the day for which the information was furnished. It will be necessary to watch the working of measures, instituted for economical reasons, which have for their object the reduction of wages, and the limitation of relief to cases of urgency, and carefully to avoid pushing such measures to a dangerous extent.

The following table gives the average number of men, women, and children employed, respectively, under Civil Agency and the Public Works Department during the week ending the 13th January, the latest date for which complete information on the point is available :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Civil Agency ...	58,333	57,816	19,793	135,942
Public Works Agency ...	80,281	83,761	30,625	194,667
TOTAL ...	138,614	141,577	50,418	330,609

The children included are seven years old and upwards: younger children whose parents are on Relief Works, are not employed, but receive 3 pies, or ¼ anna, per diem.

These figures, which are averages obtained from the Weekly Progress Returns, do not exactly correspond with those given in Statement No. X, which were taken from the Weekly Telegrams. Endeavours are being made to transfer as many of the people as possible from works under Civil, to works under Public Works, Agency. On the latter, the control and organization is better, and more work is exacted in return for higher rates of pay.

2. Cholera continues prevalent in the three Southern Collectorates of Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kaladgi. There have been many fatal cases, and, should the disease spread, the difficulty of the present position will be greatly augmented. The necessary medical aid has been provided, and Government hope that the progress of the disease will be checked.

3. A map accompanies this Summary, showing by tints,

(*a*) the Collectorates and States in which distress exists,
(*b*) their slightly affected area,
(*c*) their more affected area,
(*d*) their seriously affected area,

and showing, also, the principal Relief roads, tanks, and canals. This map is little better than a diagram. The scale, 10 miles to an inch, is too small to admit of anything more than the general position and direction of the principal Relief Works being roughly indicated, and on it only the chief towns are shown. No better map was available, except on a scale that would have been unwieldy.

4. The following table gives the expenditure by Government on charity :—

District.	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure incurred previously.	Expenditure during the week ending 27th January 1877.	Total Expenditure.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Khandesh	...	295 14 6	...	295 14 6
Nasik	17	118 6 4	11 4 6	129 10 10
Ahmednagar	914	3,693 13 7	212 13 1	3,906 10 8
Poona	Return not received	3,376 8 5	Return not received	3,376 8 5
Sholapur	940	10,117 10 4	1,133 11 7	11,251 5 11
Kaladgi	235	412 9 10	92 6 11	505 0 9
Belgaum	449	1,068 1 10	179 12 3	1,247 14 1
Dharwar	184	1,165 4 4	206 8 5	1,371 12 9
TOTAL ...	2,739	20,248 5 2	1,836 8 9	22,084 15 11

5. A table is appended showing the condition of the affected Native States.

6. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 4,071 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 23rd January 1877, and during the same week 5,399 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines, making a total of 9,470 tons for the week.

7. On the whole, there is no improvement in the prospects of the crops; and the public health in the south of the Presidency is not good. On the other hand, grain has slightly declined in price, and there is a marked diminution in the number of people upon Relief Works.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of State.	Affected Population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of People employed.		Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.	
							During the past week.	During the previous week.			Ordinary Prices.	During the past week.	During the previous week.
Kholapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,462	Cholera in a few villages. Public health generally good. Fodder for cattle being imported; rain good.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	18,294	16,342	1,96,241	81,005	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18 18¾	18¾ 19
Akalkot ...	498	373	75,222	58,000	No change ...	Ditto ...	2,938	2,421	24,228	17,525	Jowari 61	20¼	20⅝
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received ...	Ditto ...	...	548	15,443	9,652	Jowari 63	17	†
Phaltan ...	397	59,124	59,124	59,124	No change ...	Ditto ...	...	†	15,000	3,805	Jowari 54	26 7/10	29¾
TOTAL ...	7,187	63,375	15,75,284	8,01,234			...	...	2,50,912	1,11,987			

† Reports not received.

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th FEBRUARY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen in Madras, and prospects are unchanged. The total number of persons on relief works is 908,410 against a (corrected) total of 940,693 last week: decrease about 32,000. There is a decrease of 33,000 in Cuddapah, 28,400 in Bellary, 4,300 in Coimbatore, and 17,000 in Tinnevelly, and an increase of 31,000 in Kurnool, 7,600 in Chingleput, 7,200 in Salem, 2,800 in Nellore, and 2,000 in Madura. In Mysore also there has been no rain: number of persons on relief works, 41,302. In Bombay showers have fallen in Guzerat, Khandesh, and Tanna, which have done some harm to the crops. In the Central Provinces rain has fallen in the central and eastern districts, to the damage of the *rabi*; elsewhere it has been cloudy: prospects are fair. The *rabi* harvest is progressing in Berar. Rain has fallen throughout Central India and in parts of Rajputana: prospects are good. Rain is also reported from all parts of Bengal, and in quantity from Upper Assam: damage to the *rabi* is apprehended, if the weather does not clear. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh cloudy weather and unseasonable showers are complained of, but prospects are still favourable. A considerable quantity of rain has fallen in the Punjab: reports from that province are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Feb. 6th)	*Nil*	Later dry crops generally doing well; *varagu* and *raggi* harvested in some taluks, outturn about ¾; on relief works 4,592, gratuitously fed by Government 235, by people 906; cholera in 8 taluks, seizures 393, deaths 191; fever, small-pox and cattle disease in some parts; prices generally falling; markets fairly supplied.
Kurnool („ 7th)	*Nil*	Crops under canal harvested; cholera continues, but abating, seizures 104, deaths 92; cattle reported to be dying from want of fodder; number on relief works 287,449, including 16,000 Markapur estimated figures; gratuitously fed 3,100, including 570 Markapur estimated figures; difference 71,297 between past and present week's numbers due to non-inclusion of Cumbum figures in last telegram and to absence of coolies last week owing to *moharrum* and (sic. in original) import of Government grain into Kurnool town during past week of 456 tons; slight fall of prices seems to be due to increased importation on private account.
Cuddapah („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works previous and present week 169,304 against 135,956, gratuitously fed 1,430 against 1,268; cholera, deaths 715 against 1,407; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 1,364 against 1,238 respectively.
Bellary („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 320,579, decrease on last week of 28,421, due to dismissal of Mysore coolies and desertions in Alur taluk, also on account of *Moharrum*; gratuitously fed 28,240, by private charity 4,568; cholera in 15 taluks; cattle dying from want of fodder; drinking water decreasing rapidly.
Nellore („ 6th)	*Nil*	Season not improved; on relief works 58,782 against 55,937 in previous week; this is exclusive of Coast Canal coolies, of which no returns are available; gratuitously fed 11,468 against 16,498 last week; decrease probably owing to more careful supervision and more work; 762 deaths from cholera against 591 last week, very severe in Nellore taluk; small-pox of a virulent type and dysentery in several taluks; water drying up in wells in some villages; water is scarce even for drinking purposes; prospects of cattle very bad; heat suddenly increased since the 4th.
*Chingleput („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 9,012, gratuitously fed 3,226; cholera, fever and small-pox prevalent; no pasture; water scarce.
North Arcot („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 22,204, gratuitously fed none; cholera still very prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; health of cattle generally good, but dying for want of fodder; pasture very scarce.
South Arcot („ 6th)	*Nil*	Relief works not commenced; cholera in several taluks; cattle disease in some villages.
Salem („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 30,950, gratuitously fed 5,450, by private subscription 400; cholera in all taluks; labour, number rising 30 per cent., due to inclusion of number employed on irrigation by Department Public Works; gratuitous relief number, 40 per cent. falling off, due to stoppage of village relief.

* In the weather and crop report for the week ending the 1st February 1877, page 96 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, February 3rd, 1877, opposite Chingleput, for "number on relief works 8,053," read "1,342," and for "gratuitously fed 4,038", read "673"; and opposite Kistna for "gratuitously fed 2,221" read, "222."

In the weather and crop report for the week ending the 25th January 1877, page 79 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, January 27th, 1877, opposite Chingleput, for "gratuitously fed 7,452" read "1,490."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Coimbatore (Feb. 6th)	*Nil*	Cholera increasing, deaths 617; cattle poor; water and fodder scarce; no cultivation, except under wells; on relief works 24,132 decrease from last week, partly owing to *cholum* harvest; gratuitously fed 93.
Tanjore („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works none; 556 deaths from cholera; cattle healthy.
Madura („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 9,010, number fed gratis 296; weather hot; cholera continues in Pulni and to a small extent in other parts; cattle want fodder and drinking water.
Trichinopoly („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 659, gratuitously fed by public subscription 939; cholera better, seizures 326, deaths 180; small-pox worse in town, and prevails principally in Trichinopoly and Kulitallai taluks; cattle healthy; pasture scanty; *cholum* cheaper owing to recent harvest.
Tinnevelly („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 3,650, gratuitously fed 113; decrease in number on relief works, owing to completion of most of local fund works; health of man and cattle same as last week.
Malabar („ 6th)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; prices of rice stationary or slightly fallen; 10 deaths from cholera in Palghaut, Wynaad and Calicut; small-pox in some parts; cattle disease slight in Palghaut; pasture failing; 1,435 coolies employed on Kolathur road work.
		General Remarks.—General prospects no improvement.
Bombay— (Feb. 8th)		
Sind. (Feb. 7th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	No change.
Shikárpur ...	...	
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox decreasing in the city, 5 fresh cases only, and no deaths.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cloudy and cold; crops continue fair; fever prevails.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	0·30	Weather cloudy and chilly; crops continue well; fever prevailing.
Kaira ...	...	Weather cloudy in some parts; crops fair; health good.
Surat ...	...	Slight rain in places; fever in Párdi; cotton and wheat good.
Broach ...	0·05 in Broach; 0·96 in Amod and Jambusar.	Weather cloudy; cotton and grain crops injured thereby in 3 talukas; fever in Ankleswar, Amod and Jambusar; small-pox in Ankleswar and Broach, some cases fatal; cotton and wheat being reaped.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	0·12	Weather cloudy; total rain-fall 14·63; much injury to crops and pasturage on hill slopes; small-pox and fever continue.
Násik ...	...	Rain at Násik; small-pox decreasing.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	0·12 on Monday.	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced in a few talukas; condition of crops middling; small-pox in 3, and fever in almost all talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	A few cholera cases at Sangur, taluka Haveli, Mandargaon, taluka Sirur, and in Bhimthadi; public health good.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	Condition of people as before; 65 deaths from cholera in 3 talukas.
Satara ...	...	Small-pox among work people on Neher tank.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	118 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	...	581 deaths from cholera; small-pox prevails; cattle disease in Nawalgund.
Kanara ...	...	55 deaths from cholera.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera in 6 talukas, 115 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cloudy; public health good.
Wadhwán ...	0·13	Rain has damaged wheat and cotton; weather cloudy; public health good.
Baroda ...	0·36 on 6th.	Cotton being sold in some districts.
		General Remarks.—Unseasonable showers in Guzerat and Khandesh have done some harm to crops; cholera spreading in parts of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; fever prevalent in Sind and Guzerat; no change in prospects in the Deccan; heavy showers in Bombay on 6th and 7th.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	2·27	Weather cloudy with rain; the cold weather crops continue promising; cholera is prevalent at Sudder and Cox's Bazar sub-division.
Noakholly ...	·34	Weather seasonable; slight rain on the night of the 30th January; the *amun* crops have been reaped almost everywhere in the district; chillies, pulses, &c., are being sown, and are progressing well; cholera is still very bad; stray cases of small-pox are reported from Fenny sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy in the first part of the night, very cold in the latter part; foggy in the morning; mustard has begun to be reaped; its prospects appear to be good; the joomiahs have begun to seek their new places for *joom* cultivation; the prospects of sugarcane are bad; cholera is still prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	·88	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the crops are generally good.
Backergunge ...	·33	Weather very warm for the time of the year; there was a shower of rain in the night of the 30th and the morning of the 31st January; the cold weather crops promise well; the cholera epidemic has abated considerably.
Furreedpore ...	·07 1·04 at Goalundo. ·95 at Madaripore.	Weather cloudy with low barometer; state and prospects of the crops are good; health is rather improved.
Dacca ...	1·80	Cloudy and rainy weather, which is most extraordinary at this season; it is still raining; the crops are favourable; the ploughing for early rice is going on fast.
Mymensingh ...	·22	Thunder with slight rain on the 1st instant; the weather has been colder since; mustard has been gathered; the prospects of *boro* rice and *khesari* pulse are good.
Tipperah ...	1·42	Weather somewhat rainy during the week; state and prospects of the crops are good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	2·10	Weather cloudy and rainy since 1st instant; the cold weather crops are somewhat injured by the rains.
Jessore ...	·12	Weather seasonable, with a little rain; the spring rice (*boro dhan*) is being transplanted; the late rice is mostly gathered; the rain will soften the ground for ploughing for the early rice.
Nuddea ...	·71	The weather has undergone a sudden change during the week; instead of being rather unusually warm it has become extremely cold and damp; the general prospects of the crops are good; chillies are below average; turmeric and tobacco are good.
Moorshedabad ...	·35	Weather cold and cloudy, with occasional sunshine; the spring crops continue to flourish; the young plants of *boro dhan* are doing well; the cutting of *arhur* has begun; prices remain steady; public health is good.
Pubna ...	1·23	Weather rather unsettled; heavy rain with thunder-storm on the night of the 31st January; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; health of the district is good.
Rajshahye ...	1·5	There has been a good deal of rain throughout the district during the week; the *rabi* crops are in a most satisfactory condition; they have been much benefited by the rain, but the peas, *kalai* and *khesari*, have slightly suffered; cholera has almost disappeared.
Bogra ...	·23	Weather cloudy, with a little drizzling rain; the crops have yielded very good outturn; mustard is being gathered.
Malda ...	·10	Weather cloudy during whole of the week; slight rain fell on the night of the 30th and 31st January, preceded by thunder-storm on the former night; wind generally from the north-west; the crops are in splendid condition; 29 deaths from cholera reported.
Dinagepore ...	·13	Weather, foggy mornings; atmosphere cloudy; occasional rain; three-fourths of *amun*, or late rice, have been gathered; the *rabi* crops are promising.
Rungpore ...	·32	Weather stormy; the prospects of the crops are good.
Cooch Behar ...	·41	Weather fair and cold; the cutting of the *amun dhan* is still going on; it is generally thought that the outturn will be about ten annas; the prospects of tobacco and mustard continue favourable; fever cases are on the decrease.
Jalpáiguri ...	·24	Weather very cold; the prospects of the cold weather crops are good cotton is coming into market; a severe hail-storm took place at Fallacotta, attended with strong westerly wind, which resulted in the destruction of many houses, and slight damage to the tobacco crop; cattle disease has nearly disappeared in the parts affected.
Darjeeling ...	·87	A great fall of snow in the hills adjacent to the station; weather very cold with high wind and a sprinkling of rain; all the crops have turned out very well.
Midnapore ...	2·75	Weather raw, damp, and cold; rainy for the last few days; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	1·25	Weather cold, wet and windy; there are no crops on the ground at present.
Hooghly ...	1·44	Weather foggy on the 29th and 30th January; cloudy, with slight rain, on the 31st; the prospects of all the crops on the ground are favourable; potatoes are being gathered; sugarcane is being cut and pressed; public health is normal.
Burdwan ...	1·06 ·42 at Cutwa. ·05 at Ranegunge. ·55 at Jehanabad. 1·23 at Culna ·18 at Bood Bood.	Weather rainy; prospects of the crops are good; cholera is prevalent in the Jehanabad and Culna sub-divisions and in parts of the head quarter sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Bankoora ...	·09	Weather cool and cloudy; the state and prospects of the cold weather crops continue favourable.
Beerbhoom ...	·23	Weather cloudy; the *rabi* crops are doing well; the ploughing for early rice has commenced.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·17 1·58 at Deoghur. ·90 at Godda.	Rain in the middle of the week in some parts of the district, and there is every appearance of fresh showers; the *rabi* crops will be much benefited by the rainfall; a few cases of cholera now occurred in the Deoghur sub-division.
Bhágalpur ...	·58	Weather unseasonable and unpleasant; the crops, however, have not suffered; the thunder-storm on the 31st January was accompanied with a violent wind in Soopole, which caused damage to the houses, and ·35 of rain fell; general health is very good, though small-pox cases are reported here and there.
Monghyr ...	·32 ·12 at Begoo Serai. ·27 at Jamooee.	Weather cloudy; ·12 of rain is reported to have fallen; the *rabi* crops are excellent.
Purneah ...	·24 ·15 at Kissengunge. ·55 at Arrareah.	Weather cloudy and cold; the rain has been of considerable benefit to the wheat, oat, gram, &c.
Durbhunga ...	·55	Weather generally cloudy; damp and very cold at the close of the week; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good; tobacco and mustard are being gathered; the rain has done some harm to *rahur* and *kerao* in Mudhoobunnee.
Mozufferpore ...	·77 Previous week ·30	Weather cloudy and cold; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are excellent; the root crops in the Hajeepore sub-division have not been good this year on account of excessive moisture; public health is good.
Sarun ...	·19 at Gopalganj.	Weather partly cloudy and partly clear; there was a very slight fall of rain on the 31st January; the sky has again become unsettled; the crops are excellent throughout the district, but there is an apprehension of injury from *kurda* blight; the prospects of the crops will be much improved if there be warm and clear weather and steady west-wind; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	·59 Previous week ·5	Rain was not wanted; in the north-west of the district it was accompanied by heavy hail, and caused some damage; the prospects of the crops are favourable except where they have been injured by hail.
Patna ...	1·07	Weather cloudy at intervals; the late rice is well nigh harvested; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	·32	Weather cloudy; rain on two occasions; the crops are still reported to be in good condition, but damage is apprehended if the weather does not clear at once.
Shahabad ...	·46	Weather cloudy and cold; the crops are reported to be promising generally throughout the district; there has already been too much rain, and the sky is cloudy; the rain has in places induced blight, which is injuring the wheat and linseed.
Hazáribágh ...	·10	Weather cold and variable, but generally cloudy; the cloudy weather is inimical to the crops on the ground, predisposing them to blight, otherwise all continues favourable.
Lohardugga ...	·29	Weather still very unsettled, and heavy clouds hanging about; there was rain in the night of the 30th January; similar weather is reported from Palamow; in the Sudder Sub-division the prospects of the crops continue to be excellent; from Palamow the Assistant Commissioner reports, that on the 16th January a heavy fall of hail did damage to the growing crops, particularly poppy, in the southern part of that sub-division; general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	·18	Weather cloudy during the greater part of the week; sugarcane is being cut; the *rabi* crops, as reported before, are promising.
Singbhoom ...	·68	Unseasonable and most unusual weather for the time of the year; it is reported that wheat will be very good, but pulses will suffer owing to recent showers; general health is good.
Balasore ...	1·78	Weather cloudy, with south wind; foggy at night; heavy rain falling at the time of report, which will cause much damage to the grain collected at and on its way to the ports of exportation; ploughing has commenced in places; there were a few deaths from cholera in the northern half of the district.
Cuttack ...	·72	Weather cloudy and unsettled; slight rain has fallen and more seems likely to fall; the ploughing for early rice is going on; the winter crops are being reaped; the outturn is on the whole good, though *kalai* was slightly damaged by the rain of January; public health is good.
Pooree ...	·22 at Khoordah.	Weather occasionally cloudy; the *dalua* crop is in fair progress; the people are irrigating their lands by primitive methods; there was a scanty shower of rain near the city towards the north; it did good to some extent to the *moog* crop; the state of *kulthi*, sugarcane, linseed, and other miscellaneous crops is fair; exportation continues on an increased scale in the chief sub-district, but in Khoordah it has decreased, and consequently rice is a little cheaper there; in the chief sub-district the rate is stationary; the public health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded ...	...	*General Remarks.*—The weather has been cloudy, and more or less rain has fallen in almost all parts of Bengal during the week; the *rabi* crops are still reported to be in good condition, but damage is apprehended if the weather does not clear soon; the late rice has been reaped almost everywhere, with good results; *boro dhan*, or spring rice, is being transplanted, and its prospects are at present fair.
N. W. Provinces—		
(February 8th)		
Benares (Feb. 7th)	·4 up to 5th Feb., ·9 at Sadr Station.	Weather rainy and cloudy; injury to *rabi* apprehended; bright weather much wanted.
Allahabad („ 7th)	·2	Generally damage to crops but not yet serious; still raining and very cloudy.
Jhansi („ 8th)	1·7	Weather still cloudy.
Agra („ 7th)	·3	Crops progressing favourably.
Meerut („ 7th)	...	More rain; prospects good.
Bareilly („ 6th)	·5	Very cloudy and windy; crops suffering.
Punjab— **Feb. (7th)**		
Delhi	1·0	Health and agricultural prospects throughout the province good.
Hissár	·3	
Umballa	2·7	
Lahore	3·3	
Ráwalpindi ...	2·0	
Mooltan	Slight rain.	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1·5	
Pesháwar	1·0	
Oudh—		
Lucknow ... (Feb. 7th)	·4	Weather cloudy; some crops have suffered, but general prospects are favourable. Public health good.
Sitapur ... („ 7th)	·2	
Fyzabad ... („ 7th)	·8	
Central Provinces—	...	
Upper Godávari (Feb. 3rd,)	1·73	Cloudy; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	·75	Ploughing continues; no epidemic.
Bilaspur ...		Cloudy; prospects favourable; *masseur* and linseed injured; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	1·84	*Rabi* injured; cholera prevalent; prices stationary.
Bálághát ...	3·90	Rain and hail damaged *rabi*; health good; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	·22	Cloudy weather, it is feared, will damage *rabi*; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Feb. 4th)	...	Cloudy; health good; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 5th)	...	Cloudy; prospects fair; cattle disease continues; prices falling.
Bhandára („ 6th)	...	Cloudy; *jowar* cut, suffered, as also wheat, by unseasonable rain of last week; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 7th)	...	Cloudy; prospects unfavourable; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Cloudy; prospects of *rabi* fair; health good; prices rising.
Nimár ...	...	Cloudy; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy; *rabi* slightly damaged by hail; prospects generally good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy; prospects fair; no epidemic; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	·21	*Rabi* excellent, but caterpillars in gram rumoured in Sihora tahsil; cattle disease in Marwara.
Saugor ...	·88	Cloudy; no damage yet to crops; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·10	Cloudy weather injurious to crops; health good.
Damoh ...	...	Cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Rain injured *rabi* in central and eastern districts; in the northern districts and Narbudda valley, prospects continue fair.
British Burma— **(Feb. 8th)**		
Arracan Division ...	...	Few cases of cholera in Akyab and Kyoukphyoo District, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in two townships of Akyab District.
Pegu Division,		
Rangoon ...	...	Reaping almost completed; cattle disease slight; public health generally good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; slight cholera at Phyapoan and sea coast; reaping almost completed.
Bassein ...	...	Slight cattle disease; 12 deaths from cholera at Anemh.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome one case, Mahathaman five; otherwise healthy.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health generally good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Feb. 8th)	8·8	Days raw and cloudy, with occasional slight showers; mustard crops nearly reaped; public health good.
Sylhet („ 8th)	1·82	Transplanting spring rice continues.
Mysore & Coorg— (8th Feb.)	...	Prospects bad; prices have slightly risen at Bangalore, elsewhere stationary; markets supplied by importation; returns show daily average of persons on relief works 41,302, and receiving charitable relief 17,108; cholera increasing, deaths in Bangalore 108 against 94 reported previous week.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 8th)	...	Rabi cutting progressing; expected out-turn below usual average; public health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Feb. 7th)	·38	Few scattered cases of small-pox about Indore; agricultural prospects favourable.
Gwalior („ 7th)	·92	
Rutlam („ 7th)	1·02	
Sutna („ 7th)	·86	
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Feb. 8th)	·5	Clouds about; small-pox on decrease.
Jeypore („ 8th)	·25	Prospects favourable; health good.
Deoli („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Prospects and health good.
Kota („ 3rd)	*Nil*	
Shapura („ 3rd)	*Nil*	
Tonk („ 3rd)	·2	
Jhallawar („ 3rd)	Light showers	Health and prospects good.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAMINE, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD FEBRUARY 1877.

No. 6, dated 3rd February 1877.

From—The Government of Madras,

To—Her Majesty's Secy. of State for India.

We have the honor to submit our usual weekly report on the state of the country in continuation of our despatch of the 27th ultimo.

2. There was no rain in any part of the Presidency, excepting some slight showers in parts of the districts of Kistna, Kurnool, and Tanjore, which appear to have been limited to a small area.

—	Increase.	Decrease.
Kistna	727	...
Nellore	...	7,942
Cuddapah	...	40,246
Kurnool	...	81,958
Bellary	...	1,000
North Arcot	...	788
Chingleput	...	5,896
Salem	550	...
Trichinopoly	37	...
Coimbatore	1,049	...
Madura	73	...
Tinnevelly	13,380	...
Malabar	162	...
	15,978	137,830
Net decrease ...	121,852	

and with reference to the rain-fall.

3. Prices continue to show a slight tendency to fall in nine districts, to be stationary in eleven, and to have slightly risen in Nellore.

4. The numbers on the relief-works amount in all to 907,404 against 1,029,256 as reported in our last despatch. The causes of decrease are attributed in some districts to more systematic regulation and to the occurrence of the Moharam, while some portion of it is only to be attributed to the incompleteness of the returns submitted. In only one district, Tinnevelly, is the increase remarkable, and here the numbers given in the margin for that district are those telegraphed.

5. We forward, for your Lordship's information, two maps of the Presidency, colored, to show the relative distress in the different districts of the Presidency with reference to the numbers employed on relief-works in each

6. In our last despatch we reported the arrival of Sir Richard Temple at Madras. After a short sojourn here of three days he left for Chingléput on Sunday night to inspect the country through which the Chingleput and Conjeveram railway will pass, in order to determine whether the earth-work of that line would be a suitable famine relief-work. We have since learnt that he considers the doubling of the line from Madras to Arconum more important in the present circumstances, although not likely to afford employment for so much labor.

7. During his stay at Madras he conferred with us on the state of the country and the measures to be taken to limit the expenditure which is being incurred by the relief of distress; and we have resolved to adopt experimentally, in deference to his suggestions, the same scale of payment of wages for relief-laborers as is proposed to be enforced in the Bombay Presidency.* His various Minutes and Memoranda on the districts through which he has passed are still under our consideration, and we shall in our next despatch inform you of our action thereon.

8. We regret to state that the accounts which we have received of the condition of parts of the North Arcot District, more particularly the Zemindari tracts in the north-west portion of it, are very bad, and we have found it necessary to order the formation of three relief camps at Chittoor, Vellore, and Ranipett, and to place the services of a special officer at the Collector's disposal for supervising them. We fear the distress in this part of the country is likely to be very severe.

9. To secure the means of conveying with certainty the necessary quantity of grain by the Madras Railway to the various distressed districts of this Presidency, we consider it essential to double the line between Madras and Arconum where the north-west and south-west lines branch off, and in consequence of the great pressure on the limited power of the railway, it has been found necessary to discontinue some railway passenger-trains of minor importance.

10. Seven out of the nine military officers whose services were promised to be placed at our disposal, if they could be spared, have arrived, and have been posted to the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah. At the request of His Grace the Governor, Sir Richard Temple has selected ten Officers of the Bengal Civil Service whose services have been applied for by us. If they can be placed at our disposal, we propose to distribute them in the seven districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem, and Madura.

11. The establishment of a relief camp at the Red Hills has had the effect of considerably reducing the number of destitute people to be fed in the Town of Madras, and in order still further to check the influx of paupers into the city from the interior, we have resolved to discontinue the grants-in-aid of private charity which we have been giving. The numbers now daily fed by Government and by private liberality in Madras are respectively 8,461 and 3,050, while at the Red Hills camp they amount to 2,781.

12. We enclose the usual tabular statement embodying the weekly telegrams from District Officers, and append in the margin a statement of advances on account of famine made up to date according to the Accountant General's figures.

	Rs.
Kistna	70,000
Nellore	5,73,000
Cuddapah	13,42,153
Bellary	28,39,762
Kurnool	11,26,000
Chingleput	1,45,365
North Arcot	1,86,100
South Arcot	15,000
Trichinopoly	5,000
Madura	98,748
Tinnevelly	44,200
Coimbatore	1,00,000
Salem	2,49,400
Presidency	31,29,444
Tanjore	12,200
Nilgiris	1,000
Total ...	99,37,372

* *Vide* G. O.s, Financial Department, dated 31st January 1877, Nos. 329 and 330, enclosed.

DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Information for the Week ending 30th January 1877.

District.	Price. Seers per rupee. A seer = 80 tolas or 2·06 lbs. weight. Second sort Rice.	Cholum or other ordinary dry grain.	Imports of Grain in Tons.	Population.	Number on Relief Works.	Number fed gratuitously by Government.	Number of additional Civil Officers.	Number of Medical Officers, including Hospital Assistants and Dressers.	Rain-fall.	Health of Population.	Condition of Cattle.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ganjam ...	13	20	562	1,500,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	12 cholera ...	Cattle healthy.	Pasture good.
Vizagapatam ...	11	19	88	2,300,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Fever and Cholera	No cattle-disease.	Pasture scanty. Dry fodder abundant.
Godavari ...	9·5	16·5	25	1,580,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Fever abating ...	Cattle-disease continues slightly.	Want of water in upland taluks.
								... 19	·5	503 cholera ...	Cattle-disease.	Water drying up in wells.
									Nil.	591 do. ...	Prospects for cattle bad.	Fodder not obtainable.
Kistna ...	8·62	9·95	207	1,400,000	4,116	222	...	As in last week.	*Nil.*	715 do. ...	1,364 died of disease	
Nellore ...	7·26	8·57	1,736	1,375,000	55,937	16,498	8		·27 Ramal-cota.	173 do. ...	Cattle dying for want of fodder.	
Cuddapah ...	6·95	8·45	Not given.	1,350,000	169,304	1,430	As in last week.		*Nil.*	Cholera in 13 taluqs.	Cattle perishing, want of fodder.	Drinking water supply rapidly diminishing.
Kurnool ...	6·46	8·02	986	1,000,000	216,152 excluding Cumbum.	2,680	53		*Nil.*	Cholera ...	Healthy ...	Cattle dying for want of water.
								Additional 3	*Nil.*	Do. ...	No cases of disease reported.	Pasture scarce.
Bellary ...	6·64	7·64	4,413	1,650,000	349,000	28,147	13		*Nil.*	Cholera, fever, small-pox.	No cattle-disease.	
North Arcot ...	7·7	8·7	...	2,007,000	22,235	Nil.	3		*Nil.*	Cholera ...	Cattle-disease ...	Fodder scarce.
Chingleput ...	9·03	10·2	200	940,000	8,053	4,038	4		*Nil.*	Do. ...	Cattle healthy ...	Pasture scarce.
Madras ...	7·3	10·3	17,064	400,000	...	...	...		*Nil.*	Do. ...	Cattle deteriorating	Water and fodder scarce.
South Arcot ...	8·75	12·25	745	1,760,000	...	...	...		*Nil.*	Cholera less, 321 deaths.	Condition of cattle unaltered.	
Salem ...	7·56	9·62	1,050	1,200,000	23,700	9,100	9		·46 Negra-patam	783 cholera ...	Cattle healthy.	Pasture deficient.
Trichinopoly ...	8·4	14	48	1,300,000	717	...	...		*Nil.*	433 do. ...	Do. ...	
Tanjore ...	8·75	12·5	406½	2,060,000	...	...	...		*Nil.*	329 cholera in Pulny 91 elsewhere.	Cattle-disease Walluvanad Taluq.	Pasture failing.
Coimbatore ...	7·34	9·75	642	1,750,000	28,460	58	1		*Nil.*	Cholera abating...	Cattle-healthy ...	Pasture scanty.
Madura ...	7·8	10·8	413	2,250,000	6,974	331	...		*Nil.*	Fever & small-pox		
									Nil.	11 cholera ...		
Tinnevelly ...	8·25	12·5	268	1,700,000	20,798	1,925	...		*Nil.*	Small-pox ...		
Nilgiris ...	7·33	9·75	23	50,000	...	...	...					
Malabar ...	9·2	9	5,644	2,700,000	1,958	...	...					
South Canara ...	9·75	11·75	33	920,000	...	...	...					
Total ...			33	9,07,404		64,499						

31st January 1877, No. 329.

Famine Relief.

Proceedings of Government, 31st January 1877, No. 329.

Ever since this Government undertook to combat, by measures of State relief, the sore distress which pervades the Presidency so widely, they have directly, and through the Board of Revenue, urged constantly on their officers the primary duty of guarding against any waste of the State resources by the most careful supervision that the means at their disposal could secure.

2. His Grace in Council has hitherto allowed consideration to the suddenness with which famine prices were reached, to the rapid growth of numbers seeking relief under the grievous pressure of want and disease, to the imperative necessity for grappling with increasing crime and for removing the incentive to it, and to the inadequate strength of the ordinary administrative staff to satisfy the additional demands on its services,—all of which circumstances rendered it inevitable that there should be at the outset, defective organization and supervision of relief works. How severe was the pressure on the community and on the administration, and how marked the effects of want on the peace of the country, the marginal statistics indicate.

Prices—Seers per rupee.

Second-sort Rice.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1872—1874	15·02	15·40	15·83
1875	16·42	16·18	14·88
1876	12·52	10·59	8·07

Cholum.

1872—1874	26·50	26·39	19·67
1875	23·87	25·75	23·99
1876	20·30	16·03	11·41

Ragi.

1872—1874	29·58	30·48	22·79
1875	27·97	28·16	26·77
1876	21·17	17 21	12·01

Numbers on Famine Relief Works.

	Cuddapah.	Bellary.	Kurnool.
Towards end of Nov. ...	47,734	147,996	126,000
" middle of Dec. ...	102,340	266,352*	168,385
" end of " ...	168,065	347,316	254,896
" middle of Jan. 1877	195,385	356,704	319,774

Dacoities in Famine Districts.

Districts.	Total Dacoities of all kinds. 1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Number of Dacoities in column 5 committed between 4th Nov. and 31st Dec. 1876.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kistna ...	7	9	11	36	22
Nellore ...	2	...	1	98	68
Kurnool ...	6	7	12	122	54
Bellary ...	20	19	15	159	61
Cuddapah ...	43	4	10	152	88
North Arcot ...	17	22	22	173	105
Salem ...	17	12	9	68	50
Coimbatore ...	33	12	14	40	*13
Chingleput ...	2	1	5	17	...
Total ...	147	80	99	865	461

* From 10th December 1876.

Daily average Jail Population.

1870—1875	...	9,581
1876 ... September ...	...	11,081·58
" ... October ...	...	11,592·58
" ... November ...	...	12,570·64
" ... December ...	...	13,680·87

3. Now, however, affairs have assumed a more settled aspect, and the extent of the distress and of the relief needed can be more accurately estimated. It has also been possible to add very considerably to the supervising staff. The Governor in Council therefore deems it imperatively necessary to require, throughout the distressed districts, more systematic and economical administration than has hitherto in all cases been attained.

4. Influenced by these considerations and by the obvious expediency of maintaining a uniform standard of State Relief in adjacent provinces similarly circumstanced, the Governor in Council has resolved to prescribe the adoption of the following scale of money wages on State relief works, which is being introduced in the adjoining Bombay districts, and it is believed will be observed in the Mysore territory :—

I.—Under supervision by the Public Works Department, or where task-work not less than 25 per cent. below ordinary task is enforced—

For a man	the value of 1 lb. of grain *plus* 1 anna.
For a woman	do. do. do. ½ do.
For a boy or girl...	½ lb. do. do. ½ do.

II.—Under non-professional supervision, and where not less than 50 per cent. below ordinary task-work is enforced—

For a man	the value of 1 lb. of grain *plus* ½ anna.
For a woman	do. do. do. ¼ do.
For a boy or girl	do. ½ lb. do. ¼ do.

5. Suitable task-work is to be insisted on, its amount being settled, wherever possible, in communication with the District Engineers.

6. All officers entrusted with the administration of relief operations are to understand distinctly that they are forbidden to exceed the scale of wages now prescribed by the Governor in Council, but they are very carefully to observe the result of its introduction, and to report weekly, until further notice, or immediately if emergently necessary, the result of this reduction of wages, more especially as regards the physical condition of the people.

7. The Government have had the advantage of receiving from Sir Richard Temple the impressions derived from his tour through the most distressed districts of the Presidency, and His Grace in Council from these, and his own recent personal observation, concurs with Sir Richard Temple in thinking it useful again to impress on Collectors the imperative duty of restricting State relief to those who, without it, must be in danger of perishing. The magnitude of the disaster which has fallen on the famine-stricken districts is such that even to relieve this class the resources of the State will be taxed to the utmost, and His Grace in Council is

confident that it is only necessary to keep the real situation before the officers of Government to secure from them the strictest and most uniform observance of the measures necessary to prevent the abuse of public charity or the admission on State Relief Works of any person who has any other means of support, which will enable him, although perhaps not without suffering, to tide over this calamitous season without risk to life.

8. His Grace in Council, while believing it necessary to issue these instructions, must at the same time earnestly impress on the officers in charge of Districts and Famine Relief Works that it is not intended that they should relax the vigilance which has hitherto successfully met the distress which in too many parts of the country has reached the point of famine, or to impede them in their exertions to apply the most effective remedies practicable, wherever numbers of persons are exposed to danger of starvation or to disease arising from want of food.

9. The Collectors will give the fullest publicity to the foregoing instructions, and are responsible for seeing that they are exactly observed by their subordinates.

(True extract.)

W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

31st January 1877, No. 330.

Famine Relief.

Read again the following paper:—

Proceedings, dated 31st January 1877, No. 329.

ORDER THEREON, 31st January 1877, No. 330.

With reference to the above Proceedings prescribing the scale of money wages on Relief works, the Governor in Council desires that it be understood to be the established rule that grain wages are only to be paid so long as food is not purchasable on the spot.

2. Should the markets absolutely fail to provide food, grain wages must be given at the rate commuted in the scale of money wages; but the local officers are only authorized to purchase grain actually in their districts, or of established local dealers after calling for tenders by public advertisement.

3. If unable to obtain what they require with these restrictions, they must intimate their requirements to Government, or, in the Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah Districts, to the special officer appointed by Government for that purpose, in view to advertisements being issued for tenders from a wider area.

4. To meet any sudden emergency and until supplies can be brought in from other sources, recourse may, in the above three districts, be temporarily had to the small reserve depôts of Government grain now being formed in the localities most difficult of access. But it is to be distinctly understood and to be publicly and widely notified that resort to these depôts is absolutely forbidden except when food for the laborers or for the paupers in the feeding-houses provided for the infirm and aged is unpurchasable from private dealers, and that it is to cease immediately on other supplies becoming available.

5. The Collectors will give the fullest publicity to the foregoing instructions, and will be held responsible for seeing that they are exactly observed by their subordinates.

(True Extract.)

W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26th January 1877.

The relief reports for the week ending 20th January 1877 will be submitted for the information of Government.

2. The reports from Kistna, Kurnool, and Coimbatore are telegraphic, and those due from Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly have not been received. Maps of Kistna, Bellary, Chingleput, and North Arcot accompany. The attention of Collectors of other Districts is called to the orders requiring the submission of relief maps with their weekly reports.

3. *Prices and Rainfall.*—The price of rice has fallen in every district, especially in Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, and Madura, where it is cheaper by half a seer per rupee or about 6 per cent. Cholum has also fallen in every district except Madura; and Ragi in all, except Kistna and Nellore where the price is stationary. The fall in the price of this grain is nearly 25 per cent. in Salem District. Cumboo was stationary in Nellore, but has fallen everywhere else. The fall of prices is most remarkable in the Salem District. It is due everywhere probably to the harvest, scanty as it is, being completed and to importation.

4. There has been rain in 5 Districts, *viz.*, Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Chingleput and Madura. The quantity has been small and the fall partial. In Nellore an inch fell in Kanigiri and showers in Rapur and Venkatagiri, and a tenth of an inch was registered in the adjoining taluq of Ponneri in Chingleput. In Madura, ·16 inch fell in Ramnad. In Kurnool and Kistna the fall has averaged $\frac{5}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch.

5. The prices in Penkonda and Madaksira of the Bellary District have not been reported, but the Board are informed that a remarkable fall has taken place there owing to active importation from Coimbatore and Malabar through Mysore. In their report for the 6th instant, the Board noticed a sharp rise of price in Coimbatore which was probably due to this demand for export.

6. *Grant and outlay.*—The grants made to the 20th January amounted to Rs. 60,88,563 and the outlay on relief works and gratuitous relief is reported as Rs. 51,60,521. The outlay during the week on relief works was Rs. 6,73,070 and to the end of the week Rs. 50,18,780. The grants have been exceeded in Nellore and Kurnool and further grants will be made in separate proceedings.

7. The returns received do not discriminate between new roads and repairs of existing roads in all cases, but the Board submit an abstract showing the total outlay to the end of January on roads, irrigation works and miscellaneous improvements. All minor works (which are chiefly water-supply works) have been classed under the last head. The figures are as follows, so far as detailed reports have been received:—

	Roads.	Irrigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
*Kistna	...	15,460	...	15,460
Nellore	1,62,280	12,389	4,455	2,15,824
Cuddapah	6,05,531	45,276	80,687	7,31,494
Bellary*	13,01,308	1,14,810	1,21,251	15,37,369
Chingleput	26,145	2,606	26,071	54,822
North Arcot	47,268	10,171	21,283	78,722
Madura	11,395	5,142	1,561	18,098
Salem	23,612	6,384	43,177	73,173
	21,77,539	2,12,238	3,35,185	27,24,962

* Two Taluqs wanting.

	13th	20th	
Kistna	1,252	2,704	+ 1,452
Nellore	59,061	59,313	+ 252
Cuddapah	1,95,385	2,10,550	+ 15,165
Bellary	3,56,704	3,53,799	— 2,905
Kurnool	3,19,774	2,98,110	— 21,664
Chingleput	11,789	10,166	— 1,623
North Arcot	21,264	23,023	+ 1,759
Trichinopoly*	359	359	.....
Madura	5,157	5,558	+ 401
Tinnevelly*	2,113	2,113	.....
Coimbatore	18,368	27,411	+ 9,043
Salem	9,698	23,471	+ 13,773
	1,000,924	10,16,577	+15,653

* Last week's figures entered.

8. ***Numbers on relief works.***—The totals for each district are compared in the margin with those for 13th January. The increase is 15,653 only, and is chiefly due to the southern districts, a large decrease in Kurnool (which the Board hope will be supported when the detailed report arrives) being counterbalanced by an increase in Cuddapah.

Nellore.—The totals are nearly the same, and there is nothing to notice in the talukwar details except an increase in Vedoyogiri and Kanigiri and a decrease in the adjoining taluq of Kandukur, 4,675 coolies (besides those above given) are stated to have been employed on the East Coast Canal.

	13th Jan.	20th Jan.	
Proddatur	9,021	14,695	+ 5,674
Jamalamadugu	14,082	12,789	— 1,293
Pulivendala	22,591	25,870	+ 3,279
Cuddapah	9,753	12,744	+ 2,991
Budwail	6,663	9,415	+ 2,752
Sidhout	6,180	6,431	+ 251
Pullumpelt	7,844	8,718	+ 874
Kadiri	39,074	39,074	...
Royachoti	17,068	13,907	— 3,161
Madanapalli	35,010	40,295	+ 5,285
Voilpaud	27,899	26,612	— 1,289
	1,95,185	2,10,550	+ 15,365

Cuddapah.—The Kadir figures for the 13th January are repeated in estimate. The numbers have decreased in Royachoti, Jammalamodugu, and Voilpaud; but increased in all other taluqs. The increase in Veadamapalli, which amounts to 14 per cent. is very unsatisfactory. In that taluq the number on relief works is now 29·8 per cent. of the population according to the last Census.

Bellary.—The taluqwar figures are compared in the margin. Those for Bellary taluq are repeated from last report, but no explanation is given. There has been an increase in the western taluks and in Alur, which has suffered most in the District as regards loss of crop; a considerable increase in Penkonda, but a great falling off in Hindupur.

Adoni	63,931	64,655	+ 724
Alur	32,186	38,258	+ 6,072
Gooty	23,997	25,166	+ 1,169
Tadputry	11,999	12,976	+ 977
Anantapur	22,588	19,827	— 2,761
Dharmavaram	24,542	15,468	— 9,074
Penkonda	10,551	17,388	+ 6,837
Hindupur	20,856	6,354	— 14,502
Madaksira	18,076	15,752	— 2,324
Raidrug	8,014	7,868	— 146
Bellary	55,219	55,219	...
Hospett	16,669	16,502	— 167
Kudligi	22,309	24,479	+ 2,170
Hodgalli	17,855	18,604	+ 749
Harpunhulli	7,912	15,283	+ 7,371
	3,56,704	3,53,799	— 2,905

The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in this taluk for five weeks past are noted below:—

	Relief work.	Gratuitous relief.
20th January	6,354	... 17,352
13th „	20,856	... 18,686
6th „	42,880	... 17,755
30th „	38,756	... 14,158
23rd „	23,527	... 8,130

They do not indicate that the falling off in number of coolies is due to increase of gratuitous relief. The Collector will report on the decline in numbers.

The *Chingleput* figures show some increase in Conjevaram, Trivellore, and Chingleput, but a great fall in Ponneri (perhaps due to the rain-fall, slight as it was.) In *North Arcot* the increase occurs in Arcot Taluk. The *Madura* report calls for no remark. In the *Salem* district, the Salem, Namkul, Trichingodi, and Utangarai coolies have come back in some numbers; and there has also been increase in Kistnagiri.

The Board notice that some grants have been made for the Ahtur taluk, which has not hitherto been ranked as distressed. The Collector will explain.

9. *Rates of wages, Nellore.*—Wages have been reduced in Gurdur, and in no taluk in the district is more than 2 annas now paid to an ordinary cooly. In *Cuddapah*, no charge has yet been made. The rates for six taluks of *Bellary* are not reported; in the others there is no change except in Dharmaverum where the authorized grain and money scale has been started. The price of rice in the taluk is 5·94 seers, or only just over the limit (5·85 seers), and the change is according to rule. The 2 annas 6 pie rate is still paid in the Saidapett taluk of Chingleput. The Collector will explain why it has not been reduced. He has been ordered to reduce the rate several times. In the other districts there is no change calling for notice.

10. Except the Dharmaveram taluq above noticed, there is no taluq in the districts from which detailed returns have been received, in which payments in kind are required under the *Kadiri and Voilpaud. rules. Returns from the Kurnool district and from two of the worst taluqs* in Cuddapah are however wanting.

11. *Gratuitous relief.*—The total numbers are compared by districts in the margin. The increase is almost entirely made up in Nellore and Salem. The Board fear that too much gratuitous relief is afforded in Salem, and are in correspondence with the Collector as to the system. There has been a slight decrease in Bellary. Half the whole number in that district are in the Hindupur taluq, but the Board are not aware why this is. A report on the subject is awaited.

	13th Jany.	20th Jany.	
Kistna	168	722	454
Nellore	6,420	7,956	1,536
Cuddapah	1,003	1,419	416
Bellary	39,522	39,201	— 321
Kurnool	3,819	2,829	— 990
Chingleput	3,066	4,008	+ 942
Madura	185	589	+ 404
Coimbatore	8	114	+ 106
Salem	2,780	7,191	+ 4,411
	56,971	64,029	+ 7,058

12. The following table shows the percentage distribution of men, women and children gratuitously fed:—

	13th January.			20th January.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Cuddapah	34·7	36·3	29·0	43·3	37·2	19·5
Bellary	12·7	20·3	67·0	14·7	22·8	62·5
Chingleput	16·7	31·3	52·0	17·2	30·1	52·7
Madura	29·7	38·9	31·4	8·5	12·9	78·6
Salem	29·1	48·6	22·3	29·7	49·4	20·9

There is thus a great change in Madura, the cause of which should be reported; in the other districts no important change appears.

13. The outlay on gratuitous relief during the week is reported to have been Rs. 23,079, and the total outlay to 20th January as follows:—

Relief works	50,18,180
Gratuitous relief	1,41,741
Total ...	51,60,521

14. A memorandum showing grants sanctioned to date is enclosed. The total is Rs. 61,33,563.

(True extract)

H. E. STOKES.
Acting Secretary.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Famine Relief Works up to 25th January 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 20th January 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	35,000	15,060	169
Nellore	1,53,000	2,15,824	4,363
Cuddapah	13,20,000	7,64,010	1,605
Bellary	28,16,000	20,71,846	1,13,429
Kurnool	11,21,000	16,78,016	6,926
Chingleput	1,45,365	54,822	7,213
North Arcot	1,85,450	78,722	39
South Arcot	15,000	Not	received.
Tanjore	10,000		Do.
Trichinopoly	5,000		Do.
Madura	93,748	19,800	1,073
Tinnevelly	23,000	Not	received.
Coimbatore	1,00,000	45,476	24
Salem	1,11,000	75,204	6,900
Total ...	61,33,563	50,18,780	1,41,741

Revenue Board Office; Madras, *26th January 1877.*

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Statement of Expenditure on Relief Works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency up to the week ending Saturday, the 20th January 1877.

Districts.	Road works.		Irrigation works.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	In the week.	To the end of the week.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	...	...	998	15,460	...	...	998	15,460
Nellore ...	27,989	1,62,280	402	12,389	7,618	41,155	36,009	2,15,824
Cuddapah ...	1,14,122	6,05,531	7,716	45,276	15,569	80,687	1,37,407	7,31,494
Bellary ...	1,79,711	13,01,308	13,850	1,14,810	8,545	1,21,251	2,02,106	11,37,369*
Kurnool ...	...	...	Telegraphic report received				...	...
Chingleput ...	5,089	26,145	1,537	2,606	2,866	26,071	9,492	54,822
North Arcot ...	8,234	47,268	1,050	10,171	3,881	21,283	12,165	78,722
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	Not received		...	...	...	...
Madura ...	1,383	11,395	411	5,142	199	1,561	1,993	18,098
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	Not received		...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	...	...	Telegraphic report received				...	...
Salem ...	4,160	23,612	1,617	6,384	7,576	43,177	13,353	73,173
Total ...	3,40,688	21,77,539	27,581	2,12,238	45,254	3,35,185	4,13,523	27,24,962

* Pennakonda and Madakasira, for which telegrams only have been received not included.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, *26th January 1877.*

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 20th January 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumbu or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse Gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches	Inches	Inches
Kistna	8·12	7·82	19·04	10·27	10·16	30·97	10·14	10·18	36·16	9·58	9·38	36·13	6·67	6·33	12·61	10·95	10·91	24·46	0·54	...	...
Nellore	7·09	6·92	15·88	8·28	8·24	28·56	8·89	8.89	31·70	8·40	8·41	29·55	6·62	7·01	11·62	8·05	8·46	23·81	0·09	0·11	...
Cuddapah*	7·00	6·52	14·58	7·50	7·30	25·41	7·75	7·37	26·50	7·66	7·52	24·38	6·16	6·15	11·92	8·17	7·98	23·41	...	...	...
Bellary	6·71	6·66	14·21	7·90	7·60	26·23	7·88	7·72	27·35	7·67	7·39	23·60	6·32	6·10	12·14	7·88	7·95	27·81	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·42	6·27	15·15	7·67	7·63	27·64	8·43	8·41	29·45	8·01	8·10	25·36	6·39	6·51	15·34	7·81	7·54	24·29	0·30	...	...
Chingleput	8·48	8·06	15·65	10·08	8·64	...	9·58	8·98	22·69	...	...	...	5·70	5·70	10·28	9·36	9·24	19·34	0·02	0·14	...
North Arcot	7·49	7·00	15·98	9·07	8·46	22·35	8·71	8·10	21·92	8·15	7·76	21·06	5·47	5·66	11·03	9·97	9·85	23·17	...	...	...
Trichinopoly				Not received.																	
Madura	7·73	7·15	15·22	12·73 †	14·27 †	35·10	11·84	10·68	34·10	11·07	10·67	32·97	5·85	5·90	10·47	12·02	11·82	25·30	0·02	0·02	0·07
Tinnevelly				Not received.																	
Coimbatore	7·30	7·20	12·20	9·20	9·00	20·00	9·90	9·50	22·30	11·35	10·70	23·70	4·60	5·50	9·50	10·60	9·80	23·10	...	...	...
Salem	7·60	7·02	14·03	9·34	8·37	22·55	10·32	8·35	22·19	10·32	8·48	24·08	5·83	5·57	10·41	9·81	9·19	22·94	...	...	...

* Reports from Prodattur, Voilpad, Kadiri, Teelair and Camalapuram, not received. † Irungu Cholum.

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
26th January 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 2.

Report of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 20th January 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 20th January 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kistna ...	35,000	...	998	10,411	15,060	169	116	...	...	...	2,704	...	...	...	722
Nellore ...	1,53,000	1,94,900	36,009	2,15,824	2,15,824	4,363	1,083	24,768	25,310	9,235	59,313	...	...	...	7,956
Cuddapah ...	13,20,000	...	1,37,407	7,31,494	7,64,010	1,605	307	85,361	95,316	29,873	2,10,550	615	527	277	1,419
Bellary ...	28,16,000	13,16,679	2,23,316	17,42,845	20,71,846	1,13,429	16,120	1,35,724	1,67,847	50,228	3,53,799	5,745	8,949	24,507	39,201
Kurnool ...	11,21,000	...	2,23,823	16,78,016	16,78,016	6,926	1,303	...	...	...	2,98,110	...	...	...	2,829
Chingleput ...	1,35,365	1,45,540	9,492	54,822	54,822	7,213	782	5,837	3,581	748	10,166	690	1,205	2,113	4,008
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	1,69,288	12,165	78,782	78,722	39	...	9,617	9,346	4,060	23,023	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	...	Not received.												
Madura ...	93,748	1,14,070	1,993	18,098	19,800	1,073	110	2,124	3,181	253	5,558	50	76	463	589
Tinnevelly ...	23,000	...	Not received.												
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	...	14,514	45,476	45,476	24	24	...	...	...	27,411	...	...	...	114
Salem ...	1,01,000	1,86,430	13,353	73,173	75,204	6,900	3,234	10,148	11,478	1,845	23,471	2,136	3,548	1,507	7,191
Total ...	60,88,563	...	6,73,070	46,48,881	50,18,780	1,41,741	23,079	...	...	...	10,14,105	...	..	...	64,029

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
26th January 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 20th January 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumbu or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse Gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																		Inches	Inches	Inches
Kistna	8·12	7·82	19·04	10·27	10·16	30·97	10·14	10·18	36·16	9·58	9·38	36·13	6·67	6 33	12·61	10·95	10·91	24·46	0·54	...	...
Nellore	7·09	6·92	15·88	8·28	8·24	28·56	8·89	8.89	31·70	8·40	8·41	29·55	6·62	7·01	11·62	8·05	8·46	23·81	0·09	0·11	...
Cuddapah*	7·00	6·52	14·58	7·50	7·30	25·41	7·75	7·37	26·50	7·66	7·52	24·38	6·16	6·15	11·92	8·17	7·98	23·41	...	...	...
Bellary	6·71	6·66	14·81	7·90	7·60	26·23	7·88	7·72	27·35	7·67	7·39	23·60	6·32	6·10	12·14	7·88	7·95	27·81	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·42	6·27	15·15	7·67	7·63	27·64	8·43	8·41	29·45	8·01	8·10	25·36	6·39	6·51	15·34	7·81	7·54	24·29	0·30	...	...
Chingleput	8·48	8·06	15·65	10·08	8·64	...	9·58	8·98	22·69	...	...	...	5·70	5·70	10·28	9·36	9·24	19·34	0·02	0·14	...
North Arcot	7·49	7·00	15·98	9·07	8·46	22·35	8·71	8·10	21·92	8·15	7·76	21·06	5·47	5·66	11·03	9·97	9·85	23·17	...	...	...
Trichinopoly				Not received.																	
				†	†																
Madura	7·73	7·15	15·22	12·73	14·27	35·10	11·84	10·68	34·10	11·07	10·67	32·97	5·85	5·90	10·47	12·02	11·82	25·30	0·02	0·02	0·07
Tinnevelly				Not received.																	
Coimbatore	7·30	7·20	12·20	9·20	9·00	20·00	9·90	9·50	22·30	11·35	10·70	23·70	4·60	5·50	9·50	10·60	9·80	23·10	...	...	...
Salem	7·60	7·02	14·03	9·34	8·37	22·55	10·32	8·35	22·19	10·32	8·48	24·08	5·83	5·57	10·41	9·81	9·19	22·94	...	...	...

* Reports from Prodattur, Voilpad, Kadiri, Peelair and Camalapuram, not received. † Irungu Cholum.

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
26th January 1877.

H. E. Stokes,
Acting Secretary.

No. 2.

Report of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 20th January 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 20th January 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kistna ...	35,000	...	998	10,411	15,060	169	116	...	...	...	2,704	...	...	...	722
Nellore ...	1,53,000	1,94,900	36,009	2,15,824	2,15,824	4,363	1,083	24,768	25,310	9,235	59,313	...	...	...	7,956
Cuddapah ...	13,20,000	...	1,37,407	7,31,494	7,64,010	1,605	307	85,361	95,316	29,873	2,10,550	615	527	277	1,419
Bellary ...	28,16,000	13,16,679	2,23,316	17,42,845	20,71,846	1,13,429	16,120	1,35,724	1,67,847	50,228	3,53,799	5,745	8,949	24,507	39,201
Kurnool ...	11,21,000	...	2,23,823	16,78,016	16,78,016	6,926	1,303	...	...	...	2,98,110	...	...	...	2,829
Chingleput ...	1,35,365	1,45,540	9,492	54,822	54,822	7,213	782	5,837	3,581	748	10,166	690	1,205	2,113	4,008
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	1,69,288	12,165	78,782	78,722	39	...	9,617	9,346	4,060	23,023	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	...	Not	received.											
Madura ...	93,748	1,14,070	1,993	18,098	19,800	1,073	110	2,124	3,181	253	5,558	50	76	463	589
Tinnevelly ...	23,000	...	Not	received.											
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	...	14,514	45,476	45,476	24	24	...	...	...	27,411	...	...	...	114
Salem ...	1,01,000	1,86,430	13,353	73,173	75,204	6,900	3,234	10,148	11,478	1,845	23,471	2,136	3,548	1,507	7,191
Total ...	60,88,563	...	6,73,070	46,48,881	50,18,780	1,41,741	23,079	...	...	...	10,14,105	...	..	...	64,029

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
26th January 1877.

H. E. Stokes,
Acting Secretary.

Taluqwar Abstract for the Week ending 20th January 1877.

		Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 20th January 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cuddapah.	Royachoti	...	...	13,758	74,760	74,760 30	260	...	5,992	6,075	1,840	13,907	249	182	70	501
	Pullampett	...	...	5,642	26,779	26,779 405	...	...	3,918	4,192	608	8,718	...	...	...	...
	Prodattur	..	...	3,973	31,128	31,128	52	52	5,934	6,737	2,024	14,695	82	125	14	221
	Jammalamadugu	...	...	12,719	40,564	40,564 827	136	45	5,037	6,737	1,015	12,789	57	57	26	140
	Budwail	...	...	3,632	15,550	15,550 658	...	...	3,898	4,163	1,354	9,415	...	...	...	...
	Kadiri(*a*)	...	...	22,908	1,42,691	1,47,691 14,611	284	100	14,898	18,128	6,048	39,074	65	55	28	148
	Sidhout	...	...	3,685	20,282	20,282	...	...	2,771	2,912	748	6,431	...	...	...	...
	Pulivendla	...	...	12,731	49,946	49,946 1,848	...	...	9,129	10,494	6,247	25,870	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	8,871	63,679	63,679 9,137	...	...	4,811	6,237	1,696	12,744	...	...	...	...
	Madanapalli	...	...	23,553	1,16,135	1,16,135	239	46	15,789	18,163	6,343	40,295	29	35	62	126
	Voilpad	...	...	25,935	1,49,980	1,49,980	634	64	13,184	11,478	1,950	26,612	133	73	77	283
	TOTAL ...	13,20,000	...	1,37,407	7,31,494	7,64,010	1,605	307	85,361	95,316	29,873	2,10,550	615	527	277	1,419
Salem.	Salem	...	41,050	3,466	14,402	14,402	2,054	1,508	3,954	3,159	448	7,561	957	1,967	744	3,668
	Ahthoor	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Namkal	...	13,120	817	6,107	6,107	689	250	903	1,196	199	2,298	152	210	74	436
	Trichengode	...	33,100	1,159	9,817	9,817	1,242	463	1,819	1,225	147	3,191	192	387	69	648
	Tripatore	...	2,600	257	387	387	681	237	120	207	44	371	167	283	259	709
	Uttengiri	...	10,380	7	2,555	2,555	704	...	349	478	45	872	...	...	...	...
	Darampury	...	33,335	1,426	13,306	13,306	703	503	789	1,132	238	2,159	513	362	288	1,163
	Oossoor	...	25,490	5,064	18,009	18,009	487	174	805	1,678	260	2,743	90	229	29	348
	Kistnagiri	...	26,355	1,157	8,590	10,621	340	99	1,409	2,403	464	4,276	65	110	44	219
	TOTAL ...	1,01,000	1,86,430	18,353	73,173	75,204	6,900	3,234	10,148	11,478	1,845	23,471	2,136	3,548	1,507	7,191
	(*a*)—Report not having been received the figures were entered in Estimate.															
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	6,000	1,150	12,265	12,265	...	...	1,188	748	485	2,421	...	...	...	...
	Chendrageri	...	4,142	293	2,181	2,181	39	...	265	202	66	533	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	13,905	1,675	11,421	11,421	...	...	1,283	1,613	31	2,327	...	...	...	...
	Gudiattum	...	3,780	...	2,086	2,086	...	...	46	40	...	86	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	37,076	2,239	21,823	21,823	...	...	1,179	2,809	1,028	5,016	...	...	...	...
	Arcot	...	28,200	2,386	12,188	12,188	...	...	2,328	2,733	990	6,051	...	...	...	...
	Wallaja	...	25,185	1,287	9,812	9,812	...	...	1,194	611	595	2,400	...	...	...	...
	Punganur	...	37,000	2,435	5,795	5,795	...	...	1,534	731	724	2,989	...	...	...	...
	Trittany	...	14,000	700	1,151	1,151	...	...	600	459	141	1,200	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	1.85,450	1,69,288	12,165	78,722	78,722	39	...	9,617	9,346	4,060	23,023	...	...	...	...
Chingleput.	Madurantakum	...	5,000	290	1,218	1,218	158	35	336	216	119	671	22	42	84	148
	Conjeveram	...	16,675	859	5,992	5,992	976	110	870	319	47	1,236	89	127	452	668
	Chingleput	...	10,600	462	3,612	3,612	271	45	219	106	57	382	58	41	191	290
	Trivellore	...	47,318	1,357	5,464	5,464	59	1	1,716	653	78	2,447	...	...	...	...
	Saidapett	...	46,947	4,499	24,712	24,712	5,736	589	2,021	1,641	447	4,109	521	995	1,386	2,902
	Ponnery	...	19,000	2,025	13,824	13,824	13	2	675	646	...	1,321	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	1,35,365	1,45,540	9,492	54,822	54,822	7,213	782	5,837	3,581	748	10,166	690	1,205	2,113	4,008
Madura.	Madura	...	25,943	65	176	381	...	...	38	33	...	71	...	...	...	...
	Tirumungalam	...	4,288	199	1,213	2,125	...	...	206	89	14	309	...	...	...	...
	Melur	...	823	147	1,416	1,760	...	...	189	160	41	390	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	57,746	754	10,458	10,668	823	110	1,127	1,822	180	3,129	50	76	463	589
	Dindigul	...	1,270	119	1,060	1,091	250	...	20	53	7	80	...	...	...	...
	Ramnad	...	24,000	709	3,775	3,775	...	...	544	1,024	11	1,579	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	93,748	1,14,070	1,993	18,098	19,800	1,073	110	2,124	3,181	253	5,558	50	76	463	589
Bellary.	Pennakonda	...	Not given	14,017	1,18,666	1,18,666	11,337	3,746	5,629	8,763	2,996	17,388	675	983	3,955	5,613
	Madakasira	...	Do.	7,102	86,810	86,810	4,200	950	4,952	8,487	7,313	15,752	436	701	1,938	3,075
	Hudagally	...	1,23,592	10,532	85,600	85,600	2,702	46	5,778	10,252	2,574	18,604	107	149	992	1,248
	Raidrug	...	66,474	2,193	55,233	55,233	95	95	3,166	3,172	1,530	7,868	17	34	17	68
	Alur	...	1,22,916	22,968	1,22,916	1,22,916	130	17	15,890	16,276	6,092	38,258	19	19	23	61
	Adony	...	1,64,807	42,785	2,07,592	3,64,668	27,613	497	29,876	27,041	7,738	64,655	233	233	936	1,402
	Bellary	...	1,600	41,393	4,19,040	4,75,535	168	36	25,436	25,255	4,528	55,219	34	26	7	67
	Tadputry	...	1,22,357	8,663	42,145	42,145	1,001	215	4,091	7,112	1,773	12,976	97	183	245	525
	Gooty	...	1,38,371	14,952	91,299	2,26,729	9,317	465	8,154	13,427	3,585	25,166	318	543	1,155	2,016
	Kudligi	...	2,29,437	14,068	91,399	91,399	2,752	679	8,936	13,214	2,329	24,479	129	216	1,079	1,424
	Harpanhali	...	1,00,884	6,278	75,777	75,777	4,686 *283	200	6,373	7.096	1,814	15,283	80	132	1,261	1,473
	Hospett	...	1,23,470	10,212	87,103	87,103	4,295	558	5,379	9,122	2,001	16,502	261	485	3,120	3,866
	Dhurmaveram	...	...	13,964	88,593	88,593	1,554	65	4,027	7 745	3,696	15,468	289	315	306	910
	Anantapur	...	91,571	10,931	55,755	55,755	377	51	5.529	8,121	6.177	19,827	44	48	9	101
	Hindupur	...	31,200	3,258	1,14,917	1,14,917	42,919	8,500	2,508	2,764	1,082	6,354	3,006	4,882	9,464	17,352
	TOTAL ...	28,16,000	13,16,679	2,23,316	17,42,845	20,71,846	1,13,429	16,120	1,35,724	1,67,847	50,228	3,53,799	5,745	8,949	24,507	39,201
Nellore.	Gudur	...	41,500	1,318	13,145	13,145	...	...	1,238	1,507	463	3,208	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	12,500	982	10,546	10,546	185	117	1,062	900	307	2,269	104	88	73	265
	Nellore	...	2,000	520	4,928	4,928	...	...	480	884	219	1,583	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	22,700	5,194	39,729	39,729	2,388	325	5,071	4,615	1,947	11,633	...	...	...	4,638
	Kavali	...	54,200	10,142	32,499	32,499	520	365	2,249	2,184	667	5,100	...	...	...	1,577
	Udayagiri	...	18,000	7,836	41,094	41,094	...	...	5,911	5,501	2,279	13,691	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	14,500	5,604	43,505	43,505	277	183	2,610	4,103	783	7,496	...	...	...	310
	Kanigiri	...	6,000	951	8,234	8,234	234	21	3,023	2,718	1,025	6,766	102	168	194	464
	Ongole	...	2.000	350	2,117	2,117	54	9	325	339	96	760	8	4	...	12
	Zamindary tracts ...	...	21,500	3,112	20,027	20,027	705	63	2,799	2,559	1,449	6,807	...	...	...	690
	TOTAL ...	1,53,000	1,94,900	36,009	2,15,824	2,15,824	4,363	1,083	24,768	25,310	9,235	59,313	...	...	...	7,956

* Establishment.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
26th January 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE TO THE PORTS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th FEBRUARY 1877.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	FROM BENGAL.												FROM BRITISH BURMA.							
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		TOTAL.		Akyab.*		Bassein.*		Moulmain.*		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras	240,259	8,79,943	...	...	14,619	49,625	20,420	71,085	...	...	275,298	10,00,653	11,058	33,963	...	...	...	...	11,058	33,963
Paddy	...	...	...	...	1,176	2,403	...	...	...	...	1,176	2,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	18,157	72,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,157	72,860	560	1,360	...	...	...	...	560	1,360
Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,960	7,651	...	...	...	...	4,960	7,651
Tuticorin	22,734	82,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,734	82,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	6,493	23,836	5,933	20,190	...	...	...	...	19,026	51,388	40,428	1,30,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry	8,976	35,360	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy	56	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	1,006	3,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	3,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	2,992	8,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,992	8,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports	11,469	41,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,469	41,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	765	488	765
	312,142	11,47,857	5,933	20,190	15,795	52,028	20,420	71,085	19,026	51,388	373,316	13,42,548	16,578	42,974	...	...	488	765	17,066	43,739

* No returns from other Ports in Burmah have been received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIMAL COINAGE IN CEYLON.

OPINIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE DECIMAL SUB-DIVISION OF THE RUPEE AFTER 4½ YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

[*Formerly the currency was £ s. d.: the public was generally opposed to the change from £ s. d. to Rupees; but the advisers of the Crown considered the measure necessary and subsequent events have proved the wisdom of the step. Much bitter controversy and party feeling was stirred up, and there was a strong opposition to the Government measure. The decimal system has therefore in this case had to bear not only the difficulties inseparable from any change, but also the unpopularity of a forced measure. The opinions are put forth in answer to questions which have been circulated and which head the several columns respectively.—(G. L. M.)*]

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Sir Chas. Layard, K.C.M.G.	No difficulties or drawbacks have been experienced so far as Government transactions are concerned.	It is believed to be generally popular, although the mercantile community of Colombo still prefer the former system of *£ s. d.*	There may perhaps be differences of view on this point, but the general consensus of opinion is believed to be in favor of decimal coinage.
W. D. Wright, Principal Collector of Customs, Member of the Legislative Council.	I am not aware of any difficulties or drawbacks having been experienced.	As far as I can judge, the measure has not been unpopular.	I have never heard any regret expressed that annas and pie were not adopted.
Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Colombo.	Difficulties and drawbacks there certainly were at the introdfiction of this measure, and I also think these were vastly exaggerated; however, they have disappeared, and the change has decidedly been one in the right direction.	I think it is exceedingly likely that there still exists a strong prejudice against the measure among uneducated natives, as indeed there would as regards any change. At the same time I am of opinion that the business community, both European and Native, would hardly wish to revert to the old system of *£ s. d.*	I sat on the commission appointed by Sir Hercules Robinson to consider the currency question, and it was my opinion at the time that, should we make the rupee the legal currency, we ought to follow India in the smaller denominations. However, I have long since changed my views on this point, as practical experience has proved to me the advantage of the decimal sub-division of the rupee in the facility with which calculations are made and the increased simplicity of book-keeping, and I will add I think this is a general view of the case.
Agent of the Bank of Madras, Colombo ...	Viewing the question as assuming that a decimal coinage has been already introduced in principle, I am of opinion that no difficulty nor drawback arises in the using of it by the people at large, nor do I apprehend that such should arise in its completion.	Yes: by all intelligent traders in the community who constitute a large and important body, if not a majority. An exception arises in the case of the petty class of traders, who make it a practice to deal in annas and pice (not pie), fanams and copper challies.	I do not learn that any people regret the non-adoption of annas and pie.
Planters' Association, Kandy	The difficulties which at first existed are becoming less each day as the old coinage is being withdrawn from circulation.	The committee believe that the decimal system is popular; there is no objection to it.	There is no regret whatever that annas and pie were not introduced; in fact, there would have been great objection to such a system.

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Cargill & Co. (English Shop-keepers) ...	There are no difficulties in the decimal system. As a system we consider it preferable to all others. The great drawback to it in Ceylon is the persistency with which people after 4½ years' acquaintance with the coinage adhere to the habit of quoting prices and naming sums in £ *s. d.* This we experience to a great extent in our business.	The decimal coinage is *not* popular.	We do NOT regret that annas and pie were not adopted instead of cents, and can only fancy those having extensive dealings with India being in favor of such a cumbersome system.
Abdul Roheman, Native Shop-keeper ...	... ...	It is unpopular among the poor and uneducated people of this Island, because in the first place the Ceylon currency was in rix dollars, that is equal to 12 annas, or as it was called one shilling and six pence. The rix dollars were common to all in general, because people were well versed in it, and it rendered easy to be divided losing no fraction on either side of the transaction. Afterwards the £ *s. d.* was in force which did not affect any to suffer any fractional loss, because it is easily converted into rix dollars, annas and pie; latterly rupees and cents are introduced; this does not affect the rich to lose any fraction thereof, but benefits them to some extent in question between cents and pence.	There are generally some differences, and as for calculation the rupees and cents are very easy. But when annas replaced in place of cents all the differences would be cleared and well suited to the Indian currency.
C. H. De Soysa (Singalese, a large Landowner and Merchant).	The only drawback in the new currency is that the full value of the rupee is not procurable in the bazars; I have been informed that the sellers still stick to the old mode of calculating in fanams, thus reducing the value of the rupee to 96 cents. The same with the small change; 12 cents could be got for the eighth of a rupee, but 24 cents only for a quarter.	As far as I can see, the measure is popular amongst us (the Singalese).	Not that I am aware of.
Messrs. Alston, Scott & Co., Merchants ...	The difficulties which may possibly have been experienced by some when the system was first introduced have, we should say, now disappeared or are fast disappearing, while as regards drawbacks there are none so far as our experience enables us to judge.	Except among a few the measure was at first very unpopular, but this unpopularity is fast dying out.	We have never heard any one express regret that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of the decimal system.
C. E. H. Symons & Co., Merchants ...	I agree with Messrs. Alston, Scott & Co. on this subject.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Darley, Butler & Co., Merchants ...	In theory the system is doubtless excellent, but the difficulty of getting the natives to adopt it in its entirety was and is considerable. In our dealings the prices they ask and the prices they offer for goods are expressed in £ *s. d*, whilst amongst many the old denominations of Dutch and other origins still prevail.	We do not think it can be termed popular; very many would have preferred that £ *s. d.* had been legalized by Order in Council.	It does not appear that there is any regret felt that annas and pie have not been adopted; but an assimilation to the currency of India would have been more practical than rupees and cents.
George Wall & Co., Merchant (a bitter opponent of Government measures generally and of the change from £ *s. d.* in particular).	The uneducated multitude who have definite conceptions of halves, thirds and quarters, cannot conceive them as expressed by ·333325, nor can they suit this computation to the decimal coins in use. Dealings in the bazars are still carried on mainly in rix dollars and fanams and old denominations. Much inconvenience and injustice attend the conversion into decimal coinage.	The measure is well pleasing to many educated persons, but the multitude dislike and avoid decimal fractions as much as possible.	Ugly as the anna and pie division of the rupee appears, it is clearly understood by the mass of the people who never can understand decimal fraction and will therefore always suspect and dislike them.
Messrs. Law, Browne & Co.	No difficulties experienced; one drawback consists in keeping accounts in a different denomination from that of our principal customer, England, with whom we used to have identical amounts in all accounts.	Not popular perhaps in the exact sense of the word. Merchants and others find it decidedly easier than £ *s. d.* in actual practice.	Adoption of annas and pie not approved. So many Chetties and Tamils accustomed to Indian coinage being in the island, the anna continues to be their standard of sub-division, just as shillings and pence are still used by merchants.
George Stewart & Co., Merchants ...	We certainly find no difficulty, but on the contrary very great facilities and advantages in the new system.	We consider the measure to be decidedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, and though certain classes may yet be unable to fully appreciate its advantages, we believe there is in no case any material prejudice against it.	We do not consider there are many people who regret that annas and pie were not adopted instead. The decimal tokens are readily reconciled to the traditional modes of reckoning when required, and any temporary inconvenience which might at first be looked for is now hardly felt.
The Ceylon Company, Limited. ...	I agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co.'s remarks.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Delmege, Reed & Co., Merchants ...	We agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co.'s opinions on the subject.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Volkart Bros., Merchants ..	We quite agree with the opinion expressed by Messrs. George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Aitken, Spence & Co., Merchants ...	Our opinion agrees with that expressed by Messrs. George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Morand & Co., Merchants ...	We quite agree with the opinion expressed by George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto
Messrs. Friedenburg & Co.	We entirely agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co., and beg to add that we cannot expect an uneducated population to do away with old denominations within a few years, if we bear in mind that up to the present date the English calculate in guineas, the French in sous and the Dutch in stivers and quartzes, and so on.	Ditto.	Ditto.
R. Dawson, Esq., Merchant	The chief difficulty attending a change of currency in any country is that of causing the ignorant classes which form the bulk of the population to understand the change. Even the decimal system, simple as it is, requires a long time to be fully understood by at least one-half of the population.	The measure is, I believe, popular with the educated and unprejudiced portion of the community; is gradually becoming more popular with the masses and will continue to do so.	I should think not. The advantage of the decimal sub-division over that of annas and pie may easily be seen even by the most ignorant.
Messrs. Macgregor & Co.	We experience neither difficulties nor drawbacks, but on the contrary facilities and advantages in the decimal system.	Popular with the intelligent portion of the community.	We do not think so.

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Messrs. Robinson and Dunlop, Merchants ...	We quite agree with Messrs. Macgregor & Co. on this point.	Certainly more popular than unpopular.	We should hardly think so.
Messrs. Mackwood & Co., Merchants ...	Locally we find no drawbacks and remain favorably inclined to the change as from the first.	Very difficult to answer in regard to the vast bulk of the population.	No regret whatever.
Messrs. J. M. Robertson & Co., Merchants, &c.	Some inconvenience was felt at first, but this has now disappeared, and the change has proved upon the whole convenient and beneficial.	The Tamils and Singalese in their dealings with each other adhere to the old denominations of coin, and in their business relations with the European merchants still use the terms formerly in use, but the new system is in universal use throughout the coffee districts, is found convenient, and is thoroughly well understood by the coolies.*	The sub-division into cents in practice carries very much better than the cumbrous system of annas and pie.
Messrs Armitage Bros., Merchants, &c. ...	Have experienced no difficulty, but on the contrary quite approve of the change.	Should certainly say the measure is popular amongst the educated masses.	Have never heard any one express a preference for rupees, annas and pie; should vote them wrong in the head if they did.
Messrs. J. J. Grinlinton, Colpoys & Co., Merchants.	Instead of difficulties and drawbacks we consider the introduction of the decimal coinage a measure of great public utility, only required to be more thoroughly known to be justly appreciated.	The measure was unpopular at first with some educated people and with most of the uneducated. Changes which cause a certain amount of inconvenience are not generally popular, but whatever unpopularity attached to the measure at first is fast disappearing.	We should certainly say not, except with the coast Chetties. Far better to have let the old £ *s. d.* remain than to have adopted the Indian system; one important drawback to the introduction of the sub-division "pie" would have been the probable offence the term would have given to the Singalese race.
J. J. Strachan & Co., Merchants, &c. ...	.....	Very inconvenient, unpopular. Natives all keep their accounts in the old £ *s. d.*	
Messrs. Rudd Bros., Merchants, &c. ...	Neither difficulties nor drawbacks in theory, but certain current coins not adapted to the decimal coinage.	Should imagine more popular than otherwise by the intelligent majority.	Not regretted.

* These are South Indian coolies habituated to the use of the anna and pie.

No. 673.

ORDERED that the above be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th February 1877.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF SEA CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE) FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1876-77 AND OF THE FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.

PRESIDENCIES AND PROVINCES.		FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO JANUARY.														
		1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.		
		Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL ...	Gross	68,44,606	23,12,559	91,57,165	65,81,239	18,79,844	84,61,083	75,45,203	15,49,029	90,94,232	73,35,721	16,16,881	89,52,602	65,96.257	15,42.167	81,38,424
	Nett	...	...	90,60,675	...	...	83,89,534	...	...	90,16,284	73,04,860	15,89,260	88,94,120	65,70,888	15,17,112	80,88,000
BOMBAY ...	Gross	45,85,463	2,84,305	48,69,768	47,74,582	2,86,846	50,61,428	48,44,770	3,70,757	52,15,527	45,42,214	3,76,348	49,18,562	44,66,997	81,993	45,48,990
	Nett	...	...	44,50,778	...	...	47,67,809	...	...	48,95,774	42,17,638	3,69,473	45,87,111	42,17,508	81,076	42,98,584
SIND ...	Gross	1,94,788	1,73,001	3,67,789	1,97,808	1,01,949	2,99,757	1,75,963	1,25,701	3,01,664	2,11,536	1,11,819	3,23,355	1,88,665	24,762	2,13,427
	Nett	...	...	3,66,396	...	...	2,97,575	...	...	2,96,195	2,02,665	1,08,137	3,10,802	1,87,738	24,762	2,12,500
MADRAS ...	Gross	13,16,184	8,17,653	21,33,837	14,74,050	10,33,679	25,07,729	14,35,773	9,53,864	23,89,637	14,82,713	7,70,132	22,52,845	14,27,507	4,80,261	19,07,768
	Nett	...	...	20,99,903	...	...	24,78,370	...	...	23,46,166	14,63,820	7,62,925	22,26,745	14,04,016	4,78,556	18,82,572
B. BURMA ...	Gross	6,75,468	23,58,594	30,34,062	6,85,980	18,89,209	25,75,189	8,96,816	12,52,264	21,49,080	7,40,000	20,81,947	28,21,947	7,94,291	15,54,131	23,48,422
	Nett	...	...	29,95,778	...	...	25,00,380	...	...	20,53,406	7,33,105	20,06,895	27,40,000	7,91,171	14,26,069	22,17,240
TOTAL ...	Gross	1,36,16,509	59,46,112	1,95.62,621	1,37,13,659	51,91,527	1,89,05,186	1,48,98,525	42,51,615	1,91,50,140	1,43,12,184	49,57,127	1,92,69,311	1,34,73,717	36,83,314	1,71,57,031
	Nett	...	...	1,89,73,530	...	...	1,84,33,668	...	...	1,86,07,825	1,39,22,088	48,36,690	1,87,58,778	1,31,71,321	35,27,575	1,66,98,896

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1876-77 include the collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the months of April to December only.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH),
Calcutta, 9th February 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 7th February 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.

SPECIFIC RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief, be taken into consideration. He said that there were two of these reports. One of them was the report which he presented to the Council last week, and the other was the report which he had presented on the 22nd of last November. With regard to the earlier of these Reports he had explained it at the time in some detail, and he did not know that there was any other point to which he need draw the attention of the Council. As for the later report it left the Bill substantially unaltered. Therefore he had nothing absolutely new to say on the present occasion. At the same time as it was considerably more than a year since the Bill was introduced, and as he had a motion on the paper which required explanation, it would perhaps be convenient if he briefly reminded the Council what was the exact ground which the Bill was intended to occupy, though in so doing he should do little more than substantially recapitulate what he had already stated more in detail on former occasions.

This Bill dealt principally with the incidents of contracts. The second Chapter (which was the most important and the longest Chapter in the Bill), the third and the fourth, were concerned exclusively with contracts. The fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth and tenth chapters treated of the remedies which might

be claimed on contracts and also the remedies which might be claimed on rights independent of contracts. The title of parties, or those substantive rights on which a man might sue, formed no part of the ground covered by this Bill: those rights were governed in the case of contracts by the Contract Act, and in other cases by other laws either written or unwritten. The process by which a right was enforced was laid down by the Civil Procedure Code. But between the title and the process there was an intermediate region. The rights of a man might be known, and the process for enforcing them might be known, but it remained to know the nature of the remedy which, if a suitor, he was to seek, or if a Judge, he was to award. It was that region which was intended to be covered by this Bill.

The nature of the remedy was so important a matter that in England it had been one of the chief causes of that very striking feature in our constitutional history, the severance of the jurisdiction of Law and Equity. The Courts of Law refused to grant remedies which the growing activity and civilization of the country more and more demanded. However easy a contract might be of performance, however wanton the refusal to perform it, a Court of Law would not decree its performance, but only gave some pecuniary compensation for the loss suffered by its breach. However clear it might be that an injury was threatened, and that if inflicted it would be irremediable, a Court of Law would not prevent it, but would wait until the injury had been inflicted before it would help the suffering party. They refused all preventive relief and they refused all specific relief; they only granted relief by way of compensation, which in many cases was no relief at all, and in many more cases was wholly inadequate. Therefore it was that the Chancellors stepped in and occupied that tract of natural justice which the Courts left waste, and there arose the two important heads of equity jurisdiction,—the specific remedy by way of performance, and the preventive remedy by way of injunction.

Our Courts in India had got rid of what had always seemed to him, that great opprobrium of English law: they were Courts of Law and Equity also. And there were two sections in the Civil Procedure Code in which, stepping somewhat beyond the strict subject of procedure, the Code had either distinctly affirmed or had conferred jurisdiction to grant specific relief. The fifteenth section of the Code affirmed the right to grant a declaration of title; and the hundred and ninety-second section conferred on the Courts express power to make a decree for the specific performance of a contract; but these sections did not give to the Courts any guidance on these subjects, which, as he had already intimated, were beyond the strict scope of the Code. The object of the Bill was to take up these subjects, and the other subjects of specific relief, to treat them in a more full and comprehensive way, and to lay down principles and illustrate them by instances so as to supply guidance both to suitors and Judges.

Now he had before stated to the Council that the Bill consisted mainly of the law administered by the Court of Chancery. But they had been enabled very much to simplify the law owing to three material points of difference which existed between England and India. The first and by far the most important point he had already mentioned, that we avoided the dual jurisdiction of Law and Equity; or, in other words, that we did not have one set of Courts to do injustice, and another to correct and restrain that injustice.

Another material point of distinction was that in India we had got rid of that most artificial law, the Statute of Frauds. He had before mentioned to the Council that not long after that Statute was passed, a high legal authority, Lord Chancellor Nottingham, declared that every line in it was worth a subsidy. If he had lived till now he might have added that the cost was still greater than the worth; for not only every line but every word of it must have cost a subsidy. SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE did not know of any law that had given rise to so much litigation. And the reason was plain. It introduced strict formalities into the most informal every-day transactions in the lives of persons who had never been accustomed to such formalities, and who had not to this day, although two hundred years had elapsed since the passing of that Statute, become accustomed to them. The result was that, owing to the omission of some formality, the most glaring injustice might be done, and the Judges, who with all their training, were men of like passions with ourselves, resented that injustice and strained the law to avoid inflicting it. Thus came subtle refinements and a chaotic state of the law; for if a man felt that he had justice on his side, the state of the law was such that he need not despair of gaining his suit. SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE did not think that among the many difficult

questions which beset the subject of specific performance of contracts, there was one which was so hopelessly entangled or so difficult to unravel as that which was connected with the Statute of Frauds. In India they had placed the law upon what he believed to be a more natural and healthy footing. At all events they had been able to avoid these difficult questions as they could not have done if they had been framing such a measure for England.

Another point of difference which was not of so much importance was this, that by the Limitation Act they had provided a definite time within which a man must sue for specific performance, and they thereby avoided those delicate questions which arose out of the English law, the rule of which was nevertheless an excellent one, namely, that a man who sought this kind of remedy must seek it quickly.

There was one part of the Bill which was not drawn from the rules of the Court of Chancery. It was Chapter 8, which dealt with the performance of public duties. It was drawn from the jurisdiction of the Court of Queen's Bench to issue the high prerogative writ of Mandamus. Those of the High Courts which possessed ordinary original civil jurisdiction possessed also as a part of it the right to issue these writs; and Chapter 8 of the Bill was intended to take the place of those general expressions which conferred this jurisdiction on the High Courts.

The Council would now see that this Bill was intended to form a link between the law of procedure and that substantive law which ascertained the rights of parties. It was intended in effect to be supplementary to the new Civil Procedure Code, and to be passed after that Code had been passed into law. But its progress in Council had been quicker than that of the Code; it had now reached that stage beyond which they could not reasonably hope to improve it much, and when a business had reached that stage it was better to get it done. He therefore proposed if the Council accepted these Reports to go a step further and pass the Bill into law that day. The Civil Procedure Code, which was pending before the Council, was not ready for further presentation. It proposed certain forms and directions which were applicable to this Bill. It would therefore be a neater operation if this Bill were to take effect after the Civil Procedure Code had become law. It was not necessary so to arrange matters, though it was just so much more convenient as to make it worth while to postpone the operation of this Bill for a moderate time. The Bill was drawn so as to come into effect at once, on the supposition that it would not be ready till after the Code was passed. When before the Committee this point was not observed. He was in hopes that the Civil Procedure Code might become law before the first of May, and it was therefore proposed to postpone the operation of this Bill to that day. The hope he had just expressed belonged to a class which was often disappointed, and this hope might be disappointed. It might be that something would occur to postpone the passing of the Code for a term of years beyond the twelve years which had elapsed between its inception and the point which it had now reached. And if it should be so, it was better that this Bill should become law. It was so framed that though it would work better in unison with the Civil Procedure Code, it would also work efficiently without it. That however was the subject of the next motion. He would now put his first motion in the terms of the notice.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved that, in section 1, for the words "at once," the words and figures "on the first day of May 1877" be substituted, and that to section 2 the following words be prefixed (namely) "On and from that day." He said the sole effect of the motion, if carried, would be to bring the Bill into operation on the 1st of May instead of that day. He had fully explained the reason for that postponement.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT No. XIII OF 1875 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday the 14th February 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th February 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1876.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West: Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. Persian Gulf. No.	Via Turkey. Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East: Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,844	12,078 13	95	439 6 33	169 15	2,010	11,467 4	63	227 8	147	796 1	186	305 14	4,378	25,484 13
Received ...	1,391	7,212 2	94	324 1 30	209 1	2,140	10,915 3	81	240 1	196	996 7	81	155 11	4,013	20,052 10
TOTAL ...	3,235	19,290 15	189	763 7 63	379 0	4,150	22,382 7	144	467 9	343	1,792 8	267	461 9	8,391	45,537 7
TRANSIT.															
East to West	11	38 8	2	4 3 1	1 12	893	4,524 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	907	4,568 12
West to East	193	941 11	22	94 10 7	16 11	931	4,302 0	...	...	...	...	1(a)	1 9	1,154	5,356 9
West to West	...	...	...	... 1(b)	1 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 12
TOTAL ...	204	980 3	24	98 13 9	20 3	1,824	8,826 5	...	...	...	...	1	1 9	2,062	9,927 1
												GRAND TOTAL...		10,453	55,464 8

(a) From Europe *viâ* Suez. (b) From Bushire to Aden.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1876.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Viâ* Teheran	1,391	1,844	3,235	38·06	46·31	42·36
	„ Turkey	94	95	189	2·57	2·38	2·47
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Kurrachee	30	33	63	·82	·83	·83
Red Sea ...	*Viâ* Suez	2,140	2,010	4,150	58·55	50·48	54·34
	TOTAL ...	3,655	3,982	7,637	100·00	100·00	100·00

Eastern Extension Co.'s Cable, Madras to Penang, interrupted up to 25th.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LI of 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending 25th Dec. 1875.	For Week ending 23rd Dec. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 25th Dec. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 23rd Dec. 1876.	Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27th Jan. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,82,607	9,27,582	2,67,93,078	3,17,49,932	49,56,854	...
27th ditto ...	Ditto Jabalpur ...	63,709	98,713	19,64,118	25,27,564	5,63,446	...
27th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	68,472	62,286	28,75,236	32,09,386	3,34,150	...
13th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	55,499	82,731	26,56,044	32,96,181	6,40,137	...
20th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,44,609	2,19,003	63,74,724	77,89,128	14,14,404	...
20th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,36,931	2,13,799	62,09,087	68,38,424	6,29,337	...
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	25,073	42,950	10,35,592	19,04,220	8,68,628	...
27th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,32,137	6,71,228	2,10,84,500	2,35,75,375	24,90,825	...
27th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,47,181	1,61,188	62,62,468	65,29,366	2,66,898	...
	TOTAL ...	17,56,218	24,79,480	7,52,54,847	8,74,19,576	1,21,64,729	...
	State.						
3rd Feb. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,226	1,799	1,02,184	95,793	...	6,391
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,738	1,776	78,608	73,164	...	5,444
27th Jan. 1877	Rajputana ...	41,109	58,448	16,98,609	21,99,226	5,00,617	...
27th ditto ...	Holkar ...	8,359	7,010	3,63,948	3,71,905	7,957	...
First 6 days of Jan. 1877...	Khamgaon ...	632	588*a*	41,330*b*	31,656*c*	...	9,674
Ditto ..	Amraoti ...	711	1,752	58,659	67,776	9,117	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	637	1,075	27,128*d*	19,959*e*	...	7,169
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,700	15,600	4,87,307	5,56,628	69,321	...
20th Jan. 1877	Tirhut ...	2,437	1,986	54,250*f*	1,62,266	1,08,016	...
9th Dec. 1876	Punjab Northern ...	5,274	*g*	1,37,500*h*	4,43,195*k*	3,05,695	...
27th Jan. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	906	...	21,382*l*	21,382	...
	TOTAL ...	74,823	90,940	30,49,523	40,42,950	9,93,427	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,31,041	25,70,420	7,83,04,370	9,14,62,526	1,31,58,156	...

(a) Receipts for 9 days ending 23rd December 1876.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June and from 10th to 25th December 1875.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th to 23rd December 1876.
(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June and from 20th November to 25th December 1875.
(e) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June and from 5th to 23rd December 1876.
(f) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June and from 1st November to 25th December 1875.
(g) Return not received.
(h) Total receipts from 12th April to 25th December 1875.
(k) Total receipts from 1st January to 9th December 1876.
(l) Total receipts from 3rd August to 23rd December 1876.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1876.

CANAL DIVISION.	Water distributed during November 1876. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, c. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·90	3·01		171·13	...	...	Gurdáspur...	1,880	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Wheat ...	18,961	There is an increase of 13,633 acres as compared with 1875. Of this 13,490 acres are in the 2nd Division and chiefly in wheat and miscellaneous.
Main Branch, Lower	4·60	2·67	3073·60	678·45	...	...	Amritsar ...	13,839	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Barley ...	340	
Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·26		420·56	...	...	Lahore ...	24,384	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Mixed Grains...	3,670	
											Miscellaneous..	17,132	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	40,103	...	...	...	40,103	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	26,470	...	...	...	26,470	
Western Jamna Canals. Karnál Division	4·33	3·90					Umballa ...	929			Wheat ...	38,123	The increase in area irrigated is due to lighter rains at the close of the season; hence a very general demand for water for rabi sowings. Last year the rabi irrigated by perennial canals was exceptionally small, and that by inundation canals very large, this year it is just the reverse. There is every prospect of an excellent crop on the perennial canals, but from the early fall of the rivers the crop on the inundation canals will be small.
Delhi ...	4·40	4·02	2546·00	428·25			Karnál ...	4,508			Barley ...	550	
Hansi ...	8·80	7·50		617·00			Rohtak ...	750			Mixed Grains..	2,970	
Bulla Head ...	8·00	6·40		214·00			Hissár ...	9,352			Miscellaneous..	3,723	
							Jhind ...	15,008					
							Bikánir ...	14,701					
							Kalsia State	58					
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	...	45,366	...	...	...	45,366	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	...	13,620	...	...	...	13,620	
Indus-tion Canals. Upper Satlaj Division	...	...	...	...	28,425 maunds, 10,822 maunds, and firewood.	[58,465	Lahore ...	9,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.	...	
Lower Satlaj and Chinab	...	...	...	...		69,521	Montgomery	31,000	...	...		...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...			Multán ...	...	...	...		...	
							Dera Gházi Khán ...	45,000	0·3	0·35		...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,000	...	...	...	85,000	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188,200	...	...	...	188,200	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	3,250	...	...	Wheat ...	2,550	There is a decrease of 5,649 acres as compared with corresponding period of last year.
							Gurgáon...	3,500	...	...	Barley ...	1,980	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Mixed Grains..	2,220	
											Others ...	...	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,750	...	...	...	6,750	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,399	...	...	...	12,399	
Perennial Canals— Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,469	...	...	...	85,469	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,090	...	...	...	40,090	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1876.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING DECEMBER 1876. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	(Gross Consumption, cubic-feet per second.) Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during current Fasl.	Total for the corresponding period of last Rabi, 1875-76.
GANGES CANAL. Northern	10·00	9·82	740	603	20,923	93,900
Meerut	8·30	7·79	969	980	57,021	19,726
Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	696	24,256	12,404
Bulandshahr	7·35	6·55	972	1,216	41,288	8,252
Aligarh	5·50	4·8	994	413	43,847	47,735
Etáwah	4·80	2·5	771	836	84,397	79,259
Cawnpore	6·20	1·2	958	675	68,573	60,997
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	5,419	340,305	237,673
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	4·29	1,250	1,256	35,362	33,309
Dún Canals	...	...	...	116	3,924	2,660
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	301	35,489	34,495
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	1,388	1,684
1st Division, Agra Canal	...	...	...	...	5,088	3,728
2nd Division, Agra Canal	...	...	...	426	8,713	6,547
GRAND TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	430,269	320,096

NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains—Wheat	450	...	70,991	...	71,441	...
Gram	820	...	6,123	...	6,943	...
Rice	645	...	...	...	645	...
Paddy or Dhán	15	...	...	...	15	...
Bejhar (or mixed grain)	1,085	...	...	...	1,085	...
Dál	2,685	...	1,557	...	4,242	...
Juár	208	...	...	...	208	...
Bájra	...	...	162	...	162	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	1,575	...	150	...	1,726	...
Total	7,544	...	78,983	...	86,527	...
Cotton	21	...	39,524	...	39,545	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	5,504	...	5,504	...
Salts	60	...	7,289	...	7,349	...
Metals	3,709	...	1,380	...	5,089	...
Building Materials	16,619	...	828	...	17,447	...
Firewood	150	...	25,850	...	26,000	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	110,140	110,140
Timber	...	...	...	...	130	130
Miscellaneous	4,629	...	23,557	...	28,186	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	31	31
GRAND TOTAL	32,732	834	182,915	110,304	215,647	111,135
Total during corresponding period of last year	67,219	4,190	73,706	36,267	140,925	39,457
Increase	...	...	109,209	75,034	74,722	71,678
Decrease	34,487	3,356	...	...	...	...

CANAL DIVISIONS.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Total from 1st November, to 31st December, 1876.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	REMARKS.
Northern	Saháranpur ...	17,108	...	·2	Cub. ft. per sec.
Meerut	Muzaffarnagar ...	44,021	...	·3	*Ganges Canal.*—Mean volume of water passing through Solani Aqueduct ... Cub. ft. per sec. 6,978
Anúpshahr	Meerut ...	77,914	...	·3	
Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr ...	42,896	...	·4	Volumes discharged :— Etawah Division Tail ... 62
Aligarh	Aligarh ...	28,147	...	·4	,, Escapes ...
Etáwah	Muttra ...	3,318	...	·3	Cawnpore Division Tail 313
Cawnpore	Agra ...	11,690	...	·3	,, Escapes 184 — 559
	Etah ...	4,232	...	·2	Volume expended ... 5,419
Total Ganges Canal	Mainpuri ...	23,723	...	·5	Cawnpore Division reports a good demand throughout the month.
Eastern Jumna Canal	Fatehgarh ...	17,344	...	·3	*Tenaffee.*—The demand for grain carried continues. The total quantity carried downwards is about the same as last month.
Dún Canals	Etáwah ...	48,869	...	·3	
Rohilkhand	Cawnpore ...	65,042	...	·2	
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	Dehra Dún ...	3,924	...	·7	
1st Division, Agra Canal	Bijnor ...	614	...	·4	
2nd Division, Agra Canal	Tarái ...	2,188	...	·4	
	Bareilly ...	32,687	...	·3	
	Jhánsi ...	1,001	...	·1	
	Hamírpur ...	387	...	·3	
	Delhi ...	5	2·2	...	
	Gurgáon ...	5,159	·2	...	
	TOTAL ...	430,269	...	...	
	Total for the same period last year.	320,096	...	...	
	Increase ...	110,173	...	...	

ALLAHABAD,
The 30th January 1877.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE FAMINE IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

No. 6, dated India Office, London, 12th January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have received and considered in Council the Despatch of your Excellency's Government of 15th December last, No. 33, on the subject of the famine in Western and Southern India.

2. This Despatch, together with other Despatches from your Government and the Governments of Bombay and Madras received by this and preceding mails, which have for the most part been separately answered, but more especially your Excellency's telegram of the 5th January, have now enabled me to form a more adequate estimate of the present and probable future extent of the calamity with which your Government and those of the two Presidencies have to deal.

3. I have been informed, by successive Despatches of your Government and of the Government of Bombay during the months of October and November, of the increasing failure in the crops which had become apparent in several districts of Southern and Western India, as well as of the measures which had been taken to relieve distress and to provide employment for the people. Reports had indeed been previously received, indicating that in some parts of Madras the failure of the rain had, as early as July, been such as to involve local failure of the crops and some loss of revenue. But it was only on the receipt of the Despatch of the Government of Madras of the 2nd December that I was made fully aware of the vast area in that Presidency which has been more or less affected by the prevailing drought, and the magnitude of the operations which it has become necessary to undertake in order to preserve the population from extreme distress.

4. It now appears that in Madras the scarcity more or less affects the districts of—(1) Cuddapah; (2) Bellary; (3) Nellore; (4) Kurnool; (5) Madura; (6) North Arcot; (7) Salem; (8) Chingleput; (9) Coimbatore; (10) Kistna. It apparently also threatens (11) Trichinopoly, and (12) Tanjore. It should further be added that distress has made itself felt in Mysore, and in some parts of the Nizam's country, a further element of difficulty which I cannot exclude from my consideration. I observe also that the area of the distressed districts of Madras amounts approximately to 80,000* square miles, and the total population amounts to nearly eighteen millions.

5. The drought in Bombay has extended to nine districts in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country, including the districts of—(1) Khandeish; (2) Nasik; (3) Ahmednuggur; (4) Poona; (5) Sholapur; (6) Sattara; (7) Kaladgi; (8) Belgaum, and (9) Dharwar. It must be added to this that some adjoining Native States, such as Kolapore, Phultun, Akulkote, and Sawunt Waree, have also been affected. The area of this territory, exclusive of Native States, comprises about 54,000 square miles, and the total population amounts to eight millions, of which five millions are reported to be included in the tracts immediately affected.

6. Such being the case, both Governments have, as reported in correspondence with your Excellency's Government, organized with great activity relief works, the particulars of which are stated in the Despatches noted in the margin. Large gangs have been employed in making roads, digging wells, and constructing and clearing tanks. Greater works, such as railroads and canals, are, as I understand, in contemplation, and, should necessity arise, they will be undertaken with the sanction of your Lordship in Council. By the last accounts, the very large number of 840,000 men are reported as employed on the relief works of Madras, and 250,000 on those of Bombay.

Madras, 2nd December 1876.
,, 9th December 1876.
Bombay, 6th November 1876.
,, 13th November 1876.
,, 27th November 1876.
,, 4th December 1876.

7. I gather from a letter from the Government of Bombay, dated 30th November last, that it is anticipated by that Government that the distress will increase in intensity until the month of April, and from that date will gradually diminish, as the crops raised in the monsoon of this year are matured, until its cessation may be expected about the month of September next. The numbers for whom relief will have to be provided in the Bombay districts, by public employment, in each month during that period, were estimated (though, of course, on

* NOTE.—These figures are given from general statistical tables, exact details not having been yet received.

data to some extent conjectural) by the Government of Bombay, in the letter above referred to, as follows :—

	Persons.
In December their number may be	200,000
„ January 1877 „ „	300,000
„ February „ „ „	450,000
„ March „ „ „	750,000
„ April „ „ „	1,000,000
„ May „ „ „	800,000
„ June „ „ „	500,000
„ July „ „ „	300,000
„ August „ „ „	100,000
„ September „ „ „	50,000

8. No similar table or estimate is to be found in the papers which have been received from Madras, but as it must be assumed that the intensity of the distress in that Presidency will increase as the season advances, it is alarming to find that the number of persons already employed on relief works amounts, as before stated, to 840,000.

9. The impossibility of applying adequate tests to applicants for relief on such occasions is unfortunately notorious, but I trust that there will be no practical difficulty in checking any serious abuse which may arise out of the measures adopted by Government for the present and pressing relief of destitution.

10. I observe with satisfaction that, although the price of grain has advanced in the affected districts in some cases to three times the ordinary rate, the operations of private trade appear, at all events in Bombay, to have been also considerably stimulated, and that the supply of food imported from other districts not affected by the present drought has been hitherto apparently sufficient to support the population.

11. On the other essential condition to the success of the relief operations, namely, effectual means of transport, the reports are somewhat more reassuring, and the Governments of Bombay and Madras do not appear to entertain any apprehension of an inability to carry the necessary supplies to the affected localities. I cannot, however, regard without uneasiness the consequences of imperfect communications in districts which cover so wide an area, and some of which lie at so great a distance from the lines of railway.

12. I have instructed your Excellency, by telegram of the 29th December, to cause me to be furnished regularly week by week, with a telegraphic summary of the leading facts as they arise in each Presidency, and with special narratives by mail of the progress of the famine, and of the proceedings of the two Governments under your Excellency's directions; I have also expressed the deep concern with which Her Majesty's Government have received the painful intelligence of the visitation which has befallen so large a portion of Southern India, and I have conveyed to you the assurance of their hearty support in the measures which may be necessary to mitigate its effects, and to provide adequate relief to the suffering districts.

13. I have abstained from any remarks on the particular measures which have been already taken, because, so far as the information before me enables me to form an opinion, I have no reason to doubt their sufficiency or the general judgment which has been displayed in the difficult task which has devolved on the two Governments.

14. I desire to leave to your Excellency in Council the widest discretion in all administrative details, entertaining as I do the fullest confidence in your judgment and ability, and that the experience at your command, especially that derived from the late famine in Bengal, will enable you, while sparing no efforts for the relief of distress and the preservation of life, to take all reasonable precautions against any waste or unnecessary strain upon the resources of the State. It is clear that the strain, in any case, must be very severe, and I await with much anxiety the views of your Excellency in Council as to the financial measures which you propose to adopt.

15. I have also conveyed to you by telegram my full approval of the special mission of Sir R. Temple to Madras and Bombay to confer with the respective Governments, and to visit in person the distressed districts. I cannot doubt that his recent and valuable experience, and his great administrative ability, will be of the highest service in assisting the Local Governments in the further organization of relief operations, and in promoting that unity of principle and action which it is desirable to secure in circumstances so grave and so complicated as the present.

16. I desire now briefly to advert to the two special questions which form the subject of the Despatch from your Government of 15th December. The first question arises out of a correspondence between your Government and the Government of Bombay on the subject of the construction of works which would "commit the Government to an expenditure in excess

of the requirements of the case," and which would continue after the cessation of the existing distress.

17. Some difference of opinion appears to have arisen between the two Governments on this point, but I gather from your Excellency's telegram of the 5th instant that you have withdrawn the objection of your Government to the larger works which have been proposed by the Government of Bombay, in consequence of explanations submitted by the Governor of that Presidency.

18. Under these circumstances, I reserve all expression of opinion on this question until I am in possession of further information as to your views on the principle involved.

19. The second question is that of the disapproval expressed by your Government of purchases of grain—some already effected and others in contemplation—by the Government of Madras, in order to provide a reserve, in the event of a deficiency in the supply of food through private enterprise.

20. It is obvious that a measure of this importance, affecting, as it does, one of the most vital principles of famine administration, should not have been adopted without the full concurrence and sanction of your Excellency's Government. Telegraphic communication being at the command of the Government of Madras, I can see no reason why full explanation should not have been given, and the requisite sanction solicited.

21. In the resolution of the Government of India of 26th February 1875, on the Reports of the scarcity of 1873-74, which sum up the results of the large experience gained on that occasion, the following passage occurs :—

"It is only where there is a great deficiency, and there is also reason to believe that traders will be unable to meet that deficiency, that it is right for the State to interfere for the purpose of supplementing the general food supply. Under such circumstances, however, this is the only means whereby a dearth of food can be prevented."

It is only upon an accurate estimate of the extent of the deficiency and of the means of supplying it that a decision can be based, and I am glad to think that, on a review of the conditions which led the Government of Madras to an opposite view, your Government was able to come to the conclusion that the deficiency was not so great as to justify an interference with the ordinary operations of trade.

22. The Despatches before me do not, however, afford any complete information as to the probable food-supplies which will be available during the ensuing year, or as to the general effect which has been as yet produced on the price of grain by the abnormal diversion of so large a trade from its ordinary channels, both in the exporting and importing districts. I observe that in Bombay the tendency to a downward movement of prices has already manifested itself, and I trust that a similar effect will soon become apparent in Madras.

23. Such a result, or its contrary, will afford a valuable indication of the condition of the supply of food. The state of prices will therefore need close and constant attention from your Excellency's Government, and upon which I shall wish to receive the fullest information which can be obtained.

24. In your Despatch under reply, you inform me that the Governments of the respective Presidencies have been instructed to send to Calcutta, by the 15th January, a complete and revised report on the condition and prospects of the affected districts. Your Excellency will, I doubt not, already have communicated to me by telegraph such portions of those reports as are essential, and I shall hope to receive the reports themselves at as early a date as will allow of their being accompanied by a mature expression of your views upon them, after they have received the careful consideration of your Excellency in Council.

25. I have sent a copy of this Despatch to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

No. 2, dated India Office, London, 18th January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of Bombay.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 18th December, No. 40 of 1876, forwarding a summary relative to the distressed districts in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country during the week ending 15th December, has been considered in Council.

O

2. The information contained in this summary is chequered, and the conjuncture is one which evidently requires the utmost watchfulness and energy on the part of those who are concerned in the local administration of affairs. No rain having fallen, the prospects of the crops remain as before. On the other hand, the price of grain has declined, and the public health is *generally* good. As against this, the number of persons employed on relief works has increased from 222,222 to 254,996, an increase of 32,774.

3. I approve of the measure which Your Excellency in Council has adopted of instituting a sliding scale by which the rate of wages on the relief works shall be adapted to the price of grain, and also that of obtaining a closer supervision of the labourers by increasing the establishments both of the Collectors and the Civil Engineers. I doubt not that your orders for facilitating the movement of serviceable cattle towards the Western Ghâts are judicious.

4. I approve of the instructions which you have given to the Political Agents, and I trust that the Chiefs of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country will give effect to the views which you communicated to them, as to the necessity of taking all steps necessary to avert suffering and disorder among the inhabitants of their States.

5. It is satisfactory to me that you can report that the grain trade is active, and I fully appreciate your desire to avoid, if possible, any interference with its ordinary operations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JANUARY 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd February 1877.

The Board submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 27th January, with the usual abstracts and maps of the districts noted in the margin. Detailed reports have been received from all the districts except Kistna and Kurnool.

Bellary.
Coimbatore.
Chingleput.
North Arcot.

2. *Prices.*—The fall in prices noted in the Board's last report has continued, but is not so marked as in the previous week. Rice has fallen considerably in Kistna and in Chingleput, and slightly in all other districts except Tinnevelly, where there was a fractional rise. Cholum was cheaper in Kistna, Chingleput, and Madura, but there was little variation in other districts, and the same remarks apply almost exactly to ragi and cumbu, except that these grains have risen somewhat sharply in Salem.

3. On looking into the taluqwar details, the Board find some apparently anomalous entries. Thus, in Caroor, cholum is 11 seers, and in the next taluq, Dharmapuram, only 6·34; in Polur, rice is 6·8 seers; in Vellore, 9 seers. The attention of the Collectors is called to these differences which the Board hope are not to be ascribed to careless returns. The prices at Madanapalli have not been reported since the 23rd December. The Collector will explain the cause of this, and report the prices ruling as soon as possible. Those in the other taluqs of the Cuddapah sub-division have fallen considerably in the last fortnight.

4. Rain has fallen in Kurnool and in Trichinopoly, but only slight showers.

5. The total grants sanctioned up to the 20th amounted to Rs. 64,08,563. The estimates for works in the Ceded Districts and Nellore are still very incomplete, and the appropriation cannot be compared with the grants made. In the Southern Districts, however, against grants made, amounting to Rs. 6,63,563, works estimated to cost Rs. 8,06,702 have been undertaken, and Rs. 3,28,361 have been expended. The following statement shows the classification of outlay and of estimates, as far as made for roads, irrigation works and miscellaneous. The excess in the outlay on roads above grants for road works is due to the incompleteness of estimates in estimates in the Ceded Districts and Nellore. Districtwar particulars will be found in Abstract 4:—

	Grant.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads	18,30,937	3,80,611	27,23,351
Irrigation Works	2,91,743	36,393	2,25,653
Miscellaneous	3,41,791	35,326	2,92,495
TOTAL ...	24,64,471	4,52,330	32,41,499

6. *Numbers on Relief Works.*—The numbers of coolies have considerably declined as shewn below:—

	20th January.	22nd January.	
Kistna	2,704	3,085	+ 381
Nellore	59,313	51,262	— 8,051
Cuddapah	210,550	170,704	— 39,846
Bellary	353,799	332,924	— 20,875
Kurnool	297,841	256,152	— 41,689
Chingleput	10,166	9,468	— 698
North Arcot	23,023	22,236	— 787
Trichinopoly	684	857	+ 173
Madura	5,558	4,393	— 1,165
Tinnevelly	1,066	2,101	+ 1,035
Coimbatore	27,411	28,460	+ 1,049
Salem	23,471	23,036	— 435
TOTAL ...	1,015,586	904,678	110,908

7. In Nellore the decrease is entirely due to a fall in the Atmakur taluq from 11,633 to 512, caused, apparently, by the completion of works. Only one small work is reported to have been in progress. The Collector is requested to report on the subject. If no fresh works were ready, on which the coolies could be employed, the fact indicates bad management.

8. The numbers have decreased by nearly 40,000 in Cuddapah, according to the report. The taluq figures are contrasted in the margin. Reports not having been received, the figures for Voilpad and Madanapalli are those of the previous week. The fall in the numbers elsewhere is not explained. It has occurred chiefly in Kadiri and in Pulivendla, and in these taluqs it is too great to have been produced by weeding the gangs of persons not fit subjects for relief. The Board believe it to be due to dismissal of Mysore coolies. It has been spread over two weeks, for the figures entered under 20th January are really those of the 13th (see last report). The Collector will report on cause of the falling off in the numbers, and also the actual numbers employed in Madanapalli and Voilpad. It seems advisable to cause the reports from those remote taluqs to be sent direct to the Board by the Sub-Collector.

	20th Jan.	27th Jan.	
Jammalamadugu	12,789	10,541	— 2,248
Pulivendla	25,870	15,513	—10,357
Proddatur	14,695	10,419	— 4,276
Budwail	9,415	9,393	— 22
Cuddapah	12,744	8,683	— 4,061
Sidhout	6,431	6,403	— 28
Pullampett	8,718	9,711	+ 1,993
Rayachoti	13,907	13,747	— 160
Kadiri	39,074	18,987	—20,087
Voilpad	26,612	26,612	...
Madanapalli	40,295	40,695	+ 400*
	210,550	170,704	— 39,846

* Due to some clerical error.

9. The decrease in Bellary is also considerable. Taluq particulars are given in the margin, and show extraordinary fluctuation. No explanation is given of the decrease of 47,038 in Adoni, but a large number of works appear to have ceased, and this fact may explain the increase in Alur. The enormous increase in Madaksira is also unexplained. The Collector will be called on by telegraph to report on these points. The decrease in Penkonda and Kudlighi is attributed to task-work, and the decreases in the other taluqs are doubtless due to the same cause.

	20th Jan.	27th Jan.	
Adoni	64,655	17,617	—47,038
Alur	38,258	49,257	+10,999
Gooty	25,166	26,391	+ 1,225
Tadpatri	12,976	12,664	— 312
Anantapur	19,827	20,226	+ 399
Dharmaveram	15,468	15,911	+ 443
Penkonda	17,388	13,332	—4,056
Hindupur	6,354	6,555	+ 201
Madaksira	15,752	49,281	+33,529
Raidrug	7,868	7,623	— 245
Bellary	55,219	50,996	— 4,223
Hospett	16,502	12,124	— 4,378
Kudlighi	24,479	22,385	— 2,094
Harpanhally	15,283	13,002	— 2,281
Hadagulli	18,604	15,560	— 3,044
	3,53,799	3,32,924	— 20,875

10. The telegram from *Kurnool* gives the number returned as 216,152, not including Cumbum, for which an erroneous report had been sent in, and where there were 40,000 coolies.

The decrease of 41,689 is stated to be due partly to systematic weeding of the gangs and partly to the Mohurrum feast. The decrease in Madura appears to be due to the want of returns from two of the largest works in Palni, employing about 2,000 coolies. The fluctuations in the numbers in other districts call for no remarks.

11. *Rates of wages.*—In *Nellore*, men nowhere get more than two annas, but the prescribed scale has not yet been fully introduced as regards women and children.

Cuddapah.—In Royachoti, the rates are 2 annas 6 pies, 1 anna 4 pies, and 10 pies, and the equivalent of these rates in rice at 4½ and 4¼ seers are given as wages. Local seers of 132 tolahs must be meant, and at the higher price the quantities are 2·22, 1·20, and ·77 lbs.; and the ration to men is thus much too high. In Pullampett, 2 annas, 1 anna 3 pies and 9 pies are paid, or ¾, ⅝, and ½ seer (of 80 tolahs ?) of ragi are given. In Jammalamadugu the same rates, or 54, 40, and 20 tolahs of rice. In Kadiri, the prescribed scale of money wages has been introduced. In Budwail, Sidhout, and Cuddapah, the rates are 2 annas, 1 anna 3 pies, and 9 pies; and in Pulivendla 2 annas, 1 anna 6 pies, and 1 anna. Wages in Madanapalli and Vailpaudan are not reported. From the above, it will be seen that there have been considerable changes, and it is not apparent why notwithstanding repeated orders, the prescribed scales are not conformed to.

Bellary.—2 annas, 1 anna 6 pies, or 1 anna 4 pies, and 1 anna, or 9 pies, is the rate Madaksira, Dharmaveram, Raidrug, Alur, Hospett, Gooty, Penkonda, Hindupur, Bellary and Kudlighi. In Bellary grain wages at 1 seer, ¾, and ½ seer; and in Penkonda and Madaksira at ¾, ½, and ¼ seer, are also given. In Harpunhalli and Hadgalli, the rates to ordinary coolies are not discriminated in the returns; and wages in Tadputri, Adoni and Anantapur are again not reported. There is no need to pay in grain in any taluq, for even in Dharmaveram where the price is highest, rice is to be had at 5·94 seers per rupee. In North Arcot, Madura, and Coimbatore, the rates are 2 annas, 1 anna 3 pies, and from 9 pies to 1 anna; and in Chingleput, the prescribed scale, 2 annas, 1 anna 4 pies, and 10 pies, has been introduced. In Tinnevelly the rates vary in a way for which there seems no reason. Men get 1 anna, 1 anna 3 pies, 1 anna 6 pies, 1 anna 8 pies, and 2 annas; women 9 pies, 1 anna, 1 anna 4 pies, and 1 anna 6 pies; and children 8, 9, and 10 pies, and 1 anna. In Sattoor grain wages at 60, 45, and 30 tolahs, and money payments at the rate of 4 pies per measure (120 tolahs) of grain given. There is no occasion for grain wages at all, and a uniform scale for money payments should be introduced.

12. The Board note that according to the price returns, there is no taluq in the afflicted districts (except Kurnool for which returns are still wanting) in which two annas will not buy more than 1½ lb. of rice.

13. *Gratuitous relief.*—The numbers are compared by districts below:

	20th Jan.	27th Jan.	
Kistna	722	334	— 388
Nellore	7,956	9,103	+ 1,147
Cuddapah	1,419	893	— 526
Bellary	39,201	33,597	— 5,604
Kurnool	2,829	2,680	— 149
Chingleput	4,008	3,425	— 583
Madura	589	331	— 258
Coimbatore	114	58	— 56
Salem	7,191	9,750	+ 2,559
Tinnevelly	283	359	+ 76
	64,312	60,530	— 3,782

In Nellore two-thirds of the whole number are fed in the Atmakur taluq. The decrease in Bellary is due to a great reduction in Hindupur taluq, owing partly to greater strictness as to admission, and partly it has been discovered to fraudulent returns under a village relief system. The numbers in the Head Assistant's division are very large, and the Board fear there is fraud in the other taluqs also. The great difference in the numbers in the several taluqs indicate want of uniformity of system, and the Collector has been called upon to report upon the method adopted. The Collector of Nellore will also report how

Adoni	1,402	338	— 1,064
Alur	61	70	+ 9
Gooty	2,016	3,163	+ 1,147
Tadpatri	525	654	+ 129
Anantapur	101	139	+ 38
Darmaveram	910	1,162	+ 252
Pennakondah	5,613	5,788	+ 175
Hindupur	17,352	7,245	— 10,107
Madaksira	3,075	8,174	+ 5,099
Raidrug	68	71	+ 3
Bellary	67	164	+ 97
Hospett	3,866	3,982	+ 116
Kudlighi	1,424	107	— 1,317
Harpanhally	1,473	1,490	+ 17
Hadgulli	1,248	950	— 298
	39,201	33,497	— 5,704

gratuitous relief is administered in his district. The increase in Salem and the large numbers gratuitously fed there are not satisfactory, and the Board fear that gratuitous relief is being overdone there. The village system, however, has now been stopped and camps are being formed.

14. *Establishments.*—The Collector of Tinnevelly is the only officer who has furnished a Statement of Establishments. The special Establishment consists of 46 paymasters on Rs. 7 and Rs. 8, and 3 peons on Rs. 6. The Board do not understand why so many paymasters are needed for 2,101 coolies, and the Collector will explain, the works in hand are mostly minor works which might well be given out on piece-work.

15. The outlay during and up to the week, as reported, was as follows:

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief Works	... 6,45,362	... 54,97,667
Gratuitous relief	... 23,550	... 1,63,258
	6,68,912	56,60,925

16. A Statement showing the grants sanctioned up to the 1st February is enclosed. The amount is Rs. 65,54,763.

(True Extract).

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,

Acting Secretary.

To the Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with original reports and 4 maps to be returned and 5 Statements.

No. 1.

Average number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs of different grains per Rupee and Rain-report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumbu or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse Gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches	Inches	Inches
Kistna	9·21	8·12	19·25	11·10	10·27	31·26	11·47	10·14	36·15	10·34	9·58	35·19	6·81	6 67	12·87	11·42	10·95	25·82	...	0·56	...
Nellore	7·26	7·09	15·69	8·47	8·27	28·71	8·86	8·89	31·70	8·39	8·40	29·57	6·61	6·62	10·67	8·01	8·05	24·02	...	0·11	0·04
Cuddapah*	7·00	6·94	14·24	7·67	7·50	26·01	8·00	7·72	27·06	7·50	7·60	24·68	6·30	6·37	11·94	8·13	8·04	23·81	...	0·12	...
Bellary	6·71	6·68	14·54	7·85	7·91	26·30	7·83	7·82	27·04	7·40	7·46	24·22	6·30	6·13	11·75	8·19	7·88	27·[illegible]	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·46	6·42	15·15	7·67	7·67	27·58	8·54	8·43	29·45	7·84	8·01	28·41	6·18	6·39	15·34	7·67	7·81	24·29	0·03	0·33	...
Chingleput	9·17	8·48	15·62	10·80	10·08	...	10·28	9·5[illegible]	22·69	...	...	...	5·70	5·70	10·28	9·88	9·36	20·29	...	0·14	...
North Arcot	7·71	7·49	15·00	9·19	9·08	22·25	9·24	8·71	22·49	8·43	8·16	21·16	5·60	5·47	11·03	10·42	10·00	23·00	...	...	0·13
Trichinopoly	8·42	8·05	14·50	14·50 †	14·50 †	24·63	12·12	12·12	30·76	13·22	13·48	29·87	5·86	5·27	10·72	11·05	10·29	20·74	...	0·04	0·09
Madura	7·87	7·73	15·46	13·30	12·73	35·64	12·29	11·84	34·09	11·65	11·07	31·97	5·69	5·77	10·41	12·97	12·01	25·30	...	0·02	0·13
Tinnevelly	8·45	8·60	13·43	9·29	9·29	27·88	13·70	14·11	30·82	12·18	12·57	27·51	5·58	5·45	7·71	11·23	10·76	18·72	...	0·02	0·11
Coimbatore	7·34	7·31	12·48	9·40	9·24	19·79	10·11	9·91	22·95	11·17	11·35	23·62	4·79	4·58	9·50	10·75	10·62	23·10	...	...	0·05
Salem	7·66	7·60	13·87	9·18	9·34	22·82	9·52	10·32	22·09	9·40	10·32	24·43	5·75	5·83	10·64	10·46	9·81	22·5[illegible]	...	...	...

* Reports from Madanapally and Peelair not received.

† Irungu Cholum.

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
2nd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 27th January 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Kistna ...	Rs. 35,000	Rs. ...	Rs. 4,104	Rs. 16,627	Rs. 21,327	Rs. 441	Rs. 198	...	...	...	3,085	...	...	...	334
Nellore ...	4,53,000	1,81,297	29,050	2,44,261	2,44,261	8,361	3,968	20,449	22,899	7,914	51,262	...	...	...	9,103
Cuddapah ...	13,20,000	...	1,47,162	8,62,134	9,08,388	1,732	227	70,030	78,785	21,889	1,70,704	316	356	221	893
Bellary ...	28,16,000	14,76,472	2,18,454	17,99,018	21,22,602	1,26,010	13,608	1,21,020	1,65,933	45,971	3,32,924	5,471	8,485	19,541	33,497
Kurnool ...	11,21,000	...	1,93,032	18,72,228	18,72,228	6,910	1,141	...	...	...	2,56,152	...	...	...	2,680
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,62,624	7,120	61,942	61,942	8,312	1,097	5,744	3,101	623	9,468	632	952	1,841	3,425
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	1,92,998	13,137	91,859	91,859	39	...	9,735	8,729	3,772	22,236	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	504	1,098	1,098	...	...	196	421	240	857	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	1,14,208	2,874	19,922	22,626	1,144	71	2,175	2,147	71	4,393	54	125	152	331
Tinnevelly ...	23,000	15,995	1,457	2,188	2,188	276	131	1,443	460	98	2,101	142	175	42	359
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	1,18,238	18,411	59,220	63,887	35	11	9,647	16,953	1,860	28,460	4	9	45	58
Salem ...	1,11,000	2,01,439	10,057	83,230	85,261	9,998	3,098	10,545	10,779	1,712	23,036	2,806	3,985	2,959	9,750
Total ...	64,08,563	...	6,45,362	51,13,727	54,97,667	1,63,258	23,550	...	...	...	9,04,678	...	..	...	60,430

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
2nd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 3.

Taluqwar Abstract of Reports of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1877.

	Taluqs.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 27th January 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah.	Royachoti	...	...	11,659	86,419	86,419 / 57	260	...	6,030	6,408	1,309	13,747	...	...	...	...
	Pullampett	...	...	5,650	32,179	32,429 / 461	...	...	4,271	4,811	629	9,711	...	...	...	...
	Prodattur	...	...	9,594	40,722	40,722	143	91	4,096	4,833	1,490	10,419	75	154	20	249
	Jammalamadugu	...	...	4,671	45,235	45,235 / 827	162	26	3,907	5,825	809	10,541	38	54	42	134
	Budwail	...	...	5,422	20,972	20,972 / 666	...	...	3,911	4,126	1,356	9,393	...	...	...	...
	Kadiri	...	...	37,126	1,80,782	1,80,782 / 15,476	184	...	7,930	8,388	2,669	18,987	41	40	20	101
	Sidhout	...	...	3,705	23,987	23,987	...	...	2,703	2,989	711	6,403	...	...	...	...
	Pulivendla	...	...	16,792	66,738	66,738 / 2,083	...	...	4,851	7,045	3,617	15,513	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	6,320	58,290	69,999 / 9,197	...	...	3,358	4,319	1,006	8,683	...	...	...	...
	Madanapalli*	...	...	23,553	1,39,688	1,39,688	285	46	15,789	18,563	6,343	40,695	29	35	62	126
	Voilpad†...	...	...	22,670	1,67,122	1,67,122 / 5,528	698	64	13,184	11,478	1,950	26,612	133	73	77	283
	Total ...	13,20,000	...	1,47,162	8,62,134	9,08,388	1,732	227	70,030	78,785	21.889	1,70,704	316	356	221	893
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	6,000	1,330	13,595	13,595	...	...	1,159	667	498	2,324	...	...	...	...
	Chendrageri	...	10,572	260	2,441	2,441	39	...	215	195	56	466	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	15,145	1,222	12,643	12,643	...	...	1,174	1,064	22	2,260	...	...	...	...
	Gudiattum	...	12,780	154	2,240	2,240	...	...	206	260	40	506	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	44,101	3,363	25,186	25,186	...	...	1,059	2,565	1,007	4,631	...	...	...	...
	Arcot	...	28,200	2,080	14,268	14,268	...	...	1,831	1,869	343	4,043	...	...	...	...
	Wallaja	...	25,185	1,780	11,592	11,592	...	...	1,300	650	650	2,600	...	...	...	...
	Punganur	...	37,000	2,363	8,158	8,158	...	...	2,233	1,028	995	4,256	...	...	...	...
	Trittany	...	14,000	570	1,721	1,721	...	...	558	431	161	1,150	...	...	...	...
	Kangundy	...	15	15	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,85,450	1,92,998	13,137	91,859	91,859	39	...	9,735	8,729	3,772	22,236	...	...	...	...
Salem.	Salem	...	41,050	1,856	16,258	16,258	2,382	328	4,341	2,972	277	7,590	815	1,423	493	2,731
	Ahthoor	...	1,000	21	21	21	77	77	31	...	...	31	86	132	10	228
	Namkal	...	13,120	896	7,003	7,003	1,016	327	659	619	223	1,501	184	313	88	585
	Trichengode	...	33,200	1,411	11,228	11,228	1,369	127	2,117	2,017	239	4,373	116	218	75	409
	Tripatore	...	2,600	213	600	1,200	519	97	184	39	320	480	488	720	1,688	
	Uttengiri	...	10,380	1,014	3,569	3,569	937	233	187	279	48	514	235	336	269	840
	Darampury	...	40,400	2,018	15,324	15,324	1,795	1,092	1,330	1,716	454	3,500	624	607	1,178	2,409
	Oossoor	...	33,334	932	18,941	18,941	670	183	811	1,379	99	2,289	117	280	39	436
	Kistnagiri	...	26,355	1,696	10,286	12,317	552	212	972	1,613	333	2,918	149	188	87	424
	Total ...	1,11,000	2,01,439	10,057	83,230	85,261	9,998	3,098	10,545	10,779	1,712	23,036	2,806†	3,985	2,959	9,750
Madura.	Madura	...	25,943	368	3,002	3,002	...	...	593	583	16	1,192	...	...	...	...
	Tirumungalam	...	5,826	543	1,756	2,158	...	...	763	281	19	1,063	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul	...	1,270	13	1,073	1,073	250	...	25	66	8	99	...	...	...	...
	Melur	...	823	33	245	245	...	...	Not	given	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	56,346	1,219	9,373	11,675	894	71	501	671	28	1,200	54	125	152	331
	Ramnad	...	24,000	698	4,473	4,473	...	...	293	546	...	839	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93,748	1,14,208	2,874	19,922	22,626	1,144	71	2,175	2,147	71	4,393	54	125	152	331
Chingleput.	Madurantakum	...	5,000	461	1,678	1,678	193	35	370	293	131	794	23	49	118	190
	Conjeveram	...	18,509	761	6,754	6,754	1,077	102	539	158	48	745	104	123	481	708
	Chingleput	...	12,800	720	4,331	4,331	317	45	538	449	128	1,115	57	46	188	291
	Trivellore	...	47,318	1,160	6,624	6,624	76	16	1,314	397	22	1,733	17	4	...	21
	Saidapett	...	56,947	2,987	27,700	2,700	6,561	824	1,697	1,243	294	3,234	401	670	994	2,065
	Ponnery	...	22,050	1,031	14,855	14,855	88	75	1,286	561	...	1,847	30	60	60	150
	Total ...	1,45,365	1,62,624	7,120	61,942	61,942	8,312	1,097	5,744	3,101	623	9,468	632	952	1,841	3,425
Bellary.	Madakasira	...	13,664	25,301	1,11,738	1,11,838	6,741	2,540	15,329	27,425	6,527	49,281	1,070	1,571	5,533	8,174
	Dhurmaveram	...	1,63,567	10,532	77,067	1,03,250	1,325	413	4,439	7,222	4,250	15,911	349	431	382	1,162
	Harpanhali	...	95,311	11,263	58,182	69,000	4,647 / ‡312	382	5,725	6,153	1,124	13,002	89	120	1,281	1,490
	Hudagally	...	1,28,357	10,476	92,318	96,176	2,755	53	4,469	9,102	1,989	15,560	99	149	702	950
	Raidrug	...	68,574	11,162	66,395	66,538	111	16	3,267	2,914	1,442	7,623	17	36	18	71
	Bellary	Not completely given		40,413	4,25,650	5,19,761	278	110	23,975	23,377	3,644	50,996	81	69	14	164
	Alur	...	1,51,872	28,956	1,51,872	1,51,872	157	27	20,294	21,197	7,766	49,257	16	20	34	70
	Tadputry	...	1,05,000	7,753	34,038	49,898	1,262	260	4,096	7,460	1,108	12,664	119	211	324	654
	Adony	...	...	10,429	2,17,981	2,96,559	27,725	111	6,492	7,538	3,587	17,617	80	43	215	338
	Anantapur	...	64,120	11,554	47,872	61,849	436	55	4,970	10,598	4,658	20,226	55	66	18	139
	Hospett	...	1,15,583	9,111	79,050	96,215	4,915	621	3,989	7,040	1,095	12,124	267	508	3,207	3,982
	Gooty	...	1,10,164	15,815	1,07,904	1,51,425	10,322	1,005	8,535	14,130	3,726	26,391	484	836	1,843	3,163
	Pennakonda	...	91,873	8,503	1,08,710	1,24,720	14,593	3,255	4,425	7,007	1,900	13,332	687	1,078	4,023	5,788
	Hindupur	...	30,450	4,870	1,16,507	1,19,787	47,596	4,677	2,752	2,894	909	6,555	2,023	3,301	1,921	7,245
	Kudligi	...	3,37,937	12,316	1,03,714	1,03,714	2,835	83	8,263	11,876	2,246	22,385	35	46	26	107
	Total ...	28,16,000	14,76,472	2,18,454	17,99,018	21,22,602	1,26,010	13,608	1,21,020	1,65,933	45,971	3,32,924	5,471	8,485	19,541	33,497
Nellore.	Gudur	...	34,530	2,388	15,533	15,533	...	...	1,904	2,075	627	4,606	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	13,540	1,202	11,748	11,748	543	358	1,059	941	275	2,275	132	103	59	294
	Nellore	...	8,557	1,214	6,142	6,142	...	...	678	1,111	230	2,019	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	22,745	388	40,117	40,117	4,384	1,996	201	238	73	512	...	...	...	5,848
	Kavali	...	26,750	3,174	35,060	35,060	1,523	1,003	2,457	2,631	1,198	6,286	221	700	703	1,624
	Udayagiri	...	18,000	8,227	49,321	49,321	...	...	5,456	5,504	2,198	13,158	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	14,525	7,115	50,620	50,620	688	411	3,082	4,919	1,211	9,212	...	...	...	644
	Kanigiri	...	6,000	3,277	11,511	11,511	255	21	3,352	2,885	1,064	7,301	80	100	180	360
	Ongole	...	15,150	542	2,659	2,659	65	11	343	508	97	948	4	10	3	17
	Zamindary tracts	...	21,500	1,523	21,550	21,550	903	168	1,917	2,087	941	4,945	106	160	50	316
	Total ...	4,53,000	1,81,297	29,050	2,44,261	2,44,261	8,361	3,968	20,449	22,899	7,914	51,262	...	...	...	9,103

* Report not having been received, the figures were entered on Estimate.
The Collector of Madura states that Local Fund works have been excluded from this Statement.

† Columns 10 to 12 left blank, the work having been completed on 24th January 1877.

‡ Inclusive of Establishment.

Taluqwar Abstract of Reports of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1877,—continued.

	Taluqs.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 27th January 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	20,220	3,979	16,176	18,593	...	...	2,616	2,807	78	5,501	...	...	...	...
	Pulladam	...	25,010	2,093	11,608	13,858	35	11	2,162	5,293	634	8,089	4	9	45	58
	Udumalpeta	...	28,950	4,785	17,545	17,545	...	...	1,916	3,601	182	5,699	...	...	...	...
	Sattiamangalam	...	10,370	1,778	2,091	2,091	...	...	308	677	120	1,105	...	...	...	...
	Caroor	...	4,700	591	2,839	2,839	...	...	234	816	174	1,224	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	9,570	3,335	4,819	4,819	...	...	1,224	2,168	224	3,616	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	5,778	1,283	2,178	2,178	...	...	689	1,203	392	2,284	...	...	...	...
	Darapuram	...	3,640	567	1,964	1,964	...	...	498	388	56	942	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,00,000	1,18,238	18,411	59,220	63,887	35	11	9,647	16,953	1,860	28,460	4	9	45	58
	Trichinopoly	...	1,200	564	1,098	1,098	...	...	196	421	240	857	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Srivilliputtur	...	3,740	289	358	358	9	8	425	148	48	721	12	24	7	43
	Sattur	...	10,200	763	1,390	1,390	21	8	722	245	40	1,007	6	9	4	19
	Sankaranainorkovil... ...	...	1,655	352	387	387	136	54	114	66	9	189	16	13	2	31
	Otapidaram	...	400	53	53	53	110	61	182	1	1	184	108	129	29	266
	Total ...	...	15,995	1,457	2,188	2,188	276	131	1,443	460	98	2,101	142	175	42	359

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
2nd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 4.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Relief Works up to 27th January 1877.

Districts.	Road Works.			Irrigation Works.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Remarks.
	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay up to the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay up to the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay up to the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay up to the week.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	4,104	16,627	...	...	...	...	4,104	16,627	
Nellore ...	1,37,200	24,740	1,86,976	30,700	1,066	42,565	13,897	3,244	14,720	1,81,297	29,050	2,44,261	
Cuddapah ...	...	1,29,204	7,43,699	...	9,681	48,721	...	8,277	69,714	...	1,47,162	8,62,134	
Bellary ...	11,89,998	1,93,725	16,20,068	1,59,745	17,306	83,193	1,26,729	7,423	95,757	14,76,472	2,18,454	17,99,018	
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput...	1,17,849	4,874	31,019	...	...	2,606	44,775	2,246	28,317	1,62,624	7,120	61,942	
North Arcot	1,44,330	8,156	55,414	13,500	917	10,432	35,168	4,064	26,013	1,92,998	13,137	91,859	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	504	1,098	1,200	504	1,098	
Madura ...	71,950	1,758	13,153	41,578	1,098	6,570	680	18	199	1,14,208	2,874	19,922	
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	7,000	403	760	8,995	1,054	1,428	15,995	1,457	2,188	
Coimbatore...	98,560	14,588	45,165	2,500	90	2,013	17,178	3,733	12,042	1,18,238	18,411	59,220	
Salem ...	71,050	3,566	27,857	36,720	1,728	12,166	93,669	4,763	43,207	2,01,439	10,057	83,230	
Total ...	18,80,937	3,80,611	27,23,351	2,91,743	36,393	2,25,653	3,41,791	35,326	2,92,495	24,64,471	4,52,330	32,41,499	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
2nd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Famine Relief Works up to 1st February 1877, and Expenditure up to 27th January 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total Outlay since the commencement of distress.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	35,000	21,327	441
Nellore	4,53,000	2,44,261	8,361
Cuddapah	13,20,000	9,08,388	1,732
Bellary	28,16,000	21,22,602	1,26,010
Kurnool	11,21,000	18,72,228	6,910
Chingleput	1,45,365	61,942	8,312
North Arcot	1,85,450	91,859	39
Tanjore	10,000	Not	received.
Trichinopoly	5,000	1,098	...
Madura	93,748	22,626	1,144
Tinnevelly	44,200	2,188	276
Coimbatore	1,00,000	63,887	35
Salem	2,11,000	85,261	9,998
South Arcot	15,000	Not	received.
Total ...	65,54,763	54,97,667	1,63,258

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
2nd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCARCITY IN THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 11, dated 16th February 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

We submit for your consideration our weekly summary of the principal matters which have engaged our attention in connexion with the famine in Madras and Bombay since the date of our last despatch.

2. Among the papers which we now enclose, will be found Minutes and Memoranda by Sir Richard Temple regarding the condition of the districts of Chingleput and North Arcot in the Madras Presidency, and the expenditure which will have to be incurred for purposes of relief throughout the distressed districts in Madras.

3. The Chingleput district adjoins the town of Madras, bounding it on the north, west and south. Its area is 2,753 square miles, and its population slightly under a million. It has had three bad seasons to contend against. The harvest in 1874 was poor. It was bad in 1875, and in the present year there has been a serious failure, the rainfall ranging from 8 to 16 inches against an average of 34 inches. The outturn of the whole district for the present year is estimated at less than one-fourth of an ordinary crop. The district, however, has the great advantage of being traversed by three railways,—the Madras Railway, the Carnatic Company's Railway from Arconum to Conjeveram, and the railway recently constructed by the Great Southern of India Railway Company from Madras to the southern districts. The local markets are consequently well supplied, and generally the prices are much the same as in Madras. At the time of Sir Richard Temple's visit, 14,000 persons

were employed on the relief works, and 8,000 persons were receiving gratuitous relief in the shape of cooked food. These people, however, were being gathered into relief camps, where they will be housed, fed and put to such light work as they can do. There are also four relief camps in, and in the immediate neighbourhood of, the town of Madras, containing 10,000 pauper inmates in all, mostly immigrants from Chingleput, North Arcot, Vellore and Cuddapah who came to Madras to seek for work and food. It appears that many of the persons taken into these camps had been much reduced before they reached Madras; but as their strength was restored, they were draughted out upon the works. At each of the camps which Sir Richard Temple visited, there were a considerable number of women and children in an emaciated and miserable condition, and some hundreds of people were being treated for diarrhœa brought on or aggravated by want of food. The death-rate among these persons was very high. The Collector does not expect to collect more than half the land revenue of the district this year, though much of the arrears due on the dry crop lands may be realized next year if the seasons are favourable. As yet the cattle had been kept alive; but a heavy mortality was expected if showers did not come within the next six weeks. In some localities there was already a difficulty about water; but it was not apprehended that there would be anywhere a complete failure of water either for man or beast. Wells were being deepened by relief labour.

4. While in the Chingleput district, Sir Richard Temple inspected the proposed line of the railway from Conjeveram to Chingleput. As stated in our despatch of the 9th instant, he does not recommend that it should be taken up as a relief work. From a rough estimate furnished by Captain Bisset, he finds that the cost of the earth-works would not exceed Rs. 44,000 out of a total estimate of 13 lakhs. The amount that would be expended on relief wages is comparatively small. The line would not be of special service for relief operations; for, in the part of the district through which it runs, the distress is not extreme, and there are other railway lines, a good metalled road and plenty of good carts by which the local markets are, and will continue to be, well supplied with grain. Sir Richard Temple does not consider the financial prospects of the line, should it be made, to be very good. The line runs parallel to the Palar river, the bed of which in that part of its course is very broad, and he thinks it probable that for a part of the year the traffic would be attracted to the other lines on the north and south of the river.

5. Sir Richard Temple has paid a second visit to the district of North Arcot. His first report on that district is contained in the Memorandum submitted with our despatch of the 2nd instant. He was induced to visit the district a second time, partly in consequence of his having seen in the relief camps at Madras a number of persons from the North Arcot district who had been reduced to a very deplorable condition before they came to the camps, and partly in consequence of his having heard bad accounts of the state of the district from the Inspector General of Police. The conclusions at which he arrived were less favourable than those which he had formed on the occasion of his first visit, and he has suggested the immediate adoption of various measures of relief. In his report on this district he mentions information given to him regarding certain taluks in the South Arcot district by an American Missionary, who stated that in the course of a recent tour he had seen much distress, and in some cases physical emaciation from want of food. This district has not hitherto been classed among the distressed districts. In the same report Sir Richard Temple adverts to a delay in starting certain relief works in North Arcot owing to some departmental difficulty, which, he observes, could be at once removed if a superior officer, invested with full power to direct all relief operations in all departments, were sent down. Both these statements will doubtless have attracted the attention of the Government of Madras. It is obviously of great importance that the superior control of the expensive operations now in progress in various parts of that Presidency should be rendered as effective as possible.

6. Sir Richard Temple has recently visited Bangalore, and has conferred with the Chief Commissioner of Mysore on the condition of that Province. He has also travelled through one of the most distressed parts of it. His

detailed report has not yet reached us, but he has informed us by telegraph that the Mysore relief operations are carefully and economically conducted. He has pressed upon the Mysore authorities the need of visitation from village to village to watch distress and prevent any deaths from starvation occurring. He states that in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool "the well considered orders of the Madras Government for check of excessive expense are being executed fully in some respects, but slowly and imperfectly in others." He is urging the local authorities, by visiting every village throughout the country, to prevent the possibility of any lives being lost, but at the same time to strictly prevent waste and extravagance. He adds, "Condition of people fair and good, and private trade in grain extraordinarily active." Cholera has appeared in many places, but has now decreased. No sign of drinking water failing yet. Draught cattle still sustained."

7. The orders of the Madras Government to which Sir Richard Temple alludes, are those of the 31st January, of which copies were sent to Your Lordship with the Madras despatch of the 3rd instant, and to which reference was made in the foot-note to paragraph 5 of our despatch of the 9th instant. Of these two orders, the first prescribes a reduced scale of wages similar to that recently adopted in Bombay, and the restriction of State relief to those who without it would be in danger of perishing, while at the same time it impresses upon the district officers the necessity of not relaxing their vigilant exertions to prevent loss of life from starvation. The second directs that grain wages are only to be paid so long as food is not purchasable on the spot, and that then it is to be purchased in the districts or from established local dealers after calling for tenders by public advertisement, or should the local dealers fail, by calling for tenders from a wider area. To meet any sudden emergency, and until supplies can be brought in from other sources, recourse may be temporarily had in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah to certain small reserve depôts of Government grain which were being formed in the localities most difficult of access; but resort to these depôts is absolutely forbidden except when food for the labourers or for the paupers in the feeding houses provided for the infirm and aged is unpurchasable from private dealers, and it is to cease immediately on other supplies becoming available. These orders appear to us to be unexceptionable, and we trust that they are being carefully acted on, especially in the matter of non-interference with private trade. The statement made in Sir Richard Temple's telegram, from which we have quoted, and which was despatched only yesterday from the Bellary district, to the effect that the private trade in grain is extraordinarily active, would seem to furnish very conclusive evidence that this is the case. We refer to the subject, as we are aware that there is an impression in some quarters, which we believe to be entirely unfounded, that the arrangement made by the Madras Government some months ago with a local firm for the supply of grain on account of Government has not been practically terminated.

8. In connection with the question of reducing the rates of wages, we enclose a reference which we have received from the Government of Bombay regarding a combination among the labourers in the Sholapur district to refuse the reduced rates, and our reply. We have informed the Bombay Government that we entirely share their opinion as to the mischief of yielding to a strike on relief works, attributable to combination, and that the relief wages should not be raised if the local Government is satisfied that the rates are sufficient—a point which must necessarily be left to its judgment. Some days ago a report appeared in one of the Bombay newspapers of numerous deaths from starvation at Sholapur, which, however, appears to have been greatly exaggerated. The Collector stated that in the town of Sholapur only one death, attributable to that cause, had occurred.

9. We also enclose a further correspondence on the subject of the grain traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways with which we have been furnished by the Government of Bombay. We are glad to learn that the Madras Railway authorities expected to be in a position to forward 150 wagons from Raichore to the Madras stations by the 14th instant. As we said in our last despatch, every exertion is apparently being made by both the Railway

Companies to overcome the difficulties necessarily resulting from the enormously increased traffic.

10. Your Lordship will have received from the Government of Madras a copy of their letter of the 9th instant on the subject of remissions of land revenue. Before this letter reached us, we had intimated to both the Governments that the matter would be left to their discretion. We have now only to observe that we consider that the Madras Government have shown good reasons for the opinion which they strongly hold, that in ryotwari districts it would, as a general rule, be inexpedient to substitute suspensions for remissions of revenue, especially in the case of a season so disastrous as the present. We do not overlook the statement which appears to have been made to Sir Richard Temple by the Collector of Chingleput, and to which we have already alluded, that much of the arrears due on the dry crop lands may be realised next year, if the seasons are favourable. It is possible that there may be local circumstances which justify this expectation as regards the particular district in question; and if so, the Madras Government will doubtless act on our suggestion, that "the balances should be held in suspense in cases in which it appears likely that the landholders will, without undue pressure, be able to pay the revenue in arrear during the next season." We feel, however, that the question is one which must be treated with the greatest caution, and which must be left to the judgment of the Local Governments and their officers.

11. The weekly return of persons employed on the relief works in the Madras Presidency is incomplete, the returns from Nellore and Malabar not having been received. Taking for these districts the figures of last week, the Madras returns show a further diminution of 32,204 persons, the aggregate number on the works being 876,206 against 908,410, the number for the previous week. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief had also diminished by upwards of 7,000. The total is 53,287 against 60,402, the number for last week. In Bombay, also, there was a considerable decrease of the numbers on the relief works, which is said to be mainly due to a stand made by the people of Sholapur against the orders for the reduction of wages. Exclusive of 7,136 hillmen and immigrants employed in Canara and Ratnagiri, the number on relief works was 249,158 against 290,537, the number for last week. The numbers receiving gratuitous relief in the Bombay districts, not including Dharwar, for which there were no returns, was 4,968.

12. Sir Richard Temple, in his revised forecast for the Madras Presidency, estimates the State expenditure on the relief of the present famine at Rs. 2,92,00,000 (£2,920,000), of which Rs. 67,49,000 (£674,900) have already been spent. His estimate is based on the assumption that the checks on expenditure recently ordered will be strictly enforced, and also that there will not be a failure of the usual spring showers. In our despatch of the 2nd instant we stated that Sir Richard Temple's revised estimate of the famine expenditure in Bombay amounted to 126 lakhs. The aggregate expenditure for the two Presidencies would thus be 418 lakhs (£4,180,000). In regard to the probable loss of revenue by remissions, we have not at present the means of forming any definite estimate. Some time ago it was estimated at 66 lakhs for Bombay and 117 lakhs for Madras (see our despatch of the 12th January), or in all 183 lakhs, which, added to the expenditure, would give a total loss from the famine of 601 lakhs.

13. According to the latest returns prices were falling in most of the Madras districts, owing, doubtless, to the large importations. In Bombay there was but little change in this respect. Cholera was more or less prevalent throughout the distressed districts of Madras, though apparently decreasing in some of them. In the Southern districts of Bombay, and especially in Dharwar, this disease was very prevalent. On the general aspect of the situation we have nothing to add to what was said in our last despatch.

No. 43, dated Bangalore, 4th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Revenue Additional Secretary.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum regarding the condition and prospects of the Chingleput district, and regarding the relief camps near and in Madras.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Chingleput district, as ascertained by Sir Richard Temple on his visit of the 28th and 29th January 1877, with notes regarding the relief camps in and near Madras.

ON the 28th January, Sir Richard Temple visited Chingleput, and on the 29th he rode from Chingleput to Conjeveram through a part of the district With him was Mr. Barlow, the Collector. He met Mr. Macarthy, the Sub-Collector of Chingleput, and also Native tahsildars at Chingleput and Conjeveram.

2. The Chingleput district is close to Madras; it comprises an area of 2,753 square miles, with a population of 938,184. It is traversed by three railways and by excellent roads. Chingleput is not a rich district from an agricultural point of view; but being near to Madras, its large labouring population finds ample employment, and its many weavers get a good market for their fabrics.

3. The past season is the third bad year in Chingleput; there was a poor harvest in 1874; the yield in 1875 was bad, and this season there has been extreme failure, the rainfall ranging from 8 to 16 inches against an average of 34. The failure of harvest was worst in the taluks of Chingleput, Conjeveram and Ponnery, where crops have been saved only on the lands irrigated by channels from the Palar river. Sir Richard Temple saw that, in the parts of these taluks through which he passed, there were no crops save on small patches under wells or irrigated from springs. The Collector estimates the average outturn of the whole district at 2½ annas out of 12 annas, or nearly one-fourth of an ordinary crop. In August last, the people knew that scarcity would come, and relief works were opened in the end of December.

4. Grain is plentiful in the local markets which draw their supplies from Madras. There is very little local grain for sale in the markets. Prices all over the district are much the same as in Madras, except in the Trivellore taluk, where prices are somewhat dearer. The stocks of local grain are said to be small, because of the two previous short harvests. Common rice, which is the food of the poor, is now quoted at 10 seers per rupee.

5. The relief works consist mainly of roads, but some tanks and irrigation channels have been opened for work. In some cases, the people were in a physically reduced state when they first came on the works. Altogether, 14,000 persons are now on the relief works; and the Collector expects that eventually he may have 70,000 at the worst season during April. The wages paid are 2 annas a day for adult males, but a good deal of the Chingleput relief work has been done at piece-work rates; and the Collector considers he has on these works done at 10 pie per cubic yard, earth-work which, in ordinary years, costs 12 pie per cubic foot.

6. A good deal of gratuitous relief is already being given in Chingleput; 8,000 persons a day are receiving cooked food; and the people are being gathered into relief camps where they will be fed, housed, and put to such light work as they can do. Sir Richard Temple saw two of these camps which appear to be on the same scheme as the relief camps at Madras, some of which Sir Richard Temple inspected closely.

7. There are three relief camps in Madras, besides the Red Hills camp, nine miles outside the town. At these camps are about 10,000 pauper inmates, 2,500 at each. The paupers are chiefly immigrants from Chingleput, North Arcot, Nellore and Cuddapah, who came down to Madras to seek for work and food, either because relief works near their homes had not then been opened, or because they had heard rumours of charity to be had in Madras for the asking. Some of these immigrants were pariah families, who had been turned off with a little food by the ryots who could no longer support them. Many of them had walked far, had eaten prickly-pear fruit or other indigestible food, and had become very much reduced before they reached Madras. Perhaps for a few days they would pick up a daily meal from charitable people in the town; and eventually the police would find them sleeping in the streets at night, and would bring them into the nearest relief camp. As soon as the food and treatment there given restored the people to strength, they were draughted out upon the road works. In this way more than 25,000 persons have been relieved at these camps.

8. At each of the camps which Sir Richard Temple inspected were a considerable number of women and children in an emaciated and miserable condition. In the relief hospitals were being treated some hundreds who were suffering from diarrhœa, brought on or aggravated by want of food. The death-rate among these poor people was very high; and to some of them the relief came too late. There were some, but not many, cases of cholera; but the great majority of fatal cases were caused by diarrhœa, which was called by the medical officers "famine diarrhœa," and was identifiable as the same complaint that was so fatal in the Rajpootana famine hospitals during the year 1869.

9. The cost of these relief camps is at present considerable. A liberal diet is allowed—1½lbs. of rice and ½lb of vegetable curry per diem for adults; but it is possible that this ration may be required so long as the inmates come in much reduced, and provided they are draughted out to the works when they recover strength. The administrative arrangements of these relief camps are good; they are all under the general supervision of the Commissioner of Police, Colonel Dreevor; a medical officer with sufficient staff of subordinates manages the sanitation and the hospitals of each camp.

10. The Collector of Chingleput expects that he will be unable this year to collect more than one-half of the land revenue of his district, though he may be able to realise much of the balance due on "dry crop" lands next year if the seasons are favourable. The salt revenue, he says, has not yet been injuriously affected by the scarcity.

11. The Collector expects that, if showers do not come during the next six weeks, there will be very hard times for the cattle, and many of them must die. As yet, however, the cattle have been kept alive, and are still able to do a certain amount of draught work.

12. In some parts of the district, the villagers already have difficulty about their water-supply. As long ago as last August, the Collector found that there was no water for his camp followers at a village where he had intended to encamp. Wells are being deepened by relief labour in a number of towns and villages; and though there will be scarcity of water, still the people will be able to find water of some kind for themselves and their cattle.

CHITTOR,
30th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secy. to Sir R. Temple.

No. 47, dated Bangalore, 4th February 1877,

From—Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Revenue Additional Secretary.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a further memorandum regarding the North Arcot District.

Further Memorandum regarding the North Arcot District.

SINCE the memorandum of the 20th January was prepared, regarding the North Arcot District, Sir Richard Temple saw at the relief camps at Madras a large number of persons from the North Arcot District who had been reduced by want to a very deplorable condition before they came to the relief camps. He also had the opportunity of hearing the views of the Inspector General of Police concerning the condition of the people in the great zemindaris to the north of the district, where Colonel Hearne had recently been on tour. Colonel Hearne's impression was that a great number of people in the worst parts of the North Arcot District were in very severe distress indeed, and that many of them must soon die of hunger. The Collector and the native officials whom Sir Richard Temple had met had not considered the situation to be quite so critical. Still he deemed it best again to see the North Arcot officers and to visit, if possible, some of the worst parts of the district.

2. First, Sir Richard Temple went to Raneepet, the residence of the Sub-Collector, Mr. Austin, close to the town of Arcot. Mr. Austin seemed to be sufficiently prepared to relieve people who might be in absolute need near Arcot. A large relief camp was nearly ready, and casual people in severe distress were being relieved at the hospital of the American Mission until the relief camp should be ready.

3. Of the taluks in that part of the district, Chandragiri appeared to be the worst off, but as yet relief works had not been opened there. Sir Richard Temple was of opinion that the condition of the people in Chandragiri required that relief works should at once be opened there. The Range Officer, Lieutenant Hamilton, R.E., appeared able and ready to do all that was necessary. But there seemed to be some departmental difficulty* connected with estimates or district rates, or the contract system, which prevented Lieutenant Hamilton from setting at once to work with relief labourers on sundry irrigation improvements which were much wanted in Chandragiri. Such difficulties could at once be removed by a superior officer, who might go to the spot with full power to direct all relief operations in all departments; for the local officers have manifestly every desire to do their best and to work together. But meanwhile time is going on, and the people in some of these parts may be drifting into severe distress.

* NOTE.—It seemed to Sir Richard Temple that a somewhat similar difficulty prevented Mr. Gribble and Mr. Traill, the Civil Officer and the Range Officer, working together for relief. Each was anxious to help the other; and Mr. Traill's subordinates are all of them helping on Mr. Gribble's relief works. But for some reason the mutual help was not given in the way, which by both officers was deemed the most convenient.

4. One of the Reverend American Missionaries, Mr. Wickoff, who had ust returned from a tour in part of South Arcot, informed Sir Richard Temple that he saw much distress, and in some cases physical emaciation from want of food, in the Dinderanum taluk and in the north part of the Vellapooram taluk. He named villages where his Mission had to help certain Christians who were wholly without food or means of earning it; and he expressed his belief that in the tracts he named were many villagers who could not hold out much

longer unless relief of some sort were made available. Relief works had, he said, been opened in the parts of Chingleput bordering on these tracts. But relief works were, he considered, required in that part of North and South Arcot.

5. From Arcot Sir Richard Temple went to Vellore, where he learned that there was some hitch about the establishment of a relief camp outside Vellore, for which the Sub-Collector, Mr. Irvine, had made full preparation. Meanwhile, 7,000 people were receiving daily a gratuitous dole of uncooked rice. There is risk that this openhanded out-door relief will be abused; and it was understood that cases of such abuse had come to light. It is to be hoped that the relief camp at Vellore may soon be settled.

6. After discussion with the Collector Mr. Whiteside, it seemed to Sir Richard Temple that two other relief camps were required on the routes leading from the North Arcot District to Arconum; so that the poor creatures who may have left their homes for Madras may be stopped and relieved at local relief camps.

7. From Vellore to Chittoor (the district head-quarters) the road lay through valleys that were, for such a season as this, very well watered, and had fairly good crops growing. At Chittoor itself there is at present little distress; and but few relief gangs were in the immediate neighbourhood. A relief camp is in progress there. The road to Muddanpally from Chittoor led through rocky gorges and over hills, where there was scarcely any population. At the taluk head-quarters of Palmonier the town people seemed to be well off; ragi was selling there at 9 seers per rupee. But in the extreme northern corner of the district lies the zemindari (poligarship) of Punganoor with a population of 110,000. The Zemindar, though charitable, is yet unable to do much for his people, unless the Government should be pleased to suspend a part of his tribute (peshkash) for a year. About 5,000 relief labourers are employed, under Mr. Clarke of the Settlement Department, on road works near Punganoor. Sir Richard Temple inspected about 3,000 of these people; and, so far as he could judge, the great majority of them were poorly off and were in actual need of relief wages. It appeared that the relief now given suffices for the present. The opinion of the Poligar (Raja), of Mr. Clarke, the relief officer, and of the native officials was, that if the relief works in this quarter had not been opened, there must already have been many deaths from starvation.

8. Sir Richard Temple's impressions are in brief—

(1) that the Collector and his most trusted European subordinates ought at once to visit the tracts of Chandragiri, Tripetty, and parts of the two north-western zemindaris, and immediately open relief works where they may be needed:

(2) that the completion and economical organisation of the Vellore and Raneepet relief camps, and of two additional camps towards Arconum, should be pressed on:

(3) that enough, though barely enough, is being done in the way of relief towards Punganoor, Vellore, and in part of Mr. Austin's sub-division, but that the Poligar of Punganoor should be moved to cause an examination to be made of every village in his zemindari:

(4) that although the Collector had justly held back as long as he could with safety, yet that in the eastern part of the district further holding back would be no longer compatible with safety, and that measures ought now to be undertaken for relief.

MUDDANAPALLY;
The 2nd February 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

No. 49, dated Bangalore, 4th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Revenue Additional Secretary.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a memorandum regarding the proposed railway from Chingleput to Conjeveram.

Memorandum regarding the proposed railway from Chingleput to Conjeveram.

The Government of India requested Sir Richard Temple's opinion on the desirability of immediately undertaking, as a relief work, the earthwork of the proposed railway from Chingleput to Conjeveram. After discussing the project with His Grace the Governor of Madras, Sir Richard Temple visited Chingleput and rode over the line of the proposed railway to Conjeveram. Mr. Barlow, the Collector of Chingleput, and Captain Bisset, the officer of the Government Railway Department attached to Sir Richard Temple's staff, accompanied him.

2. The proposed line is intended to connect with the South India narrow-gauge system the short length of narrow-gauge line between Arconum junction and Conjeveram. The sketch map in the margin gives an idea of the relation of the several railways to each other. The line from Madras to Arconum and onward, both towards Raichore and towards Coimbatore, is broad gauge; the line from Madras to Chingleput and onwards towards the South is narrow gauge; and so is the short branch, 19 miles long, from Arconum to Conjeveram.

Chingleput is the head-quarters of some of the civil officers of the Chingleput District, and it contains a population of 7,000 persons. Conjeveram is a place of many temples and much pilgrimage; it contains 37,000 inhabitants. The proposed line is to connect Conjevaram and Chingleput; it will be about 22 miles long, and it will pass through parts of the talooks (administrative sub-divisions) of Chingleput and Conjeveram with an average population of about 380 to the square mile.

3. If, as probably would be the case, the line were taken along or near the present road, which is metalled and bridged, then the earth-work of the whole line would, according to Captain Bisset's rough estimate, cost only Rs. 2,000 a mile, or Rs. 44,000 (£4,400) in all out of a total estimated cost of perhaps 13 lakhs (£130,000). The proportion of the cost that would be expended on relief wages is therefore so small, that Sir Richard Temple is unable to recommend that this railway should be sanctioned as a relief work. Even if the line could be completed before the rainy season begins, it would be of no special service to relief operations, for the distress is not at present extreme in that part of the district; there are other railway lines, good metalled cross roads, and plenty of good carts by which the local markets are, and will continue to be, well supplied with grain.

4. So far as could be gathered from the marks of traffic on the road, from the number of carts and passengers, from the look of the country round, it did not seem that the prospects of local traffic on the proposed line were financially very good. For a part of the year, at any rate, traffic from the right bank of the Palar would not cross the broad river bed to the proposed line, but would naturally prefer the other railway lines to the north and south, on the same bank of the river. Conjeveram, as a place of pilgrimage, is already connected by railway with Arconum junction, and so with the standard gauge railways of the whole Madras Presidency.

CHITTOOR,
The 30th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secy. to Sir R. Temple.

No. 45, dated Bangalore, 4th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, on Special Duty,
To—The Revenue Additional Secretary.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a minute recorded by him (with enclosure) respecting the estimated relief expenditure of the Madras Presidency during the years 1876 and 1877.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated Bangalore, 5th February 1877.

IN reference to my Minutes of the 19th ultimo and of the 22nd idem,—recommending that in the Madras Presidency a stricter check than heretofore should be applied to the admission of persons to the relief works, that admission should be granted to those who appeared, or were known, to be in real need, and that the relief wage should be reduced to an amount necessary to sustain life,—I have duly observed the orders recently issued by the Government of Madras, which are calculated, if effectively carried out, to meet the above objects sufficiently well, and with all reasonable regard to the safety of the people. These principles will now, I trust, be introduced practically into the districts above the Ghâts (Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah) where relief operations had been already begun on a very extensive scale. They will, doubtless, be followed from the outset in the districts below the Ghâts (Arcot, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevelly) where relief operations have not as yet been extensively undertaken.

2. I therefore think that the time has come when a preliminary estimate may be framed of the probable expenditure by Government for the relief of this famine and scarcity. Such an estimate is accordingly submitted herewith, accompanied by such explanation as seems called for regarding each item in the statement. It will be seen that the total expenditure is estimated at £2,920,000, of which £674,900 had been already spent up to 1st January. The total number of persons on the relief works was expected to be 1,228,000 on the 1st February, and is so set down; but I am not able to say for certain that this is the actual number. Within the last few days reductions have been going on in reference to the principles already alluded to in this minute, and I should hope therefore that the number may be really less, and more nearly approaching to the figure at which it actually stood on the 1st January, namely, 1,039,000. The number of those on charitable relief was 60,000 on the 1st February. The highest number is expected to occur in April, namely, 1,840,000 on relief works and 700,000 on charitable relief; in all 2,540,000.

3. If the usual spring showers of April or even May shall be vouchsafed, and if the checks already recommended and now ordered shall be carefully carried out, it is quite possible that the actual expenditure may be kept well within this estimate, and might even be sensibly less. If, on the other hand, the spring showers do not come, or if the checks be not strictly adopted, then this estimate may be exceeded;—indeed, there might be a very serious outlay of money during April and May.

4. I can testify to the extreme anxiety of all the authorities throughout the Presidency to save human life from death by starvation. The checks now ordered are quite compatible with the attainment of this paramount object, while on the other hand they are calculated to prevent excessive expenditure. Meanwhile it is most important to maintain an effectively vigilant supervision in all the distressed districts,—over every village, every highway, every place where people either congregate or move about; so that no person who may fall into danger for want of sustenance can possibly escape observation and succour, and so that every individual case of this nature may be surely and speedily relieved.

5. This estimate of expenditure is, of course, irrespective of loss (temporary from suspension, or permanent from remission) of revenue, to which I will advert in a separate minute.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum concerning the estimated relief expenditure in the Madras Presidency during the year 1876-77.

On the 23rd December the Madras Government submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State an approximate estimate, framed by the Revenue Board, of the probable cost of relieving distress in this Presidency. The Government observed that they could not pledge themselves to the Board's estimate, seeing that it was framed on very rough data only. The total estimated expenditure, exclusive of suspensions or remissions of revenue, was Rs. 3,41,00,000, or about 3½ millions sterling. Sir Richard Temple now directs that an attempt be made to furnish a detailed estimate on the more recent information furnished by the Government of Madras and its officers.

2. As with the estimate of Bombay relief expenditure, so in the present case, the numbers expected to come upon the relief works form the main factor of any estimate of probable relief expenditure in the Madras Presidency. In the appended statement is offered an estimate of the number of relief labourers that will probably be in receipt of relief wages in each distressed district, month by month, up to the end of July next. On the reverse of the statement will be found notes showing on what grounds, or on whose authority, the maximum number of relief labourers in each district is estimated. It is during the month of April that the number is expected to be highest; and the total of relief labourers in all districts during that month is estimated at 1,840,000 persons. This total is larger than the April total (1,405,000 labourers) taken in the Revenue Board's estimate. But since that estimate was framed the distress has declared itself further, and it has taken a much severer form in districts which even in December were sorely stricken.

3. It will be seen from the notes on the reverse of the appended statement that in some cases the native (and other) officers have estimated that the maximum number of labourers would reach even larger totals than have now been taken. But the Collector has in such cases expressed an opinion, or at least a hope, that, by dint of care and vigilance, the numbers of relief labourers may be kept down to the maximum given. It is only in the event of continued vigilance being exercised to restrict relief wages to those in actual need, and on the condition that the measures for economy recently taken are maintained,—it is only in such case that the number of relief labourers can be prevented from exceeding the total now taken.

4. Further, it will be seen that the present estimate reckons on the numbers decreasing in May, and on the relief labourers all disappearing to their homes by the end of July. The best authorities appear to expect that this will be the course of events, provided that the usual April showers come and that the south-west monsoon (the early rains) comes seasonably. In ordinary years rain falls in April and May in quantities varying from five inches to one inch in the different districts; and the monsoon breaks (that is, the rainy season begins) about the 2nd June. If, unhappily, the April showers should be withheld, or if the rainy season should begin unfavourably, then the present forecast would be exceeded.

5. Subject to the provisos mentioned above, the estimated numbers on relief works for the six months from February to July inclusive will be—

Total number of labourers in	February	...	1,228,000
,,	,,	March	... 1,480,000
,,	,,	April	... 1,840,000
,,	,,	May	... 1,530,000
,,	,,	June	... 795,000
,,	,,	July	... 810,000
		TOTAL	... 7,183,000

At an average rate of Rs. 2½ per month, the wage of these labourers would amount to Rs. 1,79,00,000.

6. The cost of relief wages for the month of January must be taken at an average of Rs. 3 per labourer; for the reduction of wages recently ordered cannot take effect until after the end of January. The relief wages for January, with an average of 1,039,000 persons on the works, will amount to Rs. 31,17,000.

7. The actual expenditure on relief works and extra establishments up to the end of December according to a return received from the Accountant General of Madras has been Rs. 37,25,000, and the cost of purchasing grain for Government has been Rs. 30,24,000.

8. It will, perhaps, suffice if ten per cent. on the six months' relief wages be estimated for extra establishments, temporary buildings, and miscellaneous charges; for the Madras Government has been economical in the matter of establishments.

9. It is difficult to foresee how many persons may become recipients of gratuitous relief. At present the numbers are comparatively small—only about 60,000 in all. But in many districts gratuitous relief has not yet begun, and it is certain that the numbers on charitable relief will increase very greatly in the hot months and at the beginning of the rainy season. An estimate of ten per cent. on the relief wages for six months (Rs. 18,00,000) would suffice to give gratuitous relief at the cost of one anna per head per diem to—

50,000	persons	during the month of	January.
100,000	,,	,,	February.
250,000	,,	,,	March.
500,000	,,	,,	April.
600,000	,,	,,	May.
700,000	,,	,,	June.
500,000	,,	,,	July.
160,000	,,	,,	August.

The cost of gratuitous relief at the Red Hills camp near Madras comes to 2¼ annas per head per diem. But the inmates there are, many of them, in a much reduced condition, and so they have been allowed somewhat better food than usual. At the Salem District relief camps the Collector expects to keep the cost of gratuitous relief down to one anna per head per diem. Perhaps, it will suffice to estimate the cost of gratuitous relief at Rs. 18,00,000.

10. The grain purchased by Government will be used in payment of relief wages, or in issuing gratuitous relief, or in both. There will be some charges for transporting this grain to the interior and for storage, and there will be some loss by wastage. If allowance be made for these charges, perhaps 75 per cent. of the cost of the Government grain may be taken as a set-off against other famine charges.

11. The total of the estimate will then be—

	Rs.
Relief works and other expenditure according to the Accountant General's statement up to end of December	37,25,000
Estimated expenditure on relief works wages during January ...	31,17,000
Estimated expenditure on relief works wages during the six months February to July	1,79,00,000
Estimated cost of additional establishments and miscellaneous charges	18,00,000
Estimated cost of gratuitous relief	18,00,000
Cost of grain purchased by Government	30,24,000
Total ...	3,13,66,000
Deduct as a set-off three-quarters of cost of Government grain, as that grain will be used to pay labourers or relief paupers ...	21,66,000
Total ...	2,92,00,000
Or say ...	2,920,000

12. The totals of this forecast are liable to be exceeded if the next season should prove unfavourable, if the recent instructions for reducing relief wages and restricting relief expenditure cannot be maintained, or if distress in an aggravated shape should break out in the extreme south of the peninsula, on the Malabar Coast, or in Ganjam and the Godavari Districts.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

Statement appended to Memorandum estimating the total relief expenditure in Madras famine districts during the years 1876 and 1877.

Name of district.	Total population.	Total numbers on the works on the 26th December.	Total numbers on the works on the 9th January.	Total numbers on the works on the 16th January.	Total numbers on the works on the 23rd January.	Estimated number of people on the works during the month of January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Total of the six months, February to July.
Nellore	1,375,000	4,000	55,000	64,000	59,000	60,000	80,000	100,000	120,000	80,000	50,000	20,000	450,000
Cuddapah	1,350,000	132,000	201,000	195,000	195,000	200,000	220,000	250,000	300,000	250,000	150,000	50,000	1,220,000
Kurnool	1,000,000	203,000	310,000	308,000	298,000	300,000	320,000	340,000	360,000	300,000	150,000	70,000	1,540,000
Bellary	1,650,000	332,000	401,000	400,000	356,000	390,000	390,000	420,000	450,000	400,000	200,000	100,000	1,960,000
North Arcot	2,007,000	28,000	22,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	80,000	100,000	130,000	150,000	80,000	30,000	570,000
Chinglepat	940,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	12,000	20,000	40,000	60,000	60,000	40,000	20,000	240,000
Salem	1,200,000	15,000	37,000	15,000	22,000	25,000	30,000	50,000	70,000	60,000	40,000	20,000	270,000
Trichinopoly	1,200,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	10,000	15,000	25,000	10,000	10,000	...	70,000
Coimbatore	1,750,000	9,000	6,000	18,000	20,000	15,000	30,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	20,000	...	250,000
Madura	2,250,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	15,000	25,000	20,000	5,000	...	73,000
Tinnevelly	1,700,000	6,000	10,000	9,000	3,000	6,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	80,000	20,000	...	270,000
Kistna, Godavari and South Arcot ...	4,740,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	70,000	30,000	...	270,000
						1,039,000	1,238,000	1,480,000	1,940,000	1,530,000	795,000	310,000	7,183,000

Note.—See remarks on page 207 for explanation of the grounds on which these figures were adopted.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
On Special Duty.

REMARKS.

Nellore.—Sir Richard Temple has not yet visited Nellore. But it is known that in a part of the district there was a failure of crops; that relief works are attracting many thousands, both from the inland taluks of Nellore and from the east of Kurnool. Possibly the maximum of 120,000 may be exceeded, as a large and excellent work is in progress there. But distress is not expected to spread over the whole district.

Cuddapah.—On the occasion of Sir Richard Temple's visit, the Collector was not able to say decidedly what he expected to be the highest number on his relief works. But he hoped to carry out carefully such orders as might be issued for preventing people who could support themselves from coming upon the State for relief. In the south of his district there seemed to be room for some economies in relief administration, and already the Collector has succeeded in arresting the previously rapid rate of increase in the numbers on his works; 300,000, or 100,000 above the present totals, have therefore been taken as the probable maximum.

Kurnool.—The native officials estimated that, eventually, 500,000 people would come upon the relief works. Mr. Davidson, the new Collector, hoped to keep the number from very greatly exceeding the present total. The numbers have not increased during the last few weeks; they now stand at 298,000; and perhaps the maximum may never exceed 360,000, the number taken for April.

Bellary.—The native officials expected 900,000, or much more than half the population to come upon the works. Mr. Master, the Collector, hoped that the maximum would never greatly exceed the then total 405,000. It has since fallen to 356,000. And perhaps the maximum now taken, 450,000, will not be exceeded.

North Arcot.—The Collector's estimate of the expected numbers has been adopted: see paragraph 9 of the North Arcot Memorandum. This allows for a very large increase in the number of recipients of relief wages.

Chinglepat.—The estimated numbers here taken were seen and were accepted by the Collector as sufficiently liberal.

Salem.—The Collector's own estimate of the probable numbers has been here taken.

Trichinopoly.—The estimated numbers taken for this district are based on the Assistant Collector's oral statements, and they may be open to revision in case distress declares itself in parts of Trichinopoly.

Coimbatore.—The Collector considered that he might possibly have to provide works for 150,000 at the very worst period; but in the present estimate 100,000 has been taken as the probable maximum in April. As yet the numbers in Coimbatore are not high, and the rate of increase is not very rapid.

Madura.—The Collector's figures are taken, but it must be noted that his estimate will, as he pointed out, be exceeded if his proposals for the Court of Wards expenditure in permanently-settled zemindaris are not accepted.

Tinnevelly.—For this district the Collector's maximum has been taken; but in view of the good condition of a large part of the district and of the facilities for trade and temporary emigration, it may be hoped that the maximum will not be reached.

Kistna, South Arcot and Godavari.—These districts are not distressed as a whole, and probably will not be. Still there has been failure of harvest in parts, and the officers who know those tracts anticipate that relief works may have to be provided on a considerable scale in parts of these districts before the next harvests come in.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple,
On Special Duty.

No. 179, dated Bombay Castle, 6th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

IN continuation of my letter No. 152, dated 2nd February, I am directed to forward, for information, copy of correspondence with the Government of Madras on the same subject.

No. 178, dated Bombay Castle, 6th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Dept.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 625, dated 31st January last, and accompaniments, and to forward, for the information of His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council, extracts from the reports of the Agent and General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and copy of a letter No. 151, dated 2nd instant, addressed by the Bombay Government to Sir Richard Temple, together with the report of the Consulting Engineer for Railways which accompanied it.

It will be seen from these papers that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company represented that it would be impracticable to limit through booking at their receiving stations

and those of the East Indian Railway in the manner suggested by His Grace the Governor of Madras, and that they stated that they would be obliged to adopt the plan which they actually have adopted of receiving and forwarding consignments in such a manner as to cause the least demurrage, working up to a block or nearly so, and then temporarily suspending the booking for Madras stations.

In the opinion of the Bombay Government the course adopted by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company is on the whole the best. The main object is to pour grain into the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency as rapidly as possible, and this object can best be promoted not by checking imports by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, but by doing all that can be done to induce greater exertion on the part of the Madras Company to forward it from Raichore. The result has been that the Madras Railway Company have been able to increase the number of wagons forwarded from Raichore considerably over 90, the limit proposed, and count on being in a position to forward 150 by the 14th instant. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, while urging the Madras Railway Company to remove wagons from Raichore more rapidly, have restricted the numbers sent into that station to what the Madras Company using their utmost exertion could take away daily; and the confidence of consignees of grain to Madras is not likely to be more seriously affected by temporary complete stoppages of through booking than by daily restrictions, which, even if not absolutely impracticable, would be open to the objections mentioned by Mr. LeMesurier. The inconvenience of a block of wagons on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is undoubtedly very great, but it is not of much practical consequence whether wagons are delayed at receiving stations or at intermediate points between those stations and Raichore; under any system of booking and forwarding there must be delays and complaints so long as the Madras Railway cannot carry the traffic tendered for despatch from Raichore.

Extract from letter from Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, No. 1100, *dated 27th January* 1877.

With reference to the telegrams from Captain Bisset (copies sent with your Office No. 365 of 26th January), Mr. Conder is of opinion "that it is impossible to restrict through booking to any specific number of wagons. The only thing we can legally or in practice do is to take all that is offered, and then when a block comes to stop altogether. If night trains are run from Raichore the block would probably be avoided."

The above is Mr. Conder's note on my reference to him, and I must say that after full consideration and much previous discussion with Mr. Conder, I quite endorse his view. If we had only one or two forwarding stations to deal with, it would be a simple matter to control, but in practice it is not possible to direct, hour by hour, every Station-master on the North-east and Nagpore lines, and also on much of the South-east line how much grain he is to receive and despatch for Madras. Neither can we receive only at a certain few stations and bar the others; or receive at a certain number of stations to-day and at certain other stations tomorrow. Any such system would be unequal and unfair even if it was practicable.

The reason of the block at Raichore is not made clear. If the Madras line cannot move more than 90 wagons in 24 hours for want of engine power, then until such power can be provided, we must, I fear, receive and forward consignments in such a manner as to cause the least demurrage, working up to a block or nearly so and then stopping the booking. It will not do to unload the wagons and stack the grain outside of Raichore station limits, and leave it there for the Madras Company to re-load and remove at their convenience. Mr. Conder is strongly of opinion that by working 24 hours a day, the Madras Company could forward from Raichore all that we send.

Is the Madras Company now working night and day? If not, is it for want of engine power or staff, and what numbers of engines or men are needed?

Extract of letter from General Traffic Manager to the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,—No. 346, *dated* 31*st January* 1877.

* * * * * *

3. You are aware generally of the condition of things with regard to the through traffic on the Madras Railway. As there has been much discussion about it, and I believe that Sir Richard Temple is writing a minute on the whole subject, it may be well for me to give you, as shortly as possible, the leading facts of the matter.

4. About the month of August last, the Madras Company wrote, saying, that they considered that additional sidings were required at Raichore. The sidings at present there will accommodate more than the ordinary busy season traffic in and out of the station, and I was therefore obliged to say to Mr. Church that I was not able to concur in recommending any additional expenditure upon siding accommodation there. He did nothing more that I know of. I consider the sidings that are there already are more than sufficient for the work that usually has to be done throughout the year.

I find that during April and May of last year we had an average of 77 wagons a day, in and out of the station, which is not very much less than the December traffic, to which I will refer later on in this report. But it has been arranged within the last ten days for an additional siding to be laid in, and the work is in hand.

5. Everybody knows that for some years past, the question of the different gauges adopted on the different railways has been under consideration.

Some of the erections on the Madras Railway are so constructed that some of our wagons will not pass safely; which of the two may be wrong, namely, whether our wagons are too wide, or their erections encroach on what should have been left clear for the passage of vehicles, need not now be discussed. I merely state the fact.

And this fact made it, of course, necessary to stop such of our wagons at Raichore as could not pass with safety. The question has given rise to a good deal of discussion and correspondence, and recently, namely, on the 5th of the present month, I gave instructions for what are called our new wagons to pass on to the Madras Railway. These, with the open wagons, will therefore be used in future, as far as it is possible to do so, for through traffic; but in cases where the larger wagons which cannot pass are loaded with through traffic, the loads will still have to be transhipped at Raichore. The number of these will, however, be very small.

6. In the early part of December last, it was found that we were booking traffic to Raichore and on to the Madras Railway to a greater extent than it was being cleared away from Raichore. The consequence was that gradually there came to be a block on our line of wagons under load for Raichore and the Madras Railway. Perhaps the letter of the 26th December to the Madras Railway gives us, shortly as I can, the position of the matter as it then stood. Up to that time the Madras Company's answers to all our communications on the subject were, that it was want of siding accommodation that had caused the block, and the reply to the letter of the 26th December was to the same effect. That reply came to me by telegram, and by letter from Mr. Church and also from Mr. Elwin.

The block increased, however, and, as is known, we stopped for a few days the booking of traffic beyond Raichore. At the same time we discouraged the booking of traffic for Raichore itself without actually refusing it. The result was that very little, if any, was booked to Raichore, and all that was lying on hand there was what had been booked before the stoppage. I believe that some of that has not even yet been cleared away from Raichore. None of that which was booked through was unloaded and stacked on the ground at Raichore. When the through booking was stopped, we had nearly a thousand wagons under load for Raichore and for stations on the Madras Railway, and they were receiving at Raichore for that place and through at the rate of an average of less than a hundred a day.

7. In the letter of the 26th December, and also when I met the Madras Railway representatives on the 16th, I pointed out that so long as they closed the station for twelve hours out of every twenty-four, and did not run trains during the night, but practically closed the line also for twelve out of every twenty-four hours, it would be difficult to convince anybody that they were doing as much as might be done. It is evident that, if more trains had been run and if the unloading had been carried on by night as well as by day, as it had to be at some of our stations, much more work could have been done, and I think that there would never have been any block at all. I pressed upon Mr. Elwin the desirability of making more use of the line by working trains day and night, and by putting on a night staff at Raichore to do such unloading and transhipping as was necessary.

8. This latter Mr. Elwin, by telegram, dated the 10th, had advised me he had given orders to have done, but when we met there on the 16th it had not been carried out, and the night staff did not actually commence work until the evening of Monday the 22nd, that being after a telegram that I had sent on the 20th to Mr. Elwin and Mr. Church.

9. Much has been made of the transhipping and unloading at Raichore. But the number of wagons that have had to be so dealt with was not much larger than it usually is during the busy season, although it has not formerly caused any block. For the whole month of December the average booked through to stations of the Madras Railway was forty-six a day, and of that number the daily average of those that had to be transhipped was only sixteen. And that is a number which should not have caused any difficulty. There were also, in addition to these forty-six wagons, an average of about fifty a day, under load with consignments for Raichore itself which had of course to be unloaded there, making a total to tranship and to unload of sixty-six a day.

The work of loading and unloading at Raichore is done by a contractor, who stated to us that he was prepared to do more if more supervising staff were provided by the Madras Company, and that means, as we ascertained, that two more foremen and eight hand-lamps were required, and nothing else to enable the work to be continued night and day. I offered, before the 10th instant, if it would be any convenience to the Madras Railway to provide these foremen and lamps ourselves, but the offer was not accepted.

10. That which was consigned to Raichore should not have caused any block there, because the owners should have been required to remove it from the station without delay, and if they did not do that the wharfage charges should have been increased so as to compel them to remove. This is what we have had to do at some places in order to keep the stations clear, and there is no reason to doubt that it would have answered that purpose at Raichore.

11. Mr. Elwin stated, in regard to the engine power for the day and night trains, that they were so much pressed upon other parts of the line, that they could not put more engines there than the four employed to work on that district. I could, of course, make no answer to that except that they knew better what could be done than others; again pointing out, however, that it seemed likely that if night staff were employed more could be got out of the engine power that was available; and I reminded Mr. Elwin that this practical closing of the line and the station for half the time had ended in the serious detention of our wagons at a time when they could not be passed. So far as the complaint respecting the through booking

having been stopped is concerned, it will therefore probably be admitted that the explanation I have given is not a bad reason for the step that was taken.

12. With regard to the future I pointed out to Mr. Elwin that we were ready to recommence the through booking directly we found there was reasonable ground for thinking that the block would not recur. We were about clear of wagons under load for the Madras Railway and for Raichore on 23rd, and therefore I gave instructions on that morning for traffic to be again booked through as freely as it presents itself.

13. When we were at Raichore on the 16th, I heard, for the first time, that it was thought that we should marshal the trains, that is separate the through and local wagons.

I do not think that this is a service which should be expected of us, and it is not usual as between Companies, but I said at once when it was mentioned that we would do it as far as possible, and orders have been given accordingly.

14. I yesterday received a telegram from Mr. Church, asking us to wire him each day the number of wagons loaded for Madras line stations at each station of this and the East Indian Railway every day. I telegraphed to Mr. Church in reply to the effect, first, that it would be impossible to do this (the wire is already overcrowded with messages), and, second, that if it were done, it would be of no practical use to the Madras Railway, for it cannot assist them to know that five wagons were loaded to-day, for example at Nagpur, or six at Jabalpur, or ten at Cawnpur. What they want to know is the number that may be expected daily at Raichore. I therefore said to Mr. Church that I would advise him by wire each morning the number on hand under load for his stations at Shahabad. That is a convenient place for the purpose, because it will include any that may be booked from Hyderabad as well as from all parts of this, and the East Indian and Baroda Railways.

15. I am arranging also to let the Madras Company's Manager know the number of trains ordered for Raichore each day, as well as the number of wagons on each train. This information has been always supplied to the Station Master at Raichore, who gets it in the same way as every one else does when the trains are ordered, but it will probably help Mr. Church, if his name is also put upon the message, and I have therefore arranged accordingly.

16. I hope that the Madras Company will be requested to ensure the prompt return of our empty wagons, because our ability to keep up the regular supply, and to keep traffic moving, will depend upon that. At present no additional trains are running, and we are finding already that we have more underload for Madras stations than they can clear away; so that unless something more is done beyond Raichore at once, the block will soon be as bad as ever.

No. 306, dated Fort St. George, 31st January 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept.

I AM directed, in reply to your telegram of the 24th, and your letter of the 25th instant, No. 304, dated 31st January 1877. regarding the recent block at Raichore, to forward copy of the orders passed by the Madras Government thereon; and to request that, if the Bombay Government concur in the suggestions made by His Grace in Council for preventing a recurrence of the block, and for facilitating the free passage of grain to Madras, the authorities of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway may be moved to issue the necessary directions.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, in the Public Works Department, No. 304, dated 31st January 1877.

READ the following papers:—

No. 98, dated Bombay Castle, 25th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept. (Railway),

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Dept. (Railway).

WITH reference to my telegram, dated 24th instant, copy of which accompanies letter, I am directed to state that through-booking between the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways having been resumed after being suspended for a fortnight, it is expected that large consignments will be immediately made to stations on the Madras line from the North-Western Provinces, the Nerbudda Valley and the Berars as well as from Bombay and certain stations on the south-eastern branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Poona, Sholapur and Hyderabad, where supplies have accumulated.

2. The General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, reports that provided the Madras Railway Company can arrange for the prompt despatch and return of wagons at the junction of the two railways at Raichore, he could, if necessary, carry grain into Raichore at the rate of from 150 to 200 wagons a day; and he anticipates that the traffic will immediately reach the former figure.

3. It is however understood that the Madras Railway Company now consider themselves in a position to take not more than 90 through wagons a day at Raichore, and it is obvious that unless arrangements are immediately made for more rapid clearance, or for unloading and returning the balance of Great Indian Peninsula wagons at Raichore as fast as they arrive, a block, such as that which compelled the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to suspend through-booking from the 7th to the 22nd instant, will soon recur.

4. It has been suggested that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company should now restrict through-booking to Raichore to the number of wagons that the Madras Company are prepared to pass through, but the General Traffic Manager has represented that this is impracticable, and that through-booking must either be allowed in full or not at all. Moreover, it does not appear expedient to check the flow of grain towards the famine districts of the Madras Presidency, even if for the present a temporary check at Raichore is inevitable, and rather than there should be another complete stoppage of through-booking, it would seem preferable for the Madras Railway Company in their own interests to establish a depôt at Raichore at which the Great Indian Peninsula wagons could be unloaded, and the grain stored until the Madras Company are in a position to forward it. It is true that they will thus incur some risk and expense, but they will eventually obtain traffic which might be lost to them altogether if they refused to take the traffic at all, and so long as the difficulty arises with them it is unfair to throw the onus and loss entailed by refusing traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

5. As stated in my telegram, the Bombay Government are given to understand that no night staff was employed at Raichore till the 21st, though on an urgent representation made by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company the employment of night staff was ordered on the 12th, and that even now the Madras Company do not run night trains, and are not therefore making full use of their engines. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the engines have for some time past been worked night and day with reliefs of drivers.

6. As explained in Colonel Hancock's letter to Colonel Shaw-Stewart, No. 130, of the 12th instant, the Bombay Government are prepared fully to co-operate with the Government of Madras in carrying out any improvements in siding accommodation required at Raichore, and the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, has intimated that he will raise no difficulties on this score. As regards the State railway engines, which it is understood are to be offered to the Madras Railway Company, I am directed to forward a copy of Resolution of the Bombay Government, No. 92, dated 23rd January, and to state that the work of erection will be commenced and pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Telegram, dated 24th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Dept.

THROUGH-BOOKING between Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways, temporarily suspended as per telegram to your Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 8th instant, resumed to-day. At present no Great Indian Peninsula wagons under load for Madras stations; but unless Madras Railway Company arrange to clear away all through wagons as they arrive at Raichore, say 150 daily, a block will recur and through-booking will have to be again suspended. Madras Company are understood to be prepared to take 90 wagons only per day at Raichore, but they did not employ night staff at Raichore station till the 21st and do not work night trains. If Madras Railway Company cannot at present clear off through wagons with due despatch, they should establish a depôt for temporary storage of grain brought to Raichore by Great Indian Peninsula until they are in a position to deal with it as such a block and detention of rolling stock as occurred lately deranges entire railway system. Reference particularly requested to letter from Colonel Hancock to Colonel Shaw-Stewart, No. 130, dated 12th instant.

Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, dated Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1877, No. 92.

READ—

The following telegram from the Director for State Railways, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay dated 22nd January 1877:—

"Please arrange with Peninsula Company to have the twelve engines, purchased for State Railways, erected immediately, and kept available in Bombay for the present in running order."

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for information and guidance. The Agent should be requested to submit an estimate for erecting the engines, and, if possible, to put the work in hand immediately. If the Locomotive Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, cannot undertake the work, the Baroda Railway Company should be asked to do so.

Order thereon by the Madras Government.

HIS Grace the Governor in Council considers that arrangements should be made on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for receiving daily no more grain than can be taken through by the Madras Railway. Instructions should be issued to receiving stations on that line to restrict the number of wagons for the Madras Railway accordingly; and junction stations should be similarly warned not to forward to Raichore any wagons in excess of the number which the Madras Railway are in a position to work off each day. Any excess by a particular train should be counterbalanced by reduction of the succeeding load.

2. There seems no reason why the Great Indian Peninsula Railway should not limit through-booking to 90 wagons a day.

3. Omission to attend to these orders should, if more than once repeated, subject the Station-masters in fault to charges for demurrage arising therefrom.

4. Unloading at Raichore will be useless and costly. Additional sidings may perhaps be usefully laid down at Adoni, where it is proposed to put up temporary shelter for grain.

5. The Government of Bombay will be addressed in accordance with these observations.

Extract from Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, No. 302, 31st January 1877.

READ the following letter:—

No. 68, dated Madras, 30th January 1877.

From—The Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department.

ADVERTING to the Proceedings of Government under date 20th instant, No. 191, also to the telegram from the Government of India, dated 27th instant, calling for information regarding the block of traffic on the Madras Railway, I have the honour to lay before Government a report* by the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway.

* Received from Agent in No. 187 of 29th January 1877.

2. The accumulated through-booked traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was worked off some days ago.

3. The Great Indian Peninsula officials seem to anticipate a recurrence of the block unless the Madras Railway is able to carry forward from 150 to 200 wagons per diem.

4. At present the Madras Railway can carry forward 100 wagons daily from Raichore, and the Great Indian Peninsula Company has been asked to restrict their consignments to that figure.

5. The officials of that Company state that to restrict their through consignments is impossible, and that through-booking must either be allowed in full or not at all. They press that a depôt should be established at Raichore, at which the Great Indian Peninsula wagons could be unloaded, and the grain stored until the Madras Company are in a position to forward it.

6. The adoption of this measure would be a great misfortune, and should be averted if possible.

7. The Madras Company is most anxious to carry forward every wagon which comes from the north, and deficient engine power is the only cause which will interfere with their doing so.

8. At present, as will be seen from the enclosure, the 100 wagons which they are able to take forward daily are apparently more than sufficient; as the Traffic Manager states that, for want of loads, they do not run regularly all the trains booked to leave Raichore.

9. A night staff has been entertained at Raichore and elsewhere where needed. The Raichore station is understood to have been worked by day and night since the 21st instant.

10. The reduction of passenger train mileage on other parts of their line, with a view to increase the number of engines available at Raichore, has been suggested, and some temporary assistance may be expected from this source. With this object it has been arranged to stop for the present the regular festival traffic to Trivellore.

11. The twelve locomotive engines which have been promised by the Director of State Railways for use in this presidency, and which are now under erection at Bombay, will enable the Madras Railway Company to work all portions of their line freely and fully; but some weeks must elapse before they can be looked for.

12. In anticipation of this increase to the engine stock, authority has been granted to the Agent of the Madras Railway to telegraph to his Board for the immediate despatch of ten drivers. Six was the number at first suggested by the Agent; but after discussion with the Locomotive Superintendent it was determined to apply for ten.

13. The provision of temporary shelter for grain at Adoni and elsewhere will at once be proceeded with; but information regarding the quantity for which shelter is to be provided at each place is necessary.

14. I have authorized the immediate construction of an additional siding in the Raichore station-yard. This was strongly recommended by the Traffic Department, and by Captain Bissett, R. E., who has had an opportunity of watching the station arrangements.

15. I have also authorized the immediate construction of a through-siding at the Toongabudra station, and similar accommodation at a convenient site between Kosgee and Adoni. The necessity of providing additional crossing stations is being carefully considered.

No. C 1 A & M-2651, dated Madras, 29th January 1877.

From—The Traffic Manager, Madras Railway,

To—The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway.

Grain traffic at Raichore.

CONSULTING Engineer's letter No. 90, dated 20th instant.

It would appear from the following telegram from Captain Bissett, R. E., dated 24th instant, that the accumulated through-booked traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has been worked off.

"Bombay line now clear of *through*-booked grain, and Raichore crowded with *local*-booked grain. Have suggested Conder re-open through-booking up to 90 wagons daily at present, also to marshal trains and avoid still further loading of cotton wagons with through goods."

2. The local-booked grain herein referred to is consigned to Raichore, but may be reconsigned to stations on this line.

3. As already advised, our existing locomotive power will not move more than 100 wagons per diem in all from Raichore; but this seems to be more than sufficient at present, as, for want of loads, we do not run regularly all the trains booked to run out of Raichore.

4. The shelter for grain at the different stations is required, I presume, for *storing* purposes, if, as I suppose, we shall not be required to make an arrangement for grain different from that existing for other goods, and in practice it is found that the grain does not suffer by exposure during the present dry weather.

There will be no difficulty in erecting sheds for storing grain; but these, in my opinion, should be placed in such a position as not to interfere with the unloading of wagons. In other words that the unloading should be, as at present, performed at the cost of the Company, and the storage at the cost of the Government, or of the merchants, if they wish to incur the expense, for the handling of the traffic cannot be performed without considerable additional expense.

No. 187.

To the Consulting Engineer for Railways for information with reference to the discussion which took place at the Stores Committee to-day, and to be so good as to state the probable quantity of grain likely to be stored at Adoni for which accommodation is required.

(Signed) R. B. ELWIN,
Agent and Manager.

MADRAS,
29th January 1877.

Order thereon by the Madras Government.

HIS GRACE the Governor in Council is glad to find that the accumulation of grain traffic which recently occurred in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has now been worked off. A repetition of similar state of affairs is to be deprecated, and the Government of Bombay have accordingly been requested to restrict through-booking on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the number of wagons which the Madras Railway may be in a position to take on daily from Raichore.

2. The unloading of grain wagons at Raichore has already been objected to, and Adoni and other convenient stations suggested instead.

3. The sanction given by the Consulting Engineer to the Agent to telegraph to his Board for ten additional drivers for the engine stock expected from the Director of State Railways is approved; as well as the authority granted for the construction of additional sidings at Raichore, Toongabudra, and between Kosgee and Adoni.

4. Shelter for 2,500 tons of grain should be provided at Adoni, and arrangements made for storing 500 tons at other selected stations.

Telegram, dated 12th February 1877.

From—Bombay,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Works.	*To—Revenue Addl. Secy.*

BODIES of people, especially in Sholapur, are persistently refusing to accept terms of relief as defined in resolution 103 of nineteenth ultimo. Government believe it would be very mischievous to yield to what is evidently the result of combination, although refusal to yield may very probably lead to the deaths of some of the most weakly of those who have joined the movement and are acting under the influence of those who are stronger. Immediate communication of the wishes of the Government of India by telegram is solicited. Answer goes to-day to your letter of second instant which approves of our rule not to relieve persons holding out through obstinacy under belief that they will not die—a belief which is not shared by this Government.

Telegram, No. 181, dated 13th February 1877.

From—Calcutta,	*To—Works,*
From—Revenue Addl. Secy.	*To—Bombay.*

YOUR telegram of yesterday. Government of India entirely shares opinion of Government of Bombay as to mischief of yielding to strike on relief works attributable to combination, and thinks that relief wages should not be raised if Government of Bombay are quite satisfied that the rates are sufficient to keep people alive—a point which must necessarily be left to its judgment. Government of India presumes that if small works are closed for the transference of labour to large ones, you will make arrangements for providing for the sustenance of the labourers during their transit. The Viceroy has received telegrams from Sholapur complaining of reductions of wages, but has taken no notice of them, being fully persuaded that the Bombay Government will act with sound discretion in carrying out a difficult but necessary operation.

Telegram, dated 8th February 1877.

From—Bombay,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Public Works Secretary.	*To—Revenue Additional Secretary.*

You will see report of deaths from starvation at Sholapur. Collector reports only one such death in Sholapur itself; none have been reported from districts. Full particulars called for.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XIII. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 9th February 1877.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Collectors' Reports by Telegram, dated 6th, 7th and 8th February 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of People employed: During the past Week.	Number of People employed: During the present week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6162 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee: Ordinary Prices.	Prices during the past Week.	Prices during the present Week.	Average Rain-fall, i.e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.
									Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Slight grain importation; no exportation. Small-pox and fever continue. 12 cents of rain.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	3,557	3,480	2,29,233	63,363	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	Jowari 34½ Bajri 28½	Jowari 34 Bajri 28½	24·91	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Small-pox decreasing. Rain falling at Násik	Ditto ...	16,400	17,000	3,59,272	1,24,837	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	Jowari 32 Bajri 29	Jowari 32 Bajri 29	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Grain imports enough... ...	Ditto ...	27,449	25,716	4,05,090	2,58,900	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	Jowari 26 Bajri 24	Jowari 27 Bajri 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Grain importation continues; prices steady. Public health good.	Ditto ...	52,000	49,700	8,43,431	3,43,425	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	Jowari 25¼ Bajri 23½	Jowari 24 Bajri 23	30·6	20·76
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 33,440; exports Rs. 76,404. 65 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	70,481	49,415	11,08,178	5,61,307	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	Jowari 20 Bajri ...	Jowari 20 Bajri ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,54,002	4,61,000	Grain supply plentiful. Small-pox at Nehr Tank.	Ditto ...	19,469	14,391	5,71,338	1,92,322	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	Jowari 20 Bajri 20	Jowari 20½ Bajri 20	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importation continues; supply sufficient; exportation from two Talukas. 115 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	48,023	50,835	6,60,750	2,40,442	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	Jowari 17½ Bajri 17½	Jowari 18 Bajri 18	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful. 118 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	25,000	12,034	4,57,358	1,99,719	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	Jowari 19 Bajri 19	Jowari 20 Bajri 20	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain importation continues; and market steady. 581 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	28,158	26,587	8,48,590	1,64,668	Jowari 43	Jowari 18	Jowari 18	26·39	13·81
TOTAL ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			2,90,537	2,49,158	54,43,240	21,10,273					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

2. There has been rain in Khandesh and Násik, and it appears probable that it has fallen in other districts since the Collectors' reports were despatched. It can now do nothing but harm to any, except irrigated, crops, and while it will, on the one hand, improve the water-supply, it will, it is feared, be the cause of considerable sickness among the labourers employed upon relief works in exposed situations.

3. Prices have again slightly declined this week, jowari now averaging 23¾ lbs. throughout the nine affected districts.

4. The number of people upon relief works is 249,158, against 290,537 last week, and there are also 7,136 hill-men and immigrants employed in Kanara and Ratnagiri, making a total of 256,294. This decrease is mainly due to a stand made by the people of Sholapur against the orders of Government reducing the pay on works under Civil Agency, and insisting on moderate tasks, and to the endeavours made to transfer able-bodied people from Civil works to those under Public Works Department supervision. The people in Sholapur are "on strike," are acting in bodies and in concert, and are probably under influences which are not apparent. Some of them are, no doubt, sufficiently well off to be able to decline work, and these it is the object of Government to get rid of, but others are not in this position, and it is possible that before the stronger and more robust, who sustain the movement, are brought to reason, some of the weakly may suffer. Occupation and the means of earning wages are open and available to all, and the District Officers have been ordered to be vigilant as regards scattered cases of distress, and at once to afford relief. Those persons, who are really in need of relief, cannot, of course, hold out long, and will shortly return; but, at present, they are reported to be unwilling either to work properly on the uncharged rates of pay under the Public Works Department, or to accept the altered and lower rates under Civil Agency.

5. The Government of India have entirely removed the restrictions previously placed upon large relief works, and have entrusted the Government with the powers of commencing such works, whenever satisfied of their necessity. The powers delegated to Collectors, from time to time, to order the actual commencement of certain relief works which had previously been provisionally sanctioned by the Government, have, under instructions from the Government of India, been withdrawn. It is to be noted that Collectors were never invested with powers to commence relief works which had not previously been provisionally sanctioned by the Government.

6. Sanction has been received from the Government of India to commence the earth-works of the Dhond-Manmar Railway. The work will be begun at once, and will prove of the utmost importance in meeting the distress in Ahmednagar, Násik, Poona, and Sholapur. The Government of India are also considering a suggestion of this Government for commencing the earth-works of the Karwar and Bellary Railway for the purpose of relief in the southern parts of this Presidency.

7. This Government have also sanctioned the commencement of the Gokak Canal in the Belgaum District.

Government have taken further steps in connection with the laying down of pressed hay upon the principal grain thoroughfares in those affected districts which are remote from the sea-coast and from railway communication.

8. Abstracts of the information supplied to the Government of India from every taluka of the affected area accompany this report.

9. A map is not forwarded with this summary, as it would only be a repetition of that sent last week: when any material change takes place, a fresh map will be furnished.

10. The following table gives the expenditure by Government upon charity, both in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:—

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.				Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works.	
	Average number of persons relieved during the Week.	Expenditure during the Week ending 3rd February 1877.	Expenditure incurred previously.	Total Expenditure.	Average number of children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs
Khandesh	46	14	396	410	486	118
Násik	12	8	135	143	7,847	1,584
Ahmednagar	1,408	386	3,907	4,293	2,545	603
Poona	1,946	838	4,780	5,618	18,758	6,404
Sholapur	892	1,075	11,251	12,326	3,396	1,279
Satara	51	28	1,043	1,071	4,300	1,066
Kaladgi	122	62	505	567	...	...
Belgaum	491	186	1,248	1,434	...	...
Dharwar	Return not received.	Return not received.	1,372	1,572	...	...
Total ...	4,968	2,597	24,637	27,234	37,332	11,054

11. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

12. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 4,933 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 31st January 1877, and during the same week 3,322 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Násik-Bhosawal lines, making a total of 8,255 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantity of grain sent by sea and rail in October, November, December, and January, to the Southern Mahratta ports, and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the end of the year was 154,760 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	October 1876.	November 1876.	December 1876.	January 1877.	Grand Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta Ports ...	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	57,674
Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate Stations	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,467	82,662
Násik, Bhosawul, and intermediate Stations	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,595	14,424
Total ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,521	154,760

13. On the whole, the present week is one of some anxiety, the public health in the south of the Presidency, and particularly in Dharwar, is far from good, and the position of affairs in Sholapur is unsatisfactory. On the other hand, the grain supply continues abundant, and the large works which are now sanctioned will enable this Government to make better sanitary arrangements than have hitherto been possible, and, at the same time, to exact a reasonable amount of labour from all able-bodied people seeking relief.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of State.	Affected Population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Number of People employed.		Works in progress.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.			
						During the past week.	During the previous week.				Ordinary Prices.	During the past week.	During the previous week.	
Kholapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	6,20,462	Report not received ...	16,342	18,047	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	Rs. 2,09,485	Rs. 87,527	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18¾ 19	†	
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	Grain slightly dearer, otherwise no change ...	2,421	2,008	Ditto ...	24,228	19,172	Jowari 61	20⅝	19⅝	
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received ...	548	3,078	Ditto ...	19,100	13,472	Jowari 63	†	†	
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change ...	531	366	Ditto ...	15,000	4,683	Jowari 54	29⅜	29⅜	
Total ...	7,187	4,648	1,575,284	8,01,234		19,842	23,499		2,67,813	1,24,854				

† Reports not received.

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **JANUARY** *1877, and the Total Exports from each Province for the four months, October, November, December 1876, and January 1877, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1875-76, 1874-75 and 1873-74.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		Quantities and Value of Cotton exported to																					
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Germany.		Italy.		Russia.		Spain.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	31,322	7,25,231	807	18,700	2,946	72,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,809	4,48,559	...	...	...	...	49,884	12,65,347
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1877	31,322	7,25,231	807	18,700	2,946	72,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,809	4,48,559	...	...	...	...	49,884	12,65,347
	Total 4 Months, October, November, December 1876 and January 1877...	43,549	9,98,302	5,003	1,06,896	2,946	72,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,730	7,22,793	...	...	8	72	76,236	19,02,920
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76	8,667	1,68,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,226	25,30,691	854	20,874	...	...	100,814	27,21,260
	1874-75	29,500	6,34,906	5,068	1,01,589	1,518	26,875	...	...	9,092	1,87,747	...	...	...	...	4	25	24,086	6,89,094	...	...	44	1,165	69,332	16,41,401
	1873-74	4,136	84,495	...	...	1,877	34,871	...	...	134	3,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,390	8,31,935	...	...	30	633	35,567	9,55,149
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	98,599	26,84,535	25,330	7,11,465	11,051	3,62,312	...	...	15,396	4,23,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	2,550	...	...	332	3,138	150,903	41,87,575
	Kurrachee	10	300	469	13,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,242	93,505	...	...	2,320	66,300	6,041	1,73,505
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1877	98,599	26,84,835	25,799	7,24,865	11,051	3,62,312	...	...	15,396	4,23,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,347	96,055	...	...	2,652	69,438	156,844	43,61,080
	Total 4 Months, October, November, December 1876 and January 1877...	205,416	53,02,617	120,104	31,06,295	15,330	4,74,984	...	...	51,952	13,64,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,029	1,97,835	...	...	2,810	71,443	402,641	1,05,17,306
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76	231,662	55,04,694	102,265	26,00,481	19,374	5,16,209	...	...	53,210	14,27,665	57,942	14,88,195	...	...	...	...	52,446	13,31,698	...	...	487	9,104	517,386	1,28,78,046
	1874-75	395,595	1,08,10,219	108,443	28,78,256	55,270	15,51,085	...	...	41,529	11,51,384	5,595	1,54,400	...	...	...	...	1,745	41,740	...	...	1,704	30,515	609,881	1,66,17,599
	1873-74	342,727	98,17,511	62,251	18,56,955	31,442	9,27,073	...	...	52,887	14,99,910	1,137	29,500	...	...	...	...	11,956	3,37,067	...	...	867	16,210	503,267	1,44,84,226
Madras.	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	10,140	...	...	...	...	453	10,140
	Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	13,260	...	...	...	...	1,058	23,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,594	37,125
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1877...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	13,260	...	...	...	...	1,058	23,865	453	10,140	...	...	...	...	2,047	47,265
	Total 4 Months, October, November, December 1876, and January 1877...	44,765	10,12,697	938	21,000	9,726	2,00,886	...	...	836	13,260	...	...	...	...	3,736	89,865	4,233	98,200	...	...	...	...	63,934	14,35,308
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76	150,111	33,31,900	4,259	96,310	23,745	4,88,559	...	...	8,359	1,41,900	...	...	...	...	650	12,548	23,723	5,40,989	...	...	...	...	210,847	46,12,206
	1874-75	138,624	31,24,841	...	...	8,963	1,98,660	...	...	24,211	5,46,580	...	...	...	...	18,047	4,05,001	1,248	28,336	...	...	3	65	191,096	43,03,483
	1873-74	139,267	32,53,243	2,277	55,670	...	...	...	...	5,491	1,34,532	...	...	...	...	1,747	41,815	2,305	55,641	...	...	...	...	151,087	35,40,901
B. Burma.	Rangoon	17,443	3,11,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	6,198	526	9,862	18,298	3,27,483
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1877	17,443	3,11,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	6,198	526	9,862	18,298	3,27,483
	Total 4 Months, October, November, December 1876, and January 1877...	27,101	4,72,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	18,754	526	9,862	28,705	5,01,229
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76	1,609	27,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,725	9,76,638	...	...	46,334	10,04,292
	1874-75	10,986	1,97,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	11,867	2,11,684
	1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,371	23,387	...	...	1,371	23,387
Grand Total.	Total, January 1877	147,364	37,21,469	26,606	7,43,565	13,997	4,35,169	...	...	15,932	4,36,835	...	...	...	...	1,058	23,865	18,609	5,54,754	329	6,198	3,178	79,300	227,073	60,01,175
	Total 4 Months, October, November, December 1876 and January 1877...	320,831	77,85,629	1,26,045	32,36,191	28,002	7,48,727	...	...	53,488	13,77,392	...	...	...	...	3,736	89,865	35,992	10,18,828	1,078	18,754	3,344	81,377	571,516	1,43,56,763
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76	392,049	90,32,271	1,06,524	26,96,791	43,119	10,04,768	...	...	61,686	15,71,237	57,942	14,88,195	...	...	650	12,548	167,395	44,03,378	45,579	9,97,512	487	9,104	875,381	2,12,15,804
	1874-75	574,705	1,47,67,156	1,13,581	29,79,845	65,751	17,76,620	...	...	74,832	18,85,711	5,595	1,54,400	...	...	18,051	4,05,026	27,079	7,59,170	881	14,494	1,751	31,745	882,176	2,27,74,167
	1873-74	486,130	1,31,55,249	64,528	19,12,625	33,319	9,61,944	...	...	58,513	16,37,657	1,137	29,500	...	...	1,747	41,815	43,651	12,24,643	1,371	23,387	897	16,843	691,292	1,90,03,663

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE;
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 16th February 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE TO THE PORTS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th FEBRUARY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.										From British Burma.									
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.*		Total.		Akyab.†		Bassein.†		Total.			
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.		
Madras Paddy	106,286	3,88,587	...	...	2,520	6,860	17,553	59,730	...	...	125,359	4,55,177	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Bimlipatam	...	...	...	...	183	312	...	...	...	...	183	312	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Negapatam Paddy	35,947	1,45,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,947	1,45,690	...	...	...	...	...	...		
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tuticorin	17,281	66,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,281	66,772	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cochin Paddy	3,403	13,956	4,991	16,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,394	30,338	37	100	...	...	37	100		
"	...	...	441	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	600	4,855	7,700	...	...	4,855	7,700		
Tellicherry	411	1,740	...	...	1,264	1,264	...	...	...	...	411	1,740	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527	1,264	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Quilandy	...	...	...	...	527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cannanore Paddy	...	...	...	...	117	320	...	...	...	...	117	320	...	...	...	...	...	...		
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,486	26,180	...	...	16,486	26,180		
Mangalore Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	2,144	...	...	787	2,144		
Other Ports Paddy	997	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	997	3,400	3,169	4,921	...	...	3,169	4,921		
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	163,325	6,19,545	5,432	17,582	3,547	8,756	17,553	59,730	...	...	189,657	7,05,613	25,334	41,045	...	...	25,334	41,045		

* No return received.
† No returns from other Ports in Burma have been received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15th FEBRUARY 1877.

General Remark.—In Madras slight rain is reported from North Arcot, Cuddapah, Salem, Coimbatore, and Tinnevelly: no report has been received from Nellore, and the numbers on relief work in Malabar have not been telegraphed. The total reported number of persons employed on relief works is 815,979. There is an increase of 24,000 in Bellary and 9,400 in Salem: in Kurnool there is a decrease of 48,000 and of 17,600 in Cuddapah. In Bombay unseasonable rain has injured the crops in Tanna, Khandesh, Násik and Guzerat: some has also fallen in Sind and the Deccan. No rain is reported from Mysore. In the Central Provinces there has also been rain in many districts, which in some has injured the *rabi*. The harvest is progressing in Berar. In Central India and Rajputana showers have fallen and prospects are good. General rain has fallen throughout Lower Bengal, and has done some injury to the *rabi* crops: but it has been of benefit to the indigo and the early rice. Showers are reported from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh: the weather is now clear and the crops are in good condition. Rain has fallen in several districts of the Punjab, and prospects are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Feb. 13th)	*Nil*	*Raggi* being still transplanted to be irrigated by wells, also *cholum* and maize; *varagu* not more than a poor crop; castor, cotton, chillies, and tobacco will be fair; prices rising in Repalli and Bezwada; fallen in Gudivada, Palnad, Narsarowpet, and Sattanapalli, fluctuations due to last week's rain; cholera, 521 seizures, 227 deaths; also fever and small-pox reported; no improvement in pasture; markets fairly supplied; 3,964 on relief works; number fed gratuitously by Government 233, by people 938; cattle disease in some taluks.
Kurnool	(„ 13th)	*Nil*	Crops under canal harvested; cholera continues, seizures 91, deaths 74; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; number on relief works 238,934, gratuitously fed 3,567; the number of coolies below past week attributed partly to weeding and partly to enforcement of task-work; in Koilkuntla and Cumbum it is attributed partly to desertion, owing to outbreak of cholera, this appears doubtful, information is called for; new scale of wages not introduced during the week; the fall of prices still continues, probably owing to same cause.
Cuddapah	(„ 13th)	·46 in 3 taluks.	People on relief works 116,276; gratuitously fed 1,723; cholera 1,089; number of cattle died for want of fodder and disease 827.
Bellary	(„ 13th)	*Nil*	345,500 persons on relief works; increase on last week of 25,000 persons, this is partly owing to persons who deserted last week on account of the *Mohurrum* festival, joining again in Alur and Adoni, and partly to increase generally, the new scale of wages not having come into force; 18,289 gratuitously fed, decrease 10,000, chiefly in Hindupur, where Mysore paupers have been sent back, and also number of relief-houses decreased; 4,540 gratuitously fed by private charity, aided by Government grant; cholera in 15 taluks; small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking-water diminishing, but not exhausted.
Nellore	...	....	Report not received.
Chingleput	(Feb. 13th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 10,335, number gratuitously fed 4,044; cholera, small-pox, fever, and dysentery in parts; pasture and water scarce.
North Arcot	(„ 13th)	1·10 at Puttur	Relief works coolies 21,523, decrease owing to enforcement of task work, cholera, and stoppage of certain works; persons gratuitously fed 324; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; health of cattle generally good; pasture very scarce; cattle are dying for want of fodder.
South Arcot	(„ 13th)	*Nil*	Number employed last week 562; none gratuitously fed; cholera in several taluks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture scarce.
Salem	(„ 13th)	·1	Number on relief works 40,400, number gratuitously fed 4,150, ditto private 500; cholera in all taluks; labour number rising 30 per cent., due to large numbers employed on irrigation by the Public Works Department; gratuitous relief number 24 per cent., falling off due to stoppage of villagewar relief.
Coimbatore	(„ 13th)	...	Slight rain at Oodoomulpetta and south and south-east of Pollachee; cholera increasing, deaths 986; cattle poor; water and fodder scarce; no cultivation, except under wells; on relief works 23,733, gratuitously fed 1,809.
Tanjore	(„ 13th)	*Nil*	Relief works none; 404 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Madura (Feb. 13th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 9,688, number fed gratis 557; cholera continues chiefly in Pulni, also in Dindigul, Melur, and Ramnad; cattle doing poorly for want of fodder and drinking water, with mortality in some parts.
Trichinopoly („ 13th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works on 12th instant 528, several coolies from other districts having returned to their houses; 1,074 gratuitously fed on same date by public subscription; cholera better; seizures 177, deaths 91; small-pox continues severe; cattle healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly („ 13th)	...	Slight rain in two northern distressed taluks and in Tenkasy; harvest commenced in the river valley; cholera almost same as last week; cattle healthy; pasture scanty; prices slightly risen; number on relief works 2,536; number gratuitously fed 71; increase in number on relief works, owing to reduction of wages.
Malabar („ 13th)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; 28 deaths from cholera in 5 taluks; small-pox in 6 taluks; cattle unhealthy in Palghaut; pasture failing; number of coolies on Kolathur works will be reported shortly.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay— (Feb. 15th)		
Sind. (Feb. 14th)		
Kurrachee	·72 ·45 at Kotri. ·52 at Tatta. ·18 at Bula Kháns. ·10 at Jerruck.	Heavy showers in Dadu taluka on 5th and 6th; small-pox increased in Kurrachee town, 11 fresh cases on 1st, 55 recovering, on 2nd few deaths, disease also in Malir town and suburbs of Kotri, and Shahbundar taluka.
Shikárpur ...	Nearly ·5 on 6th Feb.	Chicken-pox in Shikarpur taluka, many fatal cases in Shikarpur town; rain on 6th has benefited *rabi* crops and made weather colder; cattle disease continues.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Rabi* fair; slight rain in 7 talukas; small-pox continues; 13 fresh cases, 5 deaths; small-pox in 4, measles in 3, fever in 9, cattle disease in 3 talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather fair and getting warm; oil seed crops in flower; wheat and barley springing into ear; fever and cough decreasing.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* crops slightly injured by recent rain.
Kaira ...	1·30	Weather cold; health good.
Surat ...	...	Slight rain caused some injury to cotton crops; fever continues in Pardi.
Broach	·08 at Jambusar ·02 at Ankleswar ·30 at Wagra.	Small-pox as before.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	·56	Total rainfall 15·09; state of crops as before; small-pox continues.
Násik ...	Average ·50	Rain general in all talukas; fever, cold, and small-pox prevalent.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	1·59	Reaping of *rabi* crops progressing; crops damaged in talukas Wada and Kalyán by the unseasonable fall of rain; small-pox prevalent in 4, and fever in almost all talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	·16	Cholera in Bhimthadi and Purandhar talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	49 deaths from cholera in 3 talukas.
Satara ...	·08	Rain fallen also in Pátan and Jauli; 10 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	225 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	...	436 deaths from cholera in 8, and 16 from small-pox in 2 talukas.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevalent; 22 deaths.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera increasing; 209 deaths in 7 talukas.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cold, general health good; small-pox in 2 talukas.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather and health good.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton damaged in Baroda district owing to recent rain.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in Sind, Guzerat, Khandesh, and parts of the Deccan, which has done harm to standing crops. Cholera increasing in Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	1·76	Weather cloudy, with rain at short intervals; the cloudy state of the weather and non-cessation of the rain are not very favourable to the progress of the cold weather crops; the rain which has already fallen has done good to the crops, and it is also expected that cholera, which is still prevalent throughout the district, may abate to some extent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Noakholly ...	2·11	Weather wet and cloudy almost throughout the week; a storm passed over the station about midday on the 4th instant, but did not continue very long; there was high wind and rain again on the night of the 7th idem; the *amun* crops have been reaped almost everywhere; chillies, pulses, &c., are progressing well everywhere, except in the inundated tracts; cholera is still prevalent, and stray cases of small-pox have been reported from the Sudhárám station.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	3·23	Weather cloudy throughout the week; it rained very heavily for the last four days; mustard has begun to be reaped, and the recent heavy rain has entirely spoiled the portion of the crop that has already been gathered; the tobacco plants are thriving well, but the prospects of sugarcane are bad; the *joomiahs* have begun to cut their *jooms* for cultivation; cholera is still prevalent in the district.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·66	Weather damp and cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Backergunge ...	2·05	A furious gale, which lasted 25 minutes, some of the gusts of which were as strong as those of the late cyclone, swept over the district on the 4th instant, and caused some destruction of boats and other property; the crops, however, are reported to be good everywhere, except in the tracts affected by the storm-wave of the 31st October last; the cholera epidemic has much abated, but the disease is still present in thanas Barhmuddin, Dowlut Khan, and Mendigunge; in Barhmuddin it is as virulent and destructive as ever; there is no disease among the cattle anywhere in the district.
Furreedpore ...	1·61	Weather cold and wet; there was storm and rain, with very high wind and low barometer, on Sunday, the 4th instant, and 35 boats sunk at Goalundo alone; the rainfall at Goalundo has been 1·32, and at Madareepore 1·04; state and prospects of the crops are very fair; health is not bad.
Dacca ...	·06	Rain fell till the 8th instant; the weather has been fair and very cold since; the crops are in good condition; the rain will do more good than harm; four persons and many cows died from cold on the 4th.
Mymensingh ...	·71	Weather cold and cloudy, with occasional showers; wind chiefly from the north and north-west; transplantation of *boro* seedlings has been completed; the prospects of this crop and of *khasari* pulse are very good.
Tipperah ...	·44	Weather unseasonably rainy and stormy; the cold weather crops have suffered somewhat from the recent bad weather.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·39	Weather rainy till the 9th instant; there was a strong gale on Sunday, the 4th instant; the late storms and rain have damaged materially the cold weather crops and paddy stacked in the open air; the wind was particularly strong in Diamond Harbour and Barripore, where injury to life and property has been done; cholera has not disappeared.
Jessore ...	1·81	Weather cold and wet; the excessive rain has injured both the rice and winter crops to some extent, but will soften the ground for ploughing for the early rice, and will do good to the indigo crop.
Nuddea ...	1·88	Weather stormy, with rain, and unusually cold; not much harm has been done to the standing crops, except tobacco, which is said to have suffered; the rain will enable ploughing to go on everywhere.
Moorshedabad ...	1·25	The weather was cold and cloudy, and occasionally rainy; it has now cleared; the prospects of most of the *chaitali* crops continue to be good, but gram and mustard have been injured by the rains; prices are almost steady; cholera is prevalent in Dunigram, Debagram, and Gopgram, in the jurisdiction of the Rampore Haut sub-division; health is otherwise good.
Pubna ...	1·08	Weather stormy and unsettled till the 8th instant; now fair and seasonable; state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory, and the health of the district is good.
Rajshahye ...	1·11	There has been plentiful rain all over the district during the week; the rain has done some slight injury to *khasari*, peas, *masoor*, and gram; but the condition of the standing wheat, barley, and *cheena* crops has much improved; the officer in charge of the Malunchi out-post reports that the *rabi* crops of six or seven villages in his jurisdiction have been entirely destroyed by hail; no sickness prevails in the district.
Bogra ...	·65	Weather unseasonably damp and chilly; up to date harvest is in all respects very good; the oil-seeds also promise excellent results, but it is feared that the rain in the district, which has been much heavier than noted, will do much harm to the tobacco crop.
Malda ...	·42	Weather pretty cold and cloudy till the 8th instant; slight rain fell on the 4th, 7th, and 8th instant; mornings generally foggy; wind from the east and north-west; the crops are in splendid condition; 26 deaths from cholera reported.
Dinagepore ...	·18 ·65 at Roygunge. ·11 ·55 at Kurigram; ·66 at Bagdogra.	Weather cloudy, followed by foggy mornings; the rain has done much good to the crops. Weather cold; the rainfall prospects of the winter crops are good.
Rungpore ...		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Cooch Behar ...	·9 at Dinhath.	Weather cold and cloudy; a very unpleasant east wind has been blowing for some days; from the morning of the 7th instant the clouds have been gathering, and more rain may fall; the cutting of the *haimanti dhan* is nearly finished in some places in Mátabhánga the tobacco plants have been injured by hailstones which fell on the night of the 31st January; no similar reports, however, have been received from the southern portion of the Raj, where the crop is doing well; the prospects of mustard seeds generally continue good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold; mornings foggy; the *haimanti* harvest is over with favourable outturn; mustard is being reaped; public health is good.
Darjeeling ...	·13	Weather sharp cold; there has been another fall of snow, and a little rain during the week; the winter rice crop has all been threshed and has given a good outturn; the young wheat and barley are doing well, the recent rain having been favourable for them.
Midnapore ...	·41	Weather most unseasonable; very heavy wind on the 4th instant; in the south the weather appears to have been tempetuous, and some loss of life and more of cattle is reported; the heavy wind and drenching rain have injured the paddy stacks and gathered rice to a considerable extent; the rain will also have injured the linseed, castor and other cold-weather crops; on the other hand it has been beneficial to indigo, *til*, and spring rice; cholera decreased, but fever increased in consequence of the wet weather.
Howrah ...	1·87	Weather again cold, wet, and windy; fortunately there are no crops on the ground to be endangered by the bad weather and rains.
Hooghly ...	·62	Weather abnormal for this season of the year; cloudy from the 4th to the 8th instant; rain on the 4th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, accompanied with strong wind on the 4th and 7th; the rice lands are being ploughed; the late heavy rains have injured peas, gram, *musuri*, potatoes, and mango-blossoms, but have benefited the vegetables, and indigo; public health is normal.
Burdwan ...	·85 1·94 at Cutwa; ·92 at Culna; ·74 at Bood Bood; 2·01 at Raneegunge.	Weather now clear and cool; the prospects of the crops are satisfactory; health is generally good.
Bankoora ...	1·61	Weather showery and cool; state and prospects of the crops are favourable as before; the late rain has done much good to the winter crops.
Beerbhoom ...	1·88	Weather unusually wet; the unusual rain will do some injury to some of the pulses; the other cold-weather crops (wheat, barley) and sugarcane will be benefited.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1·21 ·86 at Godda.	Weather, rain clearing up; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Bhágalpur ...	·22	Weather cloudy and wet during the first half of the week, settled fine, and cold, with strong west wind, during the second half; the *rabi* crops are excellent; general health is very good; only a little small-pox is reported here and there.
Monghyr ...	... ·55 at Begoo Serai; ·40 at Jamooee.	Weather set fair; the late rain is reported to have injured the crops; the Collector, however, is of opinion that the rain has been beneficial, and that the prospects of the crops continue good; the fall of hail on the 31st January last damaged the crops in a few villages at the extreme north of the district.
Purneah ...	·25 ·11 at Kissengunge; ·25 at Arrareah.	Weather bright and clear, with cold west wind; the rain and dull weather at the beginning of the week has done harm to the wheat; the recent change in the weather is beneficial.
Durbhunga ...	·79	Weather very cold and generally cloudy and damp; there was rain on the 7th and 8th instant; strong west wind from the 9th; the recent rain has done some injury to the *rabi* crops, tobacco, and *rahur*; it is apprehended that the outturn in the south of the district will be considerably below the average; no return received from the Mudhoobunnee sub-division.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold, with strong westerly wind; the recent rain, it is apprehended, will do some damage to the *rabi* crops; the public health is good, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox near Soorsund, in the Seetamurhee sub division.
Sarun ...	1·14 ·77 at Sewan; ·82 at Gopálganj.	Weather raw, damp, and cold, with occasional showers, up to 8th instant; bright and clear since; the weather appears to be settling; the wind has changed to the west; the gloomy weather, as there had been for the past month, has not been experienced, it is believed, in any part of the district; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally favourable throughout the district; wheat, gram, and *rahur* have been very partially injured by *hurda* blight and *lahi* insects from the effects of damp weather; there has been a fall of hail in Basantpur and Maharajganj in the Sewan sub-division, but it was too slight to damage the crops; the crops are reaching maturity, and the prospects will be much improved if there be warm and clear weather and steady west wind for the next fifteen days; general health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Chumparun ..	Return not received.	The rain has done some damage, and if not followed by dry weather, will produce blight; the prospects of the corps are fine, except where they have been injured by the rain.
Patna ...	Ditto ...	Weather very cold; rain in the early part of the week has done slight damage to the *rabi* crops, especially to poppy, linseed, *rahur*, and wheat; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	1·10	Weather cloudy, with frequent heavy rain; very cold on the 8th and 9th instant; the late heavy rain, accompanied in some places by hail, has done injury to the *rabi* crops, and some damage is also reported to that portion of the *kharif* crop which has not been harvested; the weather has now cleared up and the prospects are therefore brightening.
Shahabe ...	1·05	Weather clear and cold, with west wind; all the sub-divisions report serious injury to the *rabi* crops from the late unseasonable rain; the sky looks, however, as if it would clear, and a good west wind and strong sun will make a considerable difference in any estimate of the injury.
Hazáribágh ...	3·22	Weather unseasonably wet and cloudy; the rain during the past week must be injurious to the wheat, barley, peas, &c.; the poppy crop, too, has been much injured in different parts of the district by hail and rain.
Lohardugga ...	3·35 1·50 at Palamow.	There has been a good deal of rain throughout the district, and hail in some places; the weather, though quite cleared up from the 9th instant, or the preceding day, is now cold and windy; the crops in the sudder sub-division are excellent, but from Palamow considerable damage by hail is reported; the general health is everywhere good; only a few cases of small-pox reported from Palamow.
Manbhoom ...	2·72	Weather unseasonably rainy, nothing particular to report; there not being much *rabi* crops in the district, much harm has not been done by the rain; the *mahowa* crop may suffer; the ryots have taken advantage of the soaking the land has got, to plough for their highland sowings.
Singbhoom ...	2·95	There has been excessive rain during the week; the sky appeared to have been clearing up on the 9th instant; the fields have been flooded, and the pulses are reported to have suffered; but the prospects of wheat are still good; general health is good.
Balasore ...	·07 5·30 at Bhadrak.	Wet and stormy weather; a considerable number of cattle have perished from the rain, wind, and cold; a little ploughing is in progress; reports of sporadic cholera are rather frequent.
Cuttack ...	·70	Weather cloudy and unsettled, with showers during the early part of the week; now clear, bright, and cold; ploughing is being actively carried on; the rain has done some damage to the *rabi* crops, but on the whole it has done good; small-pox is rather prevalent, otherwise the public health is good.
Pooree ...	1·87 ·84 at Khoordah.	Weather cloudy; the rain has done much good to the *dalua* paddy crop, but has partially injured the mango crop; cotton, *moog*, and other miscellaneous crops promise a fair outturn; the exportation of rice continues; the prices are stationary in the chief sub-division. *General Remarks.*—There was some rain in the beginning of the week; the late heavy rain, accompanied in some places by strong wind and hail, has done injury to the *rabi* crops, and some damage is also reported to that portion of the late rice which had not been harvested; on the other hand, it has improved the prospects of indigo and spring rice, and enabled the cultivators to plough their rice-fields. On the 4th instant there was a violent squall of wind and rain, which was felt in all the districts bordering on the Bay of Bengal, from Midnapore to Noakholly.
N. W. Provinces— **(February 15th)**		
Benares (Feb. 14th)	1·2	Wheat benefited by rain; weather bright and cold; prospects favourable.
Allahabad („ 14th)	...	Weather changed for better; prospects improved.
Jhansi („ 15th)	...	Weather clear; prices rising.
Agra („ 14th)	·2 to ·9	Crops progressing well.
Meerut („ 14th)	...	More rain; prospects good.
Bareilly („ 14th)	1·4	*Rabi* prospects fair.
Punjab— Feb.(14th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects throughout the province good.
Hissár	1·2	
Umballa	·7	
Jullundur	2·0	
Lahore	*Nil*	
Rawalpindi ...	·3	
Mooltan	*Nil*	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	
Peshawar	1·0	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultur prospects.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Feb. 14th)	·6	Weather clear; general prospects favourable; public health good.
Sitapur ...	*Nil*	
Fyzabad ...	·3	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari ... (Feb. 10th)	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* gathered; health good; rices steady.
Sambalpur ...	·53	Heavy and continuous rain; rice stacked in fields damaged; ploughing continues; health good.
Biláspur ...	·20	Weather cloudy; crops injured by rain and continued cloudy weather; slight cholera; prices steady.
Raipur ...	·22	Weather unfavourable to crops; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Bálághát ...	1·20	*Rabi* injured by rain; slight cholera prevalent.
Chhindwára ...	...	Weather cloudy; wheat suffered from recent rain; gram and *masur* gathering; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Chánda (Feb. 11th)	·15	*Rabi* gathered and being threshed; *jari* cotton doing well; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 12th)	·22	Weather cloudy; prospects fair; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Págpur ...	...	*Rabi* gathering; crops damaged by recent rain and destroyed in places by hail; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandára ...	...	*Rabi* gathering; cholera continues; small-pox declining; prices easy
Wardha ...	...	Prospects favourable; health good.
Nimár ...	·79	Small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Jubbulpore ...	·85	*Masur* injured; cattle disease continues; health good.
Saugor ...	·38	Crops doing well; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·10	Except gram, other *rabi* crops thriving; health good.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has injured the *rabi*, and prospects are less favourable.
British Burma— (Feb. 15th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Ten deaths from cholera in Akyab town; cholera in a sporadic form in Akyab and Kyoukphyoo districts, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in two townships of Akyab district.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health generally good; slight cattle disease.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	Health good.
Henzada ...	...	Health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome, 9 cases, and Mahathaman 5.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	No report.
Assam— (Feb. 15th)		
Gauháti ...	·06	Weather clear and cool, with cold north-east winds; manufacture of country sugar is in progress; public health good.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	Field work continues.
Mysore & Coorg—		
Bangalore (Feb. 15th)	...	Prices of food grains stationary; markets continue to be fairly supplied; cholera on the increase, 214 deaths in Bangalore against 108 in last week.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 15th)	...	*Rabi* cutting continued; public health good.
Central India—		
Indore, Neemuch, Rutlam, Sutna (Feb. 14th)	·43	Prospects and health good.
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Feb. 15th)	...	Weather seasonable; prospects and health fair.
Jeypore („ 15th)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli („ 10th)	No return	Prospects and health good.
Tonk („ 10th)	·1	
Kota („ 10th)	1·0 on 10th	
Shapura („ 10th)	2·0	
Jhallawar („ 10th)	1·35	Anxiety regarding opium.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 14th February 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble R. E. EGERTON and the Hon'ble Mahárájá JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE took their seats as Additional Members.

ACT No. XIII OF 1875 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875 be taken into consideration. He said that he had already explained to the Council the extremely

limited object of this measure, and they would see that that object was carried into effect by an equally limited Bill. His honble friend Mahárájá Narendra Krishna was kind enough to serve on the Committee, and he was satisfied that the jurisdiction of District Judges which he wished to remain intact did remain intact. The only alteration in the Bill which had been made was the provision saving the validity of any probate which might have been granted by Courts which were now declared not to be High Courts. He did not believe that any such probate had been granted; but it was just possible that one or two might have been granted, and therefore the Committee thought it advisable to provide for their validity.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1871, be taken into consideration. He said that the Council would remember that this was a Bill which had been introduced by him in June last, and he had mentioned then that it was for the purpose of effecting several small alterations in the existing law, of which one was of importance and some degree of urgency, which had been pointed out by a learned Judge of the High Court of Bombay; and as to the rest, that they were matters of no urgency but had been noted from time to time in the Legislative Department as fit subjects of amendment when the Act should come up for amendment. On that occasion a question was raised by his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell whether it would not be advisable for the Committee to consider the propriety of extending the system of registration to a great number of transactions other than those to which it did then extend. The sense of the Council on that occasion was that they had not the materials before them to decide about any such extension: it might be a good thing here, it might be a bad thing there; it depended on local knowledge which they had not got. The result was that the Council declined to give any such instruction to the Select Committee, and his hon'ble colleague Sir E. Bayley promised that the matter should be made the subject of enquiry by the Executive Government. It was therefore decided that the principle of the Bill should be, that it should have no principle at all, but should consist only of detailed amendments of the Registration Act.

He would mention one or two of the most important amendments proposed to be made by the Bill. All the amendments were mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but some of them were very small. The principal amendments were those which related to the main feature in the Registration Act, which was the distinction of registrable documents into those which must be registered in order to obtain validity—what he had called compulsory documents—and those as to which it was in the option of the parties to register or not as they thought fit.

The two main sections in the Act were sections 17 and 18. Section 17 related to compulsory documents; and it was provided by a subsequent section (49) of the Act, that if one of these compulsory documents was not registered, it should lose all validity. Section 18 related to optional documents; and as to them it was provided by section 50, not that they should lose all validity if not registered, but that a registered document of the same class should take priority over a non-registered one. There was some little difficulty in construing sections 17 and 18 together, and the opinion had prevailed that where documents were so described as to fall within both sections, they were to be considered as optionally registrable and not compulsorily registrable. Take, for instance, a composition-deed. It was mentioned among the optional documents. But it might contain a gift of an interest in land of the value of Rs. 100, and it thus came among the compulsory documents. Therefore it would fall under both sections. In such cases the opinion had

prevailed that the document became an optional one. But the intention was that all documents mentioned in section 17 should be registrable under pain of losing their validity, and they did not become mere optional documents by containing something else which also brought them under section 18. The Committee had made that clear, and to that extent they had enlarged the area of the Registration Act, but not to any other extent; and by that enlargement they had only expressed what they believed to be its original meaning.

Then a difficulty arose under the other two sections he had mentioned, sections 49 and 50, and it was on this that they had thought it necessary to move to amend the Act. They were told that these sections left a gap in the system through which spurious and fraudulent transactions were finding their way. The case was this. By section 50, which related to optional documents, it was provided that registered documents should take precedence over non-registered documents. But it was nowhere provided that documents of which registration was compulsory should take precedence over non-registered documents of which registration was optional. Suppose now that a man acquired by deed an interest in land of the value of less than Rs. 100; he need not register because the document was optional, and does not do so. Then another man takes an interest in the land of less than Rs. 100; by registration he can gain priority over the non-registered document. But if he took an interest of Rs. 100 in value, registration would not give him priority. That was an absurd state of things, and one which would certainly lead to fraud. The Committee had provided that all registered documents, whether compulsory or not, should take priority over non-registered documents. They had indeed been told by a professional gentleman of some standing by whom the Bill had been subjected to criticism, that the amendment might easily lead to fraud. He said:—

"But I should deprecate the extension of this rule of priority to all documents of which registration is compulsory. The law so amended might be easily made an engine of fraud. A purchaser sees in section 17 that a sale of land for rupees ninety-nine need not be registered. Accordingly he does not register, and he would, under the proposed law, be liable at any time to be ejected by any one who held under a later registered deed."

The answer to that was that under the existing law he was liable to be ejected by a man who held under a later registered deed, provided his interest was only worth Rs. 99. The absurdity was that if the interest under the later deed was worth Rs. 100, he was not liable to be ejected. There was no principle in that state of the law; no reason could be assigned for it, and doubtless it was simply a slip in the drafting of the Act of 1871. It was true that the law might be made an engine of fraud. But all systems of registration might be made into engines of fraud: we ran our chance of that. The advantage of a system of registration was that it excluded more frauds than it admitted; and the advantages and disadvantages of every law must be balanced against one another. A system of registration occasionally enabled a man to gain a dishonest priority over others. But on the other hand it afforded great safeguards against frauds, and where it would admit one, it would exclude twenty or thirty or fifty.

The alterations foregoing in the existing Act were effected by the Bill as introduced. The Committee had recommended several more, and they found that the Act would thus be altered in thirty-one places. And therefore it was determined to repeal and re-enact the Act, and that was the reason why the Bill was so changed in appearance and so much more bulky than at first. They did that on the advice of the Secretary, who, the Council well knew, had borne the principal part in the arrangement of the Statute-book; and no man knew so well what was convenient and what was not convenient in this respect. He thought it would be more convenient to redraft the whole law than to place these amendments in a separate enactment.

Of the alterations introduced by the Select Committee he need only mention two. One was that they had substituted the Registrar for the District Court in simple questions whether or no a document was of a registrable character. According to the existing Act, if a Registrar refused to register a document, a petition of appeal might be presented to the District Court which passed

judgment accordingly. On that the Committee had been advised by an eminent District Judge, Mr. Maclean, Judge of the 24-Parganas, that the practice was inconvenient. He said:—

"This judicial decision is of no real weight. It makes the document, after registration, admissible in evidence, which, if it be one requiring compulsory registration, it would not otherwise be. So far good; but it is open to the Munsif or other inferior Court to say that execution is not proved, and to throw out the document which the superior Court has already declared to have been executed. I think this is objectionable."

This has occurred to my knowledge.

Then Mr. Maclean proceeded to discuss one reform which might be made, which was that the District Court should go on to try all questions regarding the validity of documents and decide finally on their validity or invalidity when they were presented for registration. And he said:—

"I would prefer to see the Judge relieved altogether of the duty of deciding whether a document has been executed with a view to its registration only. This might, I think, be left to the officers of the Registration Department. If execution is denied before the Sub-Registrar, let him call for evidence and decide the question, subject to an appeal to the Registrar. If denial of execution is made before the Registrar, let the Inspector General hear the case on appeal, and whatever be the decision, let the document be admissible as evidence in the Civil Court, if possible, subject to rules as to its registration when execution has been duly proved before the Courts."

Now the Committee quite concurred with Mr. Maclean that it was objectionable to call in the District Court in cases in which its decision could not be final. And they also agreed with him that the second alternative was preferable to the first. It would be a matter of extreme inconvenience if before the question was decided whether a document was registrable, the whole circumstances attending its validity or invalidity should be brought into dispute—a course which might lead to dilatory and expensive litigation. Therefore the Committee proposed to make the Registrar the judge of that question. In doing so they were not excluding the Civil Court from any ordinary jurisdiction. The Civil Court had been brought into the registration-system and made into a sort of superior registering office in certain cases. From that position they displaced the Civil Court. But they had provided that any party who was dissatisfied with the decision of the Registrar might at once institute a suit in the Civil Court, and in that suit every question respecting the validity of a deed might be decided. And they had then provided that the time for registration should be extended so as to give ample time for it after the decision of the suit. These alterations were effected by sections 74 to 77 of the Bill before the Council.

The only other point which remained to be mentioned was one which related to the Land Improvement Act. The Committee was informed that persons who desired to borrow money for the improvement of land found it vexatious and expensive to register the deeds that had to be executed, whether they related to the land that was to be improved or to the collateral security that was given. The vexation was principally experienced by those who gave the collateral security. Now the Land Improvement Act provided that a full description whether of the land to be improved or of the collateral securities should be given in the certificate that was required before the money was advanced. And the great object of the Registration Act was to give notice to all persons interested what was the position of the land with which they were about to deal. The Committee thought it therefore quite sufficient if the officer giving the certificate were to send a copy to the Registrar for entry in the registration-books, and thus dispense with the necessity for the registration of any deeds in respect to that transaction. That alteration was effected by section 89 of the Bill before the Council.

SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE did not think there was anything else which he need mention. His hon'ble friend Mahárájá Narendra Krishna had several amendments to move, which no doubt he would take the opportunity of moving, if the Council took the report of the Select Committee into consideration, before they proceeded to pass the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA moved the following amendments:—

1. That in section 17, the following clause be added after clause (*d*):—

"Any document not itself creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest of the value of rupees one hundred and upwards to or in immoveable property, but merely creating a right to obtain another document which will, when executed, create, declare," &c., &c.

In proposing this amendment, he begged to observe that the registration of baiánas, or contracts for sale and mortgage of immoveable property, to the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, ought to be made compulsory, in order to protect honest purchasers from fraud. As the law at present stood, there was nothing to prevent a man who got an advance of money before he executed a baiána, from getting a similar advance from another person, without any intention of fulfilling his engagement with any body or with whomsoever he chose. Now, if the registration of such documents were compulsory, people would make proper enquiries at the registration office before they would advance any money on baiánas. It might be said that the first person with whom a contract was made could legally enforce its fulfilment, and that others had also their remedy by suit; but their remedy might prove infructuous if the would-be vendor or mortgagor were possessed of no property other than what he contracted to sell or mortgage. For these reasons it was very desirable that purchasers should have adequate means of satisfying themselves of the legitimate character of baiánas before they accepted them.

If the new clause which he had proposed was adopted, clause (*h*), section 17, necessarily fell to the ground.

2. That in section 21, clause (*b*), line 6, *for* the words "other houses and lands," the words "houses and lands situate in places other than towns" be substituted.

This amendment was proposed in order to make the provisions of the section more explicit.

3. That to section 22, the following explanation be added:—

"*Explanation.*—Names of indigo-factories and concerns, Towji numbers of mahálsand taluqs, names of tenures with those of thánas and sub-districts in which they may be situated with boundaries, and numbers of lands and houses in towns with boundaries, are sufficient description to identify property."

He proposed the addition of this explanation, as otherwise doubts might arise in the minds of the rural sub-registrar as to what was or was not a sufficient description of property presented for registration in his office.

4. That to section 80, the following words be added at the end:—

"Fees for registration of conveyances shall be paid by the purchaser; of mortgages, by the mortgagor; of leases, by the party presenting the same, unless there be an agreement to the contrary."

The MAHÁRÁJÁ believed it was absolutely necessary that the law should lay down the principle upon which parties to a registrable document should be made to pay the necessary fees for registration. The omission in the law as to the person liable to pay the fees led to misunderstanding, dispute and loss. In this respect the provisions of section 6 of the General Stamp Act ought to be a guide.

5. That the following section be inserted after section 89:—

"If any power-of-attorney be presented to a registrar, he shall authenticate the same and keep a memorandum of it in his office."

At present powers-of-attorney authorizing a registration of a deed were authenticated by a Registrar. Why should not all powers-of-attorney be authenticated by him?

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL said that the precise questions raised by the *amendments* proposed by his hon'ble friend Mahárájá Narendra Krishna would be best understood by a reference to the provisions of the Bill as it was introduced, and to the circumstances under which the Bill had gone through its different stages up to the present time. It would be seen that the Bill as in-

troduced in its second section provided for the insertion of the following clause immediately after clause (*c*) of section 17 of the existing Act, namely :—

"(*d*) to any document merely creating a right to obtain another document which will, when executed, create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, to or in immoveable property."

And the exact effect of this provision was declared in the third paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons by which the Bill was accompanied when introduced. The paragraph was as follows :—

"The second amendment embodies in section seventeen of the Act the resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 51-1906, dated 10th July 1874. Its effect is to expressly exempt from compulsory registration documents merely creating a right to obtain other documents, which will, when executed, create, &c., rights of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards to immoveable property."

And the circumstances under which this description of documents was deliberately included in the category of instruments which had been designated the "optional class" was stated in the speech of the hon'ble and learned mover of the Bill at the time of its introduction. He said :—

"The second section proposed to make an addition to section 17 of the Act. Section 17 was that important section which indicated those documents of which the registration was compulsory. There were several exceptions made to the operation of the section, and the latter part of it provided that the prior compulsory clauses should not apply to certain deeds and documents. We proposed to add to this that they should not apply to any document which merely created a right to obtain another document which would create the right in question; that was to say, supposing there was an agreement by a man to execute a conveyance of land, the agreement need not be registered. The owner of the agreement would have an option to register it, which might be advantageous to him under certain circumstances. For the agreement would give him no absolute right to the land; and if before he got his conveyance, another person took a conveyance and registered it, acting honestly, the agreement would be displaced. But it might be hard to compel the owner of such an agreement to register it, for he would have to register his conveyance when it was completed, and in that case there would be two registrations for one transaction."

So that the direct object of this provision in the law was to save a person from having to register two deeds in relation to the same subject-matter, executed for the purpose of giving effect to a single transaction regarding it. And it was expressly pointed out by the hon'ble mover that the mere agreement to execute a conveyance of any immoveable property gave the person who obtained that agreement no absolute right in the property itself, but merely the right to obtain thereafter a document in regard to such property, and this agreement could never operate to displace a conveyance obtained in good faith by some other person and duly registered. As MR. COCKERELL understood the observation of his hon'ble friend Mahárájá Narendra Krishna, he seemed to think that this agreement would in itself give some sort of right or title to the property to which it only indirectly related, and that, consequently, if such agreement was not registered, the person who obtained in good faith a regular conveyance of the property concerned would suffer by reason of there being no public record of the prior agreement through which the purchaser could have become acquainted with the fact of the insecurity of the title obtained by him. That objection, if he understood it rightly, was met by the statement contained in the passage he had read from the speech of the mover of the Bill at the time of its introduction, and which correctly, as he believed, described the legal effect of the documents referred to. From what had been said, therefore, it would be seen that the hon'ble member's proposal amounted to this,—that the policy of the Bill, as introduced, and which was maintained by the Select Committee to which the Bill had been referred, should now be reversed, and that this particular class of documents should be transferred from the optional class, in which it had for the reasons just stated been designedly placed, to the compulsory class.

Now he (MR. COCKERELL) would submit that such a proposal, coming as it did at something later than the eleventh hour, was, quite apart from its merits as regarded the question of policy, wholly inadmissible in point of time; for the Bill was introduced in June last; the first report of the Committee was presented on the 6th of December; the final report on the 31st January; and although his hon'ble friend was not present at the time of the introduction of

the Bill, and therefore had no opportunity to speak on this question, if his object was to directly traverse one of the principal alterations of the law, or the construction of the law, to be effected by this Bill, the opportunity to do so was given at the time of the presentation of either of these reports. That his hon'ble friend must have been aware that the effect of the Bill was that which had been stated, namely, to place this class of instruments in the optional class, though they had hitherto been in the compulsory class, was to be inferred from the communication which the Council had received from the British Indian Association, of which it was well known his hon'ble friend was, if not the Vice-President, at least an influential member; and presumably no communication on the subject of any proposed enactment pending before this Council would be addressed to it without his concurrence.

That the manner in which this class of documents was to be dealt with under the provisions of the Bill had been noticed and fully understood, was to be gathered from the second paragraph of the communication referred to, which contained the following remark :

"The object of the limit of one hundred rupees in clause (*d*) provided by this section is not apparent. As the clause refers to optional registration, no money-limit, the Committee believe, is contemplated."

He (MR. COCKERELL) considered that this clearly supported his contention as to the untimely character of the chief amendment proposed by his hon'ble friend, and he might add that the other amendments were open to a similar objection, for they were not directed to anything that had been done whilst the Bill was before the Select Committee, but to certain provisions of the law as they now stood. All such proposed alterations could, and clearly should, have been brought forward at some one or other of the previous stages through which the Bill had passed ere the report of the Select Committee was taken up for final consideration.

He would now comment on the amendments in detail, and endeavour to show that the alterations contemplated by them were inexpedient or unnecessary.

The first and second amendments both related to the matter which he had just discussed. In regard to the third amendment, his hon'ble friend had explained that it was designed to make the intention of the law clearer. He could not agree that the proposed change would have any such effect. On the contrary, he apprehended that to the majority of the Council it would appear that the law was clear as it stood and needed no amendment of language. It would be seen on reference to section 21, clause (*b*), that the substitution of the words proposed would leave land situated in towns unprovided for.

Passing to section 22 it was proposed to add an explanation to that section. That section declared that failure to comply with the provisions contained in section 21, clause (*b*), should not disentitle a document to be registered if the description of the property to which it related was sufficient to identify such property. It had not been represented to the Council at any time that these words were capable of any sort of misapprehension, or that any practical difficulty had ever arisen from their incompleteness.

He thought, therefore, that no explanation was required. There was, moreover, this objection to the proposed explanation, that its effect was to narrow the scope of the provision which it was designed to explain, and introduce vernacular terms which, though current in Bengal, were probably unknown in some other parts of the empire.

Then with regard to the next amendment, namely, the proposed addition to section eighty, his hon'ble friend thought it would be a useful provision, because, apparently, a similar rule had been inserted in the Stamp Act.

But there was a reason for the introduction of such a provision into the stamp-law which hardly applied to the present case.

Under the former stamp-law, every document which was executed in relation to a transaction to which the Government was a party was exempted from stamp-duty; but the object of this exemption was merely to relieve the Government from the nominal cost to which, but for such exemption, it would have been subjected: there was no reason why the other party to the trans-

action with the Government should be freed from the charge of stamp-duty which he would have had to bear if his transaction had been with any other than Government.

The rules laid down in the Stamp Act were designed solely to meet cases of this kind, and to maintain the just and proper liabilities of persons in respect of the stamp-duties in their transactions with the Government.

As regards the last amendment, his hon'ble friend had very considerably narrowed the proposal of the public body with whom he was associated. The British Indian Association proposed that every registering officer should have the power of authenticating powers-of-attorney. The advantage of that proposal as regards public convenience was obvious. Registering officers were located all over the country, and it would in many cases save a great deal of time and trouble if persons could get powers-of-attorney properly authenticated near their homes; but his hon'ble friend merely proposed that these documents should be presented for authentication to a Registrar, *i. e.*, to an officer to be found only at the head-quarters of a district. There was already every facility for authenticating powers-of-attorney at such places, and therefore the object of the limited provision now proposed was not apparent. In regard to the larger proposal of the British Indian Association, MR. COCKERELL might say that the Committee, after due deliberation, rejected it on two considerations. First, it was not within the province of the Registration Act to provide for such matters at all; and secondly, because, in the class of registering officers met with in different parts of the country, there were those to whom it would not be wise to entrust this power of authenticating powers-of-attorney, other than those executed solely for registration purposes.

In his own opinion none of these amendments should be accepted by the Council. He would further submit that if the majority of the Council thought that these amendments, or any of them, were worthy of consideration, then the more convenient course would be that his hon'ble friend should move, in substitution for the present motion, that the Bill be recommitted, because he apprehended that the adoption, at this late hour, of a number of detailed provisions of this kind for incorporation in the Bill would be extremely inconvenient, as it was impossible to see how far the rest of the Bill might be affected by these changes without a detailed examination and revision of the entire enactment. Therefore, if any of these amendments were to be admitted, the more convenient course would be that they should be again considered in Committee, and the whole Bill shaped in accordance with whatever decision might be come to in regard to them.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE had not much to add to what had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell. With regard to the first two amendments, which both related to the same point, the object of the Committee in making the alteration which they had made, was to avoid throwing the burden on any man of making two registrations in respect of the same transaction. An agreement to purchase and a conveyance were two parts of the same transaction. The conveyance might follow very quickly on the agreement or after a longer time. But the conveyance was merely the complement and the fulfilment of the agreement. There was no doubt that, as the Act was worded, it appeared to compel a person claiming under these two documents to register both of them. And the Committee thought it more advisable and more convenient that a man should exercise his option whether he should register the agreement or not: if he thought he was safe, he need not register it; if he thought there was any danger, he might register it. SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE did not understand what evils his hon'ble friend the Mahárájá thought would follow from the alteration made by the Select Committee. If there was any evil it must either occur to the person who claimed under the agreement, or to some other person who intended to deal with the land. But there could be no injury to the person who claimed under the agreement, because he might exercise his own judgment whether to register or not. Neither could any injury accrue to a subsequent purchaser of the land. A prudent man would pay his money on getting his conveyance, and if the transaction was an honest one, no previous agreement, not of itself creating

an interest in the land, could impair it. Therefore SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE could not conceive what was the evil which was to occur to anybody from making these instruments optionally registrable instead of compulsory documents.

In respect to the next two amendments, which also SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE presumed related to the same point, it seemed to him that some obscurity would be introduced into the Act by any amendment of the kind. If they did not relate to the same point, then the amendment marked number 3 was a purely verbal one, and was exposed to the observation made by his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell that it would leave lands in towns not described at all. But he thought the explanation proposed to be added to section 22 would introduce considerable obscurity. For instance, it said that the names of indigo-factories and concerns were to be sufficient description to identify property. He supposed that meant that the name of a concern was to be sufficient to describe the property of the concern. So if he understood it aright, the name of a tea-plantation would be sufficient for the whole description of the property of that concern, comprising lands which might extend over several square miles. That would not fulfil the object of the Registration Act, which required each property to be described in a much more particular way. The proposed amendment would give a dangerous latitude of description in some instances, and in other cases it would tend to narrow the operation of the Act by not leaving the parties to give whatever might be the most appropriate description of their lands. It seemed to him that the Bill as now drawn was more suitable. It pointed out a mode which would be the usual and the preferable one for describing properties; but it declared that a description of that kind should not be compulsory, and that any description might be used which was sufficient to identify the property.

With regard to the last two amendments, each of them seemed to him to be entirely beyond the scope of the Act. The fifth amendment dealt with points with which the Registration Act had no concern. We did not care who paid the fees; if they were paid, the document might be registered, if not, there would be no registration, and that was all we were concerned with. The sixth amendment provided for the authentication of powers-of-attorney. It proposed to turn the registration-office into the office of a Notary Public, and that was a matter which, if dealt with by the legislature at all, should be dealt with by some other Act.

If SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE had thought that some of the amendments ought to be accepted and others rejected, or if any other hon'ble members expressed such an opinion, he should have asked his hon'ble friend the Mahárájá to put them one by one. But as the Mahárájá had taken the course of putting his amendments in the lump, it was sufficient that he should oppose them in the lump; and it seemed to him that they ought one and all to be rejected.

The amendments were put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL wished, before the motion was put, to say that he understood from the hon'ble Mover that this Bill was to be passed in its present shape without prejudice to the question of sooner or later doing away with the money-limit of compulsory registration. He wished to take the opportunity of saying this —

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY mentioned that the enquiry on the question to which his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell referred was still going on. He had sent for the papers on the subject to know the exact position in which the matter stood. But he believed that all the replies had not yet been received; as soon as they were, the question would be taken into consideration by the Executive Government.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL only wished to say that, as he understood, if the Bill was passed in its present shape, it would be without prejudice to the ulterior consideration of this question.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LIMITATION OF SUITS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the limitation of suits, and for other purposes. He said that in order to induce the Council to give leave to introduce this Bill, he thought he need only state two facts. One was that the Civil Procedure Bill now pending before the Council would alter the periods of time now provided for making divers applications to the Court; so that in some respects the existing Limitation Act which provided for these periods of time would be incorrect, and in other cases it would be insufficient because certain new applications would be created by law. The other fact was that Sir Richard Garth, the Chief Justice of Bengal, had with great pains and labour revised the Limitation Act, and had sent to the Legislative Department an elaborate Note on it in which he pointed out several respects in which he considered that the present rules led to inconvenience, and in regard to which he thought the Act ought to be amended. In many of these respects the Legislative Department and the Government of India agreed with him, and they thought an attempt should be made to improve the Act. SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE conceived that these were sufficient reasons to induce the Council to give leave to introduce the Bill, the nature of which he would explain upon its introduction.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Egerton be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce, and to the duty leviable on timber.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st February 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th February 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON, 1876, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1876.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of December 1876.

Circle.	Division.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Hulsee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Hulsee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Hulsee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Rainfall. (Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14 and 17).	Rainfall. Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during Monsoon.	Rainfall. Inches during Rubbee Season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah	1,200	384	...	...	...	20	663	663	1	38	39	4	19	19	741	1,606	...	...	0·4	(a). The details of column 18 are— Acres. Cotton ... 718 Huldee ... 1 Onions ... 4 Potatoes ... 2 Chillies ... 2 Garden Produce ... 2 Oil-seeds ... 29 Pulses ... 18 Sugarcane ... 6 Brinjals ... 22 Plantains ... 1 Total ... 805 (b). The details are— Acres. At the rate of Rs. 2-8 ... 7,470 " " " 5 ... 68 Sugarcane " " " 6 ... 19 Total ... 7,547
		Pattamoondee	675	384·73																		
		High level, Sec. I	1,200	384·73																		
		Toldundah	1,200	28·93																		
		Matchgong	650	28·93																		
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	20	663	683	1	38	39	4	19	19	741	1,606	...	...	0·4	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	3	3	...	1	1	11	24	...	...		
									39	39		5	5		0	0	63	88				
																		54				
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	875	269·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah	900	68·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	1,433	...	1,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,438	1,438	...	...		
Bone ...	Shahabad ...	Main Western	4,342	330·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	4,736	...	...		
	Gya and Patna ...	Arrah	1,660	330·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,288	26,490	...	...		
		Patna	1,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,173	...	...		
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	1,703	...	7,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,557	32,281	...	...		
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	25,456	4,982	30,318	469	177	646	1,797	37	1,834	35,491	...	...	...		
		Grand Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	1,723	6,475	8,196	469	177	646	1,797	37	1,834	8,362	35,491	...	...		
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	1,433	25	1,458	25,456	6,406	31,864	469	177	646	1,797	63	1,860	35,491	...	...	...		

G. A. SEARLE, *Colonel, S. C.,*
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 8th February 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS REGISTERED IN INDIA.

No. 6155, dated Calcutta, the 17th January 1877.

From—E. R. DOUGLAS, ESQ., *Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

As directed in the Resolution of the Government of India, Financial Department, of the 4th February 1874, I have the honor to submit for the information of Government a list of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters General and Chief Inspectors of Post Offices as it stood on the 31st March 1876.

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters General and Chief Inspectors, in existence on 31st March 1876.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BENGAL.	
Asiatic Researches.	Adyanta Rahasya.	Amrit Bazar Patrika.
Behar Herald.	Akhbar-ul-Akhyár.	Bámá Bodhini Patrika.
Bengali.	Anathini.	Banga Bandhu.
Bengal Magazine.	Anubikshan.	Banga Bidya Prakashika.
Bengal Times.	Aryya Darsana.	Bengali Gazette.
British Classics.	Astabingsati Smriti Shástra.	Howrah Hitakari.
Calcutta Advertiser.	Aziz-ul-Nahar.	Moorshedabad Patrika.
Calcutta Gazette.	Balasore Sangbád Báhika.	Moorshedabad Pratinidhi.
Calcutta Magazine.	Bandhab.	Pracháriká.
Christian Intelligencer.	Banga Darsan.	Pratikar.
Christian Spectator.	Banga Hitaishini.	Rajshahye News.
Darjeeling News.	Banga Mahila.	Samadarshi.
De and Co.'s Catalogue.	Bangiya Bhárh.	
De and Co.'s Circular.	Basantak.	
Dinapore Advertiser.	Behar Bandhu.	
East.	Bengali.	
Englishman.	Bengali Monthly Report of the Criminal Rulings of the Appellate High Court.	
Englishman Overland.		
Englishman's Weekly Shipping List.	Bengali Weekly Report of the Decisions of the Appellate High Court.	
Evening Mail.	Bhágbat Tatwa Bodhika.	
Exchange Gazette.	Bhárat Barshiya Aryya Patrika.	
Friend of India.	Bhárat Mehir.	
Gazette of India.	Bhárat Sanskárak.	
Goods and Coaching Traffic Sheet.	Bhárat Shramajibi.	
Hindu Patriot.	Bhramar.	
Indian Agriculturist.	Binodini.	
Indian Bradshaw.	Bisva Duta.	
Indian Charivari.	Brahma Baibartha Puran.	
Indian Church Gazette.	Burrisal Bártábaha.	
Indian Daily News.	Chikitsa Darpan.	
Indian Law Magazines.	Chikitsa Tatwa.	
Indian Medical Gazette.	Dacca Prakásh.	
Indian Mirror.	Darshak.	
Indian Observer.	Datta's Homœopathic Series.	
Indian Spectator.	Dharma Tatwa.	
Indo-European Correspondence or Indian Catholic Gazette.	Education Gazette.	
	Ekádhik Sahasra Rajani.	
Legal Companion.	Ekákini.	
Masonic Herald.	Family Guide.	
Mathewson's Monthly.		
Mission Field.		

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Office of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BENGAL—*contd.*	
Monthly Price Current.	Grámbárta Prakásika (monthly)	
Monthly Price Current.	Grámbárta Prakásika (weekly).	
Monthly Price Current.	Guldaste Nazir.	
National Indian Association.	Gupta Lipi.	
National Magazine.	Gyánánkur.	
Oriental Sporting Magazine.	Hindu Hitaisini.	
Overland Amrit Bazar.	Hindu Ranjan.	
Pearl.	Hindu Ranjiká.	
Price Current	Hita Sádhini Patrika.	
Price Current (Wholesale and Export).	Indian Law Report.	
	Jatis Sangraha.	
Price Current (Wholesale and Export).	Jewish Gazette "Macleussar."	
	Kási Khanda Purán.	
Price List.	Katha Sarit Ságar.	
Price List.	Kávyanubád.	
Revue Commerciale (French).	Krishna Vakti Rashárnab.	
Robert Campbell and Co.'s Monthly Price Current.	Madhyasta.	
	Nazir Sangraha.	
Saturday Evening Journal.	Padma Puráu.	
Statesman.	Práchín Kávya Sangraha.	
Statistical Reporter.	Prakritibád.	
Sutherland's Weekly Reporter.	Pramádí	
Trade Circular.	Pratidhvani.	
Trade List.	Pratna Kamra Nandini.	
Trade Price List.	Rahasyánubád.	
Weekly Circular.	Rajshahye Samáchár.	
	Rungpore Dikprakásh.	
	Sabdakalpa Drum.	
	Sadhárani	
	Sahachar.	
	Samáchár Chandriká.	
	Samáj Darpan.	
	Sam Veda Sanghitá.	
	Sanátan Dharmopadoshini.	
	Sangbád Pravákar.	
	Sangbád Purnachandrodaya.	
	Saptáhik Samáchár.	
	Sarbartha Sádhini.	
	Som Prakásh.	
	Srimat Bhágwat.	
	Suhrid (monthly).	
	Suhrid (weekly).	
	Sulav Samáchár.	
	Susruta.	
	Suvákánkhi.	
	Tatwa Bodhini Patriká.	
	Uriya Gazette.	
	Utkal Darpan.	
	Utkal Dipiká.	
	Utkal Patra.	
	Vikhárini.	
	Yayur Vida.	
	MADRAS.	
Athenæum and Daily News.	Andrabhusa Sunjibani, with supplement styled "Hasyabodhini."	Bangalore Guardian.
Bangalore Examiner.		Bellary District Gazette.
Bangalore Spectator and Herald.	Bramandaranjáni.	Chingleput and Madras District Gazette.
Bulletin Commercial et Prix Courant.	Dinavarthamani (Tamil).	Coimbatore District Gazette.
Calicut and Wynaad Observer.	Hitavádi.	Cuddapa District Gazette.
Cochin Argus.	Jamda-i-Rozgar.	Desabhimáni.
	Janavinodini (Tamil).	Fort St. George Gazette.

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	MADRAS —*contd.*	
Coconada Advertiser.	Janavinodini (Telugu).	Ganjám District Gazette.
Coconada Market Report.	Karnáláka Prakásika.	Godavery District Gazette.
Daily Import and Export Lists.	Kerulapakari.	Kásim-ul-Akhbár.
Daily Transactions.	Law Journal.	Kistna District Gazette.
Deccan Times.	Mahar-ul-Akbár.	Kurnool District Gazette.
Faciolle & Co.'s Weekly Circulars.	Makhzan-ul-Favaid.	Madura District Gazette.
Gordon Woodroffe and Company's Fortnightly Price Current.	Malayalum Law Journal.	Malabar District Gazette.
Hyderabad Residency Orders.	Mansha'í Muhammadí.	Mysore Gazette.
Indian Free Thinker.	Padchima Tharaka and Kerula Pathakam.	Mysore Vrithanta Bodhini.
Madras Church Missionary Record.	Saffeiray Madras.	Neilgherry District Gazette.
Madras Expositor.	Sathia Vathasithanthum.	Nellore District Gazette.
Madras Journal of Education.	Sáhi Umdat-ul-Akhbár.	North Arcot District Gazette.
Madras Jurist.	Shams-ul-Akhbár.	Police Weekly Circular.
Madras Mail.	Sree Vidvan Manoharini.	Purusharthá Prathání
Madras Market Report and Price Current.	Stree Bhárati.	Sakalavityabi Varthani, or the Vizigapatam Instructor.
Madras Revenue Register.	Sudhi Ranjáni.	Salem District Gazette.
Madras Standard.	Sujána Ranjáni.	Sathia Varthamani.
Madras Times.	Swadharma Prakásini.	South Arcot District Gazette.
Madras Times Overland Mail.	Thetchina Vartamani.	South Canara District Gazette, with Supplement.
Madras Weekly Mail.	Tilisma Hirath.	South India Times, with a Tamil Supplement styled "Amritavasini."
Moniteur Official des etablissements Francois dans l'Inde.	Tilisma Kurtan.	Tanjore District Gazette.
Native Public Opinion.	Vedanta Nirnaya Patrika.	Tinnevelly District Gazette.
Neilgherry Courier.	Velikúdien.	Treasury of Knowledge.
Noble School Magazine.	Vivaka Varthani.	Trichinopoly District Gazette.
Overland Athenæum and Daily News.	Yadagiri Zamana.	Vakay Negar.
Pierce, Leslie and Co.'s Market Report.	Yathartha Velakum.	Vizagapatam District Gazette.
Révue Commerciale (French).		
South of India Observer.		
Supplement to the Athenæum and Daily News.		
Uncovenanted Service Gazette.		
Vizagapatam Advertiser.		
Western Star.		
	BOMBAY.	
A Gazette de Bardez (Portuguesa).	Adul Insáf.	Bodh Sudhákar.
A India Catholica (Portuguesa).	Advertiser.	Bombay Government Gazette.
A India Portuguesa.	Ahmedabad Samáchár.	Gospeller and Church Miscellany.
A Ultramar.	Akhbár-i-Saudágar Samáchár.	Guzerathi Mitra.
Boletin de Governo (Gazette of Goa).	Darpan and Bombay Chabook.	Gyánodaya.
Bombay Catholic Examiner.	Alam Samáchár.	Gyán Chakshu.
Bombay Educational Record.	Arunodaya.	Gyán Prakásh.
Bombay Exchange Price Current.	Aryya Dharma Prakásh.	Hitechchu.
Bombay Gazette.	Aryya Mitra.	Indu Prakásh.
Bombay Gazette Overland Summary.	Aryya Sumudaya.	Jagan Mitra.
Bombay Guardian.	Bálalagna Nishedhak Patriká.	Kashta Vilásiní.
Bombay Price Current.	Barjo Námeh.	Kattywar Political Agency Gazette.
Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.	Belgaum Samáchár.	Mahárástra Mitra.
Daily Exports.	Belijátel Akbár.	Nagar Samáchár.
	Bhárataríh Prakásh.	Native Opinion.
	Bodhi Prakásh.	Satya Dipika.
	Bodhi Vardhak Magazine.	Shivají.
	Bombay Dost.	
	Bombay Samáchár.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BOMBAY —*contd.*	
Deccan Herald.	Broach Vartman.	Sumsher Bahadur.
English Mail.	Canarese School Paper.	Suryya Prakásh.
Enquire Within.	Dambha Haraka.	
Hand-Book of information for Passengers and Shippers.	Daterdoo	
Indian Antiquary.	Deshi Mitra.	
Indian Spectator.	Dharwar Vrit.	
Indian Statesman.	Dunyadád Patri.	
Indian Traveller's Guide.	Farsád.	
Jas. Mackintosh and Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular.	Guzerath School Paper.	
McCulloch Beyts & Co.'s Freight Circular.	Gyán Bodhaka.	
Merchants' Daily Companion.	Gyán Sagara.	
Ordnance Circular Orders.	Gyán Vardhak.	
Overland Commercial Gazette.	Hindu Punch.	
Pastoral Gazette (Latin and English).	Hitechchu.	
Poona Observer.	Jámé-Jamshed.	
R. Lussi & Co.'s Fortnightly Freight Circular.	Kalpataru and Anandvrit.	
Times of India (Daily).	Karnatak Gyán Manjarí.	
Times of India (Bi-weekly).	Karnatak Vartik.	
Times of India (Overland Summary).	Kásíd Mumbaí.	
W. Nicol and Co.'s Weekly Overland Circular.	Kathá Kalpataru.	
	Kattywar Samáchár.	
	Khandesh Vaibhava.	
	Kheda Vartmán.	
	Khusful Akhbár.	
	Loka Mitra.	
	Manu Smriti.	
	Melawado.	
	Monthly Magazine on Engineering.	
	Násik Vrit.	
	Nibandha Mála.	
	Nití Prakásh.	
	Nuri-í-Ilm.	
	Nyáyashraya.	
	Nyáya Sindhu.	
	Nyáya Tatwa.	
	Pandharí Vrit.	
	Parashu.	
	Parsee Punch.	
	Pravákar.	
	Punch Dand.	
	Rást Guftar and Satya Prakásh.	
	Sadnyanamrit.	
	Satya Mitra.	
	Satya Sádhak.	
	Satya Sádhan.	
	Saumarg Darshaka.	
	Shodhaka.	
	Srimat Bhágwat.	
	Stri Bodh.	
	Subha Suchaka.	
	Subodh Patriká.	
	Subodh Patriká.	
	Suryyodaya.	
	Swadesh Hitechchu.	
	Swadesh Mitra.	
	Válmíki Rámkatha Mahodaya.	
	Vartmán Dipiká.	
	Vidyá Mitra.	
	Vidyá Vilása.	
	Viduyan Vilása.	
	Vividha Gyán Vistár.	
	Yazdán Parast.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	
Allahabad Exchange Gazette.	Adib Alam.	Aligarh Institute Gazette.
Aryan.	Agra Akhbár.	Lower Provinces Government Gazette.
Cawnpore Exchange Adver-tiser.	Aina-i-Tibábat.	Malwa Akhbár.
Delhi Gazette.	Akhbár Akhtar Hind.	Mangal Shamachar Patra.
Discoveries of Science.	Akhbár Alam.	North-Western Provinces Government Gazette.
Himalaya Chronicle.	Akhbár Jalsai Kayásth Dharm.	North-Western Provinces Police Gazette.
Monthly Circular.	Akhbár Mufid Am.	Vrit Dhara.
Naini Tal Advertiser.	Akhbár Muhtasham.	Vrit Lahari.
Naini Tal Gazette.	Akhbár Nasim Jaunpur.	
Nierces and Co.'s Price List.	Almora Akhbár.	
On Guard.	Anand Lahari.	
Pioneer.	Anjuman Akhbár.	
Pioneer Mail.	Aryya Patriká.	
Selections from Vernacular Newspapers.	Bála Bodhini.	
Shamrock.	Benares Akhbár.	
Sikandra Messenger.	Brahmagyan Prakásh.	
	Budhi Prakásh.	
	Chashma-i-Insaf.	
	Dabdabá-i-Sikandra.	
	Guldasta-i-Shekhupur.	
	Gulshun Ilm.	
	Gulshun-i-Riyazi.	
	Gwalior Gazette.	
	Harish Chandra Chandríká.	
	Jalwa-i-Tur.	
	Journal of the Meerut Debating Society.	
	Kási Patriká.	
	Kavibachan Sudha.	
	Lama-i-Nur.	
	Lawrence Gazette.	
	Literary Journal.	
	Loh-i-Mahfuz.	
	Mahomedan Social Reformer.	
	Makhzan Masihí.	
	Makhzan-ul-Kuanin.	
	Maryyádá Parpati.	
	Matla-i-Nur.	
	Mohib Hind.	
	Naiyar Akhbár.	
	Naiyar Azim.	
	Najm-ul-Akhbár.	
	Nur-ul-Absár.	
	Nur-ul-Afáq.	
	Nur-ul-Anwar.	
	Pandit.	
	Prayág Dharm Prakásh.	
	Ratna Prakásh.	
	Risála Indian Law Report.	
	Risála Makhzan-ul-ulum.	
	Rohilkhand Akhbár.	
	Ruidád Anjuman Tebzib.	
	Samaya Binod.	
	Sanátan Dharm.	
	Shola-i-Tur.	
	Sudarshan Samáchár.	
	Taj-ul-Akhbár.	
	Urdu Law Report.	
	Urdu Muir Gazette.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Office of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	PUNJAB.	
Benmore Weekly Advertiser.	Aftab-i-Punjáb.	Police Gazette.
Civil and Military Gazette.	Akhbár-i-Am.	Sada Darsha.
Delhi Advertiser.	Akhbár Rafa-i-Am.	
Gillon's Monthly Cash Price List.	Akmál-ul-Akhbár.	
Himalayan Advertiser.	Albert Gazette.	
Indian Public Opinion.	Anwár-ul-Shamas.	
Indian Telegraph Journal.	Ashráf-ul-Akhbár.	
Mofussilite.	Chashmái Faiz.	
Ninth Monthly Magazine.	Gauji Shaigan.	
Punjab Government Gazette.	Hindu Bandhwa.	
Punjab Intelligencer.	Ift Kharul Akhbár.	
Punjab Record.	Journal of the Anjuman Punjab.	
Simla Courier.	Khair Khwáh Alam.	
	Khair Khwáh Hind.	
	Khair Khwáh Punjab.	
	Koh-i-Nur.	
	Maksud-ul-Akhbár.	
	Mayo Gazette.	
	Mirat-ul-Tibabat.	
	Nafa-ul-Azim.	
	Násir-ul-Akhbár.	
	Nizam-ul-Akhbár.	
	Nur Afshán.	
	Patiala Akhbár.	
	Punjabi Akhbár.	
	Qasamul Alam.	
	Rahbari Hind.	
	Rahnama-i-Hind.	
	Risála Anjuman Kusur.	
	Risála Delhi Society.	
	Risála Kanun Hind.	
	Risála Kayasth Prakásh.	
	Risála Niti Prakásh.	
	Risála Star of India.	
	Sádik-ul-Akhbár.	
	Safur-i-Hind.	
	Said-ul-Akhbár.	
	Shakya Sambodhan.	
	Shifa-ul-Sudur.	
	Tahfa-i-Kashmere.	
	Tahfa-i-Punjab.	
	Urdu Government Gazette.	
	Vakili Hindustan.	
	Vidyodaya.	
	Zaija-ul-Islam Zameema Khair Khwah-i-Alam.	
	Zakhira Rafá Am.	
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
Central Provinces Gazette.	Central Provinces News.	Berar Educational Record.
Indian Railway Service Gazette.	Pramodh Sindhu.	Berar Samáchár.
Masonic Record of Western India.	Urdu Akhbár.	
	Varhád Shola Patrika.	
	BRITISH BURMA.	
Arakan News.	British Burma News.	Bassein Weekly News.
British Burma Advertiser.	British Burma Vernacular Gazette.	
British Burma Gazette.	Burma Herald.	
Christian Ark.	Educational Gazette.	
Christian Tower.	Friend of Moulmein.	
Crossin and Co.'s Price Current.		

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—concld.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BRITISH BURMA—*contd.*	
Export Freight Report.	Rangoon Star.	
Friend of Burma.		
Hegt and Co.'s Price Current.		
Moulmein Advertiser.		
Rangoon Exchange Price Current.		
Rangoon Gazette.		
Rangoon Mail.		
Rangoon Times.		
	SIND.	
Karáchi Crier.	Muzhir-ul-Kutab.	Sind Advertiser.
Karáchi Price Current and Market Report.	Sind Samáchár.	
Messrs. Fleming and Co.'s Weekly Overland Circular.	Sind Sudhár.	
Monthly Circular.		
Monthly Price List.		
Price Current.		
Sindian.		
Sind News.		
Sind Official Gazette.		
	OUDH.	
Buck's Chronicle.	Akhbár Tamunnai.	Kashmiri Pandit.
Bugle.	Akhbár-ul-Akhyár.	Murakka-i-Tahzib.
Commercial Gazette.	Anjuman Hind.	Oudh Government Gazette.
Indian Sunday School Journal.	Anjuman Islam.	
Lucknow Church Missionary Gleaner.	Anwár-ul-Akhbar.	
	Asar-ul-Imsar.	
Lucknow Times.	Jámé-ul-Akkam.	
Oudh Daily Reporter.	Karnama.	
Witness.	Kaw Kub Iswi.	
	Kayesth Samáchár.	
	Khair Khwáh Oudh.	
	Mirat-ul-Hind.	
	Mumba-ul Akkain.	
	Oudh Akhbár.	
	Oudh Educational Gazette.	
	Riaz-ul-Akhbár.	
	Risála Anjuman Rafa.	
	Sakt Sikshanagi.	
	Shams-ul-Akhbar.	
	Taj-ul-Akhbár.	
	RAJPUTANA.	
Star of India and Rajputana Times.	Chirág Rajistan.	Rajputana Official Gazette.
	Kolá Gazette.	
	Marwar Gazette.	
	Rajputana Social Congress.	
	ASSAM.	
	Assam Biláshini.	Arunodaya.
Assam Gazette.	Assam Darpan.	
	Chandrodaya.	
	Gyanodaya.	
	Hitasádhini.	
	Madhu Makshiká.	
	Puspamálá.	

CALCUTTA,
The 17th January 1877.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Deputy Dir. General of the Post Office of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIMAL COINAGE IN CEYLON.

Dated 12th January 1877.

From—The Consulting Engineer to the Govt. of India for State Railways,
To—The Financial Secretary to the Government of India.

In continuation of my previous communications on the subject of decimal coinage, I have now the honor to forward to you an abstract of the opinions expressed in Ceylon on the working of the decimal coinage after four and a half years' experience of it. When it is considered that the change of currency was carried out by Government in opposition to the wishes of the community, that much acrimonious discussion and party-feeling were excited which have scarcely yet subsided, that the inconveniences inseparable from any change are still comparatively fresh in the minds of all, and that the old coinage is not yet withdrawn from circulation, the general consensus of feeling of the majority in favor of the new measure is surprising. Any change must necessarily be unpopular with the uneducated masses; but neither the unpopularity with this class, nor their adherence to old denominations, prove that there are real and practical difficulties: on the contrary, Messrs. Robertson and Co. state that though Tamils and Singalese in their dealings with each other adhere to the old denominations of coin, the new system is in universal use throughout the coffee districts; is found convenient, and is thoroughly well understood by the coolies.

OPINIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE DECIMAL SUB-DIVISION OF THE RUPEE AFTER 4½ YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

[*Formerly the currency was £ s. d.: the public was generally opposed to the change from £ s. d. to Rupees; but the advisers of the Crown considered the measure necessary, and subsequent events have proved the wisdom of the step. Much bitter controversy and party feeling was stirred up, and there was a strong opposition to the Government measure. The decimal system has therefore in this case had to bear not only the difficulties inseparable from any change, but also the unpopularity of a forced measure. The opinions are put forth in answer to questions which have been circulated and which head the several columns respectively.*—(*G. L. M.*)]

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Sir Chas. Layard, K.C.M.G.	No difficulties or drawbacks have been experienced so far as Government transactions are concerned.	It is believed to be generally popular, although the mercantile community of Colombo still prefer the former system of £ s. d.	There may perhaps be differences of view on this point, but the general consensus of opinion is believed to be in favor of decimal coinage.
W. D. Wright, Principal Collector of Customs, Member of the Legislative Council.	I am not aware of any difficulties or drawbacks having been experienced.	As far as I can judge, the measure has not been unpopular.	I have never heard any regret expressed that annas and pie were not adopted.
Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Colombo.	Difficulties and drawbacks there certainly were at the introduction of this measure, and I also think these were vastly exaggerated; however, they have disappeared, and the change has decidedly been one in the right direction.	I think it is exceedingly likely that there still exists a strong prejudice against the measure among uneducated natives, as indeed there would as regards any change. At the same time I am of opinion that the business community, both European and Native, would hardly wish to revert to the old system of £ s. d.	I sat on the commission appointed by Sir Hercules Robinson to consider the currency question, and it was my opinion at the time that, should we make the rupee the legal currency, we ought to follow India in the smaller denominations. However, I have long since changed my views on this point, as practical experience has proved to me the advantage of the decimal sub-division of the rupee in the facility with which calculations are made and the increased simplicity of book-keeping, and I will add I think this is a general view of the case.
Agent of the Bank of Madras, Colombo ...	Viewing the question as assuming that a decimal coinage has been already introduced in principle, I am of opinion that no difficulty nor drawback arises in the using of it by the people at large, nor do I apprehend that such should arise in its completion.	Yes: by all intelligent traders in the community who constitute a large and important body, if not a majority. An exception arises in the case of the petty class of traders, who make it a practice to deal in annas and pice (not pie), fanams and copper challies.	I do not learn that any people regret the non-adoption of annas and pie.
Planters' Association, Kandy	The difficulties which at first existed are becoming less each day as the old coinage is being withdrawn from circulation.	The committee believe that the decimal system is popular; there is no objection to it.	There is no regret whatever that annas and pie were not introduced; in fact, there would have been great objection to such a system.

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4¼ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Cargill & Co. (English Shop-keepers) ...	There are no difficulties in the decimal system. As a system we consider it preferable to all others. The great drawback to it in Ceylon is the persistency with which people after 4½ years' acquaintance with the coinage adhere to the habit of quoting prices and naming sums in £ *s. d.* This we experience to a great extent in our business.	The decimal coinage is *not* popular.	We do NOT regret that annas and pie were not adopted instead of cents, and can only fancy those having extensive dealings with India being in favor of such a cumbersome system.
Abdul Roheman, Native Shop-keeper ...	... ...	It is unpopular among the poor and uneducated people of this Island, because in the first place the Ceylon currency was in rix dollars, that is equal to 12 annas, or as it was called one shilling and six pence. The rix dollars were common to all in general, because people were well versed in it, and it rendered easy to be divided losing no fraction on either side of the transaction. Afterwards the £ *s. d.* was in force which did not affect any to suffer any fractional loss, because it is easily converted into rix dollars, annas and pie; latterly rupees and cents are introduced; this does not affect the rich to lose any fraction thereof, but benefits them to some extent in question between cents and pence.	There are generally some differences, and as for calculation the rupees and cents are very easy. But when annas replaced in place of cents, all the differences would be cleared and well suited to the Indian currency.
C. H. De Soysa (Singalese, a large Land-owner and Merchant).	The only drawback in the new currency is that the full value of the rupee is not procurable in the bazars; I have been informed that the sellers still stick to the old mode of calculating in fanams, thus reducing the value of the rupee to 96 cents. The same with the small change; 12 cents could be got for the eighth of a rupee, but 24 cents only for a quarter.	As far as I can see, the measure is popular amongst us (the Singalese).	Not that I am aware of.
Messrs. Alston, Scott & Co., Merchants ...	The difficulties which may possibly have been experienced by some when the system was first introduced have, we should say, now disappeared or are fast disappearing, while as regards drawbacks there are none so far as our experience enables us to judge.	Except among a few the measure was at first very unpopular, but this unpopularity is fast dying out.	We have never heard any one express regret that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of the decimal system.
C. E. H. Symons & Co., Merchants ...	I agree with Messrs. Alston, Scott & Co. on this subject.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Darley, Butler & Co., Merchants ...	In theory the system is doubtless excellent, but the difficulty of getting the natives to adopt it in its entirety was and is considerable. In our dealings the prices they ask and the prices they offer for goods are expressed in £ *s. d.*, whilst amongst many the old denominations of Dutch and other origins still prevail.	We do not think it can be termed popular; very many would have preferred that £ *s. d.* had been legalized by Order in Council.	It does not appear that there is any regret felt that annas and pie have not been adopted; but an assimilation to the currency of India would have been more practical than rupees and cents.

George Wall & Co., Merchant (a bitter opponent of Government measures generally and of the change from £ *s. d.* in particular).	The uneducated multitude who have definite conceptions of halves, thirds and quarters, cannot conceive them as expressed by ·333325, nor can they suit this computation to the decimal coins in use. Dealings in the bazars are still carried on mainly in rix dollars and fanams and old denominations. Much inconvenience and injustice attend the conversion into decimal coinage.	The measure is well pleasing to many educated persons, but the multitude dislike and avoid decimal fractions as much as possible.	Ugly as the anna and pie division of the rupee appears, it is clearly understood by the mass of the people who never can understand decimal fraction, and will therefore always suspect and dislike them.
Messrs. Law, Browne & Co.	No difficulties experienced; one drawback consists in keeping accounts in a different denomination from that of our principal customer, England, with whom we used to have identical amounts in all accounts.	Not popular perhaps in the exact sense of the word. Merchants and others find it decidedly easier than £ *s. d.* in actual practice.	Adoption of annas and pie not approved. So many Chetties and Tamils accustomed to Indian coinage being in the island, the anna continues to be their standard of sub-division, just as shillings and pence are still used by merchants.
George Stewart & Co., Merchants ...	We certainly find no difficulty, but on the contrary very great facilities and advantages in the new system.	We consider the measure to be decidedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, and though certain classes may yet be unable to fully appreciate its advantages, we believe there is in no case any material prejudice against it.	We do not consider there are many people who regret that annas and pie were not adopted instead. The decimal tokens are readily reconciled to the traditional modes of reckoning when required, and any temporary inconvenience which might at first be looked for is now hardly felt.
The Ceylon Company, Limited ...	I agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co.'s remarks.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Delmege, Reed & Co., Merchants ...	We agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co.'s opinions on the subject.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Volkart Bros., Merchants ..	We quite agree with the opinion expressed by Messrs. George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Aitken, Spence & Co., Merchants ...	Our opinion agrees with that expressed by Messrs. George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Morand & Co., Merchants ...	We quite agree with the opinion expressed by George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto
Messrs. Friedenburg & Co.	We entirely agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co., and beg to add that we cannot expect an uneducated population to do away with old denominations within a few years, if we bear in mind that up to the present date the English calculate in guineas, the French in sous and the Dutch in stivers and quartzes, and so on.	Ditto.	Ditto.
R. Dawson, Esq., Merchant	The chief difficulty attending a change of currency in any country is that of causing the ignorant classes which form the bulk of the population to understand the change. Even the decimal system, simple as it is, requires a long time to be fully understood by at least one-half of the population.	The measure is, I believe, popular with the educated and unprejudiced portion of the community; is gradually becoming more popular with the masses and will continue to do so.	I should think not. The advantage of the decimal sub-division over that of annas and pie may easily be seen even by the most ignorant.
Messrs. Macgregor & Co.	We experience neither difficulties nor drawbacks, but on the contrary facilities and advantages in the decimal system.	Popular with the intelligent portion of the community.	We do not think so.

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Messrs. Robinson and Dunlop, Merchants ...	We quite agree with Messrs. Macgregor & Co. on this point.	Certainly more popular than unpopular.	We should hardly think so.
Messrs. Mackwood & Co., Merchants ...	Locally we find no drawbacks and remain favorably inclined to the change as from the first.	Very difficult to answer in regard to the vast bulk of the population.	No regret whatever.
Messrs. J. M. Robertson & Co., Merchants, &c.	Some inconvenience was felt at first, but this has now disappeared, and the change has proved upon the whole convenient and beneficial.	The Tamils and Singalese in their dealings with each other adhere to the old denominations of coin, and in their business relations with the European merchants still use the terms formerly in use, but the new system is in universal use throughout the coffee districts, is found convenient, and is thoroughly well understood by the coolies.*	The sub-division into cents in practice carries very much better than the cumbrous system of annas and pie.
Messrs. Armitage Bros., Merchants, &c. ...	Have experienced no difficulty, but on the contrary quite approve of the change.	Should certainly say the measure is popular amongst the educated masses.	Have never heard any one express a preference for rupees, annas and pie; should vote them wrong in the head if they did.
Messrs. J. J. Grinlinton, Colpoys & Co., Merchants.	Instead of difficulties and drawbacks we consider the introduction of the decimal coinage a measure of great public utility, only required to be more thoroughly known to be justly appreciated.	The measure was unpopular at first with some educated people and with most of the uneducated. Changes which cause a certain amount of inconvenience are not generally popular, but whatever unpopularity attached to the measure at first is fast disappearing.	We should certainly say not, except with the coast Chetties. Far better to have let the old £ s. d. remain than to have adopted the Indian system; one important drawback to the introduction of the sub-division "pie" would have been the probable offence the term would have given to the Singalese race.
J. J. Strachan & Co., Merchants, &c. ...	.....	Very inconvenient, unpopular. Natives all keep their accounts in the old £ s. d.	
Messrs. Rudd Bros., Merchants, &c. ...	Neither difficulties nor drawbacks in theory, but certain current coins not adapted to the decimal coinage.	Should imagine more popular than otherwise by the intelligent majority.	Not regretted.

* These are South Indian coolies habituated to the use of the anna and pie.

No. 673, dated 9th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.,
To—G. L. MOLESWORTH, Esq.

I am directed to convey to you the thanks of the Government of India for the report which you have been good enough to forward to me on the working of the decimal coinage in Ceylon hitherto.

Twelve spare copies of the paper are herewith forwarded for your use.

ORDERED, that the correspondence be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF JANUARY 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 130 AND 131 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10TH FEBRUARY 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Paxicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
MADRAS. Ganjam ...	11 8	10 3	17 7	...	...	...	11 3	10 5	17 8	14 7	13 0	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	43 9	16 6	13 3	20 0	466 6	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	
MADRAS. South Canara	8 6	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 6	8 3	9 3	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	17 6	12 1	9 6	16 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	16 1a / 15 4b	16 1 / 15 4	14 0	a. Bombay Salt. b. Goa Salt.
BOMBAY. Upper Sind Frontier ...	19 8	20 8	21 8	22 0	18 0	22 13	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	26 10	26 0	26 0	27 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagilee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Madras.	Ganjam ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Madras.	Vizagapatam ...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 9	10 2	9 6	15 8	15 1	15 1	27 0	17 8	15 8	25 7	18 2	15 1	25 2	16 4	15 2	29 2	133 6	136 1	140 9	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Madras.	Godavery ...	9 9	9 0	12 6	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	20 8	9 5	9 8	22 0	14 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	14 6	38 2	15 7	12 6	29 4	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	18 7	
Madras.	Kistna ...	8 1	7 3	11 8	...	...	...	9 7	7 7	18 6	10 2	8 1	20 4	12 5	...	27 3	...	...	...	16 2	...	32 3	15 8	12 5	27 4	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	
Madras.	Nellore ...	5 4	5 4	10 8	...	...	...	5 9	5 7	15 8	7 7	7 0	17 5	8 4	7 7	25 0	...	...	... 4	8 4	7 3	25 5	7 6	8 4	24 4	129 6	129 6	74 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	
Madras.	Cuddapah ...	6 6	7 3	12 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 2	11 5	7 0	6 6	12 9	7 9	7 9	22 1	8 0	7 2	25 6	8 2	8 2	24 0	6 9	7 7	25 8	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	
Madras.	Bellary ...	7 7	7 7	13 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 6	7 0	7 0	12 4	8 2	8 0	19 6	8 5	8 0	22 5	8 7	8 5	22 3	8 4	8 4	23 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 7	
Madras.	Kurnool ...	6 3	6 7	12 7	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 5	6 4	6 4	15 4	7 5	7 5	26 0	8 1	6 9	17 9	8 1	7 7	23 2	8 6	8 6	25 5	194 4	194 4	226 0	14 0	14 0	16 4	
Madras.	Madras ...	6 1	6 3	11 0	...	...	...	6 5	5 6	11 2	8 8	6 6	11 8	9 8	8 9	21 3	9 0	10 2	17	10 3	8 5	19 9	10 3	8 6	19 0	98 4	110 6	92 9	19 0	18 6	18 2	
Madras.	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	9 1	7 9	12 1	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	... 8	11 0	8 9	20 5	9 4	9 0	18 7	145 8	145 8	89 4	19 0	19 0	19 4	
Madras.	North Arcot ...	5 9	4 2	11 0	...	...	...	6 9	5 6	12 1	7 5	6 0	13 2	9 5	...	24 6	8 2	6 9	22 0	9 4	7 2	23 9	10 8	7 9	25 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	16 4	
Madras.	South Arcot ...	...	4 3	9 7	...	...	...	8 3	7 8	12 7	9 2	8 7	14 0	...	...	...	11 2	9 6	21 6	11 1	9 9	29 3	14 6	11 9	22 4	233 3	233 3	235 7	19 8	19 8	19 8	
Madras.	Tanjore ...	4 4	4 2	10 3	...	...	...	9 1	7 5	12 0	10 0	9 2	...	11 9	11 9	25 8	11 6	10 9	23 4	10 6	9 8	37 2	13 1	11 4	24 5	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	16 6	17 5	
Madras.	Trichinopoly ...	6 6	5 3	9 2	...	...	...	7 9	7 2	13 7	8 3	7 6	14 5	...	...	19 6	10 8	10 5	25 9	10 5	10 8	26 2	13 1	12 3	24 6	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	16 2	
Madras.	Madura ...	4 7	5 1	10 9	...	...	...	7 6	7 1	13 9	8 4	8 0	15 2	9 3	8 9	25 9	9 5	10 8	30 8	10 1	12 4	32 5	13 3	12 5	26 7	106 9	102 1	97 2	18 7	18 7	17 8	
Madras.	Tinnevelly ...	6 6	6 6	8 0	...	...	...	7 5	6 0	12 0	9 1	7 5	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	...	...	24 7	14 0	12 5	18 7	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	
Madras.	Coimbatore ...	5 7	4 9	10 4	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	11 4	7 2	7 2	12 2	11 8	10 4	23 5	11 9	11 1	17 8	10 7	9 8	22 2	12 3	11 4	25 7	145 8	145 8	121 5	12 7	11 7	12 3	
Madras.	Nilgiris ...	5 7	5 7	8 5	...	...	...	6 4	5 6	9 6	7 2	6 4	10 4	9 5	8 5	18 1	9 8	9 1	18 2	8 6	7 9	15 1	9 1	8 3	17 4	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	7 4	11 0	
Madras.	Salem ...	5 2	5 2	10 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	7 5	7 5	14 1	9 5	9 5	19 1	8 7	8 7	23	9 0	9 0	22 5	9 1	9 1	24 1	151 6	151 6	150 7	14 6	15 5	18 3	
Madras.	South Canara ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Madras.	Malabar ...	9 0	7 2	10 8	...	...	...	9 7	10 1	13 0	10 1	10 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	10 9	21 9	11 8	10 9	20 2	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	
Bombay.	Bombay ...	9 12	9 12	13 5	16 0	16 0	18 9	6 15	6 14	8 7	10 7	9 14	11 13	13 12	13 12	21 4	12 13	12 13	16 11	10 15	10 15	15 5	13 0	13 0	20 14	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	
Bombay.	Ahmedabad ...	13 0	13 8	15 8	...	...	22 8	7 12	8 0	7 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	26 0	14 12	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	17 10	16 8	18 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	
Bombay.	Kaira ...	11 7	11 7	11 14	20 0	20 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	16 13	16 13	26 10	13 15	13 15	20 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	17 12	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	12 12	
Bombay.	Surat ...	10 9	11 6	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	6 11	6 11	7 6	7 9	7 9	12 5	11 14	11 6	17 6	11 0	11 14	17 6	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 6	86 8	86 8	92 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	
Bombay.	Broach ...	12 5	12 12¾	12 5	...	...	...	8 6¾	8 6½	8 0	11 6¾	11 7	10 0	14 8	13 5¼	16 12	13 5¼	13 5¼	16 0	...	...	...	13 5¼	13 5¼	16 0	106 0	106 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Bombay.	Tanna ...	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	6 15	6 15	9 0	9 6	9 6	12 0	13 9	13 9	17 0	10 9	10 9	16 0	18 14	18 14	18 0	12 8	12 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	71 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Bombay.	Kolaba ...	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 3	130 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	
Bombay.	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	14 2	13 10½	15 14	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	16 7	15 9	27 12	14 13¼	14 10	21 15	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	21 9	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 4	14 0	14 4	
Bombay.	Násik ...	12 8	12 6	17 14	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 15	9 10	13 0	16 12	15 6	26 10	12 11	12 11	20 13	15 3	14 6	27 10	14 8	15 1	24 13	160 0	160 0	125 11	15 9	15 9	14 3	
Bombay.	Ahmednagar ...	12 5	13 0	16 10½	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 15	8 11	9 1	10 9	12 12	13 12	31 10	12 7	13 2	24 2	...	...	...	14 8	14 14	28 7	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 4	14 4	13 14	
Bombay.	Poona ...	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	10 7	8 9	8 9	11 10	11 15	10 14	23 15	11 8	11 8	18 6	...	...	...	12 10	13 13	23 0	76 0	76 0	76 0	15 0	15 0	13 6	
Bombay.	Sholapur ...	10 14	9 15	19 8	...	...	...	8 9	8 2	13 5	9 7	9 7	14 4	10 5	9 8	25 9	11 15	11 0	25 12	...	...	...	12 5	10 15	23 4	106 11	98 1	98 0	14 0	13 8	13 14	
Bombay.	Kaládgi ...	7 1	7 9	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	6 8	6 7	14 0	8 3	7 11	26 10	...	...	25 15	...	...	...	8 11	9 4	20 9	160 0	150 0	140 0	13 11	13 11	12 12	
Bombay.	Satara ...	9 6	9 6	12 0	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 15	9 5	9 5	12 14	10 10	10 10	18 10	10 6	10 6	16 13	11 5	10 8	...	10 6	10 6	17 9	167 3	167 3	145 10	14 9	14 9	15 4	
Bombay.	Belgaum ...	8 14	9 13	16 3	...	...	...	7 10	7 9	15 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	10 0	10 8	21 2	10 3	10 11	23 14	11 8	12 11	26 8	10 0	10 5	20 12	175 0	175 0	160 0	16 10	16 13	17 0	
Bombay.	Dharwar ...	8 0	8 0	19 4	...	...	...	6 12	6 6	12 2	8 0	7 12	18 4	9 2	9 4	27 0	10 6	9 12	26 11	12 0	11 8	30 0	10 2	10 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	92 12	18 8	18 0	18 0	
Bombay.	Ratnágiri ...	9 1	9 1	10 5	...	...	...	7 14	7 3	12 3	10 1	10 12	15 1	11 4	11 4	...	11 11	11 11	15 9	13 10	14 5	26 0	12 5	10 15	17 12	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 4	18 4	20 14	
Bombay.	Kanara (Karwar) ...	10 8	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	
Bombay.	Panch Máháls (Godhra) ...	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	22 8	35 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	22 8	22 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	
Bombay.	Aden ...	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	12 7	12 7	18 10	12 7	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	60 4	32 0	32 0	32 0	
Bombay.	Asirgarh ...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	11 8	13 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	
Bombay.	Baroda ...	9 9	10 4	11 11	18 4	18 4	18 4	9 2	8 9	9 7	11 7	11 7	10 14	20 2	20 2	19 8	14 14	14 4	19 5	...	...	...	17 6	17 7	13 12	91 8	91 8	91 8	16 1	16 0	15 3	
Bombay.	Disa ...	15 7	15 5	18 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	29 0	29 0	40 0	25 0	25 0	36 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	
Bombay.	Nimach ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	
Bombay.	Nasirabad ...	24 0	23 15½	19 3	37 0	36 15	29 1	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	28 15	26 0	27 11	19 11	...	...	...	40 8	40 11¼	26 14	100 0	100 0	93 12	50 0	50 0	48 0	
Bombay.	Rajkot ...	11 8	11 8	14 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	15 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	
Bombay.	Upper Sind Frontier ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Bombay.	Karachi ...	13 10	14 0	13 10	18 0	19 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	15 0	25 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	109 0	112 0	112 0	60 0	61 0	46 8	
Bombay.	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Bombay.	Shikarpur ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Bombay.	Thur and Parkur ...	14 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	25 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	24 0	24 0	25 9	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																															
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	14 12a	13 4	20 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 12	23 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	
Bengal.	Bancoorah ...	16 0b	15 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	21 4	23 12	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	20 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	
Bengal.	Beerbhoom ...	15 0c	15 0	22 0	...	...	26 0	16 8	15 0	18 0	20 0	19 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	
Bengal.	Midnapore ...	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Bengal.	Hooghly ...	16 0d	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	11 0	15 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Bengal.	Howrah ...	14 0	15 0	18 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	
Bengal.	*Central Districts.*																															
Bengal.	Calcutta ...	15 8	14 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	16 8	18 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Bengal.	24-Pergunnahs ...	...e	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 8	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	13 5	100 0	90 0	120 0	9 6	9 0	9 0	
Bengal.	Nuddea ...	20 0	15 4	21 5	...	...	45 12	13 4	13 4	17 4	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 14	22 14	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2¼	9 2¼	9 2¼	
Bengal.	Jessore ...	17 0f	18 0	18 8	32 0	31 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 12	22 12	23 8	80 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Bengal.	Moorshedabad ...	17 0g	17 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 0 to 9 0	4 0 to 9 0	8 8	

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 17-8 seers, barley 38 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 19-15 seers, common rice 16 to 22-8 seers, and gram 13-5 to 31 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, best rice 17-8 to 26 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 22 seers.

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 24-8 seers, best rice 16-8 to 22-8 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 15 to 29 seers.

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-12 to 18 seers, barley 22-8 to 26 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers.

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-4 to 14-12 seers, barley 22-12 to 26-8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14-8 to 21 seers, and gram 14 to 18-12 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 17-7 to 27 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 30 to 38 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1877 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	12 0[h]	17 8	16 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	19 4	19 0	28 0	25 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	15 0	15 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	22 0	21 8	22 8	26 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	29 0
	Rajshahye ...	15 0	15 0	21 12	24 0	30 0	37 8	15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	19 8 to 22 8	22 8	20 10 to 22 10	23 7 to 26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	26 12[i]	26 12	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 4	22 8	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	17 8	20 8	28 12	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 8	30 0	30 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	18 12[j]	20 0	26 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0[k]	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	... [l]	...	13 3	...	...	...	13 3	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	13 4[m]	13 5	17 0	42 8	40 0	40 0	11 8 to 16 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	24 0[n]	24 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	... [o]	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	14 0[p]	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 4	26 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 5	23 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	10 0[q]	9 11	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	20 0	21 0	28 8	37 0	34 0	50 0	16 0	15 0	12 8	24 0	22 0	25 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	17 8[r]	21 0	24 0	30 0	31 0	42 0	13 0	12 8	11 8	23 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	17 8[s] to 18 8	17 0	19 0	27 0 to 28 0	27 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	20 0 to 21 0	19 0 to 20 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	16 8	17 8	23 0	33 0	38 8	35 11	16 8	16 8	18 4	22 0	23 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	16 0[t]	15 0	22 0	32 0	...	40 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	19 0	19 0	23 8	32 0	31 0	46 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 4	19 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	17 0[u]	19 0	22 0	...	...	35 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	15 7	17 8	25 2	41 0	31 5	36 7	15 7	12 6	11 5	19 9	23 1	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	16 5[v]	17 11	20 3	15 2	20 3	37 15	21 7	20 3	18 15	23 0	23 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	20 0[w]	16 0 to 18 0	22 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	13 0[x]	...	21 0	...	...	25 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	17 1	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	18 6	19 11	21 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	13 2[y]	13 2	18 6	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	23 10	17 1	17 1	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	16 1[z]	18 0	22 0	...	24 0	30 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	21 12	23 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	16 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	28 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	26 0	26 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	16 0[*]	17 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	26 8	...	....	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...																		
	Cachar ...																		
	Goálpárá ...																		
	Gáro Hills ...																		
	Kámrúp ...																		
	Darrang ...	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...																		
	Sibságar ...																		
	Lakhimpur ...																		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...																		
	Nága Hills ...																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 8	20 8	22 0	22 0	25 0	36 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	26 0	30 0
	Saháranpur ...	24 3	24 3	19 14	34 5	34 5	32 5	12 15	12 15	10 12	17 4	17 4	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 5	30 3	30 3	23 15
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 13	25 13	24 12	35 3	35 3	35 3	6 1	6 1	6 9	18 10	18 10	17 10	30 13	33 0	29 11	27 8	27 8	24 4
	Meerut ...	25 8	25 8	23 14½	35 0	35 0	32 14	9 0	9 0	7 11½	18 8	18 8	18 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	28 3½
	Bulandshahr ...	26 8	25 0	27 8	41 8	40 0	33 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	18 0	39 0	38 0	30 8	35 8	35 8	30 0
	Aligarh ...	27 8	28 0	27 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	37 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	35 0
	Kumaun ...	14 4	14 4	13 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Rag., &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murniwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rag., &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rag., &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.													
	Dinagepore ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	4 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	
	Maldah ...	...	...	...	16 0	24 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	
	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 24 10 to 30 0		320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	
	Rungpore ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Bograh ...	...	...	...	18 0	20 8	19 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	
	Pubna ...	...	...	...	22 0	26 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	
	Jalpáiguri ...	...	...	...	13 3	16 0	13 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	5 3	6 3	
	Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Mymensing ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 12	
	Tipperah ...	...	...	...	13 8	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 10	6 10	6 10	
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Behar.													
	Patna ...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Gya ...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Shahabad ...	28 0	20 0	...	22 0	22 0	30 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Durbhunga ...	35 8	38 8	29 10	18 0	24 0	27 8	187 0	198 0	176 0	8 12	8 6	7 6	
	Mozufferpore ...	...	...	36 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Sarun ...	30 0	32 0	39 0	24. 0	24 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	
	Chumparun ...	38 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	7 8	
	Monghyr ...	...	...	...	21 0	31 5	31 5	120 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	
	Bhaugulpore ...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	26 8	151 8	157 12	151 8	8 3	8 13	8 3	
	Purneah ...	...	...	...	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 17 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Orissa.													
	Cuttack ...	19 11	21 0	21 0	21 0	19 11	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	22 5	125 0	125 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	
	Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.													
	Hazáribágh ...	36 0	36 0	36 0	16 4	19 0	26 4	200 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Lohardugga ...	44 0	46 0	50 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	
	Maunbhoom ...	64 0	64 0	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	180 0	160 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Assam.	Sylhet ...													
	Cachar ...													
	Goálpárá ...													
	Gáro Hills ...													
	Kámrúp ...													
	Darrang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	No return received				
	Nowgong ...													
	Sibsagar ...													
	Lakhimpur ...													
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...													
	Nága Hills ...													
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	33 6	33 6	24 3	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	7 12	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	35 8	34 0	27 13½	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	
	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	43 9	41 8	32 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	
	Aligarh ...	...	...	...	40 0	38 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	

[h] In Boygunge the prices of food-grains are as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 22 seers, common rice 25-8 seers, and gram 23 seers.
[i] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 22-8 seers, best rice 14 to 22-8 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 11 to 18 seers.
[j] In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 21 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 14 seers.
[k] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, barley 13 seers, best rice 6 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 22 seers, lesser millets 14 to 15 seers, maize 18 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.
[l] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
[m] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 seers, barley 45 seers, best rice 17 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 22 seers.
[n] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
[o] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, paddy 28 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
[p] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, best rice 13 to 32-13 seers, common rice 21 to 39 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.
[q] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 20 seers, and common rice 14 to 24 seers.
[r] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 23-8 to 35 seers, common rice 25 to 25-12 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 35 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.
[s] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 22 to 28 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 28 to 20-4 seers, bulrush millet 24 to 30 seers, great millet 26 to 32 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, maize 26 to 28 seers, and gram 21 to 27 seers.
[t] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 23 seers, barley 21 to 39 seers, best rice 13 to 27-8 seers, common rice 18 to 28-12 seers, lesser millets 21 to 45 seers maize 27-8 to 51 seers, and gram 20 to 36 seers.
[u] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-8 to 23 seers, barley 20 to 33 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 22 to 30 seers, lesser millets 40 to 45 seers, maize 38 to 50 seers, and gram 19 to 30 seers.
[v] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 17 seers, best rice 20 to 27-8 seers, common rice 21 to 28-8 seers, murwa 10 to 45 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 16 to 25-8 seers.
[w] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, best rice 21 to 23 seers, common rice 25 to 27 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
[x] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 20 to 27 seers, common rice 22 to 32 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 35 to 47 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers.
[y] In the Khoordah sub-division the prices are as follow:—Best rice 17-5 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 17-1 seers.
[z] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 25 to 25-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50 seers, maize 31 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.
[*] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, best rice 21 to 26 seers, common rice 22 to 29 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1877 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	...	...	...	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	21 15	22 8	20 4	27 0	28 2	29 4	13 8	15 3	14 1	18 0	18 9	17 0	30 15	27 0	25 14	27 9	27 0	23 10	30 15 29 4	23 10	113 8	113 8	90 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	24 1	23 12	22 8	35 0	35 0	35 0	11 14	11 14	8 12	19 6	21 4	20 10	32 8	34 6	33 2	31 1	28 12	30 10	32 8	32 8	30 0	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 10	10 5	10 0	Moradabad		
	Budaun	22 13	22 3	27 0	33 9½	33 9½	40 13	12 0	12 0	7 3	18 0	19 3	20 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	28 13	28 12	34 13	30 94	31 3	37 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 9½	9 6	Budaun		
	Bareilly	20 0	20 0	25 0	27 8	30 0	35 0	6 14	6 14	7 8	18 12	17 8	20 10	31 4	31 4	37 8	29 6	27 8	35 0	28 12	31 4	37 8	137 8	150 0	118 12	10 0	10 0	9 6	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	23 2	23 0	29 8	40 8	40 0	52 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	18 8	20 4	24 0	35 8	34 8	41 4	34 8	32 12	40 0	30 0	34 8	39 6	155 0	155 0	160 0	9 0	9 12	8 8	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 4	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 12	20 0	21 4	31 4	31 4	37 8	30 0	28 12	31 4	28 12	28 12	28 12	150 0	150 0	250 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	25 0	25 8	24 12	33 0	35 0	33 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	28 8	32 0	32 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra		
	Agra	23 8	23 4	23 0	34 9	34 7	30 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	33 0	30 4	28 0	28 0	29 8½	28 0	28 0	28 0	90 0	90 0	70 0	9 8	9 •8	10 0	Agra		
	Farukhabad	22 10	22 0	26 6	40 0	36 12	37 11	8 0	8 0	7 12	16 8	18 8	15 0½	35 8	33 0	36 5	35 8	33 8	37 2	31 10	31 10	35 14½	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 14	8 14	8 14½	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	24 0	23 4	28 0	32 0	33 0	35 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	16 8	20 0	16 0	31 8	29 0	32 0	31 0	29 0	34 0	29 8	30 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	22 0	22 8	24 8	35 0	33 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 8	18 8	21 0	34 0	32 0	34 0	32 0	31 0	37 0	33 0	33 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	25 4	24 0	29 0	33 8	33 0	40 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	29 0	28 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Etah		
	Jalaun	26 0	28 0	22 8	30 0	32 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	35• 0	37 8	37 8	30 0	32 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	22 3	23 0	21 2	31 0	31 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	33 8	29 0	29 0	33 8	30 0	30 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 4	7 12	7 4	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	25 0	25 4	21 0	32 0	30 0	35 0	12 0	15 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	31 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	20 8	20 4	28 0	40 0	36 0	45 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	33 0	35 0	43 0	32 0	32 0	43 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	29 12	21 0	27 0	36 0	33 0	38 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	26 0	40 0	37 0	41 0	33 0	31 0	40 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	160 0	163 0	163 0	11 8	11 4	11 0	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	23 8	25 0	25 8	38 0	31 8	31 0	16 0	16 4	9 4	24 8	24 8	23 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	35 0	35 8	40 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	157 8	170 0	170 0	8 15	8 6	8 0	Bánda		
	Allahabad	17 0	18 6	27 0	29 1	29 4	35 4	10 8	10 0	10 8	22 0	19 8	21 0	35 0	34 8	35 8	32 8	32 8	36 8	32 0	32 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	27 8	28 2	25 8	34 12	33 12	35 10	13 12	13 0	13 8	15 12	17 0	22 8	37 12	38 4	42 0	31 5	29 11	41 8	31 0	31 0	31 0	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	21 3	22 9	28 15	28 4	30 5	42 6	8 7	8 7	8 7	19 12	19 12	26 13	28 4	32 7	40 15	25 6	28 4	33 12	28 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	19 4	20 2	29 12	28 0	28 0	49 0	15 12	17 8	20 2	19 4	21 0	27 2	26 4	28 0	43 12	26 4	...	35 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 13	7 13	7 0	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	21 4	21 9	30 0	32 8	32 8	45 0	15 0	15 0	13 12	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Basti		
	Azamgarh	19 3	20 0	25 1	26 9	26 9	36 2	10 5	10 5	13 5	19 3	19 3	24 5	31 0	29 8	36 2	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	18 0	18 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	26 1½	23 6¼	27 5	120 0	120 0	...	7 1	6 12½	6 13	Mirzapur		
	Benares	19 0½	20 10½	25 3	27 6	28 13½	33 10	14 2	13 14½	14 11	19 9	21 12	23 2	31 8½	32 10	...	27 3	28 4½	29 6	21 14	21 14	33 7	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Benares		
	Ghazipur	19 5	19 5	24 7½	27 0½	27 0½	34 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	19 5	19 5	24 7½	32 3	32 3	34 12	28 5	28 5	32 3										Ghazipur		
Panjab.	Delhi	27 8	26 8	22 8	37 0	36 0	32 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	37 0	36 0	30 0	35 0	33 0	28 0	41 0	37 8	28 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Delhi	Panjab.	
	Gurgáon	28 0	27 0	20 8	37 0	37 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	39 0	39 0	29 8	120 0	110 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gurgáon		
	Karnál	25 0	25 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	38 0	37 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Karnál		
	Hissár	24 0	23 8	23 0	50 0	47 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	38 0	37 0	45 0	40 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Hissár		
	Rohtak	26 0	25 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	33 0	31 0	30 0	42 0	40 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Rohtak		
	Sirsa	30 0	29 0	22 0	60 0	60 0	45 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 4	60 0	60 0	55 0	45 0	43 0	42 0	60 0	55 0	45 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa [*a*]		
	Umballa	26 0	26 0	22 4	40 0	42 0	29 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	15 0	42 0	42 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	41 0	32 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Umballa		
	Ludhiána	29 0	28 8	21 8	52 0	48 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	53 0	48 0	32 0	40 0	39 0	28 0	52 0	47 0	33 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána [*b*]		
	Simlá	18 8	18 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá		
	Jullundur	27 0	27 0	20 0	36 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	38 0	36 0	25 8	32 0	36 0	24 0	45 0	42 0	30 8	80 0	80 0	110 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur		
	Hushiárpúr	26 8	26 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	42 0	40 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr		
	Kángra	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	29 0	29 0	18 8	55 0	50 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	50 0	44 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	54 0	52 0	29 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 14	10 4	Amritsar [*c*]		
	Siálkot	29 0	27 0	20 0	46 0	44 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	39 0	27 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	41 0	40 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspúr	26 0	26 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	42 10	40 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Gurdáspúr		
	Lahore	32 0	29 0	19 8	55 0	55 0	36 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	52 0	52 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	56 0	53 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	5 0	32 0	23 0	63 0	63 0	39 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	52 0	54 0	37 0	50 0	50 0	35 0	53 0	54 0	36 0	110 0	120 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore [*e*]		
	Gujránwála	27 8	27 4	21 8	52 0	55 0	32 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	32 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	47 0	48 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Gujránwála [*d*]		
	Ráwalpindi	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelum	34 0	34 0	28 0	40 0	40 8	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	36 0	36 8	31 0	38 0	49 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum [*f*]		
	Gujrát	32 0	32 0	22 14	50 0	50 0	35 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	44 0	44 0	35 8	42 0	42 0	25 10	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	32 0	32 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 12	35 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	39 0	32 0	42 0	42 0	32 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Mooltan		
	Jhang	27 0	28 8	22 0	42 0	43 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	42 8	42 0	28 0	200 0	213 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	Jhang [*e*]		
	Montgomery	32 0	32 0	19 8	40 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	25 0	50 0	47 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	22 0	22 0	18 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	28 0	18 0	33 0	32 0	24 0	28 0	26 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	35 0	33 12	36 4	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	45 0	42 8	45 0	50 0	40 0	43 12	52 8	52 8	43 12	100 0	100 0	112 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Dera Ismail Khán [*g*]		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	21 14	22 3	20 0	33 12	33 12	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	35 10	33 12	27 8	29 11	29 13	26 4	36 0	33 12	27 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	35 0	35 0	34 12	Dera Ghazi Khán		
	Bannú	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bannú		
	Peshawar	27 5	25 6	21 12	47 7	43 9	29 14	...	...	...	13 0	13 10	31 3	29 14	24 11	29 14	29 14	29 14	34 14	25 0	26 10	24 11	104 0	104 0	104 0	36 6	37 1	50 11	Peshawar		
	Kohát	37 0	38 4	29 5	56 2	58 10	38 4	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	16 9	51 0	51 0	43 6	58 10	61 3	51 0	35 11	38 4	28 1	153 0	153 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát		
	Hazárá	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hazárá		
Oudh.	Lucknow	21 0	21 0	30 8	33 0	33 0	42 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 8	25 0	34 0	33 0	45 0	32 0	32 0	42 8	36 0	52 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow	Oudh.	
	Unáo	22 4	21 4	28 12	36• 0	36 0	43 0	8 0	8 0	8 9	19 0	21 0	24 12	42 8	42 8	44 0	32 0	32 0	45 0	35 0	45 0	28 0	36 8	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	21 0	21 0	29 8	30 0	32 0	38 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20• 0	28 0	40 0	39 0	45 0	32 0	31 0	40 0	44 0	56 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Bank		
	Sítápur	23 11	24 0	37 0	47 8	...	60 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	18 0	19 0	26 0	37 8	40 0	53 12	37 0	37 8	47 14	45 0	...	36 10	34 11	47 8	180 0	186 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	8 12	Sítápur		
	Hardui	21 13	21 3	30 7	38 9	37 8	49 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	22 8	15 0	24 6	39 6	37 8	45 0	34 11	34 11	45 0	37 8	50 10	32 13	32 13	38 8	192 0	192 0	197 8	8 0	8 0	7 9	Hardui		
	Kheri	25 0	25 0	37 0	40 0	40 0	58 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	26 0	52 0	47 4	69 0	40 0	36 0	...	46 0	46 4	30 0	30 12	40 9	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	19 8	22 4	29 0	51 8	35 8	46 4	12 8	12 0	16 0	18 4	19 0	25 0	35 0	39 8	46 4	27 8	31 8	31 12	35 0	72 0	80 0	85 0	86 0	49 0	220 0	240 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	20 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	60 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	48 0	48 0	60 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	48 0	60 0	49 0	83 5	32 14	42 15	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bharaich		
	Gonda	21 14	22 7	30 13	34 12	34 2	44 0	20 0	20 8	26 0	20 6	21 0	26 8	43 8	42 4	53 0	27 0	27 14	30 0	...	...	57 8	81 0	32 0	42 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Gonda		
	Rái Barelí	21 12	22 8	31 0	35 0	35 0	42 8	21 4	20 0	28 0	22 8	21 4	30 0	37 8	36 4	52 8	37 8	35 0	44 0	50 0	56 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Rái Barelí		
	Sultánpur	22 0	23 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	31 0	32 0	31 0	46 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	37 0	54 11	33 8	32 0	29 8	180 0	200 0	113 5	7 12	8 0	8 0	Sultánpur		
	Partábgarh	20 0	23 9	29 8	33 12	36 5	45 0	14 8	17 0	24 8	22 0	25 0	31 8	35 8	36 1	46 10	34 8	33 6	41 2										Partábgarh		

Descriptions of Lesser Millets.

Juár (small).
Ditto.
Kodú.
Paddy.
Ditto.
Marhwa.
Kodú.
Ditto.
Sawán.

[*a*] Gram falling.
[*b*] Jowár and gram falling.
[*c*] Jowár and barley falling.
[*d*] Jowár rising.
[*e*] Firewood rising.
[*f*] Bajra rising.
[*g*] Bajra falling.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 24, 1877.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1877 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Wheat. Past fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876. (S. Ch.)	Barley. Present fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Barley. Past fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876. (S. Ch.)	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876. (S. Ch.)	Rice (common). Present fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Rice (common). Past fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876. (S. Ch.)	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Great Millet. Past fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876. (S. Ch.)	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876. (S. Ch.)
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	20 0	21 8	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	16 8	22 8	26 0	37 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	19 5	19 5	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	16 4	27 5	27 5	30 0	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	19 1	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	14 0	14 0	13 0	21 12	23 11	41 4	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	20 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	23 8	25 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	17 8	19 0	18 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	42 0	20 0	22 0	31 0
	Saugor ...	25 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	32 0	32 0	...	23 0	23 0	24 0
	Damoh ...	25 8	26 4	25 0	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	21 8	21 0	21 8	22 0	...	30 0	...	32 8	32 8	...
	Seoni ...	23 5	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	22 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	24 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	16 0	25 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	13 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	17 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 6	12 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	19 8	19 0	26 0	19 0	21 0	26 0
	Narsinghpur ...	21 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	24 8	36 0	20 0	22 8	30 0
	Nimar ...	13 2	12 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 2	17 8	17 8	28 2	16 14	16 14	26 4
	Raipur ...	56 0	56 0	58 0	...	...	...	26 0	23 8	24 0	34 0	38 4	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	21 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	76 0	68 0	72 0	...	...	...	40 0	48 0	40 0	64 0	68 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	10 7	10 8	19 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 1	7 4	7 6	13 8	11 6	11 5	26 9	11 1	11 5	25 5
	Bolarum ...	10 7	10 7	19 6	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 9	7 1	7 0	13 4	11 0	11 0	23 1	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...	8 5	8 5	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	7 0	6 7	11 5	10 2	10 5	20 5	11 0	10 5	27 0
	Oomraotee ...	13 0	14 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	46 0	16 0	14 0	26 0
	Akola ...	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	21 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	21 0
	Elichpur ...	14 0	14 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	46 0	15 0	16 0	26 0
	Buldana ...	13 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	44 0	16 0	17 0	32 0
	Woon ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	29 0	27 0	50 0	12 0	12 0	26 0
	Bassim ...	15 5	15 6	23 5	...	...	...	8 6	8 5	10 0	10 5	12 0	13 0	24 6	25 5	64 0	17 0	17 0	36 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore, Wholesale	7 5	7 2	10 7	8 0	7 7	11 7	6 7	6 0	10 5	7 2	6 7	11 7	10 5	9 0	25 5	...	...	...
	Bangalore, Retail ...	7 2	7 0	10 2	7 7	7 5	11 2	6 5	5 7	10 0	7 0	6 2	11 2	10 2	8 7	24 5	...	...	...
	Kolar ... Wholesale	...	...	...	5 8	5 5	10 1	8 0	7 8	12 4	7 8	7 5	13 1	9 7	7 9	...	9 4	9 4	...
	Kolar ... Retail ...	...	...	...	5 5	5 3	9 9	7 8	7 5	12 2	7 5	7 3	12 9	9 5	7 6	...	9 2	9 2	...
	Túmkúr ... Wholesale	7 0	7 0	11 5	5 5	6 5	11 5	6 2	5 7	10 5	6 5	6 2	12 0	9 0	7 5	19 0	9 0	9 0	...
	Túmkúr ... Retail ...	6 5	6 5	11 0	5 0	6 0	11 0	6 0	5 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	8 7	7 0	18 0	8 5	8 5	...
	Mysore ... Wholesale	7 3	5 6	8 3	...	...	...	6 1	5 6	9 6	6 3	6 0	10 4	9 0	8 1	17 7	...	7 5	...
	Mysore ... Retail ...	7 2	5 4	8 1	...	...	...	6 0	5 4	9 4	6 2	5 6	10 2	8 7	7 7	17 8	...	7 8	...
	Hassan ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... Retail ...	6 2	6 0	8 7	6 7	6 2	9 2	6 0	5 7	12 0	6 7	6 7	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... Retail ...	5 2	4 7	10 5	6 2	6 2	11 5	5 7	5 2	10 5	7 5	6 7	15 5	8 7	8 7	23 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... Retail ...	6 0	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 5	11 0	6 5	6 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog Wholesale	5 7	5 5	12 5	7 0	6 3	13 8	6 0	5 6	11 1	7 0	7 0	12 1	8 0	8 0	24 4	...	...	23 6
	Chitaldroog Retail ...	5 0	4 7	12 0	6 0	5 4	13 0	5 5	4 7	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 5	7 0	23 0	...	...	20 0
	Coorg ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... Retail ...	6 2	6 1	8 6	6 5	6 4	9 4	6 1	6 0	10 1	7 5	7 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	20 0	21 4	...	30 0	28 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 4	...	32 0	28 0	...	30 0	28 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	22 8	22 8	...	32 0	32 8	...	10 0	8 0	...	12 0	11 0	...	36 0	35 0	...	28 0	24 0	...
	Alwar ...	25 8	26 0	21 0	34 0	34 8	33 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	39 0	40 0	35 0	34 0	34 0	30 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 10	...	...	30 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	16 14	...	...	28 2	...	...	25 0	...	...
	Ajmir ...	22 3	23 0	16 12	34 8	33 10	28 5	6 0	6 4	6 10	11 8	12 0	12 13	37 8	36 10	27 8	29 0	27 5	23 0
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	20 0	20 0	19 8	37 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	30 0
	Sirohi ...	20 8	21 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	6 8	6 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	33 0	30 0
	Aboo ...	16 12	16 12	17 3	26 0	26 0	32 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 7	7 7	8 5	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	82 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	17 0	17 8	22 0	19 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	18 0	20 0	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	14 0	14 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh „	14 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	10 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	16 14	16 14	...	25 0	25 0	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 8	8 8	...	27 8	30 0	...	25 0	25 0	...
	Bikaneer ... Bundi ... Kota ... Tonk ... Jhallawar ... Shahpoora ...	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India.	Indore ...	13 11	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 12	10 14	10 14	12 0	17 7	17 12	22 8	16 8	16 0	24 0
	Gwalior ...	18 4	18 0	17 2	22 13	23 12	15 8	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	24 4	24 10	25 9	23 1	24 0	24 0
	Goona ...	21 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	12 8	13 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	24 0	23 0	20 0
	Rutlam ...	13 0	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	14 0	13 12	16 12	18 8	18 12	24 0	13 12	13 12	19 4
	Bagheikhund (Sutna) ...	24 8	24 8	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	36 0

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 1876. (S. Ch.)	Gram. Present fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Gram. Past fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876. (S. Ch.)	Firewood. Present fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Firewood. Past fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876. (S. Ch.)	Salt. Present fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Salt. Past fortnight. (S. Ch.)	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876. (S. Ch.)	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
...	...	...	22 8	25 8	26 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	22 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	20 0	21 8	20 0	440 0	440 0	400 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	19 1	20 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	27 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Balaghat ...		
50 0	45 0	60 0	26 0	28 0	36 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Saugor ...		
50 0	50 0	...	32 8	32 8	32 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	26 0	28 0	32 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
30 0	35 0	30 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla ...		
17 0	19 0	31 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...		
20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	19 8	22 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
35 0	36 8	...	23 0	22 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	17 8	17* 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	11 12	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	52 0	52 0	48 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	23 12	34 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	130 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
120 0	120 0	125 0	72 0	70 0	47 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	28 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Upper Godavery ...		
12 1	11 6	29 0	12 3	13 1	24 9	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 1	11 1	10 9	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 9	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 2	10 2	10 6	Bolarum ...		
...	...	...	11 0	12 5	20 5	180 0	130 0	130 0	10 5	10 5	10 2	Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...		
11 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
13 0	13 2	24 0	22 0	21 5	26 0	161 0	160 0	90 0	9 5	9 5	8 5	Bassim ...		
10 0	8 7	21 2	9 0	8 0	22 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	Bangalore, Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
9 5	8 2	20 5	8 7	7 5	22 0	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	Bangalore, Retail ...		
9 3	8 2	20 8	9 4	8 3	28 8	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	14 9	Kolar ... Wholesale		
9 0	8 0	20 5	9 1	8 0	28 5	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 1	14 1	14 6	Kolar ... Retail ...		
8 3	8 1	33 3	8 0	6 5	25 0	120 0	120 0	182 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Túmkúr ... Wholesale		
7 5	7 8	30 3	7 7	6 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Túmkúr ... Retail ...		
9 3	9 0	17 4	8 3	8 1	21 0	78 0	78 0	75 0	9 4	8 7	11 0	Mysore ... Wholesale		
9 2	8 7	17 0	8 2	7 7	20 4	75 0	75 0	72 0	9 2	8 5	10 4	Mysore ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... Wholesale		
8 2	8 2	20 0	6 7	5 7	20 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	7 2	8 2	10 5	Hassan ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... Wholesale		
10 0	9 2	23 0	7 7	7 5	21 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	7 2	8 5	10 5	Shimoga... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... Wholesale		
8 0	7 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Kadur ... Retail ...		
9 0	8 0	26 9	6 0	6 0	19 1	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 3	Chitaldroog. Wholesale		
8 0	7 0	21 9	5 5	5 0	16 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 4	Chitaldroog. Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... Wholesale		
9 1	9 3	18 9	6 8	7 2	18 2	110 0	110 0	91 6	8 9	8 9	10 3	Coorg ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	39 8	40 0	30 8	...	...	...	27 0	27 8	26 4	Alwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received		Bharatpur (City) ...		
30 10	...	...	31 4	...	...	200 0	...	...	34 6	...	...	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	39 4	42 7	22 8	85 0	80 0	75 0	44 0	42 8	35 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received		Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	42 0	42 0	21 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	21 0	240 0	220 0	240 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	22 13	22 13	22 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	27 0	8 pies*	8 pies*	10 pies*	11 0	11 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received		Meywar ...		
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 8	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	18 2	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	Partabgarh „		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	62 0	62 0	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received		Bikaneer ... Bundi ... Kota ... Tonk ... Jhallawar ... Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	22 13	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 14	8 14	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	24 0	24 4	20 2	91 4	91 4	100 6	14 3	14 3	14 10	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	21 4	21 12	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE OF MYSORE FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31st JANUARY 1877.

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	CONDITION OF DISTRICTS AS REPORTED.	Works in progress.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED. During the fortnight last reported on.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED. During the fortnight under report.	Grants for special relief works.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN SEERS PER RUPEE. Ordinary prices of Rice and Ragi.	PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN SEERS PER RUPEE. Prices during the fortnight last reported upon.	PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN SEERS PER RUPEE. During the fortnight under report.	Average rainfall for five years in Inches and Cents.	Average rainfall during the past season in Inches and Cents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
														Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.
Bangalore ...	2,914	804	828,354	281,286	No change in the condition of the District	Roads ... Tanks. Miscellaneous.	2,265	8,909	74,542	43,434	Rice. 1st sort ... 10 2nd sort ... 12 Ragi ... 30	5·7 6·2 8·2	5 to 7 6½ to 7½ 7½ to 10½	35 31	16 33½
Kolar ...	2,677	1,979	618,954	537,464	4,749 persons obtained relief daily at the public kitchen. Prices of food grains were cheaper by ½ to 1 seer per rupee.	Ditto ...	758	3,237	25,182	13,725	Rice. 2nd sort ... 16 Ragi ... 40	7·5 8·	6 to 7½ 7½ to 10	25 44	13 43½
Tumkúr ...	3,606	3,176	632,239	506,981	The crops under wells and in tank beds are generally in good condition. Grain is coming in freely into the country and straw is being brought in large quantities from Nelamangala and Magadi. Prices have a tendency to fall. Health of the people indifferent. Cholera has made its appearance in several parts of the District and small-pox prevails to a considerable extent. Cattle are suffering from want of pasturage.	Ditto ...	5,000	6,734	41,665	24,578	Rice. 1st sort ... 12 2nd sort ... 14 Ragi ... 53	5·5 6· 7·3	5 to 6 6 to 7 7½ to 9	27 39	19 78
Mysore ...	4,127¼	588	943,187	184,196	A large portion of the population affected by distress live upon the wages they earn. About 1,000 people receive grain and food in charity kitchens.	Ditto ...	1,543	3,112	9,000	5,663	Rice. 1st sort ... 11 2nd sort ... 12 Ragi ... 35	5·4 5·6 8·7	5 to 5½ 5½ to 6 8 to 11	24 28	22 24
Hassan ...	3,221	1,009	668,417	260,236	About 836 persons fed daily in the District	Ditto ...	1,433	3,010	8,000	...	Rice. 1st sort ... 13 2nd sort ... 16 Ragi ... 38	5·7 6·7 8·2	5½ to 6 6 to 7 6 to 8½	34 45	16 73
Shimoga ...	3,797	134	466,976	47,401	In the Channagiri Taluk relief works are in progress. The poor and indigent were fed at the kitchens; but the number has not been reported. The ryots who had emigrated to the Malnad with their cattle have returned.	Ditto ...	661	1,160	26,000	7,387	Rice. 1st sort ... 11 2nd sort ... 15 Ragi ... 38	5·2 6·7 9·2	5 6 to 7 9	33 45	19 79½
Kadur ...	3,294	63	383,928	16,634	Kitchens for the relief of the poor are kept open in the Chikmagalur and Kadur Districts, as work is not carried on during the fortnight owing to most of the people in the villages about which works have been sanctioned having left for the Malnad to work in the Paddy fields.	Ditto ...	1,408	381	11,000	4,469	Rice. 1st sort ... 12 2nd sort ... 15 Ragi ... 32	5·5 6· 7·	6 to 7 8 to 9	35 69	22 59½
Chitaldroog ...	4,471	412	531,360	56,194	In the town of Chitaldroog ragi is distributed gratuitously twice a week to poor children and others who are physically unfit to be employed upon public works. The average daily number of persons who received relief in this manner during the fortnight was 227 children and 6 adults.	Ditto ... Road and irrigation works, &c., under Public Works Department in all districts.	2,274 ...	2,191 20,538	51,375	20,003	Rice ... 12 Ragi ... 44	5·3 7·	5 to 7 7 to 8	23	9 97
TOTAL ...	27,077¼	7,166	5,065,412	1,932,344			16,042	49,232	2,46,664	1,19,269					

4.—The expenditure up to the 31st December 1876 is given, as the accounts for the subsequent period have not been received.

B.—The ordinary prices of grain given in column 12 are computed on the average of 5 years, viz., from 1870 to 1874.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS GIVEN TO COLLECTORS BY BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TO COMMENCE RELIEF WORKS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 225 of 21st February 1877.

Read the following letters:—

No. 57, dated 16th January 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept.

The Government of Bombay, in their Resolution in the Public Works Department, dated the 4th November last, authorised the Collectors of distressed districts to commence certain of the relief works comprised in the programme sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 6152 of the 27th October, by requisition to the Executive Engineer, certifying that the works were absolutely necessary to afford relief.

2. The objections to this important delegation of power came under the observation of the Government of India in the case of certain works which were commenced by the Collectors, notwithstanding that they came within the suspensory orders which had been issued; and it was, in consequence of this, suggested in paragraph 10 of my letter No. 421 of the 15th instant, that the Revenue Commissioners should be invested with the power of sanctioning or transferring grants within suitable limits.

3. Further illustrations of the irregularities which may arise, and the unnecessary expenditure which may be caused by the continuance of these powers in the hands of Collectors, are afforded by the Resolutions of the Bombay Government quoted in the margin.

No. 18 C. W.—26 of 8th January 1877.
No. 24 C. W.—34 of 9th " "

4. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, whatever good grounds may have existed for this delegation of power in November last, when the scope of the famine was uncertain, and small works were alone authorised for relief, the objections to it at the present stage are considerable, and I am therefore to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council will take steps for its withdrawal.

No. 106 E.—363, dated Bombay Castle, 14th February 1877.

From—Maj. Genl. M. K. KENNEDY, *R. E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,*
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

With reference to the Despatch from the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, No. 5, dated the 26th of January last, I am directed to offer the following observations on para. 7 in that Despatch.

2. The para. in question appears to convey that this Government had delegated to Collectors general powers to commence relief works. It is not the case that any such general power was ever conferred. This Government had already sanctioned certain works, comprised in a general scheme, for affording relief; and the power with which the Collectors were invested was only that of giving priority of execution to those works. The Collectors, it was considered, were the Officers who must be best acquainted with local circumstances and exigencies as they arose, and it was held that they might properly seek any instructions needed in doubtful cases from the Government itself.

3. It was never contemplated by the Government to confer on Revenue Commissioners the power of ordering the commencement of relief works. Those Officers are often, in remote camps, removed from postal or telegraph lines, while the Government is always at its seat, and can be promptly referred to.

No. 218, dated 21st February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. Department.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 106E—363 of the 14th instant. The Governor General in Council observes that the paragraph referred to being in general terms, is liable to bear the interpretation which the Bombay Government suggest, and that therefore the letter to which it alludes and which, together with most of the other accompaniments to the despatch was not published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* on the 3rd instant, will now be inserted in the next issue.

2. As a copy of the letter accompained the despatch itself, there will have been no room for misunderstanding on the part of the Secretary of State.

ORDERED, that with reference to para. 7 of the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 5, dated the 26th ultimo, which was published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd instant, the above correspondence be published in the Supplement to the next issue of the Gazette.

(True Extract)

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secretary the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd FEBRUARY 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 10th February 1877.

The Relief Reports for the week ending 3rd February, will be submitted for the information of Government, with four abstracts.* The reports from Kistna and Kurnool are merely telegraphic summaries. Maps of the districts named in the margin have been furnished.

* District average prices.
District relief abstract.
Taluq " "
District classification of outlay on relief works.
Maps.—Coimbatore, Bellary, Chingleput, Nellore.

2. *Prices.*—There has been a fall of prices in the Kistna and Nellore Districts, especially in the former, and in the prices of the inferior grains—cholum, cumbu, and ragi. The prices in Nellore are lowest in the north-east of the district, and highest in Atmakur and Rapur taluqs, on its western border. It has been reported that grain is arriving in quantities into these tracts, principally from the north. In the Ceded Districts and Kurnool the prices have not changed much, but there is a clear tendency towards fall, which is most marked in *Kurnool*, and in the inferior grains. The district averages for all grains have fallen except that of rice in *Cuddapah*. The highest prices in that district prevail in the inaccessible taluqs of Voilpad and Kadiri; in Budwail they are also high, but there has been a marked fall in cholum. In Royachoti and Madanapalli, which are comparatively accessible from the railway, prices are generally below the district averages. In the *Bellary* district the highest price of rice is in Dharmaveram, where it is the same as last week (5·94 seers), but where cholum is cheaper than the average. Prices are generally high in the western taluqs, but cholum and ragi have fallen in the south. In *Chingleput* the prices of all grains have fallen, as also in North Arcot. In Salem and Coimbatore they are very nearly stationary, and have risen slightly in the three districts to the south—Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly. The chief causes of the variations during the week, as well as of the comparative pressure of prices, appear to be the harvest in and importation from the Kistna and, probably, the Godavery district, and the importations at Madras.

3. *Rainfall.*—No rain is reported from any district during the week.

4. *Grants and outlay.*—The grants to the 3rd February amounted to Rs. [illegible]9,673: no improvement in regard to the making of estimates and specific appropriations for works is perceptible in the returns for Bellary and Cuddapah. The outlay during the week on relief works is reported to have been Rs. 5,93,734, and that up to the week (a few apparent errors being corrected) Rs. 60,75,920. The following is an abstract of the classification statement of outlay on works in progress, so far as it has been possible to complete it. Particulars for Kurnool are, of course, entirely wanting, as well as those of allotments in Cuddapah, where the outlay has been Rs. 9,40,847 at least:—

	Allotments.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Outlay pr. ct. this week.	Outlay pr. ct. last week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Roads	18,33,224	3,23,831	29,79,612	82·3	84·0
Irrigation	3,99,954	30,853	2,57,670	7·1	7·0
Miscellaneous	4,29,931	39,219	3,86,193	10·6	9·0
TOTAL ...	26,63,109	3,93,903	36,23,475	100·0	100·0

It would seem that a somewhat less proportion is being spent on roads, and more on minor works, chiefly water-supply and small tank-repairs.

5. *Numbers on Relief Works.*—The total numbers in each district are compared below with those for the previous week. Those for the 20th January are also given:—

DISTRICTS.	20th January.	27th January.	3rd February.	Comparison for the week.	Comparison for the fortnight.
Kistna	2,704	3,085	31,511	+ 66	+ 447
Nellore	59,313	51,262	58,782	+ 7,520	— 531
Cuddapah	210,550	170,704	135,526	— 35,178	— 75,024
Bellary	353,799	332,924	311,503	— 21,431	— 42,296
Kurnool	297,841	253,318	291,211	+ 37,893	— 6,630
Chingleput	10,166	9,468	10,175	+ 707	+ 9
North Arcot	23,023	22,236	2,204	— 32	— 819
Trichinopoly	684	857	770	— 87	+ 86
Madura	5,558	4,393	6,335	+ 1,942	+ 777
Tinnevelly	1,066	2,101	1,801	— 300	+ 735
Coimbatore	27,411	28,460	24,132	— 4,328	— 3,279
Salem	23,471	23,036	30,170	+ 7,134	+ 6,699
TOTAL ...	1,015,586	901,844	895,760	— 6,084	—119,826

6. This table shews that the numbers have fallen 120,000 in a fortnight, of which 75,000 have been in Cuddapah and 42,000 in Bellary. The decrease in Kurnool is only 6,600, shewing the Mohurrum festival had more to do with the falling off on the 27th January than the systematic weeding to which the Collector attributed it. The numbers in the district were, however, as high as 323,338 on the 6th January and 319,774 on the 13th. For Nellore the present report shews that the fall on the 20th in the Atmakur Taluq was not real and was due to imperfect return. There is a similar suspicious decrease in the present return for the Kavali Taluq—from 6,286 to 1,681, which the Collector will explain. The fluctuations in the other taluqs call for no remark.

7. The Cuddapah figures for the week and fortnight are compared below:—

TALUQS.	20th January.	27th January.	3rd February.	Comparison for the week.	Comparison for the fortnight.	Present numbers per cent. of population.
Jammalamadugu ...	12,789	10,541	11,272	+ 731	— 1,517	10·2
Pullivendla ...	25,870	15,513	11,653	— 3,860	— 14,217	10·5
Proddatur ...	14,695	10,419	4,079	— 6,340	— 10,616	4·0
Budwail ...	9,415	9,393	9,567	+ 174	+ 152	10·3
Cuddapah ...	12,744	8,683	6,443	— 2,240	— 6,301	3·9
Sidhaut ...	6,431	6,403	5,900	— 503	— 531	7·7
Pullampett ...	8,718	9,711	9,471	— 240	+ 753	6·5
Royachoti ...	13,907	13,747	15,987	+ 2,240	+ 2,080	12·5
Kadiri ...	39,074	18,987	14,398	— 4,589	— 24,676	10·2
Voilpad ...	26,612	26,612	17,655	— 8,957	— 8,957	12·1
Madanapalli ...	40,295	40,695	29,101	— 11,194	— 11,594	21·5
TOTAL ...	210,550	170,704	135,526	— 35,178	— 75,024	10·0

The great decrease is very remarkable. It is largest in Kadiri, but the effect has been merely to reduce the proportion of numbers to population to the average of the district. In those of the sub-division taluks the proportion now exceeds the average by very little; but in Madanapalli it is very high. In Proddatur and Cuddapah the proportion is extremely low. The Board believe the decrease to be due to reduction of wages to task-work and weeding of gangs and dismissal of Mysore coolies; but the Collector is requested to report what the causes are. Explanation on so great a decrease ought to have accompanied the returns.

8. The Bellary figures for the last two weeks are contrasted below :—

	29th Jan.	27th Jan.	3rd Feb.	Comparison for the week.	Comparison for the fortnight.
Adoni	64,655	17,167	80,821	+63,654	+16,616
Alur	38,258	49,257	40,202	— 9,055	+ 1,944
Gooty	25,166	26,391	25,176	— 1,215	+ 10
Tadpatri	12,976	12,664	12,398	— 266	— 578
Anantapur	19,827	20,226	12,430	— 7,796	— 7,497
Dharmaveram	15,468	15,911	13,099	— 2,812	— 2,369
Pennakonda	17,388	15,332	8,489	— 6,843	— 8,899
Hindapur	6,354	6,555	2,497	— 4,058	— 3,857
Madaksera	15,752	49,281	13,517	—35,764	— 2,235
Raidrug	7,868	7,623	8,200	+ 577	+ 332
Bellary	55,219	50,996	46,049	— 4,947	— 9,170
Hospet	16,502	12,124	6,634	— 5,490	— 9,868
Kudligi	24,477	22,385	19,374	— 3,011	— 5,103
Harpanhalli	15,283	13,002	11,007	— 1,995	— 4,276
Hadgalli	18,604	15,560	11,610	— 3,950	— 6,994
TOTAL ...	353,799	332,924	311,503	— 21,421	— 42,296

Here the Adoni figures for last week are evidently wrong. The Collector will explain the cause of increase in the numbers in that taluk. The Madaksera return of the 27th January is reported to have been wrong. In Pennakonda returns from some works are wanting. No explanation is given for any of the variations, great as some of them are.

9. The changes in the other districts, except Coimbatore and Salem, are unimportant. In the former, the decrease is chiefly in Erode and Palladum, but works have been taken in hand in Collegal and Pollachy. In Salem, the increase occurs in Oossoor and in Ahtur, where 2,726 persons are employed, though this has not hitherto been ranked as a distressed taluk. The Collector has not yet furnished the report called for in Board's Proceedings of 26th January 1877, No. 310, para. 8.

10. *Rates of wages.*—The scale prescribed, *viz.*, 2 annas, 1 anna and 4 pies, and 10 pies, had been introduced in Chingleput, and was being introduced in other districts also. No ordinary cooly gets more than 2 annas in North Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem, Madura, Nellore, Tinnevelly or Bellary. In the last-named district the new scale has been partly enforced, but grain wages are still given in five taluks. The rates in Alur and Tadpatri have never been reported, and the Collector's attention is called to this. In Cuddapah the prescribed money scale has been started in Kadiri and Voilpad, and, as regards women and children, in Rayachoti; and the grain and money scale (for the adoption of which there was certainly no reason) in Madanapalli. The last-mentioned scale is also in force in Proddatur, and grain wages only in Jammalamadugu. There appears to be extraordinary difficulty in getting orders carried out in the Cuddapah District.

11. *Gratuitous relief.*—The following statement compares the numbers by districts :—

Kistna	334	455	+ 121
Nellore	9,103	9,539	+ 436
Cuddapah	893	1,623	+ 730
Bellary	33,497	28,129	— 5,368
Kurnool	2,779	3,674	+ 895
Chingleput	3,425	3,081	— 344
Madura	331	296	— 35
Tinnevelly	58	92	+ 34
Coimbatore	359	93	— 266
Salem	9,750	6,157	— 3,593
TOTAL ...	60,529	53,139	— 7,390

The decrease in Bellary is satisfactory, occurring as it does in the Head Assistant's division, where the relief was being abused by the village officers. An increase, however, is observed in Hindapur. A report from the Collector on the administration of gratuitous relief in his district is awaited, and also from the Collector of Nellore on the large numbers relieved in the Atmakur taluk. The decrease in Salem is due to the substitution of camps for village relief. The outlay on gratuitous relief during the week was Rs. 26,777 excluding Kurnool, for which district the figures have not been telegraphed.

Adoni	338	2,601	+ 2,263
Alur	70	81	+ 11
Gooty	3,163	3,357	+ 194
Tadpatri	654	920	+ 266
Anantapur	139	100	— 39
Darmaveram	1,162	1,032	— 130
Pennakondah	5,788	1,515	— 4,273
Hindapur	7,245	8,630	+ 1,385
Madaksera	8,174	3,967	— 4,207
Raidrug	71	83	+ 12
Bellary	164	34	— 130
Hospet	3,982	3,658	— 324
Kudlighi	107	103	— 4
Harpanhally	1,490	1,251	— 239
Hadgalli	950	797	— 153
	33,497	28,129	5,368

12. The total outlay is reported as follows :—

Relief works	Rs. 60,75,920
Gratuitous relief	„ 1,91,713
	Rs. 62,67,633

13. The usual memorandum of grants sanctioned by the Board to date is enclosed. The total is Rs. 80,74,963.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee of different grains and Rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd February 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumbu or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse Gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches	Inches	Inches
Kistna	9·81	9·21	18·79	13·43	11·10	31·62	14·33	11·47	36·67	11·85	10·34	37·72	6·95	6·81	13·19	12·81	11·42	27·70	...	0·48	...
Nellore	8·00	7·26	15·38	9·18	8·47	28·77	9·57	8·86	31·28	9·05	8·39	29·05	6·79	6·61	11·70	8·33	8·07	24·85	...	0·11	0·08
Cuddapah	6·98	7·03	14·09	7·96	7·81	25·60	8·13	7·98	26·19	7·82	7·41	24·51	6·23	6·26	11·83	8·34	8·02	26·21	...	0·12	...
Bellary	6·80	6·71	14·40	8·07	7·84	25·61	8·25	7·83	27·11	7·51	7·39	23·48	6·08	6·30	12·01	8·26	8·20	28·22	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·70	6·46	15·33	7·83	7·67	28·35	8·56	8·54	29·45	8·01	7·84	28·41	6·32	6·18	15·14	7·75	7·67	24·87	...	0·03	...
Chingleput	9·20	9·17	16·26	11·64	10·80	...	10·81	10·28	23·67	11·14	...	...	5·70	5·70	10·28	10·24	9·88	19·78	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·01	7·70	14·92	9·50	9·18	22·30	9·37	9·24	22·52	8·80	8·43	20·87	5·79	5·60	10·56	11·05	10·42	24·58	...	...	0·16
Trichinopoly	8·19	8·41	13·78	17·50	14 00	23·10	11·79	10·97	27·51	11·43	11·59	25·91	5·81	5·35	9·90	12·49	11·24	24·02	...	0·04	0·09
Madura	7·67	7·88	14·85	13·30	13·30	35·64	11·40	12·29	33·21	11·13	11·65	31·11	5·72	5·69	10·69	13·73	12·97	24·86	...	0·02	0·18
Tinnevelly	8·30	8·45	13·13	8·58	9·29	27·74	11·08	13·70	20·59	11·87	11·83	29·12	5·35	5·35	6·74	11·06	10·95	19·83	...	0·02	0·17
Coimbatore	7·42	7·34	12·43	9·36	9·40	20·20	10·09	10·11	23·33	10·94	11·17	23·10	4·91	4·79	9·41	10·89	10·75	23·37	...	...	0·05
Salem	7·62	7·66	13·24	9·03	9·19	22·12	9·34	9·52	21·87	9·24	9·40	22·41	5·82	5·75	10·06	10·06	10·47	24·55	...	...	...

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
10th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kistna ...	75,000	...	2,201	18,637	23,337	520	78	...	...	...	3,151	...	...	...	455
Nellore ...	4,53,000	1,85,051	53,908	2,98,169	2,98,169	16,939	8,127	25,539	25,134	8,109	58,782	...	...	...	9,539
Cuddapah ...	13,20,000	...	1,02,868	9,40,847	9,94,437	1,802	216	55,546	64,838	15,142	1,35,526	553	624	446	1,623
Bellary ...	33,16,000	15,47,839	1,77,712	19,91,574	23,05,330	1,38,895	12,524	1,21,183	1,47,574	42,746	3,11,503	5,253	8,698	14,176	28,129
Kurnool ...	11,21,000	...	1,99,831	20,69,523	20,69,523	8,693	613	...	...	...	2,91,211	...	...	...	3,674
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,62,624	8,210	70,153	70,153	9,163	851	5,645	3,616	914	10,175	606	924	1,551	3,081
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	2,04,773	13,951	1,05,795	1,05,810	39	...	9,958	8,660	3,586	22,204	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	432	1,530	1,530	...	...	191	372	207	770	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	1,11,865	4,143	24,003	27,129	1,183	39	2,664	3,380	291	6,335	44	85	167	296
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	19,952	956	3,144	3,144	342	66	1,328	415	58	1,801	12	50	30	92
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	1,25,703	17,134	75,078	81,740	64	29	6,713	16,468	951	24,132	43	40	10	93
Salem ...	2,11,000	3,05,372	12,388	95,618	95,618	14,073	4,234	14,539	13,316	2,315	30,170	1,574	2,788	1,795	6,157
Total ...	70,69,763	...	5,93,734	56,94,071	60,75,920	1,91,713	26,777	...	...	...	8,95,760	...	...	...	53,139

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
10th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd February 1877.

	Talucks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress: On Relief Works.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress: Gratuitous relief.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
North Arcot.	Chittoor ...	...	10,425	2,183	15,778	15,778	...	...	1,263	751	550	2,564	...	...	...	...
	Chendrageri	...	10,572	236	2,677	2,677	39	...	337	278	61	676	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	17,245	1,395	14,038	14,038	...	...	1,293	1,174	29	2,496	...	...	...	...
	Gudiattum	...	12,780	453	2,693	2,693	...	...	160	240	...	400	...	...	...	...
	Vellore ...	...	44,866	2,640	27,826	27,826	...	...	1,042	2,500	944	4,486	...	...	...	... *a*
	Arcot ...	...	28,200	1,696	15,964	15,964	...	...	1,767	1,556	222	3,545	...	...	...	... *b*
	Wallaja ...	...	29,685	1,879	13,471	13,471	...	...	1,100	610	550	2,260	...	...	...	... *c*
	Punganur	...	37,000	3,048	11,206	11,206	...	...	2,623	1,236	1,190	5,049	...	...	...	... *d*
	Trittany ...	...	14,000	421	2,142	2,142	...	...	373	315	40	728	...	...	...	... *e*
	Kangundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... *f*
	Total	...	1,85,450	2,04,773	13,951	1,05,795	1,05,810	39	...	9,958	8,660	3,586	22,204	...	...	...	...
Chingleput.	Madurantakum	...	...	5,000	544	2,223	2,223	227	35	455	300	137	892	20	38	86	145
	Conjeveram	...	...	18,509	842	7,595	7,595	1,182	105	280	205	140	625	150	182	506	838 *g*
	Chingleput	...	...	12,800	993	5,325	5,325	359	41	666	640	301	1,607	62	68	220	350 *h*
	Trivellore	...	...	47,318	1,443	8,067	8,067	79	3	853	319	35	1,207	2	6	...	8 *i*
	Saidapett	...	...	56,947	2,621	30,321	30,321	7,112	351	1,851	1,868	298	3,517	371	629	737	1,737
	Ponnery	...	...	22,050	1,767	16,622	16,622	204	116	1,540	784	3	2,327	1	...	2	3
	Total	...	1,45,365	1,62,624	8,210	70,153	70,153	9,163	851	5,645	3,616	914	10,175	606	924	1,551	3,081
Coimbatore.	Erode ...	...	...	20,760	3,163	18,639	22,456	...	...	1,018	2,160	58	3,236	...	...	...	...
	Pulladam	...	...	34,610	4,630	15,943	18,488	64	29	1,307	4,761	227	6,295	43	40	10	93
	Udumalfeta	...	...	28,950	4,569	22,133	22,133	...	...	1,879	4,111	44	6,034	...	...	...	...
	Sattiamangalam	...	...	10,435	557	2,648	2,648	...	...	410	605	52	1,067	...	...	...	...
	Caroor ...	...	...	7,940	856	3,695	3,695	...	...	510	1,392	251	2,153	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	...	9,470	1,131	5,650	5,950	...	...	608	1,446	123	2,177	...	...	...	...
	Pollachy	...	...	230	45	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	...	5,828	1,804	3,982	3,982	...	...	708	1,478	138	2,324	...	...	...	...
	Darapuram	...	...	4,980	343	2,307	2,307	...	...	258	513	58	829	...	...	...	...
	Collegal	...	...	2,500	36	36	36	...	...	15	2	...	17	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1,00,000	2,25,703	17,134	75,078	81,740	64	29	6,713	16,468	951	24,132	43	40	10	93
Cuddapah.	Royachoti	...	...	...	...	9,751	96,170	96,257	325	65	6,598	7,800	1,589	15,987	275	229	223	727
	Pullampett	...	...	...	...	5,856	38,035	38,928	...	...	4,106	4,719	646	9,471	...	...	...	...
	Prodattur	...	...	...	...	2,074	41,139	42,526	122	51	1,617	1,916	546	4,079	84	153	20	257
	Jammalmadugu	...	...	...	...	6,145	51,380	52,207	212	50	3,903	6,228	1,141	11,272	50	51	52	153
	Budwail	...	...	...	...	6,263	27,235	27,937	...	...	4,039	4,264	1,264	9,567	...	...	...	...
	Kadiri ...	...	...	...	...	3,640	1,84,422	2,00,150	184	...	6,098	6,420	1,880	14,398	45	42	24	111
Cuddapah.	Sidhout ...	...	...	...	...	3,262	27,249	27,249	...	...	2,499	2,789	612	5,900	...	...	...	...
	Pulivendla	...	...	...	...	2,696	69,434	71,576	...	...	3,697	5,967	1,989	11,653	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	2,183	56,445	81,379	...	...	2,523	3,169	751	6,443	...	...	...	...
	Madanapalli	...	...	...	...	58,589	1,87,300	1,87,300	239	28	12,086	13,405	3,610	29,101	30	40	50	120
	Voilpad ...	...	...	...	...	2,409	1,62,088	1,68,928	720	22	8,380	8,161	1,114	17,655	69	109	77	255
	Total	...	13,20,000	...	1,02,868	9,40,847	9,94,437	1,802	216	55,546	64,838	15,142	1,35,506	553	624	446	1,623
Salem.	Salem ...	...	...	...	51,763	1,979	18,237	18,237	3,875	*j* 1,493	4,686	2,721	619	7,926	307	699	243	1,249
	Ahthur ...	...	...	...	34,008	829	850	850	249	172	1,308	1,272	146	2,726	106	200	26	332
	Namkal ...	...	...	...	17,410	869	7,872	7,872	1,166	150	649	722	208	1,579	21	47	14	82
	Trichengode	...	...	...	49,290	1,396	12,624	12,624	1,466	97	2,907	1,867	269	5,043	98	201	83	382
	Tripatore ...	...	...	...	20,075	529	1,129	1,129	1,432	232	297	666	65	1,028	158	105	104	367
	Uttengiri	...	...	...	26,137	802	4,371	4,371	1,561	624	724	1,064	225	2,013	187	358	374	919
	Darampury	...	...	...	40,400	1,097	16,421	16,421	2,153	358	1,359	1,870	447	3,676	267	394	632	1,293
	Oossoor ...	...	...	...	39,334	2,472	21,413	21,413	1,334	664	1,813	1,698	103	3,614	240	444	121	805
	Kistnagiri	...	...	...	26,955	2,415	12,701	12,701	837	444	796	1,436	333	2,565	190	340	198	728
	Total	...	2,11,000	3,05,372	12,388	96,618	96,618	14,073	4,234	14,539	13,316	2,315	30,170	1,574	2,788	1,795	6,157
Madura.	Madura	...	...	...	25,943	157	3,159	3,159	...	...	117	97	25	239	...	...	...	...
	Tirumungalam	...	...	...	5,194	616	2,372	3,136	...	...	713	144	29	886	...	...	...	...
	Melur	...	...	...	823	71	316	316	...	...	51	34	...	85	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul	...	...	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	The work is not in progress at present					...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	...	...	54,635	2,410	11,722	14,084	933	39	1,363	2,385	117	3,865	44	85	167	296
	Ramnad	...	...	...	24,000	889	5,361	5,361	...	...	420	720	120	*k* 1,260	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	93,748	1,11,865	4,143	24,003	27,129	1,183	39	2,664	3,380	291	6,335	44	85	167	296
	Trichinopoly	...	5,000	1,200	434	1,530	1,530	...	...	191	372	207	770	...	...	...	...
Salem.	Harpanhalli	...	...	1,02,009	6,374	71,340	76,674	{ 4,929 / 328 }	282	4,495	5,062	1,450	11,007	63	90	1,098	1,251
	Pennakonda	...	...	99,532	7,048	1,15,758	1,27,193	17,119	2,526	2,746	4,678	1,065	8,489	293	418	804	1,515
	Alur	...	...	1,63,277	17,353	1,81,812	{ 1,81,812 / 170 }	174	26	16,651	17,233	6,318	40,202	16	21	44	81
	Tadputry	...	...	1,22,357	7,961	57,860	57,860	1,570	308	3,941	7,316	1,141	12,398	158	253	509	920
	Adony	...	...	...	30,278	2,40,135	3,26,837	28,531	806	35,274	33,730	11,817	80,821	405	718	1,478	2,601
	Anantapur	...	...	68,561	7,196	52,282	69,045	493	57	3,236	6,442	2,752	12,430	30	51	19	100
	Raidrug	...	...	70,075	3,930	70,365	70,365	121	10	3,492	3,158	1,550	8,200	29	36	18	83
	Madakasera	...	...	13,025	10,565	1,22,403	1,22,403	8,319	1,578	4,285	7,607	1,625	13,517	788	1,056	2,123	3,967
	Gooty	...	...	1,13,935	12,276	1,13,935	1,63,521	11,510	1,188	8,169	13,578	3,429	25,176	507	859	1,991	3,357
	Hindapur	...	...	30,450	4,332	1,20,840	1,24,119	51,596	4,000	1,061	1,137	299	2,497	2,295	4,219	2,116	8,630
	Bellary	...	...	Not completely given	36,821	4,62,489	5,53,944	340	62	21,656	20,446	3,947	46,049	20	14	...	34
	Kadligi	...	...	...	3,44,272	9,429	1,12,567	1,13,144	2,876	41	7,377	10,002	1,995	19,374	32	43	28	103
	Dharmaveram	...	...	...	1,63,568	8,575	85,662	1,11,826	2,708	1,029	3,672	6,642	2,785	13,099	315	373	344	1,032
	Hospet	...	...	...	1,22,176	7,515	84,571	1,02,632	5,521	606	2,195	3,498	941	6,634	229	484	2,945	3,658
	Huvenhadgally	...	...	...	1,34,602	8,059	99,555	1,03,785	2,760	5	2,933	7,045	1,632	11,610	73	63	661	797
	Total	...	33,16,000	15,47,839	1,77,712	19,91,574	23,05,330	1,38,895	12,524	1,21,183	1,47,574	42,746	3,11,503	5,253	8,698	14,178	28,129	

a Head cooly 0 3 0. *b* Man 0 2 0. *c* Woman 0 1 4. *d* 0 1 3. *e* Child 0 1 0. *f* 0 0 10. *g* Man 0 2 0. *h* Woman 0 1 4. *i* Boy & Girl 0 0 10.
j Inclusive of cost of Relief Camp-sheds. *k* The number on work on 31st January is entered.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd February 1877—continued.

	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Nellore	Gudur	...	34,630	2,795	18,328	18,328	...	...	2,702	3,171	891	6,764	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	13,850	1,956	13,704	13,704	922	379	1,245	1,002	288	2,535	106	100	34	240
	Nellore	...	8,651	1,422	7,564	7,564	...	...	782	1,033	359	2,174	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	22,745	19,222	59,339	59,339	10,312	5,928	5,383	4,542	864	10,789	1,276	1,883	1,851	5,010
	Kavali	...	30,250	7,361	42,421	42,421	2,400	877	495	635	551	1,681	472	587	1,452	2,511
	Udayagiri	...	18,000	8,643	57,964	57,964	...	...	5,341	5,388	2,190	12,919	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	14,525	5,927	56,547	56,547	1,186	498	3,823	3,575	981	8,379	...	...	...	973
	Kanigiri	...	6,000	3,497	15,008	15,008	274	19	3,014	2,663	806	6,483	144	172	120	436
	Ongole	...	14,900	222	2,881	2,881	533	17	458	569	179	1,206	5	12	3	20
	Zamindari tracts	...	2,15,000	2,863	24,413	24,413	1,312	409	2,296	2,556	1,000	5,852	140	146	63	349
	Total ...	4,53,000	1,85,051	53,908	2,98,169	2,98,169	16,939	8,127	25,539	25,134	8,109	58,782	...	...	...	9,539
Tinnevelly	Srivilliputtur	...	5,571	307	665	665	9	...	327	172	...	499	...	...	...	...
	Sattur	...	9,526	448	1,838	1,838	21	...	797	185	50	1,032	2	5	...	7
	Sankaranamarkoil	...	4,805	18	405	405	137	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Olapidaram	...	50	183	236	236	175	65	204	58	8	270	10	44	30	84
	Total ...	44,200	19,952	956	3,144	3,144	342	66	1,328	415	58	1,801	12	50	30	92

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
10th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 4.

Statement showing Expenditure on Relief Works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd February 1877.

Districts.	Road Works.			Irrigation Works.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Remarks.
	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	2,201	18,637	...	...	...	...	2,201	18,637	
Nellore ...	1,25,900	41,109	2,28,774	29,500	8,453	50,002	29,651	4,346	19,393	1,85,051	53,908	2,98,169	
Cuddapah ...	...	92,855	8,21,329	...	4,785	40,033	...	5,228	79,485	...	1,02,868	9,40,847	
Bellary ...	11,84,005	1,57,033	17,24,772	1,77,655	9,970	1,08,938	1,86,179	10,709	1,57,864	15,47,839	1,77,712	19,91,574	
Kurnool ...	...	...	Telegram received.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput...	1,17,849	5,712	36,731	...	553	3,159	44,775	1,945	30,263	1,62,624	8,210	70,153	
North Arcot	1,48,330	8,301	63,715	14,500	1,352	12,797	41,943	4,298	29,283	2,04,773	13,951	1,05,795	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	432	1,530	1,200	432	1,530	
Madura ...	1,950	3,213	16,365	37,876	914	6,410	769	16	155	1,10,595*	4,143*	22,930*	
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	11,270	336	1,106	8,682	620	2,038	19,952	956	3,144	
Coimbatore...	1,00,940	11,401	55,041	2,900	238	2,371	21,863	5,495	17,666	1,25,703	17,134	75,078	
Salem ...	84,250	4,207	32,885	1,26,253	2,051	14,217	94,869	6,130	48,516	3,05,372	12,388	95,618	
Total ...	18,33,224	3,23,831	29,79,612	3,99,954	30,853	2,57,670	4,29,931	39,219	3,86,193	26,63,109	3,93,903	36,23,475	

* Exclusive of Dindigul Taluk, where the work is not in progress.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
10th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Relief Works up to 8th February 1877, and Expenditure up to 3rd February 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total Outlay since the commencement of distress up to 3rd February 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	23,337	520
Nellore	4,53,000	2,98,169	16,939
Cuddapah	13,20,000	9,94,437	1,802
Bellary	33,16,000	23,05,330	1,38,895
Kurnool	21,21,000	20,69,523	8,693
Chingleput	1,45,365	70,153	9,163
North Arcot	1,85,450	1,05,810	39
South Arcot	15,000	} Not received.	
Tanjore	10,000		
Trichinopoly	5,000	1,530	...
Madura	93,748	27,129	1,183
Tinnevelly	44,200	3,144	342
Coimbatore	1,00,000	81,740	64
Salem	2,11,000	95,618	14,073
Total ...	80,94,763	60,75,920	1,91,713

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
10th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st FEBRUARY 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	From Foreign Ports.		From Bengal.		From British Burma.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	26,063	1,42,528	305,101	16,63,193	11,029	55,895	342,193	18,61,616
" Paddy ...	.....	.....	2,161	7,900	20,371	74,615	22,532	82,515
Bimlipatam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coconada ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuddalore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	296	54	296
" Paddy ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,296	28,330	8,296	28,330
* Tranquebar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Negapatam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuticorin ...	9	54	9,118	55,120	.....	.....	9,127	55,174
Cochin ...	.....	.....	30,501	1,67,208	1,464	8,000	31,965	1,75,208
" Paddy ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,541	25,370	7,541	25,370
Tellicherry ...	.....	.....	5,398	34,160	.....	.....	5,398	34,160
Calicut ...	.....	.....	11,510	64,005	.....	.....	11,510	64,005
* Quilandy ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cannanore ...	.....	.....	6,859	33,130	.....	.....	6,859	33,130
Mangalore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Other Ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	26,072	1,42,582	870,648	20,24,716	48,755	1,92,506	445,475	23,59,804

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st FEBRUARY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.									
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Kyook-phyoo.		Total.*	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	63,673	2,34,565	...	...	2,094	6,417	18,656	63,485	42,759	87,400	127,182	3,91,867	6,873	21,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,873	21,159
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	107	219	1,902	3,885	...	...	2,009	4,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	19,405	78,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,405	78,866	...	...	742	3,025	...	...	...	...	742	3,025
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,293	33,810	...	...	...	...	21,293	33,810
Tuticorin ...	26,721	1,06,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,721	1,06,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	25,788	99,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,278	3,480	27,066	1,03,172	...	...	4,513	18,354	...	...	...	...	4,513	18,354
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,726	1,09,623	...	...	...	...	62,726	1,09,623
Tellicherry ...	4,055	15,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,735	34,732	16,790	50,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	17,688	61,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,688	61,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	3,491	12,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,491	12,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	499	2,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	2,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	4,033	15,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,033	15,475	...	...	7	25	...	...	...	...	7	25
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,672	12,183	...	...	...	...	7,672	12,183
	165,353	6,25,976	...	...	2,201	6,636	20,558	67,370	56,772	1,25,612	244,884	8,25,594	6,873	21,159	96,953	1,77,020	...	...	...	..	103,826	1,98,179

* No returns have been received from Moulmein, Mergui, or Tavoy.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XIV. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 16th February 1877.

District.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 13th and 14th February 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices during the past week.	Prices during the present week.	Average rainfall, *i. e.*, the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
									Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Rain 56 cents. Slight grain importation. Small-pox continues.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	3,480	3,149	2,29,233	99,980	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	3 1/3 28 1/2	31 25 3/4	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	An average of ½ an inch of rain has fallen in all the Talukas. Fever and small-pox prevalent.	Ditto ...	17,000	16,500	3,59,272	1,30,423	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 29	32 29	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Grain imports enough... ...	Ditto ...	25,716	17,673	4,05,090	2,69,762	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	27 24	25 1/5 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	16 cents of rain in Poona. Grain supply good, and prices steady. Cholera in Bhimthari and Purandhar.	Ditto ...	49,700	46,000	8,91,620	3,80,761	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	24 23	24 23	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 24,186; exports Rs. 1,07,068. 49 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	49,415	48,256	11,31,467	7,45,611	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	20 ...	20 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Rain in Satara, Patan and Jauli Talukas. Grain supply sufficient. 10 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	14,391	17,122	5,71,338	2,11,848	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20 1/2 20	20 20	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importation continues; supply sufficient. Cholera increasing. 209 deaths.	Ditto ...	50,835	45,616	6,60,750	2,77,979	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	18 18	17 1/5 17	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful. Extreme scarcity of water in Athni. 225 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	12,034	15,000	4,60,358	2,16,271	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	20 20	19 20	36·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain market steady. Scarcity of water and fodder increasing. 436 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	26,587	28,903	8,08,590	1,89,683	Jowari 43	18	18	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			2,49,158	2,38,219	55,17,718	25,22,168					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

RAIN has fallen in Khandesh, Násik, Poona, and Satara.

Grain has slightly risen in price, jowari averaging 23 lbs. for the rupee throughout the nine affected districts.

The number of persons upon relief works is 238,219 against 249,158 last week, and there are also 6,396 hill-men and immigrants upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The decrease is not likely to be maintained, as the people who are "on strike" against the diminution of pay upon civil works and against the exaction of tasks are now, it is reported, beginning to come back slowly. Efforts are being made to draft the people from Sholapur—where Government have at length been able to close many of the small civil works—to large works beyond the limits of the districts, such as the Nira Canal and the Dhond and Manmád Railway; but the people strongly object to work at any distance from their villages, or to perform anything but a mere nominal amount of labour. The necessity that Government have hitherto been under of carrying on numerous small scattered works close to the people's homes has brought about this very undesirable state of matters.

The considerable increase under the head "Expenditure up to latest known date" is due to the fact that the more punctual submission of returns admits the expenditure being brought up to a later date than formerly. It is now shown up to 10th February 1877.

2. Government have authorised the expenditure necessary to remove labourers from those parts of the Dharwar Collectorate where cholera has assumed an epidemic form to works in the western talukas of the district.

Government have sanctioned the Pannewree tank in the Satara Collectorate. It is a work admirably suited for relief, as the dam alone will afford employment for 10,000 people, and supply the description of work (earthwork) upon which unskilled labour can be employed to the greatest advantage. Several such works are now in progress, and others are under investigation. These reservoirs will store large bodies of water available for irrigation above the level of the adjoining country, and by affecting the climate and promoting moisture they cannot fail to render future droughts less probable in their neighbourhood.

3. Two tables are appended, one (A) contrasting the number of people upon works under Civil and Public Works Agency, respectively, from November 11th till February 3rd; the other (B) giving the respective numbers of men, women and children upon relief works during the same period. The numbers shown in those tables, as in all previous statements, are averages of the weekly attendance.

4. A map accompanies this report. It is prepared in the same manner as that last sent, and differs from it only in that a few additional relief works, ordered since the last map was prepared, have been inserted, and in accordance with the instructions contained in the last paragraph of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 3, dated 25th January 1877, information has been given on the face of the map as regards the number of persons on relief works, the weekly expenditure, and the current prices of food-grains. The Collectorates' boundaries have also been shown in colours.

5. The following table gives the expenditure by Government upon charity, both in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:

DISTRICTS.	Collectors' discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week ending 10th February.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs
Khandesh	Return not received.	Return not received.	410	764	82	200
Násik	44	27	170	3,958	555	1,347
Ahmednagar	857	291	4,584	3,673	390	993
Poona	Return not received.	Return not received.	5,618	19,446	2,057	8,489
Sholapur	1,103	890	12,526	4,434	517	1,796
Satara	Return not received.	Return not received.	1,071	5,941	659	1,725
Kaládgi	103	88	655	...	...	...
Belgaum	373	194	1,628	...	...	...
Dharwar	52	257	1,629	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,532	1,747	28,291	38,216	4,260	14,550

6. A table is appended showing the condition of the affected Native States.

7. With regard to the movement of food-grains, 2,600 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 9th February, and during the same week 3,243 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Násik-Bhusáwal lines, making a total of 5,843 tons for the week.

8. On the whole, there is no material change since last week.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

NATIVE STATES.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED		Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN lbs. PER RUPEE.		
							During the past week.	During the previous week.			Ordinary prices.	During the past week.	During the previous week.
Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,988	620,482	Cholera in a few villages of each taluka ...	Roads ... ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	18,047	14,817	Rs. 2,61,732	Rs. 1,27,068	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18½ 19	19½
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	No change ...	Ditto ...	2,008	1,967	26,296	20,550	Jowari 61	19½	20
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received ...	Ditto ...	3,078	3,155	22,154	16,680	Jowari 63	†	†
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change ...	Ditto ...	366	428	15,400	5,164	Jowari 54	29⅜	29⅜
TOTAL ...	7,187	4,648	1,575,284	801,234			23,499	20,367	3,25,582	1,69,462			

† Reports not received.

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

M

A

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XIV.*)

DISTRICTS.	For the week ending 11th November 1876.		For the week ending 18th November 1876.		For the week ending 25th November 1876.		For the week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the week ending 9th December 1876.		For the week ending 16th December 1876.		For the week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the week ending 30th December 1876.		For the week ending 6th January 1877.		For the week ending 13th January 1877.		For the week ending 20th January 1877.		For the week ending 27th January 1877.		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh.	...	...	...	2,006	...	2,320	...	2,188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981
Násik ...	...	...	...	8,129	...	9,901	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	7,752	...	15,493
Ahmednagar ...	...	7,532	...	19,678	13,319	16,972	16,782	20,561	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332
Poona ...	2,722	3,438	7,612	7,004	8,870	19,585	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866
Kholapur...	...	6,092	26,445	18,351	40,224	28,767	48,981	33,218	58,052	30,595	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873
Satara ...	...	3,457	265	4,711	366	7,049	947	11,724	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745
Kaládgi ...	...	...	...	...	4,656	2,130	5,849	1,195	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973
Belgaum...	...	...	796	...	673	7,803	899	8,412	7,362	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909
Dharwar...	...	...	...	2,959	1,795	2,892	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	37,979
TOTAL ...	2,722	22,519	35,118	62,838	69,903	97,419	86,214	113,616	104,604	129,253	111,402	146,195	116,454	172,093	120,809	172,284	120,024	184,437	136,629	194,818	130,645	202,612	100,661	171,216	79,577	196,151

B

STATEMENT showing the Weekly Expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Agencies respectively.

WEEK ENDING	CIVIL AGENCY.					PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AGENCY.					GRAND TOTAL OF				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
11th November	7,488	1,608	813	301	2,722	1,08,034	6,706	6,161	1,490	22,519	1,15,522	8,314	6,974	1,791	25,241
18th November	75,456	15,910	12,204	4,559	35,118	2,50,810	29,228	25,506	7,909	62,838	3,26,266	45,138	37,710	12,468	97,956
25th November	1,73,837	34,796	25,288	10,119	69,903	3,41,607	42,517	40,206	14,481	97,419	5,15,444	77,313	65,494	24,600	167,322
2nd December	2,37,783	39,695	33,269	13,106	86,214	4,42,903	47,232	48,054	18,280	113,616	6,80,686	86,927	81,323	31,386	199,830
9th December	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	104,604	5,62,592	54,602	55,295	20,321	129,253	8,67,839	101,858	96,468	36,496	233,857
16th December	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	111,402	6,67,117	61,514	62,363	22,273	146,195	10,52,971	111,649	106,462	40,441	257,597
23rd December	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	116,454	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	172,093	12,51,333	124,478	117,947	48,502	288,547
30th December	5,75,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	120,809	8,96,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	172,284	14,77,348	123,429	123,389	46,234	293,093
6th January 1877	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	120,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	184,437	16,86,037	126,130	128,952	47,550	304,461
13th January	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	136,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	194,818	18,43,802	138,937	141,903	50,477	331,447
20th January	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	130,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	202,612	21,51,052	137,249	143,865	52,343	333,257
27th January	9,27,586	42,120	43,634	14,907	100,661	13,93,419	70,961	173,403	26,852	171,216	23,20,955	113,081	117,037	41,759	271,877
3rd February	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	78,945	86,559	30,647	196,151	24,81,077	111,918	121,586	42,297	275,728

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone being entered.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCIES OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY AND IN MYSORE.

No. 12, dated 23rd February 1877.

From—The Government of India,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WITH this despatch we enclose various additional Minutes and Memoranda by Sir Richard Temple, relating to the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay and in Mysore. The subjects dealt with in these papers are—

1st.—The organization and supervision of measures for village relief.
2nd.—The concentration of relief labour on large public works in the Madras Presidency.
3rd.—The estimated loss of revenue in the two Presidencies.
4th.—Certain questions relating to the purchase and transport of grain in Madras.
5th.—The condition of sub-divisions of the Cuddapah and Bellary districts.
6th.—The commencement of the projected railway from Bellary to Hubli as a relief work.
7th.—The distress in Mysore.
8th.—The question of receiving labourers from Mysore and the Nizam's territories on relief works in the Madras Presidency.
9th.—The arrangements made for facilitating traffic between the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Madras Railway.
10th.—The doubling of the line of railway from Ambatoor near Madras to Arconum.

A few other papers on subjects which have come under our consideration during the past week, are also forwarded, including a Resolution in which we have briefly reviewed the Taluka reports received from Bombay in reply to the call made in our letter of the 30th October last.

2. The necessity of organizing a system, under which individual cases of destitution, either in villages or on the highways, may be searched out and promptly dealt with, is clearly stated in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 8th instant. He there points out the facilities which exist under the land revenue system of the Madras Presidency, (and his suggestions on this point are equally applicable to Bombay,) for the application of such a system of relief. "It may happen," he observes, "probably it will happen," that "however searching, comprehensive and far-reaching the relief measures may be," "individuals or particular families may yet be suffering in silence, may escape observation, and may compose themselves quietly for death without complaining to any one." Such cases, he states, did occur in the famine in Behar, and some such cases have occurred at the outset of the present distress in Madras. They will only be scattered instances where persons from social prejudices, or from infirmity, or from fatalism or other inexplicable reason, do not apply for relief, and the only remedy is constant supervision of every village and of every highway in the distressed districts. The necessary organization exists in the village headman, Revenue Inspector and Tahsildar, working under the orders of the Assistant Collector or Deputy Collector in charge of the division, and in the Police, to meet the cases of travellers dying from starvation on the roads. In the existence of this organization, Madras, Bombay and Mysore have, as Sir Richard Temple observes, a great advantage over Behar, where a special organization had to be summarily organized for the occasion.

3. In our despatch of the 9th instant (paragraph 6) we remarked that we had reason to believe that difficulty had been experienced in devising large works, suitable for relief purposes, in the Madras Presidency. This subject is discussed in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 10th instant. It will be seen that the only work of any considerable magnitude which he has been able to suggest, in addition to the East Coast Canal and the Junction Canal

at Madras, now it is believed in course of construction, are a Railway from Bellary towards Dharwar and the western coast, and an embankment in the Cuddapah district to protect the railway from the Pennair River. Since his Minute was written, Sir Richard Temple has met the Governor of Madras and the Consulting Railway Engineers of the Bombay and Madras Governments at Bellary, and in concurrence with His Grace, has recommended that the earthwork of the railway should be commenced as a relief work from Bellary to Hubli in the Dharwar district. The Government of Bombay had previously recommended the commencement of this work as a means of affording employment to the distressed poor in the Southern Mahratta Country. The recommendation now made has been sanctioned on the understanding that the Government of India are not pledged to the ultimate completion of the railway. Sir Richard Temple's Minute on this subject of the 17th instant, which explains at length the grounds of the recommendation made in his telegram of the 12th, has only just reached us. We shall notice it more fully in next week's despatch. The section on which work is to be commenced, is, as Your Lordship is aware, a portion of the line from Bellary to Karwar which was projected some years ago. It will also serve to connect a line from the Portuguese Port of Goa to Hubli with the Madras railway at Bellary, which has recently formed the subject of correspondence between the Government of Portugal and Her Majesty's Government, should that line be eventually carried out.

4. In more than one of the Minutes, herewith enclosed, Sir Richard Temple has suggested the repair and improvement of irrigation tanks, as a very suitable and valuable means of providing labour for those in need of relief. His attention appears to have been specially attracted to this description of work on the occasion of his visit to Mysore, where the relief works in progress are mainly tanks. It appears from an interesting Memorandum by Sir Richard Temple's Secretary, Mr. Bernard, on the Mysore District of Kolar, to which we would invite the attention of Your Lordship, that out of 382 works proposed for the relief of distress in that district, all except two were tanks or irrigation works of some kind. The province of Mysore is thickly studded with irrigation tanks, most of them of moderate size, and many of them in need of repair or improvement. The same may be said of many districts in the Madras Presidency, and especially of the southern portion of the Cuddapah district, which, situated on the level of the Mysore plateau, contains numerous works of this character. We trust that the Madras Government will find themselves in a position to adopt Sir Richard Temple's recommendations on this point, and that the want of concert between the Civil and Public Works Departments, to which allusion is made in one of these Minutes as well as in a former Minute, but which does not appear to be attributable to the local officers, may be overcome.

5. There would seem to have been some delay in communicating to the subordinate district officers the orders passed by the Madras Government on the 31st January for restricting expenditure on relief works. The Sub-Collector of Cuddapah had not received them on the 6th instant, and on the 11th instant they had not reached the Sub-Collector of Bellary. In the Cuddapah Sub-Collector's division the labourers were still paid grain wages, and the gangs inspected by Sir Richard Temple in that division contained persons who, the Sub-Collector admitted, could safely be dismissed from the works. The number receiving relief wages had, however, fallen from 108,000, the number on the works in the division at the time of Sir Richard Temple's first visit to the district, to 90,000, partly owing to the elimination from the relief gangs of persons not in absolute need, and partly owing to the prevalence of cholera, which had led to the dispersion of certain gangs. In the division of the Sub-Collector of Bellary, cash payments had been substituted for grain wages, and task-work had been introduced. The Sub-Collector on his own responsibility had begun to weed out his labourers and to turn off people who could manage for themselves. Cholera had dispersed some of the gangs, and some 30,000 persons had struck work owing to the introduction of task-work. From all these causes the number on the relief works had fallen from 88,000 to 30,000. The number nominally receiving gratuitous relief had also fallen from 33,000 in the first week of January to 8,000 in the first week of February. In the

matter of gratuitous relief there had been a good deal of peculation. It had been discovered that some thousands of the names on the charitable relief returns, were fictitious. These irregularities, however, had been checked and punished, and the persons needing charitable relief were being gathered into relief camps.

6. The latest intelligence which we have received regarding the relief operations in Madras is contained in the following telegram from Sir Richard Temple, which reached us yesterday :—

"During past week I have been examining relief operations, interior of Bellary district, and part of Kurnool. Great improvement effected by local authorities in restrictions relief to those who really need it. Numbers on relief works much reduced, and fresh admissions generally checked, but many persons are still being relieved without actual necessity, and fresh admissions not systematically arranged. Some demoralization results, together with some malpractices and abuses. I am pressing this on local officers. The Government orders for reduction of relief wages have not yet taken effect: consequent financial loss considerable, but I still hope to see effect given to the inspection village to village for discovering cases of special distress, originally ordered in general terms and partly carried out. Still further specific orders from Government are wanting. I am representing the matter to Government of Madras. Import of grain from Madras end of railway has fallen off. I am endeavouring to secure early arrival of borrowed engines. Import from northern end good. Prices cheapening. Other favourable points in my two previous bulletins regarding physical condition of people, activity of trade, and exertions of officers remain unchanged."

7. It will be gathered from this telegram, and from the remarks which we have extracted from Sir Richard Temple's Minutes, that in some respects the measures which have been ordered by the Madras Government with a view to the avoidance of all needless expenditure, have not as yet been fully carried out; but already there has been a great improvement, and we entertain no doubt whatever of the sincere desire of that Government to co-operate with us in this matter. According to the latest returns the number on the relief works in Madras had fallen from 876,206, the number for the previous week, to 767,281. We enclose a copy of a letter which we caused to be addressed to the Government of Madras on the 21st instant, conveying our acknowledgments of the zeal and humanity with which they and their officers are contending against the famine, and of the wise and conciliatory spirit in which they have accepted Sir Richard Temple's mission, and the various suggestions made by him. We have observed with deep concern the very unsatisfactory, and indeed alarming, condition of the public health in the town of Madras, which has been reported to Your Lordship in the despatch from the Madras Government under date the 10th instant. The state of things described in the report of the Sanitary Commissioner which accompanied that despatch, has added a heavy burthen to the weight of anxiety and responsibility which at the present juncture presses upon the Government of the Duke of Buckingham.

8. Your Lordship will have learnt from our previous despatches that a considerable portion of the territories of His Highness the Maharájá of Mysore, which are at present and for many years past have been under British management, have suffered very severely from the drought which has afflicted the adjoining British districts. The area of Mysore is 27,097 square miles, and its population a little over five millions. For administrative purposes it is divided into eight districts. In two of these districts, Hassan and Shimoga, which lie close to the Western Ghâts, there was some rainfall, and there was a moderate harvest. In the district of Mysore, one of the largest in the province, part of which is irrigated by channels from the Cauvery river, the harvest was an average one; but over the remaining districts there was a grievous failure of rain. In this extensive tract, forming two-thirds of the province, nearly all the rain-fed tanks are dry, and the dry-crop cultivation, which depends entirely upon rain, has for the most part failed. Of the affected tracts, an area inhabited by about two millions of people must be held, in Sir Richard Temple's opinion, to be severely distressed. The crops of the previous year (1875-76) were poor; but those of 1874-75 were full and good. Sir Richard

Temple draws attention to the economy with which the relief operations have been conducted, and which, as he justly observes, is very creditable to the Chief Commissioner and his officers. In the beginning of January the number of persons on the relief works was 59,301, and the number in receipt of charitable relief 30,088. Sir Richard Temple was, on the whole, well satisfied with the character of the relief works in progress, and with the mode in which it is managed. As we have already observed, the relief works in Mysore are almost entirely irrigation tanks, and the work is paid for at task rates. All the work that is being done, is good and useful work. On two works which Sir Richard Temple inspected near Bangalore, he "saw considerable numbers of persons who appeared well able to take care of themselves without State aid," and none in a reduced physical condition; but among gangs in the interior of the Bangalore and Kolar districts he observed persons whose condition was much reduced. The result of his observations was, that so long as good and useful work on irrigation tanks is being done at piece-work rates, it may not be necessary to begin any large work (no single large relief work has yet been begun in Mysore), but that, if hereafter very large bodies of people should require employment, two projects, *viz.*, the long projected Railway from Bangalore to Mysore, and a reservoir in the Chitaldroog district, estimated to cost fifteen lakhs of rupees (£150,000), and to irrigate 50,000 acres, should be put in hand. Both these works are ready for immediate commencement, should the necessity arise. The point, however, which appeared to Sir Richard Temple to demand the most immediate attention from the Mysore authorities, was the organization of a system of village relief, to which we have referred in the earlier part of this despatch. Orders have been issued on this subject by the Chief Commissioner.

9. We have already drawn Your Lordship's attention to Mr. Bernard's Memorandum on the Kolar District, which is administered by a Native Deputy Commissioner, B. Krishna Iyengár. All that is stated in this memorandum appears to us to reflect very great credit on the Deputy Commissioner, whose humane, but careful and discriminating, management of the famine in his district is most praiseworthy. Krishna Iyengár is the only Native who has yet risen to the responsible post of Deputy Commissioner. He is evidently an efficient and useful officer, and with reference to the approaching transfer of the province to the direct management of the Maharájá, we regard the success of this Native official as very satisfactory.

10. The returns submitted by the Government of Bombay in reply to our call of the 30th October last, which are reviewed in our proceedings of the 21st instant, contain a great deal of useful information regarding the condition of the various parts of the distressed districts in that Presidency, and furnish ample evidence of the energy and ability with which the famine is being combated by the Bombay Government and its officers. The number of talukas and sub-divisions of districts, of which particulars are given in these returns, is ninety-three, covering an area of 54,355 square miles, and containing a population of 7,963,927. The area in which the crop saved is less than one-half of a full crop is 33,873 square miles, and the population 4,981,616. The returns of the crops saved show a more favourable condition of affairs than the estimate which was framed in November last. It was then estimated that more than half the crops would be saved in only eleven talukas. It is now found to be above that proportion in twenty-four talukas. The estimate of remissions of land revenue is also more favourable than it was in November. The remissions were then estimated at sixty-six lakhs of rupees, and later on the estimate of the Bombay Government was about seventy-six and a half lakhs. The estimate given in the present returns, which appears to be for the revenue year, which ends on July 31st, is Rs. 46,84,732, and this apparently may be regarded to be an outside estimate, judging from the language used by some of the local officers. Sir Richard Temple, however, in his Minute of the 13th instant (enclosed with this despatch) estimates the total loss of revenue at fifty-four lakhs. In the same Minute Sir Richard Temple estimates the relief expenditure to be incurred in Bombay at one hundred and twenty-six lakhs. The accuracy of this estimate in a great measure depends upon the number of persons whom it will be necessary to employ upon

the relief works. We have now before us three estimates of the number of persons likely to be on the relief works on the 1st March, 1st May, and 1st July. The first is an estimate submitted by the Bombay Government on the 30th November last. It is in a monthly form, and commencing with 200,000 as the average for December, gives 450,000 as the average of February, 750,000 as that of March, one million for April, and only 300,000 for July. These figures included charitable relief at ten per cent. The second estimate is that of Sir Richard Temple in his Minute of January 11th, and allows 540,000 for March 1st, 870,000 for the 1st of May, and 340,000 for the 1st of July. The last is that of the local officers throughout the country, which was made almost simultaneously with Sir Richard Tample's, and amounts to 677,500 for March 1st, 863,220 for May 1st, and 509,370 for July 1st. Sir Richard Temple is thus in accord with the local officers as regards May 1st, but anticipates lower numbers both before and after that date than they do. As we have observed in our Resolution, these startling discrepancies at once show the extreme difficulty of dealing with the subject, and the necessity of being prepared, by a reserve of works to be started when indispensable but not otherwise, for any sudden access of distressed persons whom the exhaustion of private stocks or the failure of employment abroad may throw suddenly upon the hands of Government. Adverting to the latest returns however (for the 16th instant), the number on the works was only 238,219, and we therefore see reason to hope that all the estimates will prove to be in excess of the actual numbers.

No. 52, dated Nundydroog, 8th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to forward copy of a Minute recorded by him regarding the need for efficiently organising and supervising village relief in Madras. With this Minute is also forwarded copy of a letter under cover of which this Minute was communicated to the Government of Bombay, together with certain observations upon the terms of an order recently issued by the Government of Bombay.

Dated Bellary, 12th February.

P. S.—The Minute and covering letter were written, as the dates show, at Nundydroog in the heart of the Mysore country. Since then Sir Richard Temple has again come upon the railway line, and has received his despatches, from which he is glad to find that the Government of India share* his views on the subject of the present communication to the Government of Bombay.

* Mr. Hope's letter No. 116, dated 2nd February.

No. 55, dated Nundydroog, 8th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to forward copy of a Minute recorded by him concerning the need for fully employing and efficiently supervising the existing organisation for village relief in the interior of districts in the Madras Presidency. Sir Richard Temple believes that, with some trifling changes of detail, his suggestions will be found applicable to the more distressed parts of the Bombay districts affected by the recent failure of harvests.

2. Sir Richard Temple would take this opportunity of suggesting that the instructions conveyed in paragraph 4 of the Bombay Government orders marginally noted might perhaps be construed by subordinate local officers to mean that persons capable of performing some labour who fail to come upon the relief works should be left without any State relief at all, however deplorable their condition. Practically the question, "Will you come on the works or not?" cannot be put to each individual sufferer. And absence from the relief works would be generally considered tantamount to a refusal to work. The orders in which the passage under notice occurs were forwarded to Sir Richard Temple by the courtesy of the Bombay Government, and therefore he trusts to be excused for offering a suggestion upon the matter.

Local No. 50E, dated 25th January 1877. Extract of paragraph 4 is appended for facility of reference.

3. Circumstanced as Indian villagers are, fenced about with caste customs and family habits, there will occasionally be cases of women and even of men who might be physically able to do some quantity of work, but who, from one cause or another, sometimes perhaps from what Europeans would term prejudice, will hold back from the kind of relief work Government offers until they are too weak to go to the works at all. When there is a competent existing village organisation, it will not be very costly to search out and relieve such cases. Often it will be found that men and women who from the habits of a lifetime are really unable to do hard work on roads or tanks, are yet quite ready to weave, or to spin, to make baskets, or to do other labour, within their powers, if only it can be provided for them.

4. If it should be held to be unjust to the public tax-payer to give State relief to persons who, though physically able, are unwilling to work upon the roads or to submit to any labour test at all, then it might be practicable to debit the cost of relieving such persons to the private subscriptions which have been and are being freely given.

5. With reference to the suggestions regarding village relief in the enclosed Minute, it may perhaps be well to mention that the existence of an efficient village relief system enables relief officers to shut off from the works all persons who, probably or presumably, can support themselves. For even when mistake is made, and the disappointed applicants for relief wages are really poor, there need be no risk of their dying of want at home. For the village officials will search out such cases, relieve them temporarily, and then send them before the relief officer. If there be no such system, then an officer in charge of relief works will very often from humane motives decide all doubtful cases in favour of applicants for relief, and the public treasury will thereby suffer.

Extract from the Bombay Government Resolution, Local No. 50E., dated 25th January 1877.

Para. 4.—It is therefore ordered, in modification of the instructions issued by the Revenue Commissioner, that in the case of an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing on the terms fixed by Government, no relief shall be afforded him at the public expense during the continuance of such refusal.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Nundydroog, 8th February 1877.*

As the season advances in which distress gradually deepens in certain classes of the native community, there is one point which I would specially commend to the consideration of the Government of Madras, which is this. However searching, comprehensive, and far-reaching the relief measures may be, it may happen, probably it will happen, that individuals or particular families may yet be suffering in silence, may escape observation, and may compose themselves quietly for death without applying for relief or complaining to any one. When once a complete system of relief has been established, as happily it has been or is being established, throughout the Madras Presidency, it will be in some such way as that above described that deaths from starvation occur, if they occur at all. Such is clearly the result of our experience in 1874 in Behar, where certainly some few cases of this sad nature did occur. And in the districts of the Madras Presidency every now and then incidents come to light which make us fear that, despite all the praiseworthy precautions of the district authorities, some such cases may be occasionally occurring, as is well known some cases did occur at the outset of the distress.

2. For this there is but one remedy, which is as perfectly practicable as it is completely efficacious; and that is, constant supervision of every highway and every village throughout the distressed districts, with a view to observing, picking up, and relieving every person who may be found to be threatened with starvation. It is to be assumed that such cases cannot possibly exist on any large numbers anywhere,—by reason of the large and liberal measures of relief which have been adopted,—and that they will be only scattered instances of misery, where persons from social prejudices, or from infirmity, or from peculiar circumstances, or from fatalism, or other inexplicable reason, do not apply for relief. In Behar the necessary organisation for such supervision had to be summarily constructed for the occasion. But fortunately in the Madras Presidency it already exists. There is in every village at least one headman, generally there are two headmen and a village accountant,—the local names differ in various parts of the country, but the offices are the same. Every circle of villages or every section of the country is formed into a "taluka" or "taluk" under an official styled tahsildar, who has a deputy immediately under him; and in every "taluk" there are two or more "revenue inspectors," whose ordinary duties cause them to be specially acquainted with the people in the villages within their respective circles. In most districts over every two or three "taluks" there is a superior officer, such as an assistant collector or a deputy collector. It is impossible to have an organisation more naturally fitted for the purpose than this. And the staff would be easily strengthened in any locality where additional strength might seem necessary by temporarily allowing a second deputy to the tahsildar or by augmenting the number of revenue inspectors. Nothing could be easier than to specially divide each taluk into two or more circles of relief; and probably this will have to be done in most districts—indeed in some districts it is being done already. Very shortly after entering the Madras Presidency I presented the Collector of Kurnool at his request with a sketch of this system as apparently applicable to his district, which memorandum was immediately laid before the Government of Madras. The same principle was also embodied in my proposals for the systematisation of relief submitted to the Government of Madras on the 19th January. In every dis-

trict which I have visited the result of our Behar experience in this respect has been explained by me to the district authorities, so that no person be permitted to die from preventible hunger: and I believe that they fully understand the need of that degree of vigilance in this matter, which does indeed form an essential part of the humane policy adopted by the Government of Madras.

3. According to this it has become, or will become, the duty of every village headman to watch for every instance of distress threatening danger to life, and to arrange for relief or to give food for a day or two until the order of the nearest relief official can be obtained, on the understanding that any slight expense thus incurred would be reimbursed. In some cases the district officer might place some small funds at the disposal of trustworthy village headmen for this purpose. The headmen will not find any difficulty in bringing these cases before a relief official, inasmuch as such official will always be close at hand under the organisation above described, and as relief camps are being established in all suitable localities, thus no financial abuse can arise. Nor is it possible that any cases can escape the care and watchfulness of the village headmen and the taluk officials, if they do their duty, as they doubtless will, under the supervision of the district authorities. If the plan be perfectly carried out, as it doubtless will be throughout the Madras Presidency, then the Government may be sure that, *Deo volente*, no person shall die of hunger.

4. Also on the highway the regular police can discharge the same functions: probably they do so already. In those lines of communication where such occurrences are most to be apprehended, the police patrols might be specially strengthened with this view.

5. Though I believe that the matter is now quite understood by the district officers, there can be no harm in recording this Minute in case the Madras Government should see fit to issue any formal instructions to the local authorities on a matter which is so intimately bound up with the humane and charitable policy which they have pursued, and which so much concerns what is, in the words of the Government of India, "the paramount duty of saving human life."

No. 58, dated Bellary, 13th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, on Special Duty,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, with enclosure, regarding the loss of revenue that may be caused by the failure of harvests during the years 1876-77 in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bellary, 13th February 1877.*

I HAVE already submitted, in my Minutes of the 22nd January and the 5th February, the best estimate I can frame of the probable relief expenditure in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. I now present an estimate of the loss of revenue that will probably be caused in the two Presidencies by the present failure of harvests, together with an abstract of the probable cost of the famine in respect both of relief expenditure and of loss of revenue.

2. The total relief expenditure was in those minutes taken at,—

		Rs.	
For the Bombay Presidency	... ...	1,26,00,000	
For the Madras Presidency	... ...	2,92,00,000	
Total	...	4,18,00,000	£4,180,000

The present estimate shows that the loss of revenue due to the scarcity will probably be—

		Rs.	
In the Bombay Presidency	... ...	54,00,000	
In the Madras Presidency	... ...	1,57,50,000	
Total	...	2,11,50,000	£2,115,000
GRAND TOTAL OF RELIEF EXPENDITURE AND LOSS OF REVENUE		...	£6,295,000

But if the Government, instead of remitting the whole of the land-revenue due from lands whereon there has been severe failure of harvest, should see fit to suspend the Government demand, and if it should be decided to collect in future years such proportions of the arrears as the people might reasonably be expected to pay, then the total cost of the famine might be very materially reduced: 183 lakhs (£1,830,000) is estimated as the amount of land-revenue which ought not to be collected this season; and it is possible that out of this total arrear about 130 lakhs (£1,300,000) could be collected in future years, provided that the rainy seasons of 1877 and 1878 be favourable. If the arrears of land-revenue of the present season be suspended and not remitted, and if these arrears be hereafter collected wherever possible, then the total net cost of the famine may perhaps be reduced from 6¼ to about 5 millions sterling.

3. With this heavy relief expenditure in prospect,—with the certainty of temporary diminution of land-revenue, and of partial loss of other heads of revenue,—it is very important to minimise the ultimate loss of land-revenue as far as possible. So far as I am at present informed, it will not be possible to collect this season a larger proportion of the land-revenue than the revenue authorities of the two Presidencies themselves propose to collect. But if the arrears, which cannot be now collected, be suspended only instead of being remitted, some chance at least will be afforded of recovering the arrears of this year, in part at least, if bumper harvests should be vouchsafed next season.

4. In my opinion it is quite just for Government, acting in behalf of the public treasury and of the general tax-payer, to recover in future years what fairly and reasonably can be recovered, on account of the arrears of a bad season. In all the districts of Bombay and in many of the Madras districts long term settlements of land revenue have been made at moderate and equitable rates. Even in the districts of the Madras Presidency, which have not yet received a long term settlement, the rates of land-revenue assessment have been made lighter and more equitable than they were before. So that our system allows to the people the profits accruing during good years, thereby conceding to them a part of the full share of the produce which would have been demanded under preceding Governments. Some remissions of land-revenue will in the end have to be made. But I desire to submit this expression of my opinion that, for the present at least, the land-revenue demand, which cannot be collected this season, from the drought-stricken districts should be suspended and not remitted.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum regarding the estimated loss of revenue on account of the failure of crops in 1876-77.

ESTIMATES have been prepared showing, according to available information, the probable relief expenditure in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies during the season from September 1876 to August 1877. The totals were—

	Rs.	£
Estimated Bombay expenditure	1,26,00,000 or	1,260,000
„ Madras expenditure	2,92,00,000 or	2,920,000
Total	4,18,00,000	4,180,000

If every thing turns out well, if the usual spring and summer rain falls seasonably and sufficiently, then the expenditure may come short of this total. But if the expected April showers should not come, if distress should break out in fresh districts, or if it should be impossible to maintain the economical restrictions now being imposed, then the total may be exceeded. Out of the total of about 4¼ millions sterling, probably more than 1½ millions have at the present time of writing (10th February) been already spent. Four months have yet to elapse before the pressure can even, at the best, greatly abate; and we can hardly hope that expenditure on a large scale will cease until the next six months are over.

2. There remains the question of the loss of revenue. This will be of two kinds; first revenue which cannot be collected at the time it is due, and secondly revenue which probably can never be collected at all. In Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 12th January on the Deccan district it was stated (paragraph 12) that, according to the estimate furnished by the Collectors and accepted by the Commissioner of the southern division, the loss of land-revenue would probably be 50 lakhs of rupees.

3. So far as Sir Richard Temple has been able to learn, there will not be, directly due to the famine, any appreciable loss of revenue in the Bombay Presidency under the head of stamps, salt or customs. Some loss of revenue there will be, under the head of abkari, or excise on spirits. But this loss will probably not exceed 3½ or at most 4 lakhs. Regarding these miscellaneous items of revenue there is no certain ground for an estimate, which must therefore be subject to correction.

4. The Revenue Board of the Madras Presidency, on the 30th November, estimated (see Madras Government Proceedings of the 3rd January) that the loss of revenue caused by the failure of crops would be—

		£.
Land-Revenue—	133 lakhs of rupees or	1,330,000
Abkari or liquor excise—	12 „ „ „	120,000
Customs—	½ „ „ „	5,000
Salt—	9 „ „ „	90,000
Stamps—	3 „ „ „	30,000
Total	157½ „ „ „	1,575,000

5. As the Board of Revenue at paragraph 17 of their report state the total estimated loss of revenue at 142 lakhs, it should perhaps be explained how each of the above figures was obtained from the report of the Board; thus,—

Land-Revenue.—Paragraph 11 of the Board's report shows that the "extraordinary remissions necessary during the current year" are 120 lakhs, while 13 lakhs will be sufficient to

cover the additional loss during the following year. It is also stated in the same paragraph that the total loss in the two years, compared with the average collections of the past five years, is estimated at 133 lakhs of rupees.

Abkari (liquor excise).—Paragraph 11 of the Board's letter estimates that Rs. 53,32,500 only will be collected during the current year as against the previously sanctioned estimate of Rs. 63,80,000. This gives a loss of 10½ lakhs. The same paragraph estimates that the following year (1877-78) will yield an abkari revenue of Rs. 61,70,000 as against Rs. 63,39,000 the actual of 1875-76. This gives a loss of 1½ lakhs in round numbers for the coming year, and a loss of 12 lakhs for the two years.

Customs.—Paragraphs 12 and 13 of the Board's letter, and the appended statements, show that the sea customs receipts, though about four lakhs less than the actuals of 1875-76, will yet be equal to the sanctioned estimate. The loss of four lakhs is probably due to other causes than famine, but the land customs receipts are now taken by the Board at Rs. 62,000 below the sanctioned estimate; and this loss (of say ½ a lakh) may be due to famine.

Salt.—The statements appended to the Board's report give the following figures—

	Rs.
Average of five years, actual receipts ending 1875-76 ...	1,31,17,000
Sanctioned estimate for 1876-77	1,36,50,000
Estimate now fixed by the Board for 1876-77	1,30,58,000
Ditto ditto ditto 1877-78	1,33,69,300

This gives a loss of 6 lakhs on the current and 3 lakhs on the coming year, as compared with the estimate sanctioned before the scarcity began. Thus 9 lakhs may perhaps be taken as the loss due to famine.

Stamps.—The statement appended to the Board's report gives the following figures—

	Rs.
Average of five years' actual receipts	45,84,000
Sanctioned estimate of 1876-77	50,00,000
Estimate now fixed by the Board for 1876-77	48,00,000
Ditto ditto ditto 1877-78	49,00,000

showing a loss of three lakhs probably due to the famine.

6. When the Board of Revenue submitted their estimate they wrote that the Collectors "appear to have in general approached the question in a more desponding frame of mind than is perhaps justifiable, and the Board think that the actual loss will certainly not exceed the sums now reported. The estimate of loss is therefore a maximum one." Sir Richard Temple however ascertained on the 6th February from the Board's Secretary that the Board's estimate of loss of revenue was under revision, and that the estimated loss will probably exceed the figures offered by the Board on the 30th November.

7. According to present information, therefore, the expected loss of revenue due to the famine will be—

	Land revenue.	Other sources of revenue.	Total.
Bombay Presidency ...	50 lakhs	4 lakhs	54 lakhs.
Madras Presidency ..	133 ,,	24½ ,,	157½ ,,
Total ...	183 ,,	28½ ,,	211½ ,,
	or £1,830,000	£285,000	£2,115,000

8. Sir Richard Temple has no special information whereby he could check the figures offered by the Board, save only in respect of the "Salt" revenue estimate. He ascertained from some of the Collectors that the salt revenue was, so far, coming in steadily. And the statement published at page 86 of the *Gazette of India* shows that, up to the end of December 1876, the salt revenue of Madras for the nine months ending on the 31st December was only Rs. 2,40,000 behind the receipts for the same period during the previous year 1875-76, and was somewhat above the average receipts of the three previous years. Possibly the loss on the salt revenue may be less than the figure taken in the Board's estimate.

9. But there is one very important general consideration which vitally affects any estimate of loss of revenue on account of famine; and that is the question whether the land revenue due from ryots, whose crops have wholly or partially failed, should be remitted for ever, or whether the unpaid arrear should not for the present be held in suspense; so that a part, at any rate, of the arrears should be collected from ryots who may have good harvests during the next two years. Sir Richard Temple has already laid an expression of his views on this question before the Government of India. He considers that the general tax-payer cannot afford, and the circumstances of the case do not require, that the funds of the public treasury should be consumed at both ends to the full extent that has been proposed. About four and a quarter millions sterling are to be spent on relieving the people of certain districts; and there seems no reason why £1,830,000 of land-revenue due from those districts should also be permanently remitted, unless strict justice or unavoidable necessity absolutely dictate such wholesale remission of the public revenue.

10. From a strict justice point of view there is, as Sir Richard Temple understands the matter, no case for wholesale remission. All the affected districts in Bombay and several of the districts in Madras enjoy a thirty years' settlement, under which the land-revenue is avowedly assessed at a rate which leaves a liberal margin to cover loss in bad years. Even in these Madras districts where a long-term settlement has not yet been made the land-revenue

rates are now very much lighter and more equitable than they were in former times. And there is no contract, either express or implied, between Government and the ryot that the land-revenue shall be remitted when the crops fail or are short.

11. The only possible exception would be in the case of lands in the Madras Presidency irrigated from tanks or river channels, and assessed at what is locally known as "wet" rates. It appears to be the custom of revenue administration in Madras to remit the "wet" assessment of land for a year, in which by reason of failure of water-supply no crop whatever is saved. If the custom as above described has been heretofore always observed, there might perhaps be difficulty in making an alteration this year. But, as a matter of principle, it would be reasonable to keep as an arrear against these lands so much of the "wet" assessment as would be equal to the land revenue thereon at the ordinary "dry" rate. But in any case care will have to be taken against any extension of the custom to irrigated lands on which the crop may have been short, without having utterly failed. For during a time of very high prices like the present, the money value of even a poor crop will have been very considerable.

12. If the case for remission fails from the point of view of strict justice, then Sir Richard Temple apprehends that there is nothing in the circumstances of the case to make general remission of land-revenue necessary. All the Collectors, with whom Sir Richard Temple has discussed the matter, consider the present rates of "dry"* assessment are light, and that the ryots could easily pay the arrears of this year, if the country is blessed with favourable seasons in 1877 and 1878. Of course, there may be exceptional cases, and partial remission may have to be granted in parts of Sholápur and in some tracts of Kurnool, where the recent settlement caused considerable increase of revenue, or where the ryots are exceptionally poor. But much discrimination should be exercised, and no remissions should be granted as a matter of course. Experience in Northern Behar shows that a body of ryots, whose rents were very much higher than the Bombay and Madras rates, were able to pay up, within two years after the famine was over, almost the whole of the price of the grain lent to them by the Government in the year 1874.

* NOTE.—In Madras, land irrigated from wells pays the "dry" rate of assessment only.

13. Sir Richard Temple fully admits that it would be regarded by the ryots as a gracious concession on the part of Government, if the land-revenue, which cannot be collected this year, were to be remitted. If the country had a large surplus income, then much might be said for sparing the sufferers by drought and scarcity from the necessity of paying their arrears of land-revenue. But the facts are unhappily otherwise; and if 1¾ millions of land-revenue are finally remitted, the money will have to be made good in some other way. There will possibly be pressure on some of the ryots, until the arrears are paid up; but it seems fairer to the rest of the empire that such pressure should occur, rather than that the whole of this sum (1¾ millions sterling) of land-revenue should be remitted.

14. It may, indeed, happen that a part of the famine country may be afflicted for another year; should this unhappily be the case, the position would have to be reconsidered. For the present, the Government will doubtless make its arrangements in view of existing facts only.

15. If Sir Richard Temple's view on this very important point of land-revenue remissions be accepted, then it may probably be the case that from 120 to 140 lakhs of land-revenue will hereafter be collected out of the 188 lakhs which are estimated as probable arrears at the end of the famine; and the gross total cost of the famine of 1876-77 in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies will be—

	£	£
Relief expenditure—		
in Bombay	1,260,000	
in Madras	2,920,000	
		4,180,000
Loss of revenue—		
in Bombay	540,000	
in Madras	1,575,000	
		2,115,000
TOTAL		6,295,000
Deduct probable recoveries of land-revenue in future years ...		1,295,000
NET		£5,000,000

If, however, wholesale remissions be given, then the cost of the famine will be 6¼ millions sterling.

16. As a set-off against the famine expenditure may perhaps be reckoned the additional earnings on *all** the guaranteed Indian railways, due wholly to the famine grain traffic. The total extra net earnings on all the lines, due to the famine traffic, will probably be not less than £450,000,† the greater part of which will be a direct gain to the public treasury.

* East Indian Railway.
Great Indian Peninsula.
Scind, Punjab and Delhi.
Bombay, Baroda.
Madras.
South India.
State Railways.

† 2,500 tons a day, for five months, over an average lead of 400 miles, gives, at 9 pie per ton per mile, about £700,000 gross earnings.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, on Special Duty.

No. 56, dated Bellary, 14th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir R. Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir R. Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a minute recorded by him regarding large public works available for employment of relief labour in the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.

Minute by Sir R. Temple, *dated 10th February 1877.*

Since the instructions of the Government of India, conveyed in the despatch No. 45, dated 16th January, were made public, the Madras Government has drawn the attention of its officers to the necessity of restricting expenditure on relief, so far as economy may be compatible with the paramount object of saving human life. And the Madras Government orders prescribe certain specific measures by which economy can be in some degree enforced. But there is another point in the Government of India's instructions to which the attention of all relief authorities might, if the Government of Madras saw fit, be usefully drawn.

2. Paragraphs 4, 5 and 7 of the despatch above cited lay down certain general principles, by the light of which the scheme of relief works in this presidency might, perhaps, be re-considered. The following passage may first be quoted from paragraph 5 of the instructions, thus, —"as it is clear that the Government will have to undertake serious measures for the relief of scarcity, no time should be lost in giving the people means of employment on large public works."

3. Then from paragraph 7 the following passage may be quoted,—"when distress becomes extreme, and a state of absolute famine has been reached, large public works may become insufficient to afford relief to the numbers of people in need of it. At such a time the Government may be driven to set up relief works near the homes of the people on a scale inconsistent with careful supervision or certain test." After passing through the more distressed districts, it appears to me that petty relief works of this nature were, at the outset, undertaken in many parts of the three districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, though many of them will ere this have been stopped, and the labourers concentrated upon better-devised works. The period has not, according to my experience, arrived, when such measures ought to be largely adopted. Their introduction may become necessary during the month of April, perhaps in some places from the middle of March. Meanwhile, they ought, in my judgment, to be discontinued, wherever this may be possible.

4. Now, in Bellary two works on the largest scale have been proposed, namely, the railway towards Dharwar and the western coast, and the high-level canal project from the Tungabhadra river towards Bellary town. The railway project was negatived some time ago; but the Government of India have now been pleased to ask my opinion on the proposal to begin the earth-work of this line as a relief work. I hope to be at Bellary next week, and to submit my opinion after conference with the officers who may be in possession of the views of the Madras Government. The high-level Tungabhadra canal cannot, I fear, be recommended, because there are doubts whether the river can supply water enough for this work, as well as for the Kurnool canal and for the Krishna district irrigation lower down. A proposal has, indeed, been made for constructing a large lake in the Mysore hills, at a cost of £300,000, and thereby maintaining the discharge of the Tungabhadra; but I have not yet been able to satisfy myself that this reservoir scheme is such as could be recommended to the Government of India. And if undertaken, it would involve much expenditure besides that required for relief. Besides these two, I cannot discover any works of magnitude in the Bellary District. The only works which can be suggested are certain lines of main roads now in hand; certain large tanks for irrigation, about one hundred and fifty in number, on each of which about 500 persons can properly be employed, and certain small anicuts (dams) on and channels from the Tungabhadra, which irrigate the villages within half a mile of the river, but which were breached some years ago and are now in disrepair.

5. In the level portions of the Kurnool district there are very few such irrigation tanks to be excavated. But in the hilly taluks of the Cumbum Sub-Collectorate, possibly sites for such tanks may be found. There are some main lines of road to be proceeded with. The only large work is the Irrigation Company's canal, upon the further excavation of which large numbers might, perhaps, have been employed. But I understood in Madras, after my visit to Kurnool, that the relations between the Kurnool Irrigation Company and the Government are not such as to enable us to employ relief labour on this canal.

6. In the northern portion of the Cuddapah district there are some irrigation tanks and some main lines of road on which relief labourers are employed. There are but two works of magnitude—one the embankment to protect the railway from the Pennair river; and the other a continuation of the Irrigation Company's canal. The former may, perhaps, employ 10,000 to 12,000 persons for three months; while the latter must, for the reason mentioned in the next foregoing paragraph, be held to be undesirable. In the southern or hilly portion of the Cuddapah district, relief labourers (to the number of about 100,000 a day), have been employed mainly on road-works. And already 170 miles of new road have been constructed, which is, perhaps, the utmost length which the local funds can hope to maintain. There are, however, very many irrigation tanks (some of which were breached in the rainy seasons of 1872 and 1874), the construction and repair of which might be prosecuted with much advantage to the people and to the Government revenue. Some of these tanks are great works, on which three to five thousand people could be employed for five or six weeks. In the Memorandum written after my recent visit to Madanapally, the tank question is discussed. Enquiries in the Mysore tank country have confirmed my opinion that tank works can be usefully undertaken in Madanapally. And I suggest that the civil and engineering officers be instructed to take up this important subject in concert, and to arrange a plan for employing large gangs on one series of tank works after another. A gang of 4,000 persons under a Public Works Department subordinate could carry out a considerable tank project by piece work in a few weeks, and could then be moved on to another similar work.

7. In the North Arcot district no great works have been proposed as yet. But a great deal of very useful work has to be done towards repairing tanks recently breached, and towards improving other tanks and their channels. The officers of the Public Works Department have several of these works ready in the Chundragiri and other taluks, if only the civil officers could arrange for transferring relief gangs to the engineering officers for employment on such works.

8. In no other district of this Presidency save Nellore are the numbers of relief labourers as yet excessive. In that district, which I have yet to visit, a large and important canal is being excavated; and the Madras Government is, I understand, directing to this great work all the labourers that can be brought thither.

9. For the Chingleput district one considerable work, namely, the earth-work of a railway from Chingleput to Conjeveram, was proposed. After enquiring into the facts and inspecting the site of the proposed line, I was unable to recommend its prosecution as a relief work. The Government of Madras has, however, approved a short canal near Madras itself, the excavation of which will furnish employment to large numbers for a considerable time.

10. If hereafter the number of relief labourers should become large in any of the southern or coast districts, I would suggest for general adoption the plan recommended for Madanapally, whereby large gangs of able-bodied relief labourers should be employed at piece-work rates under Public Works Department officers on one considerable irrigation work (tank, or channel, or anicut as it may be) after another, the gang being shifted from work to work.

11. As a complement to the scheme of employment which I have indicated, it will be necessary for civil officers to establish light labour gangs, on minimum daily wages, whereon elderly or infirm persons, or people draughted from relief camps, may be subjected to some kind of labour test. It will only impede the work of Public Works Department officers, disorganise efficient gangs, and make real piece-work rates impossible, if infirm or weak persons, unable to do a good day's work, are draughted into labour gangs, which are to do real good work under skilled direction and efficient supervision.

12. It may, perhaps, be well to add that even though a gang may be doing really good work, and at a reasonable price, still vigilance should not be relaxed so as to admit to relief works persons who are not really in need of State charity. Relief wages at a time like this can, under pressing financial exigencies, be given to the absolutely needy only. And it is quite clear that in this part of India very many men and many women, who are not in absolute need, are quite ready, at a period of dear prices, to do hard work at piece-work rates merely to maintain their standard of comfort, or to earn a little money over and above what is required for their mere subsistence.

No. 63, dated Bellary, 13th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him in respect to the purchase and transport of Government grain in the Madras Presidency, with a copy of the covering letter to the Government of Madras.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated 13th February 1877.*

I desire to take this opportunity of recording, subject to correction upon matters of fact what I understand to be the state of the case in respect to the purchase and transport of Government grain in the Presidency of Madras.

2. When I proceeded to the Madras Presidency, my information was that the Government of Madras had already purchased 30,000 tons of grain from places beyond the Presidency, and intended to purchase large additional quantities, either locally or from distant places, according to circumstances, unless indeed the policy of purchasing grain by Government should be modified, either with reference to instructions from the Government of India, or in consequence of the progress of the private trade in grain. The probability of further purchases being intended was borne out by orders which had been issued by Government for the transport of large quantities of grain in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool.

3. When at Madras on the 26th January, I received from the Government of Madras two statements of the purchases made in Calcutta and in Madras, the first of which showed a total of 30,000 tons of rice, the amount ordered from Calcutta. The second showed an additional amount of 11,000 tons bought in Madras. The total thus amounted to 41,000 tons.

4. Besides this amount there were, as I understood, certain small quantities of grain purchased locally by district officers for payment of relief labourers in kind in preference to cash.

5. I learnt then at Madras that no further purchases by Government were either made or intended; that purchasing by Government in any way had ceased.

6. I have since had the advantage of verifying the above facts by conference with His Grace the Governor at Bellary on the 12th February, and I still understand that they are substantially correct, and that the Government of Madras have not purchased anything beyond the 30,000 tons from beyond the Presidency, and that no further local purchases have been or will be made.

7. When the cessation of purchases by Government was announced to me on the 26th January, it seemed to follow that the relation between the Government of Madras and Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company as Government grain-brokers would immediately cease: such, indeed, I presumed to be the case. Up to that time, however, the impression in the interior of the Presidency seemed to be that the firm were still up to that date considered as Government brokers. It was assumed that from that time at all events they would cease to be Government brokers. It has since been notified that they had already ceased to act in that capacity since the 5th of January.

8. As regards the transport of Government grain, I understood, when at Madras on the 26th January, that the transport arrangements in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool would be revised with reference to the cessation of Government purchases; that the grain already purchased by Government would be transported to suitable localities, and no more.

9. I had, by a Minute dated the 19th January, and transmitted on the same date from Cuddapah to Madras, recommended that the plan of paying the relief labourers in grain be abandoned, and that a part of the Government grain already purchased should be sent to places distant at least sixty miles from the railway, and that the rest should be held in reserve. No definite reply was given to me at the time, nor has any since been received by me to that recommendation. It seems to me, however, since I re-entered the Ceded Districts on the 10th February, that quantities of this grain are being sent to several places within sixty miles of the railway, and comparatively close at hand, and I gather that the transport arrangements are so made as to include the whole of the Government grain, leaving none in reserve. It appears to me clearly that the expense of carting the grain to these easily accessible places, that is, to places within sixty miles of the railway, might be saved, inasmuch as there is no likelihood of its being wanted in those places. And if such grain be regarded as a reserve, the least expensive arrangement will be to keep it at Madras, avoiding the cost of sending it up the country by railway and then carrying it by country carts further into the interior. I would again ask the consideration of the Government of Madras to the matter.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 62, dated Bellary, 13th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to forward copy of a Minute recorded by him in respect to the purchase and transport of Government grain in the Madras Presidency.

2. Inasmuch as this subject has attracted some attention in the Calcutta market, and as it may receive the notice of the Government of India, Sir Richard Temple would be much obliged if the Government of Madras would favour him with information whether the facts as mentioned in this Minute are correct. If the present statement is open to correction, or ought to be supplemented in any particular, Sir Richard Temple would be much obliged if you could, with the permission of the Madras Government, inform him accordingly.

No. 54, dated 9th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to forward copy of a Memorandum regarding his recent visit to Mudanapally, a sub-division of the Cuddapah District.

Memorandum regarding the Mudanapally Sub-division of the Cuddapah District.

In Sir Richard Temple's Minute dated 20th January regarding relief operations in the Ceded Districts was expressed (paragraph 19) an opinion that relief expenditure in the taluks belonging to the Mudanapally Sub-division of the Cuddapah District was probably excessive. In order to verify the facts, and to ascertain what suggestions could be made for restricting expenditure in that quarter, Sir Richard Temple visited Mudanapally on the 1st and 2nd February. He met there Mr. Gribble, the Sub-Collector, who has been for several years in charge of the sub-division; also Captain Whitlock, who for two years has been Police Officer at Mudanapally; and Mr. Traill, the Range Officer of the Public Works Department.

2. On his way to Mudanapally Sir Richard Temple passed through the North Arcot District, where relief operations had been restricted quite as far as was compatible with safety to the people.

3. The Mudanapally Sub-division consists of four taluks thus—

	Area in square miles.	Population.
Mudanapally	... 856	135,000
Kadire	... 918	141,000
Roychotee	... 1,031	128,000
Voilpád	... 769	146,000
TOTAL	... 3,574	550,000

The chief characteristics of this tract were described in the Memorandum on Cuddapah dated the 20th January. So far as the failure of harvest is concerned nothing need now be added to that memorandum, but it appears that the earliest autumn crop in these plateau taluks will not come into market until September [see paragraph 4 of previous memorandum]. Since that memorandum was written the total number of persons on relief wages has fallen from the highest total 108,000 down to 90,000. Mr. Gribble, the Sub-Collector, attributes this decrease partly to the prevalence of cholera which dispersed certain relief gangs, and partly to the measures which he (Mr. Gribble) had been able, now that his staff* had been increased, to take towards eliminating from the relief gangs persons who were not in absolute need.

* *Note.*—Regarding the apparent friction of systems (not of local officers) in the Revenue and Public Works Departments, see paragraph 3 of the further Memorandum on North Arcot, dated 2nd February 1877.

4. Sir Richard Temple visited certain completed relief works, namely roads, which appeared to have been fairly well executed. The cost however, which had been only Rs. 1,000 per mile when the number of labourers was comparatively manageable, had risen to Rs. 1,800 per mile now that the number of relief labourers had increased so enormously as to be unmanageable. Some expenditure had been incurred in consolidating the stone metal on these roads. This outlay no doubt improves and completes the work; but it costs a good deal, inasmuch as water is scarce and has on occasions to be carried on carts from a distance. It would be more economical to postpone such work till the rainy season, when water will be everywhere at hand, and then the completion of these works would be defrayed by the ordinary district funds, instead of being charged against "Relief."

5. Sir Richard Temple inspected several gangs of relief labourers in and about Mudanapally—in all some 3,000 or 4,000 persons. He found that the labourers looked to be in good condition; and it appeared that some proportion of them must have been quite able to support themselves, for a time at least, without Government aid. Hardly any of them appeared to be in a physically reduced condition. Some of them bore on their persons evidence in the shape of good clothes or ornaments that they had not yet been reduced to extremity. The Sub-Collector was of opinion that some of these people could with safety be dismissed from the works, and he anticipated that when the Madras Government orders should be received, he would be able to reduce and in future to keep down the number of relief labourers. The labourers received daily wages and no task-work was practically exacted; yet the number of head-coolies (gangmen) seemed too great.

6. It appeared to Sir Richard Temple that too many of the relief gangs were employed on roads and too few on tanks and petty irrigation works. The Mudanapally country, like Mysore, is studded with tanks: Mr. Gribble says there are 4,000 in his four taluks. Many of these have been breached in former years; many require repair and improvement. Some are gradually silting up, and the work is of a kind that in the adjoining districts of Mysore is done sometimes by the ryots themselves, and sometimes by the subordinate revenue officers. Yet in Mudanapally there seemed to be an opinion that no tank could be safely touched without a professional opinion; that it might do more harm than good to deepen a tank, and that any improvement of a tank would involve strengthening the dam (bund), enlarging the escape weir (calingula), and might jeopardise the safety of all the tanks in the chain to which the particular tank under repair might belong. Sir Richard Temple did not accept these views as altogether correct.* At any rate he considered that full use should be made of all available engineering skill to employ the relief gangs on tanks, which are the very life of the country, and which directly repay judicious expenditure by immediate increase in land revenue; whereas new roads (of which 174 miles have already been made in the Mudanapally Sub-division) will involve a heavy future expenditure for up-keep.

* *Note.*—Subsequent inquiry in the Mysore province showed that in the distressed tracts there tanks were the relief works selected by the local civil officers.

7. Wages on relief work throughout the sub-division are paid in Government grain. Some Government grain had been expended, and about 20,000 bags (about 1,500 tons) are in store at or *en route* to depôts in the sub-division. Under recent orders it seems probable that Mudanapally will not receive further large allotments of Government grain; and Sir Richard Temple suggests that cash payments be at once resumed, and that the Government grain be kept in reserve and be not expended until either absolute necessity arises, or until favourable rain shall have induced the ryots to open their stocks.

8. The question of the grain stocks and grain supply was so important, that Sir Richard Temple had a long discussion with the local traders on the subject in the Sub-Collector's

presence. The general account given by all was that foreign grain imported by railway, and foreign grain only, was sold in the bazaars. No complete statistics were available of the quantity of grain coming daily into the sub-division from the two railways on the north and south. But so far as the figures went, they seemed to show that a very large proportion of the population must still be living upon the old grain stocks of the country. The Mudanapally and Voilpád taluks appear to get all they want from railway stations in the North Arcot District; the Roychoti taluk is comparatively near to the north-western line, but the Kadire taluk is somewhat inaccessible: its supplies have to come round by Roychoti. The traders declared that sufficient supplies for the weekly markets at outlying villages were carried from the chief towns by village dealers.

9. The price of grain has fallen considerably during the last five weeks. The traders attribute this comparative cheapness to the large private importations into Madras and the famine country generally. They stated their belief that private importations into Mudanapally had declined somewhat since Government grain began to come into the sub-division.

10. The traders, all save one dissentient only, stated that if Government ceased to bring in grain, they would try (and they thought they would be successful) to bring in enough foreign grain to supply the relief labourers as well as the ordinary demand. They asked assistance in two respects only: *first*, that the roads (or their consignments) should be so guarded as to prevent their carts being plundered; and *secondly*, that supply bills on Madras should be granted them at par for cash paid into the Mudanapally treasury. The Sub-Collector stated that the guards could be arranged, and that it would be a direct convenience to Government that the traders should pay cash into his treasury in exchange for bills on Madras. If relief wages are paid in cash, a good deal of silver will be wanted at Mudanapally.

11. At the charitable relief houses in Mudanapally and at the taluk head-quarters cooked food is being distributed to people who are supposed to be in great need and unable to work. Some of the recipients, seen by Sir Richard Temple at the Mudanapally relief house, were not yet in extreme destitution. It appears that orders have been given to village officers that they are to relieve at the Government expense casual cases of severe distress, either among their own villagers or among temporary sojourners within their borders. But no special steps have been taken to enforce these orders and to see that they are obeyed. Sir Richard Temple considered that some special steps were required to secure that village officials, revenue inspectors, and tahsildars felt their responsibility in this matter. When the gangs of labourers come to be reduced and admission to the gangs is less a matter of course, the risk that disaster may overtake poor creatures in the villages becomes somewhat enhanced. It is cheaper and in every way better to glean up and relieve such cases by village inspection than to pay relief wages to tens of thousands who could support themselves without State aid. Even in districts where multitudes are admitted to relief works without check occasional deaths from the consequences of hunger or exhaustion are said to occur; and house-to-house inspection in very distressed tracts will obviate the risk of such disasters.

12. Mr. Gribble pointed out certain doubts he had as to the safety of a recurrence to cash payments. And Sir Richard Temple explained (1) that if risk were apprehended, the change should be made gradually first—at Mudanapally itself and other places near the railway where trade was active, and where competent officers would be on the spot to act in case of emergency; the change could then be extended speedily to other relief gangs: (2) Sir Richard Temple replied that prices might, especially in remote places, become somewhat dearer at first when grain payments ceased. But the very rise would work its own remedy, for supplies would be attracted to such places. Meanwhile the reserve of Government grain provides against disaster, and the sliding scale of wages (proportioned to the price of food) guards the labourer from the possibility of his ration being dangerously reduced.

13. Sir Richard Temple's general impressions were—

(1) that the numbers on relief works—about 19 per cent. of the whole population—were still too large, and that insufficient work was got out of the labourers;

(2) that persistent efforts should be made, with the help of all the engineering staff available in the sub-division, to employ more of the gangs on tanks and irrigation works and fewer on roads;

(3) that much care and activity should be immediately exercised to enforce on petty relief officers and village officials the necessity for systematic village inspection and relief;

(4) that when the numbers on charitable relief become larger, relief camps should be formed and in-door relief given;

(5) that relief wages should be paid in cash, the Government grain being kept for the present as a reserve.

BANGALORE,
The 6th February 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

No. 60, dated 12th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum regarding his recent visit to the Pennekonda Division of the Bellary District.

Memorandum respecting the Pennekonda Division of the Bellary District, with notes respecting relief operations in Anantipur.

HAVING passed from Bangalore through some of the most distressed portions of the Mysore country, Sir Richard Temple reached Pennekonda on the 9th February, passing across the Hindupore taluk. He met there Mr. Ross, the Sub-Collector, and Dr. Williams, recently sent from Bellary to combat the cholera which appeared in this division.

2. The Pennekonda division consists of three taluks, all of which are on the Mysore plateau, and partake more of the physical characteristics of Mysore than of Bellary. The area and population of the three taluks are as follows:—

	Area.	Population.
Pennekonda ...	654 square miles	80,000
Madaksira ...	439 „ „	80,000
Hindupore ...	481 „ „	88,000

The failure of rain last season and the loss of crops has been extreme over the whole of Madaksira, over the greater part of Pennekonda, and over a part of Hindupore. The "dry" crop was lost entirely, and the "wet" crop yielded about three annas all round; so that the total yield of the division is less than a two-anna crop. There is some ragi and a small area of cholum (jowari) now in the ground; the latter is grown in the beds of dry tanks. The yield of this standing crop is estimated by the divisional officer, Mr. Ross, to be equal to one month's food-supply for three taluks. The Pennekonda traders estimated that the yield would be equal to two months' supply.

3. The grain markets are now well supplied with foreign grain, ragi, cholum, and rice, which comes by cart from the Bangalore Railway Station to the chief marts of Hindupore, Pennekonda and Madaksira. Pennekonda is further from Bangalore than from Gooty on the north-west line—88 miles as against 79. But carts are cheaper and more abundant at Bangalore than at Gooty. Part of Madaksira, however, draws its supplies from Bellary. The village dealers carry from the towns ample supplies for the village weekly markets. The traders, whom Sir Richard Temple met in presence of the divisional officer, were quite confident that trade would fully supply all local needs, both in towns and villages, so long as the Bangalore market was well supplied. The cessation of grain payments to and the requirements of relief labourers would in no wise exhaust the markets.

4. The price of ragi and cholum ranges at present from 8½ seers in Pennekonda to 9½ in Hindupore. At the beginning of January, prices were much dearer, 6¾ seers in Pennekonda, and 7½ in Hindupore. In the month of November, before the great importation from the Madras coast had set in, the supplies in the smaller markets partially failed for two or three weeks together.

5. Mr. Ross has had a good deal of Government grain in his taluks; at present he has in store about 1,400 tons balance of local purchases, of which 500 tons were received from Major Hicks, the Government Grain Agent. He had expected a further monthly consignment of 1,000 tons a month from Major Hicks. Wages had until lately been paid in grain; now cash wages are paid, and the Government grain in store is all kept as a reserve.

6. The Madras Government orders for reducing relief works expenditure, dated 31st January, have not yet (10th February) reached Mr. Ross. He had, however, begun to weed out his labourers, and to turn off persons who could manage for themselves from the time of the publication of the Government of India orders (16th January). Cholera has dispersed some few gangs round Pennekonda; and further, some 30,000 relief labourers in the Hindupore taluk struck work, and have kept off the works for the last two or three weeks, because they did not like task-work which had then been introduced. From all these causes, the number on relief works has fallen from 90,000 to 30,000 persons. Several hundreds of these labourers, who voluntarily kept off the works, presented themselves to Sir Richard Temple, clamouring for a return to daily wages. He was glad to see that the people, men and women, were in good case, notwithstanding their absence from the works during the last two or three weeks.

7. Sir Richard Temple inspected four small gangs of relief labourers in Pennekonda town, and the appearance of the people was fairly good. The large gangs which had been at work near Pennekonda had recently been dispersed by a violent epidemic of cholera, which is now happily abating. On a road near Gootoor, 8 miles from Pennekonda, there had been at work some 1,500 labourers. On this gang the work of weeding out those who could support themselves had been carried out by the relief Inspector, who had reported that the gang dwindled to almost nothing. Mr. Ross was going to inspect the people out of this gang who still offered themselves for employment at task-work rates. And Sir Richard Temple was able to see about 400 of these people. Among these were certainly some cases

of men and women who needed either relief wages or gratuitous relief, and these cases are being cared for.

8. Gratuitous relief used to be distributed at some twenty places in the division. But Mr. Ross found so much peculation at outlying relief houses, that he has arranged for closing all relief houses but five for the present. Each of these five will be under the supervision of a responsible relief officer, and will for the present be managed as a relief camp on the in-door system. Poor creatures at the outlying relief houses, who still require State assistance, are being taken into the central relief camps. Hereafter, when matters become worse, it may be necessary to establish one relief house in every Inspector's circle throughout the most distressed part of the division.

9. With reference to the fact (see paragraph 20 of the Bellary Memorandum, dated 19th January) that some 30,000 people were receiving gratuitous relief in the three Pennekonda taluks at the beginning of January, Mr. Ross explains that some thousands of the names on the charitable relief returns were fictitious, and that peculation of this kind has since been checked and punished. A good many of the children belonging to relief labourers were at one time in receipt of charitable relief, and they have now been sent back to their parents. There are now 8,100 persons receiving charitable relief in the three taluks, and they will be gathered into relief camps. Sir Richard Temple saw about 150 persons in the chutrum (serai), which is used as a relief camp at Pennekonda; and he found all the inmates to be suitable recipients of State charity.

10. The great decrease which has recently taken place in relief expenditure in the three taluks of Pennekonda may be thus seen:—

	On first week of January.	During first half of February.
Total number of relief labourers	88,000	30,000
Total number of persons on gratuitous relief lists	33,000	8,100

The physical condition of the Hindupore people who left the works three weeks ago warrants a belief that the relief now given is for the most part sufficient to arrest famine. Mr. Ross is of opinion that now, as was the case before the reduction in the number of labourers, occasional cases occur of wayfarers or other people being reduced to severe straits, and of people dying indirectly from hunger. He cited the case of a widow with two children, who came into Pennekonda a few days ago; they were all very much reduced by hunger; the mother and one child were seized with cholera and died; the other child is now in the poor-house.

11. Sir Richard Temple impressed on Mr. Ross the view that systematic village relief ought to be organised through the village officials; and Mr. Ross read the minute on this subject which Sir Richard Temple has recently laid before the Madras Government. Without such systematic relief, deaths must occasionally occur in remote villages among the old and infirm, or among children. And occasional disasters of this kind cannot be averted by admitting to State charity (whether on works, or in relief houses) tens of thousands of men and women who, in reality, could subsist without State aid. Systematic village relief can make starvation deaths almost impossible; and it is much more economical to the public treasury than insufficiently controlled relief works open to all-comers.

12. Sir Richard Temple's general impression was—

(1) that the distress in the Pennekonda taluks is not yet quite so severe or so general as had been feared;
(2) that the food requirements of the tract can and will be met by private trade so long as the Railway can deliver full supplies at Bangalore;
(3) that Mr. Ross has during the last few weeks done much to secure economy;
(4) that Mr. Ross should at once organise his village relief system and supervise its working;
(5) that he should press forward the completion of his relief camps (in chutrums or other existing buildings where possible);
(6) that he should himself, or through responsible officers, test the work of relief Inspectors who may be empowered to weed out from the labour gangs people who ought to support themselves.

ANANTIPORE,
The 11th February 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

No. 64, dated Bellary, 14th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to forward copies of a Minute recorded by him, together with two memoranda regarding the scarcity in the province of Mysore: copies of letters addressed to the Chief Commissioner and to the Madras Government on the subject are also appended.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bellary, 14th February 1877.*

IN forwarding two memoranda of facts ascertained on the spot regarding the famine in the Mysore province, I desire to acknowledge cordially the courtesy with which the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and his officers afford me valuable information which had an important bearing on the work of my mission to the Madras Presidency.

2. I think there can be no doubt that the relief operations in Mysore have been much more economically conducted than in the neighbouring districts of Madras. The carefulness exercised in this respect is very creditable to the local authorities in Mysore.

3. At the same time it appears to me most important that there should be a house-to-house visitation throughout the more severely affected tracts, so that cases of severe distress may be found out and may receive timely succour. The existing organisation of village officials, supervised by salaried servants of Government (the sheikdar in his hobli and the amildar in his taluk) is the best that could be desired for effectively carrying out systematic village relief. The Chief Commissioner moreover is ready to strengthen the supervising staff where additional help may be absolutely needed. An active and well-directed system of village relief is especially necessary to prevent occasional cases of disaster in districts where, as in the Mysore province, economy in relief expenditure has been carefully practised from the beginning.

4. I communicated unreservedly to the district and other superior officers my views regarding the situation in the tracts which I visited, and the result of my experience of famine affairs in other parts of India. All the Civil and Engineering officers of Mysore whom I met evinced a humane zeal to save human life and to mitigate the present calamity, together with a careful regard to the financial interests of the Government under which they are serving.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum regarding the condition and prospects of the Mysore Province.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, at the request of the Government of India, visited Bangalore, and conferred with the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Saunders, C.B. By the courtesy of Mr. Saunders, he met all the officers of the Civil and Public Works Departments at the head-quarters of the Mysore Administration; he met a deputation of the chief traders of Bangalore, and he travelled through the Bangalore and Kolar districts in company with the Commissioner, Colonel Pearse, and with the Deputy Commissioners, Mr. Ricketts and Mr. B. Krishna Iengar, C.S.I. Near Bangalore and also in the interior of the Bangalore and Kolar districts Sir Richard Temple was able to inspect several gangs of relief labourers and also some of the charitable relief houses.

2. The province of Mysore consists of eight districts, with a total population of five millions. The population, the area, the estimated average outturn of the current season's harvests, the number of persons on relief works and on charitable relief, and the proportion borne by the persons on relief to the whole population is shown for each district in the statement on the following page. The percentages of the population that are in receipt of relief does not, it will be seen, vary precisely with the extent of failure of crop. In some cases explanation of the variation can be readily given. For instance, the Túmkúr district sends away annually some 30,000 labourers to the coffee districts: this year the coffee emigration was far larger than usual, and so fewer people were thrown upon the works. A similar explanation applies, in a less degree, to the Chitaldroog district. Many of these labourers are, however, now returning, because the coffee crop too is suffering from the drought, and many of the people will probably come upon the relief works.

Name of district.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of crops saved.	Number on relief works in beginning of January.	Number on charitable relief in beginning of January.	Percentage of the total population who are thus receiving relief.	Remarks.
Bangalore ...	2,914	828,000.	2 Annas.	12,083	11,527	3 per cent.	(a) In the Kolar memorandum the proportion of the crop saved was taken at 2 annas, which was the Deputy Commissioner's estimate. The present figures give the estimate formed by the Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner.
Kolar	3,577	618,000	3 „ (a)	8,590	3,763	2 „	
Túmkúr ...	3,606	682,000	2 „	8,900	2,100	1¼ „	
Mysore	4,127	943,000	8 to 11 „	5,560	3,699	1 „	
Hassan	3,291	669,000	8 „	9,746	4,249	2 „	
Shimoga ...	3,797	499,000	9 „	1,236	1,546	½ „	
Kadur	2,294	334,000	4 „	6,296	1,430	2 „	
Chitaldroog ...	4,471	531,000	2 „	6,000	1,780	1½ „	
TOTAL ...	27,077	5,054,000		59,301	30,088	1¾ per cent.	

3. In the Hassan and Shimoga districts, which lie close to the Western Ghâts, there was some rainfall, and there was a moderate harvest. In the Mysore district the rainfall to the south and the Cauvery irrigation to the north have brought up the average yield of the district. But over the rest of the province there has been grievous failure of rain; nearly all the rain-fed tanks in the northern districts are dry; and the "dry" crop has, for the most part, failed. The disastrous effect to the country from the failure of the tanks may be judged from the fact that Mysore possesses 16,000 irrigation tanks, and the "wet" or irrigated land is one-sixth of the whole cultivated area of the province. This failure has affected two-thirds of the Mysore province; while tracts inhabited by more than two millions of people must be held to be severely distressed.

4. The difficulties of the present year are aggravated by the facts that the crops of the previous year (1875-76) were poor, equal to about one-third of an ordinary yield all over the province. The crops of 1874-75 were, however, good and full. So bad had the failure of the previous year been in some parts, that in July 1876 water began to fail in parts of Chitaldroog. Large importations of grain into Bangalore by railway began in October. But it was not until the end of November, when the latter rains (north-east monsoon) had absolutely failed, that relief operations were generally begun throughout the province.

5. The grain markets of Bangalore and of the Mysore province are well supplied. Most of the grain exposed for sale is foreign grain that has come into Bangalore by railway from Madras and from the west coast. Private trade began early in the autumn to bring grain into Bangalore, and has been very active ever since. The grain brought into Mysore by railway during the last two months is returned as follows :—

During the month of	Carried into: Bangalore.	Carried into: Other Mysore Stations.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
December 1876 . . .	10,570	1,344	11,914
January 1877 . . .	10,820	2,588	13,408

The grain-dealers say that this importation will continue until June (or July) so long as there is grain at Madras or anywhere else to come. They say that their only difficulty is the delay which sometimes occurs in getting consignments off from Madras by train. It seems that the Bangalore dealers despatch daily some hundreds of cart-loads of grain into the districts of the interior. This grain goes into the Bangalore, Túmkúr and Chitaldroog districts. Parts of the Bellary* and Kolar districts also draw their supplies from Bangalore. The Mysore district lives at present on its home-produce, while the districts of Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur are subsisting on their own produce eked out by food imported from the western coast. These three districts last mentioned have large highland tracts abutting on the Western Ghâts, wherein the rainfall has been good.

* *Note.*—When Sir Richard Temple visited Pennekonda, the southern division of Bellary, he found that its three taluks (250,000 population) drew the whole of their supplies from Bangalore. But a part of the Chitaldroog district gets supplied from Bellary.

6. The traders say that the local stocks will not come out into the market until the tanks fill in June or July next, and next crop is thereby assured. Until that time the demand for imported grain will continue. Indeed, in the month of May, when the ports on the west coast are practically closed, new demand on the Bangalore source of supply may arise from districts which are now fed from the west. There are excellent bridged roads all over the country, and there is abundance of carts and draught cattle, so that supplies can be carried to whatever tracts require and can pay for them.

7. So far as the facts can be ascertained, tracts containing 2¾ millions of people are now drawing grain from the railway between Bangalore and the eastern border of Mysore; probably nearly two-thirds of this population may be consuming old stocks, and thus perhaps 900,000 people may require imported grain. An import of 13,000 tons a month would support this population; and the railway is already doing more than this. But this calculation would show that Mysore will continue to draw grain largely from Madras by railway up to an average of about 430 tons daily. So that the Mysore demand upon the powers of the railway is and will remain even larger than was supposed at the time when the proposal for doubling the Madras Railway to Arconum was considered and was recommended by Sir Richard Temple.

8. The Madras Government desired Sir Richard Temple to ascertain whether Bangalore could not draw some of its supplies from the port of Negapatam *viâ* the Southern Railway; and they stated that freights from Calcutta to Negapatam were the same as to Madras, while the grain rates on the Southern Railway had been purposely lowered, so as to make it as cheap for Bangalore dealers to import by Negapatam as by Madras. The dealers when questioned replied that they had not heard of the reduction of the railway freight rates by Negapatam, that they had correspondents at Madras, but not at the southern ports, and that there was no great imported store at Negapatam for them to draw upon as there was at Madras. They admitted, however, that if it were demonstrably cheaper and as speedy to get grain *viâ* Negapatam, that route would no doubt be taken.

9. Prices of grain are easier than they were: thus at Bangalore the prices have ranged—

	Number of seers sold for one rupee: Common rice.	Rágí.	Cholum or jowári.
Last fortnight of December . . .	6¼	7½	7
First fortnight of January . . .	6¼	8¼	8¾
Second fortnight of January . . .	7	9½	10¼

The prices in the interior of the affected districts—for instance in Túmkúr and Chitaldroog—range from 10 to 15 per cent. dearer. In the Kolar district, through which the railway passes, prices are much the same as in Bangalore.

10. The memorandum on Kolar shows that in this district a large number of relief works are ready, and that many of these works are actually open. In the Bangalore district, as also in Túmkúr and Chitaldroog districts, relief works are open; and the Chief Commissioner has now issued orders that relief works shall not be stopped in tracts where they are really needed by reason of the temporary failure of money allotments. All the work is done at ordinary piece-work rates, and the officers of the Engineering Department co-operate most fully with the Civil officers in carrying out relief works. The relief works in progress are mainly tanks, on which so much work has to be done all over the country before the many chains of irrigation tanks are all brought up to the required standard of completeness. All the work, therefore, that is being done is undoubtedly good and useful work.

11. Sir Richard Temple inspected the gangs on two great works near Bangalore, namely, the water-works tank and the Dharmboody tank. One, if not both, of these works would be undertaken and pressed forward in ordinary years. Among the thousands of labourers on these two works Sir Richard Temple did not detect any persons who seemed to be in a reduced physical condition, though he saw considerable numbers of men and women who appeared well able to take care of themselves without State aid. Sir Richard Temple also inspected several gangs on large and small works in the interior of the Bangalore and Kolar districts. On a tank near Doodha Ballapore in the Bangalore district he observed several men who were in a very reduced physical condition; and he found a very few cases of the same kind in a gang at Begapilly in the Kolar district. In most of these cases it turned out that the labourer was the only bread-winner for a family of six or eight persons, and so he was unable to earn enough to keep his relations alive and also to maintain himself in a fit condition for hard labour. Such cases seemed to show that the village relief organisation should be worked up so as to find out and relieve very destitute families of this kind. Unless such village relief be promptly set to work, there is risk that individuals belonging to such families may perish.

12. No single large relief work, on which several thousands could be employed, has yet been sanctioned in Mysore. So long as good useful work on irrigation tanks is being done at piece-work rates, perhaps it may not be necessary to begin any large work. But if hereafter very large bodies of people should require relief employment, the Mysore Government has ready two excellent schemes, if its means allow of its embarking upon either of them. These schemes are, firstly, the railway from Bangalore to Mysore (84 miles) which has been surveyed, aligned, and for which the project is in every respect ready. The line, however, does not pass through the worst famine tracts; but the railway would be a very great boon to the province. The second scheme, which has also been thoroughly prepared, is the Valase reservoir in the Chitaldroog district, which would cost 15 lakhs of rupees and irrigate 50,000 acres. If, therefore, large works are required, the Mysore Government has them ready for immediate commencement.

13. Out-door relief in the shape of cooked food (ragi pudding and a little curried vegetable) is being given to about 30,000 persons throughout the province. Sir Richard Temple visited some of these relief houses in Bangalore, and another at Bagapally in Kolar. For the most part the paupers seemed to be quite fit recipients of charitable relief. At the Bangalore relief house were some few cases, principally travellers, in which hunger must have caused severe suffering. When the system of rural and village relief is in working order, such cases will probably not recur. Sir Richard Temple suggested that at large centres like Bangalore, Doodha Ballapore, Kolar and at the taluk head-quarters in-door relief should be given at relief camps on the Madras system. The many chuttrums (serais) on the roads would probably serve the purpose without building special sheds. Hereafter, when distress becomes keener, it may be necessary to have a relief house in every hobli (sub-division of a taluk) throughout the worst parts of the severely affected districts.

14. The Chief Commissioner has issued orders that all village officials shall relieve at the Government expense, and bring to the nearest relief officers, any person, whether a resident or a wayfarer, who may be in dangerous distress. With the careful supervision which will, under Mr. Saunders' orders, be given to this matter, the effective organisation of village relief will doubtless be soon accomplished.

15. It does not seem probable that there will be serious dearth of drinking water in the Mysore province, unless such difficulty should occur in Bangalore itself. For the plough and draught cattle also there is not much apprehension, provided the usual rains come in April and May. Some mortality from want of fodder has already occurred, and much more must, it is feared, occur among the poorer sorts of cattle.

16. In consideration of the extreme gravity of the scarcity and of the fact that the present is the second consecutive year of failure of crops, the Chief Commissioner has promised remission of 8 annas (one-half) of the "wet" assessment and 6 annas (three-eighths) of the "dry" assessment to those ryots whose crops have wholly failed.

BELLARY,
The 13th February 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

Memorandum respecting the Kolar District of Mysore.

WHEN Sir Richard Temple was at Mudanpally, a sub-division of Cuddapah, on the 1st and 2nd February, he learnt that one of the roads thence to Bangalore lay through Kolar. As this is considered one of the most distressed districts of Mysore, save only Túmkúr and Chitaldroog, he desired that its condition and the character of relief there should be ascertained on the spot. At the same time Sir Richard Temple had engaged to meet certain English officers and native gentlemen of North Arcot on the road to Gudiatum, which passes through British territory only. He therefore sent me, his Secretary, by way of Kolar to confer with the

district officers there. I met on the road the Amildar (tahsildar) of Sreenawaspoorum. A. Kolar, Mr. B. Krishna Iengar, C.S.I., who has been Deputy Commissioner of Kolar for twelve years, showed me over the nearer relief works, and gave me every information in his power. He introduced me also to the Amildar and the medical officer of Kolar.

2. The Kolar district contains an area of 2,500 square miles and a population of 600,000. In physical features, in manner of agriculture and in condition of its people, it resembles very closely the upland (plateau) taluks of Mudanapally (South Cuddapah) and Palmonier or Punganoor (North Arcot). The elevation of the plateau is the same; there are the same granite hills and rocky gorges, and the same plains with a soil of decomposed granite schists. Kolar, however, grows more exclusively ragi than do the two border British districts. Kolar grows ragi as a dry crop, and produces very little cholum (jowari). Kolar abounds in tanks, every one of which is rain-fed, and is consequently dry this year. The Madras railway traverses the south of the district, which is supplied with abundance of good metalled and bridged roads.

3. The average rainfall of Kolar is about 30 inches. The harvest of 1874 was on the whole good. Last year (1875) the rainfall was short (15 inches only), and the yield was estimated at six annas (more than one-third of an ordinary harvest). But this season (1876-77) the rainfall has been only 10½ inches; the tanks are all dry. The total yield of the district for the current year is estimated at only 2 annas (one-eighth of an ordinary crop); in some tracts, for instance Sreenawaspoorum, the yield is perhaps only one anna; but the irrigated parts in the south bring the total average up to 2 annas. Kolar generally produces much more ragi, which is its* staple grain, than its population requires, and it exports largely to Bellary and to the British coast districts.

In ordinary years large stocks of ragi are kept in underground granaries ("peos"). But in 1874 the October floods got in to many of these "peos," and the grain began to spoil; consequently many holders of grain sold off all their old ragi for export, and it left the district. And thus the people of the Kolar district entered on 1875, a year of short harvest, with comparatively small stocks, which were still further depleted by the time the failure of 1876 declared itself. Still the people of the district were still living on their old stocks up to about October last. In ordinary years the ryots of Kolar are well off; few of them are in debt. The country is entirely ryotwari, and zemindars (intermediate holders between the Government and the ryots) are unknown.

* *Note.*—Some cholum (jowari) is produced as an irrigated crop in the black soil taluks to the north-west. The areas under the chief food-grains in ordinary years are—

Rice	46,670 acres.
Ragi and other food-grains	391,814 „

4. The grain markets at Kolar and at the chief towns are well supplied. But all the grain now exposed for sale is foreign grain, imported by railway. What stocks the richer ryots may possess are now held, and will be held, till rain comes. So far as we could, we tested this by visiting some of the grain shops, and questioning the chief traders of three different castes in the town. They showed us their different kinds of grain, and said it all came by railway; the rice and pulse from Madras, and the ragi from Salem and Coimbatore. They declared that the ryots would not sell their stocks, but they were quite confident that the trade would supply all demands both of Kolar town and of outlying marts. There were plenty of carts to do the business. But they said there was fear lest the railway could not supply them quickly enough, as there was delay about getting off consignments from Madras. I told them that the doubling of the line to Arconum would mend matters in this respect.

5. Mr. B. Krishna had previously given information identical with the account given by the traders whom we questioned at their shops. He explained that each large town (kusbah) procured its own supplies from the railway, and that village dealers carried grain from the kusbahs to the weekly markets in the interior. He had, as yet, not heard that the supply had anywhere fallen short. He believed and had all along thought that private traders would supply the country, so far as the railway could enable them to do so. At one time there was a talk of organising the country carriage for the traders, but they said such interference would only make carts more expensive, and so the proposal dropped. The price of grain at the present time is—

Common rice ...	...	...	8 seers per rupee.
Ragi, home-grown...	...	...	8½ „ „
Ragi, foreign ...	...	...	10 „ „

The Kolar ragi is a "dry" crop, whereas Madras ragi is mostly grown on irrigated lands. The dry ragi is a harder more valuable grain than the irrigated (or "nath") species, and is easily distinguishable therefrom. Prices in the beginning of December ruled at 6 and 6½ seers. The comparative cheapness is due to the large importations from Madras, where grain is now growing much cheaper.

6. Distress first began in September, and for some months it was relieved by private charity only. In the month of November relief works were opened, and at the present time 382 different works, estimated to cost Rs. 1,30,000, are either open, or ready to be opened, as soon as relief is really required. Only two out of all the relief works proposed by the Deputy Commissioner are road works. The rest are tanks or irrigation works of some kind. These works are spread over all the ten taluks of the district. On them are now employed 8,437 relief labourers, besides about 3,000 persons who are employed under the Executive Engineer on the ordinary irrigation and road works of the district. The Deputy Commissioner anticipates that if good rain falls as usual in March and April, then the largest number of relief

labourers on his hands at one time will not exceed 12,000 or 15,000 in all. If the spring rains should be withheld, matters will become much more serious.

7. All the relief works, with one exception to be noticed hereafter, are done and paid for on the piece-work system. It almost all consists of earthwork, chiefly on the repair and deepening of tanks. The work is done under the ordinary revenue staff, which consists of—

(1) the Amildar and his establishment of clerks and gomashtas for the whole tahsil (or taluk);
(2) the Sheikdar, who presides over a hobli, or sub-division of a tahsil, containing about seven to ten thousand persons. The Sheikdar gets a salary of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a month according to his grade;
(3) the Patel, who is the head ryot of the village or cluster of small villages, and has to help him, the "shanbog" or village accountant.

The responsibility of a patel in regard to a relief work varies according to the size of the work, its distance from paid supervision and the respectability of the patel. A head cooly on 3 annas a day, who can keep account, is allowed to each patel, while the shanbog is employed on revenue work. There is one head cooly, who can write and read, on 3 to 4 annas, over every fifty labourers. The head cooly measures the work daily, and payment is made according to the work done, either by the patel or by the sheikdar, or by a tahsil officer who goes out for the purpose. The rate of piece-work varies with the hardness of the ground and height of lift. Labourers are required to bring their own tools. Labourers of the Wuddah caste, who do the stone-facing for the tank banks (bunds), bring their own little stone carts. The rates for earthwork yield about 2 annas a day to an adult male who works hard. The Wuddahs who work in stone earn a little more. The Deputy Commissioner said that the piece-work system was well known to all the people, who in ordinary years repair their tanks on that system, and the people would at once detect and complain of any attempt of a head cooly to make short payments for the work done.

8. On a certain work in Kolar town the Deputy Commissioner was obliged, by the circumstances of the work, to pay daily labour; and then he reduced the daily wages to 1½ anna a day. There was some complaint at first that the rate was cruelly low. But he adhered to his decision; the people worked on; and when a part of it was done and he was able to measure it up roughly, he found that it had been cheaply done. The relief labourers whom I saw to-day on this particular work appeared to be sufficiently well nourished. But I did not see very many of them, as to-day is a festival.

9. Something had been said at Mudanapally about the undesirability of tank work for the employment of relief labour; and it had been said that the tanks were managed by the Engineer Department, and that they could not be touched without engineering guidance. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, Mr. B. Krishna Iengar, from the first preferred tank work to any other relief work. He said that all over the country there were tanks which wanted repair or which had been breached in former years; he urged that their repairs could be done by task-work and without engineering supervision. If he heightened the bund (bank), he widened and occasionally heightened the escape-weir (calingula); and in some cases he put in an extra irrigating sluice (tooboo) to carry water off to higher lands from the heightened level of the tank. He urged that by deepening a tank, he held more water in it, and so made the supply for the old "ayakat" (irrigable area) more secure. Wherever he deepened a tank, he strengthened the bank (bund); and in some cases he took off and relaid the boulders which rivet the sloped water-face of the bund (bank). If he had water left in the tank, then he used it to puddle the face of the bank; but if not, he was obliged to forego puddling, as it cost* him so much to carry the water to the bank.

* *Note.*—I observe that in his relief works Mr. B. K. Iengar foregoes puddling, and tamping or consolidating metal, as such work would greatly add to the cost of his relief. He looks forward to doing this in the rainy weather from ordinary funds when water will be everywhere available.

10. I visited a large tank which had been breached many years ago, and had since been unused. This tank, distant 3 or 4 miles from Kolar, was the first big work undertaken near Kolar. Save in Kolar town no other relief work was opened within six miles. Rs. 3,000 have already been spent upon it, and Rs. 1,500 more will have to be spent. It will irrigate about 250 acres of now uncultivated land. The bank is of earth, part of the front is puddled, and it is rivetted with carefully-packed boulders on a slope of one in one and a half. A new high level irrigating sluice has been put in, and the old low level sluice is being repaired. The waste weir (calingula) is being widened, as the tank bank is somewhat higher than before. I could see all the places whence the earth, paid for by measurement, was taken out. Out of the 800 labourers usually on the tank, only about 50 were at work to-day, because it was a festival. And the Deputy Commissioner explained that the workpeople were not obliged to come; but if they did no work, of course they got no pay. We came back from the tank by a new road 19 miles long, which had been begun in better times by the neighbouring ryots at their own expense, and which is now being finished as a relief work. I saw that the earthwork on this road also was being paid at piece-work* rates. The masonry culverts were charged against the ordinary maintenance grant from local funds.

* *Note.*—Both at Kolar and in Bangalore the baskets, used by the women for carrying earth, on relief works, seemed about double the size of the baskets used on relief works I have recently seen in British districts.
C. B.

11. Gratuitous relief is being given at the Government expense at ten places. Cooked food, one meal of (half a seer) ragi, with a spoonful of pulse soup, is given to all but high-caste recipients, who are allowed to take away uncooked food. In Kolar town 354 persons are being thus relieved daily. At the nine relief houses in the interior an average of 1,238 persons daily are receiving a meal of cooked food. From such persons no work is at present exacted. They take their meal and go to their homes. I visited the Kolar relief house to-day. About 200 persons were there. All the people were infirm, sickly or else quite young children. They seemed to be fit recipients for relief. None of them bore on their persons marks of emaciation, except two or three children, who had or were just recovering from small-pox. Up to the month of December the relief in Kolar was paid for by private charity. The Hindu managers never sent any applicants away empty, and so the numbers relieved were much larger than they are now. Now that the gratuitous relief is charged to the Government, applicants are sifted before a ticket for relief is given them.

12. Seeing that so little was spent on relief in this district, compared to the adjoining sub-divisions of Pennekonda and Mudanapally, though the population is about the same—600,000 in each case—I made particular enquiries whether the Deputy Commissioner and his officers thought that enough relief was given. The Amildar of Sreenawaspoorum, whom I just met, the Deputy Commissioner and the Kolar Amildar seem to be all very confident that there are no deaths from starvation, and that the people who do not come to the works or to the relief houses are getting along somehow. Every patel (village headman) and shanbog (village accountant) in the district has received clear orders to relieve any person who may be in danger of starving within their jurisdictions, and to send the bill in to the amildar. As yet no patel in the Kolar taluk has sent in any such bill, though each amildar has an allotment of money to meet such bills. No funds have been placed with the patels for the defrayal of charges of this kind; and the patels just at present do not get their full incomes, now that the land-revenue collections are slack. It seems that there is need for special steps to ensure and supervise the fulfilment of the orders given to the patels on this subject; or else people may be left unrelieved and may die in remote villages.

Note.—I have since seen in Bangalore Mr. S. Venkut Verada Iengar, who was in charge of the Kolar district during December and January, while Mr. B. Krishna Iengar was away. He too expresses full confidence that people did not die of starvation during those months. Colonel Pearse, Commissioner of the division, also endorses the opinions expressed on this matter by his subordinates, the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar.

C. B.

5th February 1877.

13. Occasionally the Deputy Commissioner has heard allegations of deaths caused in part by hunger; for instance, two people who died in the dispensary were said to have been reduced by want. Now that cholera is about in the district sudden deaths occur, and they are put down sometimes to cholera, and sometimes to hunger. I called on Miss Anstey, a lady missionary, who speaks the Kanarese language very well, and takes the closest interest in the people. She said that stories had reached her of deaths from starvation; but she only returned to Kolar ten days ago, and no such cases had come under her own notice. She believed, however, that scarcity of food must have accelerated some deaths in a time like this.

14. I am particular about this, because the scale of expenditure in Kolar contrasts strongly with that in the adjoining taluks of Bellary and Cuddapah, and I wished to exhaust possible sources of information as to the sufficiency of Kolar relief measures. The Deputy Commissioner has been twelve years in command of this district; he knows the people, they know him, he is their fellow-countryman, and is accessible to them at all times; personally he is kind and charitable.* He says that, if there were starvation, he believes he would be the first to hear of it. He has given strict orders and makes constant enquiries on the matter. He is aware that many of his district people (perhaps 3,000 in all) go over to works in Bellary and Mudanapally. The authorities of those districts have written to him; and he has explained that the people have works open close to their homes; but they not unnaturally prefer a fair daily wage and light work to piece-work pay only. If piece-work were exacted over the border, then he believes that none of the Kolar people would trouble the Bellary or Mudanapally relief works.

* *Note.*—I heard incidentally from the lady missionary, Miss Anstey, mention of the Deputy Commissioner's private charity, and I then, with difficulty, extracted from him, as bearing on this point, that his cash subscriptions to relief houses amount to Rs. 325 a month, besides the cooked food he distributes to mendicants at his own house every evening. His salary is Rs. 1,300 a month.—C. B.

15. In respect of gratuitous relief, I could see that a good deal of selection is now exercised. Outside the Missionary's door this morning I saw some people asking alms; and on enquiry I ascertained that two out of these had been refused admission to the relief kitchen, because they had relatives competent to support them. I saw the same sifting process going on outside the relief kitchen. Possibly a Native Collector of 12 years' experience, acting through subordinates whom he knows and trusts, can check indiscriminate relief better than a European officer could do. And my impression, formed on what I have seen and what I have ascertained by careful questioning, is, that the restrictions on relief exercised in the Kolar district are not excessive or dangerous to the safety of the people; although I fear that here, as elsewhere, one or two occasional deaths, caused indirectly or partly by hunger, may have occurred.

16. The Deputy Commissioner showed me a letter he had received this morning from Major Gompertz, Deputy Inspector General of Police, who is at present on tour in the north of the Kolar district. The purport of that letter (dated 2nd February) is, that the people there (taluks Gudibunder and Bagapilly) "are better off" than further south towards Bangalore, and "though many are suffering from scarcity, yet there are no signs of absolute famine." He writes further: "I have noticed that only a few appear emaciated, though many, I am told, are reduced to mixing devdari leaf in their food." This testimony from an officer outside the department is satisfactory. The devdar leaf, the Deputy Commissioner tells me, is eaten as a vegetable by many classes, and Mr. B. Krishna Iengar at times eats it himself.

17. The Deputy Commissioner tells me that the Chief Commissioner has decided to remit one-half of the land revenue on "wet" crop lands in cases where the water-supply has failed, and to remit ⅜ (6 annas in the rupee) of land revenue on "dry" crop lands. He explains that never before in the history of Mysore, so far as his knowledge goes, has remission been granted on "dry" lands. But this year is the second bad season the people have, one after another: this time the failure has been grievous beyond all memory or expectation, and so the grant of a partial remission on dry crop land is a fair concession. The abkari (toddy excise) revenue contractors have had no remission granted to them, but the receipts of still-head duty on spirit has decreased somewhat.

18. The water-supply in tanks has failed, and many wells also are failing. But in all tanks which are being improved by relief labour the Deputy Commissioner digs a hole down to some spring, so as to keep drinking water for the neighbouring cattle and people. He is also deepening and clearing by relief labour many wells and bowdis (large cistern-shaped wells) near to public roads. He does not expect there will be actual dearth of water.

19. But about the future of the cattle there is cause for anxiety. Many must have died, and the Deputy Commissioner is aware that ryots have sold away good cattle for merely nominal prices. The Chief Commissioner has opened the reserved forests and the ryots are allowed to take away grass thence free. As yet these forests have not been opened to cattle for grazing. The Deputy Commissioner thinks that there may be some little fodder left, rági straw, cholum straw (kurbi), and jungle grass; for the ryots will not yet take the trouble to prepare prickly pear for their cattle. Yet the Deputy Commissioner, his *locum tenens* in December last, and his Assistant have each of them in different parts of the district demonstrated to the people by experiment on a large scale that the prickly pear, when properly prepared, is eaten by and supports cattle. The Kolar taluk, the Malwagul taluk, and other parts of the district abound with prickly pear; so there is an important resource still available for the cattle.

No. 65, dated Bellary, 14th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with two memoranda regarding the scarcity in the province of Mysore. Sir Richard Temple desires to tender his cordial acknowledgments for the courteous reception he received, and for the valuable information he gained, while in the territories of Mysore.

2. A copy of Sir Richard Temple's Minute, regarding the effective organisation of village relief, is also forwarded in case the Chief Commissioner should wish to peruse it. The suggestions it contains are believed to be equally applicable to Mysore.

No. 66, dated Bellary, 14th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras.

His Grace the Governor of Madras was pleased to express to Sir Richard Temple a view that it would be advantageous if the Bangalore grain demand could be supplied, partly at any rate, by Negapatam and the Southern Railway, in order that the pressure on the Madras port and the eastern sections of the Madras Railway might be relieved.

2. Sir Richard Temple enquired into the matter at a conference held with the Bangalore traders in presence of the Chief Commissioner and his principal officers. The results of that inquiry will be found embodied in the enclosed extracts (paragraphs 5 to 8) from a memorandum of the facts ascertained by Sir Richard Temple regarding the scarcity in Mysore.

No. 73, dated Camp Bellary, the 16th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir R. Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a minute in which he has recorded briefly his reasons for recommending that the earth-work on the proposed railway from Bellary to Hoobleo should be begun as a relief work.

2. Appended to this minute are—

Copy of the telegram despatched by Sir Richard Temple on the 12th February from Bellary.

Memorandum regarding the Bellary and Karwar railway scheme as a relief work.

Note on the Bellary cotton trade as affecting the Karwar railway project, with memorandum by Messrs. Harvey and Salapathy, cotton dealers of Bellary.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Camp Bellary, the 16th February 1877.*

The Government was pleased to direct me to report, after communication with the Madras Government, upon the proposal to commence the earth-work of the Karwar and Bellary railway as a relief work. At Bellary, therefore, on the 12th current, I conferred with His Grace the Governor of Madras upon the subject. Colonel Hancock, as representing the Government of Bombay, was present at the conference, having been deputed thither by His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse. Mr. J. H. Master, Collector of Bellary, Colonel Mullins, Chief Engineer to the Government of Madras, and Colonel Shaw-Stewart, Consulting Engineer for Railways, were also present.

2. I caused the salient points of the Bellary and Karwar railway scheme, as far as they concerned relief work, to be put together in the appended memorandum. And after the conclusion of the conference I despatched to the Government of India a telegram* to the effect that, in consideration of financial exigencies and the claims of other proposed lines, I was adverse to undertaking at present the Karwar and Bellary railway. At the same time I recommended that as difficulty existed in finding suitable work for relief labourers in the Bellary (and, perhaps, in the) Dharwar and Kaladgi districts, the Madras and Bombay Governments might be authorised to employ relief labourers in making the earth-work of the line from Bellary as far as Hooblee in the Dharwar district. I suggested further that the cost of the land taken up for this railway should be charged to the local Governments, and that the Imperial Government should be held in no way pledged to the ultimate construction of the line. I added that the Madras Government concurred in my view, and that the Government of Bombay would probably concur also.

* Copy annexed.

3. I desire now briefly to place on record my reasons for submitting this recommendation; and I would premise that when I had the honour of being a Member of the Government of India, it was my duty to consider this and other railway projects, and I have always held that railways in India should be undertaken on political and military grounds quite as much as on purely commercial considerations.

4. I am adverse to undertaking at present the Karwar and Bellary railway, because—

Firstly.—The finances of the country can afford to take up only a limited number of new State railways at a time. There are already a number of lines to which the Government is more or less committed: such, for instance, as the Nagpore and Chutteesgurh line, the Western Rajputana railway, the Lahore and Peshawur line, the Northern Bengal extensions, and the North Behar lines. None of these, in my judgment, ought to be postponed to the Karwar and Bellary line.

Secondly.—If the finances can afford one or more additional railways in the Bombay Presidency, then I think that the line from Dhond to Munmar, a line from Dhond (or some other point on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway) to Sattara and onwards into the Southern Mahratta Country and a line from some point in Guzerat into the Kattywar Country, are all politically and generally more important than the Karwar and Bellary line.

Thirdly.—There seems much doubt about the capabilities of, and the need for, future expenditure on the Karwar harbour; and unless the harbour be accessible during the monsoon, it would appear that much of the Dharwar and Bellary cotton may still take ship at Madras or Bombay.

5. Although I am, for these reasons, adverse to undertaking for the present the Karwar railway, yet there is another consideration, namely, that useful work is wanted for the 350,000 relief labourers in Bellary. They have already made a great length of local roads—quite as many roads, indeed, as can be maintained hereafter. Metal for future years' use is being collected on these roads. But soon there will, for a great many of these labourers, be no useful work left to do. And therefore it seems desirable to employ these superabundant relief labourers on the earth-work of the Borkellary railway, which earth-work may hereafter be useful if the line is ever made. I propose that relief labour should be employed on the Bellary to Hooblee section only, because I do not think it will practically be possible to transport to the Canara ghâts large gangs in time enough to do any appreciable work thereon before the monsoon (rainy season) begins. The length from Bellary to Hooblee is the cheaper and easier section of the line. And, according to the opinion expressed by Bellary cotton dealers, this section would bring a considerable cotton traffic from Dharwar upon the Madras (or upon the Great Indian Peninsula) Guaranteed Railway.

Copy of telegram despatched by Sir Richard Temple *to the Government of India from Bellary on the 12th February 1877.*

In reference to telegram of the 6th, regarding the commencement of the proposed railway from Bellary to Karwar, I have discussed the question at Bellary with His Grace the Governor of Madras, when there were present the Collector of Bellary Mr. Master, Colonels Mullins and Shaw-Stewart from Madras, and Colonel Hancock from Bombay. I am adverse to undertaking at present the Karwar and Bellary line generally in consideration of pressing financial exigencies and claims of other lines, but famine relief labour of Bellary, Dharwar, Kaladgi districts may be most usefully employed in forming earth-work between Bellary,

Hooblee and Dharwar, which may eventually be useful when circumstances shall permit such railway to be constructed, no large works being available for relief in the neighbourhood. I suggest that Madras and Bombay Governments be authorized to employ the labour in making the earth-work, taking up the necessary land for the purpose, such land being charged to local Governments, and it being understood that this permission in no way pledges Imperial Government to ultimate construction of railway. I am authorized to say that the Government of Madras will concur in this view, and I think that the Bombay Government will concur also.

Memorandum regarding the Bellary and Karwar railway scheme as a relief work.

The line is 236 miles long and is in the following main sections:—

			Miles	
Madras, Bellary district	Bellary to Tungabhadra river		42	Not yet actually located; could be done in a month.
Nizam's country			27	Located.
Bombay	From border to Gudduk		22	Located.
Dharwar	Gudduk to Hubli		35	Located.
	Hubli to Kinvatee		29	Located.
Karwar	Kinvatee to Karwar		81	Located; ghât section requires some preparatory work in jungle.
	Total		236	

2. The line will pass through the cotton-growing tracts of the following districts:—

Bellary, with a population of 151 to a square mile.
Dharwar " " 216 "
North Canara " " "

It will also serve a great part of the Belgaum district and some of the southern talooks of Kaladgi. Its cost will vary on the different sections, the ghât section being more expensive. The average cost will be about £7,000 a mile, or Rs. 16,10,000 for the whole line. This includes £10,000 on account of a pier and other loading and landing appliances in Karwar harbour.

3. The portion of the total cost which could be spent on relief labour will depend upon whether it is found possible to move large gangs from the famine districts of Dharwar and Bellary to the heavy works on the ghâts and in other parts of the Canara district. The work which might be done by unskilled labour is then—

			Rs.
From the Canara border to Karwar, 81 miles	earth-work, costing at ordinary rates	...	8,20,000
	ballast collection	ditto ...	81,000
From the Karwar border to Bellary, 155 miles	earth-work	ditto ...	5,50,000
	ballast collection	ditto ...	1,55,000
	Total	...	16,06,000

But a proportion of the relief labourers in Bellary and in Dharwar are of the Wuddah tribe, whose ordinary profession is working in stone; and considerable gangs of stone-workers could be formed in the Ceded Districts and in Dharwar. There is a large quantity of stone-work to be done at the Tungabhudra bridge (42nd mile), which Colonel Hancock would build from the excellent stone found on the spot; also there are heavy cuttings in rock, laterite and gravel (moorum), thus:—

		Costing at ordinary rates. Rs.
Tungabhudra bridge, 42nd mile from Bellary ...	preparation of material	42,000
Ghât section from the 168th to 193rd mile	rock and laterite cutting	2,37,000
Other cuttings on length from the 193rd to 236th mile ...	rock cutting	83,000
	Total ...	3,62,000

4. Now it will not be possible to do in a single season of (say) three months all the earth-work and stone-work shown in the foregoing paragraph. On lengths where the work is heaviest, a certain number of men only can work at the same time, and so we could hardly reckon on more than five lakhs of the earth-work on the Canara length being done by relief labour this season, even if it were possible to organise and transport relief gangs from the famine country to the ghâts. On the other lengths where there is only a moderate amount of earth-

work, the whole of that work could certainly be done by relief labour in three months. Similarly with the heavy stone-cuttings on the ghât length; probably not more than one-fifth of the rock cutting in this section could be done this season. Thus the cost of the work which might, under the most favourable arrangements, be done by relief labour this season at ordinary rates, may be stated at—

	Section from Bellary to the Canara frontier.	Section from Canara frontier to Karwar.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Earth-work	5,50,000	5,00,000	10,50,000
Ballast collection	1,55,000	81,000	2,36,000
Stone-working and rock-cutting ...	50,000	1,30,000	1,80,000
Total ...	7,55,000	7,11,000	14,66,000

This sum (£146,000) is the cost of the work at the estimated rates in ordinary years. But the rate taken in the railway estimates, 4 and 5 annas per cubic yard, is considerably higher than the ordinary rates of the Ceded Districts. And so, although relief labour is generally expensive labour, still, in view of the high rates taken in the estimates, it may be sufficient to reckon that the £146,000 of ordinary work, if done by relief labourers, will cost £190,000. And this is the maximum sum which the sanctioning of this railway could be expected to divest from comparatively unremunerative undertaking to an important imperial work.

5. It is, however, very doubtful whether, at this season of the year, it would be possible to organise in the famine country of Bellary and Eastern Dharwar sufficiently large relief gangs and to transport them to Canara in time to make any very serious impression on the heavy cuttings of the ghât section.

6. It remains to consider shortly the question whether the proposed railway is one that should, on financial considerations, be sanctioned at all. The Committee who enquired very carefully into the financial prospects of the line in the year 1873 reported that the *existing* traffic of the country would enable the proposed line, from Gadak to Karwar (*i.e.*, from the 91st to the 236th mile of the line now under consideration) to pay nearly 4 per cent. on the cost of the line. And this estimate was accepted by the Governments of India and Bombay.

7. Regarding the traffic on the Bellary length no detailed estimate has yet been offered. But Colonel Hancock, in paragraph 5 of his note, dated 23rd January 1877, estimates the gross traffic earnings of the whole section above the ghât at Rs. 6,000 per mile per annum. Perhaps it will be safer to take Rs. 5,500 as an average return which, with an assured traffic* in cotton either westwards or eastwards, seems to be a moderate estimate. If these estimated earnings on the Bellary to Gudduk section be added to the estimated earnings on the Gudduk to Carwar length, as already accepted by the Government of India, then the total earnings of the whole line (236 miles) will amount to 15 lakhs of rupees (£150,000.)

* NOTE.—See annexure regarding the estimated existing cotton traffic.

It will not be safe to put the working expenses at less than 55† per cent.; and this would leave £675,000 as the net earnings, equal to four per cent. on a capital of £1,687,000, which is somewhat above the estimated cost of the whole line.

† NOTE.—See paragraph 3 of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 6th November 1873.

8. Her Majesty's Secretary of State in his despatch of the 6th November 1873 declined to sanction the line, on the ground that he doubted the financial success of the undertaking. This despatch remarks that two-fifths of the whole expected traffic is cotton; that there is much doubt whether Indian cotton can hold its own in European markets, now that the American yield is steadily increasing; and that, therefore, there is considerable risk that the railway may not secure the heavy cotton traffic expected; and that it would consequently fail to pay the interest on the capital invested in it. On this point the Committee of 1873 expressed an opinion that the out-turn of cotton from the districts served by the Dharwar and Canara sections of the railway might be safely taken at 30,000 tons, of which two-thirds would take rail to the Carwar port. It may be unnecessary how to discuss the figures of acreage and out-turn, on which the Committee based their estimate, though it might be shown that these figures are moderate. But from a review of the general figures of cotton export from Bombay since the American war, we find that the total export to Europe has on the whole risen, thus:—

Cotton exports from Bombay Port in Season	Cwt.
1872	3,356,000
1873	3,454,000
1874	4,462,000
1875	4,536,000
1876 a year of short yield ...	3,675,000

For these figures we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell of the Firm of Nicol and Company, Bombay, who was kind enough to communicate them by telegraph.

And Sir William Muir in his financial statement of March 1876 said, "Bombay shows an advance in raw cotton of £1,951,000 and Madras a similar increase of £331,000, while Bengal

fell off by £253,000." In the absence of further data, which are not available here (Bellary) at the time of writing, it would seem that the cotton export of India is being maintained.

9. There is one other feature in the traffic prospects of this line which may be noted. As yet the oil-seed export of Karwar is not large, yet the black soil of Dharwar and Bellary is very well suited for oil-seeds. And if there were a railway through these tracts, there is every probability that the area under oil-seeds in, and the traffic in seeds from, these districts would increase as rapidly as the acreage of, and trade in, this important staple have risen during the last two years throughout Berar, Khandesh, Nagpore and the Nerbudda country.

10. There is one consideration on the other side that is against the financial success of the scheme to be noted, and that is that the railway and its traffic may hereafter involve the Government in heavy charges for improving Karwar port. The Committee write (paragraph 44): "We wish it, however, to be clearly understood that should Karwar ever become the port or base of a system of railways and its trade receive great development, it will undoubtedly be essential that harbour works of some magnitude be undertaken, which would add to the limited sheltered accommodation at present available for shipping." What the final cost of these suggested works might be, it might not be safe to estimate, but it was alluded to in Major General Kennedy's letter of February 1873 as ten lakhs of rupees.

11. It will be seen from the annexed papers on the cotton traffic of the Bellary country that some of the best informed traders consider that the Madras port will attract more cotton from the Ceded Districts than Karwar is likely to do. And they even say that the proposed line, if made, will probably bring Dharwar cotton *vid* Bellary to Madras instead of carrying Bellary cotton *vid* Dharwar to Karwar. About the magnitude of the cotton trade there seems no doubt whatever, and if the anticipations of the Bellary cotton dealers prove correct, then the section from Hooblee to Bellary will be the best paying part of the line, and it will bring a heavy traffic on to the 305 miles of guaranteed railway between Madras and Bellary. And this length from Bellary to Hooblee is the cheapest portion of the line costing £6,000 a mile as against £9,000 per mile on the length from Hooblee to Karwar.

12. Since the foregoing paragraphs were written, information has been received that the Government of India have admitted the Karwar State Railway into the list of projects which are to be taken up within the next six years. The local authorities estimate that about Rs. 50,00,000 will have to be spent on relief wages in the Bellary district during the next five months, and they consider that the suitable works in the district will be exhausted before that total has been spent. It therefore seems decidedly advisable to spend as much as practicable of the relief wage fund on the work of the Karwar railway, which is (it is believed) to be undertaken during the next six years. And the part of the line on which relief labour can be most promptly and conveniently employed is the section from Bellary to Hooblee.

BELLARY, *12th February 1877.*

C. BERNARD.
W. S. S. BISSET.

Note on the Bellary cotton trade as affecting the Karwar Railway project.

MESSRS. Harvey and Sabapathy of Bellary have been good enough to favour us with approximate statistics of the cotton traffic from Bellary and Adoni, and with a memorandum* of their views on the direction of the cotton trade from Bellary and from Dharwar, both at present and in the event of the construction of the Karwar Railway. It appears from these statistics that the annual export of cotton from Bellary by rail amounts to from 7,000 to 8,000 tons, and that nearly a similar amount is exported from Adoni. Of the exports from Bellary 2,000 to 3,000 tons are believed to come from the Dharwar cotton fields. Of the total, say 15,000 tons, exported from the two stations of Bellary and Adoni, a portion is occasionally sent to Bombay, but seven-eighths of the whole takes shipment at Madras, where it appears that the shipping charges are no higher than at Bombay, and whence freights to Europe are now much lower than before the opening of the Suez Canal.

* (See annexed) paper.

2. The observations on the present course of the cotton trade in paragraph 4 of Messrs. Harvey's and Sabapathy's Memorandum are understood to refer to the rainy season only. The Dharwar cotton crop is believed to be moderately estimated at 80,000 tons per annum, and if the figures above quoted are approximately correct, the bulk of it must evidently still follow one of the western routes to the sea-board.

3. It is impossible to say with any degree of certainty in which direction the cotton produced along the line of railway will be carried, but there can be no doubt of the present extent of the cultivation, and very little doubt that the cotton for export by sea will take the rail in one direction or the other.

4. The rates for cotton on the Madras Railway are low, but even at these low rates a saving of $\frac{1}{16}$ of a penny per lb. or 1¼ per cent. on the value of the cotton in the Liverpool

market. Looking at the geographical portion as shewn in the marginal table of distances, it appears probable that so much of the Dharwar, Bellary, and Adoni cotton crop as can be prepared for market before the burst of the south-west monsoon (20th May), will be attracted to Carwar: and that after the burst of the monsoon on the western coast, the large portion of Dharwar crop which now remains in the country till the close of the monsoon will take rail to Madras.

Table of distances.

		Miles.
Dharwar or Hooblee ...	To Bombay (*vid* Bellary)	677
	„ Madras (*vid* Bellary)	431
	„ Carwar	110
Bellary	„ Bombay	550
	„ Madras	305
	„ Carwar	236
Adoni	„ Bombay	485
	„ Madras	307
	„ Carwar	302

5. From an Imperial point of view, any unproved receipts to the Madras Railway would, so long as the guaranteed interest is not earned, be clear gain to the treasury.

6. It may be well to note that arguments such as are advanced by Messrs Harvey and Sabapathy were anticipated by the Government of Bombay, whose Secretary (on the 5th February 1873) wrote, "extending the line to Bellary will meet the objections urged against the Karwar railway on the ground of the uncertainty of communication by that route during the monsoon, will to a certain extent satisfy all parties concerned in the trade of the Southern Mahratta Country, or will ensure a regular traffic to the line thoroughout the year."

C. BERNARD.
W. S. S. BISSET.

Memorandum by Messrs. HARVEY *and* SABAPUTHY *on the subject of the extension of Railway communication from Bellary, dated Bellary, 12th February 1877.*

THEY consider that a railway from Bellary to some central point in the Dharwar best agricultural district would prove remunerative to Government and a benefit to the country, but that a through railway to Karwar is unnecessary for the following reasons:—

1st. The Dharwar crop is ginned in the south-west monsoon when shipments can be readily and promptly made from Madras, but are next to impracticable on the Malabar Coast; the rains during that season are trifling in Madras and excessive in Karwar.

2nd. Financial and shipping facilities are present in Madras, the growth of a couple of centuries, but entirely absent in Karwar; the extent to which such facilities assist trade was explained personally by Mr. Harvey to Mr. Bernard.

3rd. Steamers from Calcutta to Europe touch at Madras for part cargo and carry it to Europe cheaper than special steamers sent to Karwar ever can do, or at least till Karwar is made a place as important as Madras.

4th. The best proof of the direction of trade is its present course, and Dharwar cotton comes *vid* Bellary now in the rainy season, from Hoongoonda, Noolgoond, &c., &c.

5th. The capital expenditure on the Madras Railway would be rendered more productive than at present by reason of the increased traffic from Dharwar, and that railway is capable of carrying to Madras double its present normal traffic.

6th. The towns *en route* Bellary to Gudduck are of more importance than those from Gudduck to Karwar, and the cart trade at present carried on is enormous "throughout the year." From Karwar it is only practicable in the dry monsoon.

7th. The whole deduction Harvey and Sabapathy make from above stated facts, is that a railway from Bellary to Gudduck would not only develop the resources of the country, but help to reduce the Government guarantee on the Madras Railway which is at present the worst paying, they believe, in India.

8th. Shipping charges in Madras are less than in Bombay or Karwar, as per original actual memorandum of those charges incurred by Harvey and Sabapathy, which memorandum was sent to Mr. Bernard.

HARVEY AND SABAPUTHY.

No. 74, dated Bellary, 17th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him regarding the receiving of labourers from Mysore and the Nizam's territories on relief works in the Madras Presidency. Copy of this Minute has been communicated to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Camp Bellary, 16th February 1877.*

I DESIRE to submit to the Government of Madras certain observations on its General Order of the 9th February, which directs that "coolies (relief labourers) from Mysore and Hyderabad are to be treated on relief works exactly as our own people."

2. Already many persons of this description have resorted from Mysore and Hyderabad to the relief works in the Madras Presidency, and, after their necessities have been relieved, have been sent back to their own province, Mysore or Hyderabad, as the case may be, by which authorities they have been duly received. Both in Mysore and Hyderabad relief works are open, and I know that the authorities in both these states are willing and able to take care of their own people and to avoid casting the burden of supporting them on the British Government.

3. In Mysore the relief operations are entirely under the direction of British Officers, just as if they had been in British territory. But, as relief has been allowed somewhat more liberally in the Madras Presidency than in Mysore, there is no fear of British subjects resorting to Mysore, while there is every fear of Mysore subjects resorting to Madras districts. I was distinctly warned of this by the Mysore authorities themselves, who said that many thousands of their people might be resorting to British districts, who all the time might properly be, indeed, ought to be, maintained by Mysore. The Chief Commissioner would, I am sure, be glad that such people should be sent back to him. And I know that the Chief Commissioner is as anxious as he is resourceful, to provide for all Mysore subjects.

4. If, therefore, in virtue of the Madras Government order cited above, any number of Mysore ryots were to come upon Madras works, an unnecessary expenditure of British money would be incurred, upon that which was really the business of the Mysore State,—notwithstanding that the Mysore State is anxious to undertake its own duty with its own money.

5. The same remark, *mutatis mutandis*, applies to the Hyderabad territory.

6. It is true that in 1874 the Bengal Government received on its relief works refugees from Nepaul, but then the adjoining Nepaul districts were not under British supervision, and, so far as we knew, did not contain any relief works. It was therefore deemed necessary to receive the poor people. But the case is quite different with the Mysore State, which is administered by our own officers; and also the case is different with the Hyderabad State, where ample provisions of relief are known to have been made.

7. I would therefore suggest that the officers in the Madras districts be directed to receive persons from Mysore or Hyderabad temporarily if seen to be labouring under immediate necessity, but to give the earliest intimation to the nearest local authority either in Mysore or Hyderabad, as the case may be, in order that these persons may be transferred to their own territory.

No. 76, dated Bellary, 17th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed to submit copy of a memorandum by Captain Bisset, regarding his recent meeting with officials of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, together with a copy of the letter which Sir Richard Temple has caused to be addressed to the Governments of Bombay and Madras on the subject.

2. There can be no doubt that the grain traffic from the north is now working fairly well into the Ceded Districts, and there is prospect of further improvement. The proposal for working the Raichore section of the Madras line by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company need not now be pressed.

3. Sir Richard Temple is of opinion that Captain Bisset's services in this matter have been highly creditable to that officer.

Memorandum of the proceedings of a meeting held at Bombay on the 9th February 1877 between Colonel H. F. HANCOCK, R. E., *Consulting Engineer,* MR. HENRY CONDER, *Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and* Captain W. S. S. BISSET, R. E., *on special duty.*

CAPTAIN BISSET submitted to the meeting extracts from the books at Raichore, showing that, although Mr. Conder had been good enough to order increased attention to the arrangements of trains sent into Raichore, there had been no change for the better up to the 7th February.

Marshalling of trains sent to Raichore.

Captain Bisset mentioned, further, that in his opinion this appeared to be mainly due to the want of free communication between the two local traffic officers at Raichore; but that at a meeting at Raichore on the 6th February arrangements for mutual accommodation had been made, as a result of which it was to be hoped that the working of the traffic at Raichore will be much simplified.

Mr. Conder was good enough to confirm the following portions of the arrangements come to at Raichore on the 6th, and to state that he had recently renewed his orders for increased attention to the following points:—

(1.) To place all Raichore wagons together.
(2.) To put all wagons for transhipment at Raichore together.
(3.) To deliver both these classes of wagons at Raichore by a separate train when this is possible.

2. Captain Bisset then submitted a fourth proposal, *viz*:—

That the wagons for the Madras Railway should be arranged before delivery at Raichore as much as possible in station order, so that the shunting at Raichore might be reduced as much as possible, and the trains forwarded after simply changing engines, or after a few shunts.

Mr. Conder represented that this involved his Company in work which fell properly on the junction station at Raichore; and on this being allowed as correct, he replied to a request for its performance as a favour, that he doubted the necessity of the work, that he could not undertake to detain trains at road-side stations for such work, but that he would endeavour to obtain attention to the arrangement of wagons in station order as far as was possible without additional shunting.

He further promised to consider the possibility of his doing the work thoroughly at one of the larger Great Indian Peninsula Railway stations on the condition that his Company were paid the cost of the shunting.

3. The Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway proposes to place one of his assistants at Raichore during this pressure, and to await further experience before making any proposals involving payment to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. But if after experiencing the benefits of the improvements already agreed to, the Madras Railway Company find it impossible to pass the increased traffic through Raichore without this further assistance, it will be necessary for them to ask for this further assistance, and for the Agents of the Railways to arrange the terms under which the work shall be done.

Mr. LeMesurier was kind enough to assure me that he would consent to any such proposals for facilitating the delivery of grain to the Madras Presidency.

Loading of cotton wagons with through grain.

4. Captain Bisset submitted notes of the actual numbers of wagons that had recently been received at Raichore requiring transhipment.

The numbers averaged only eight a day for the first seven days of February, and these numbers were considered as easily manageable, the difficulty of transhipping at Raichore arising from the constant disturbance of the transhipment by shunting, which it is hoped will now be much reduced.

NOTE.—The arrivals of these wagons on the 8th, 9th and 10th February were afterwards found to be 4, 14 and 16 respectively.

Mr. Conder mentioned having recently repeated his orders to avoid loading cotton wagons for stations beyond Raichore, and he assured the meeting that under these orders the loading of such wagons would be practically stopped.

5. Captain Bisset represented that the Madras Railway should be trusted to work from Raichore up to its full powers with through wagons only, and that if it does this there can be little or no room for grain re-booked at Raichore.

Local booking of grain to Raichore.

Mr. Conder stated that during the recent cessation of through booking every effort was made to discourage the booking of grain to Raichore, and that it was explained to merchants offering grain for conveyance to Raichore, that the cessation of through booking was only temporary, and that by waiting a few days they could book their grain direct to its final destination.

The grain booked to Raichore has been during the last few days unloaded in the new sidings, which are found very convenient for this purpose.

It is to be hoped that the local booking may not continue heavy, as it causes increased work to the staff at Raichore, besides involving longer detentions of the rolling stock.

6. Captain Bisset pointed out that, after the last suspension of through booking, there had been an interval of two days (27th and 28th January) during which the Madras Railway had not had full work.

Through booking to the Madras Railway.

Mr. Conder stated that he had never suspended the transmission of through-booked wagons from the East Indian Railway or other Railways beyond his own line; that he had constantly in view a continuous supply of wagons to Raichore, and that no fears need be entertained of any short delivery at present.

Mr. Conder further intimated that he had resumed through booking for the Madras Railway on the 8th February; that the demands for carriage were not now so pressing; that the accumulations at the stations were now much reduced, those at Nagpore, Moortizapore and Akola being the only ones of any magnitude; but that he saw no reason for supposing that the supply would not keep up to 150 wagons a day for some time yet.

7. Captain Bisset submitted a memorandum shewing the increased work done by the Madras Railway at Raichore, and expressed an opinion that further discussion on the question of limitation was at present unnecessary, as with the additional engines so soon to be placed at the service of the Madras Railway, their carrying powers would probably be fully equal to removing all the wagons delivered by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Limitation of despatches of through wagons for Raichore.

Colonel Hancock, however, made some enquiries for his own satisfaction on this point.

Mr. Conder reminded the meeting that he had not pressed more wagons into Raichore than the Madras Railway Company had asked to be sent there; that in loading up all the wagons he had at his disposal he had acted according to his usual practice; and that, on finding that there were no more wagons to spare, and no accommodation for more at the stations on the road, he had suspended further booking to the Madras Railway.

Mr. Conder assured the meeting that, according to his experience, the delays or irregularities which Captain Bisset seemed to fear from very heavy despatches followed by temporary suspensions of through booking are not more objectionable to the dealers than any attempt to limit the despatches would be.

Captain Bisset mentioned the following reasons for his belief that as regular a despatch should be maintained as possible:

(1.) Rolling stock would be economised.
(2.) The train service would be more regular.
(3.) Some approach to regularity would be attained in the interval between the consignment of goods and their delivery at their destination.
(4.) Traders could make all their arrangements for supplies with much more certainty and economy if such regularity could be attained.

There was no conclusion arrived at on the subject, except that, with a smaller amount of rolling stock, the present mode of working would hardly be practicable.

Colonel Hancock considered that in their effect upon private trade, the merits of the different modes of dealing with the traffic were almost entirely a matter of opinion, and he remarked that it was evident that the difficulties from detention of wagons and from any irregularity of the train service fell entirely on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and that it might be assumed that Mr. Conder would not incur these difficulties if he were not thoroughly convinced of the advantages of his present practice.

8. With reference to the question of responsibility for the accumulations caused by this mode of working, Captain Bisset represented that the Madras Railway Company was still very short of engines, and that it was impossible to consider that Company altogether responsible for the failure to keep in constant circulation all the wagons which might by an effort on the part of its more fully-stocked neighbour be poured down upon the junction station, and that in his opinion the best interests of both railways and also of the grain traffic to the Madras districts would be best served by mutual accommodation and by the adaptation of the strength of the one railway to the weakness of the other.

Both Colonel Hancock and Mr. Conder stated that no complaint was made on their part of the present working of the Madras Railway, but that they believed that a stimulus to more vigorous working had certainly been given by the knowledge that so many wagons were lying under load for the Madras Railway.

9. The meeting closed with assurances of the strongest desire on the part of the Bombay railway authorities to do all in their power to forward the further development of the grain traffic, and with regrets that somewhat different views as to the method of doing this had apparently been interpreted as obstacles to the attainment of this end.

10. It has been noted above that the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway has determined to place one of his assistants at Raichore during the present pressure of work there.

The propriety of this step was urged by the Deputy Consulting Engineer, Madras, after his visit to Raichore on the 6th February. I now mention a slight loss of work on the 11th instant, which appears to me to have arisen solely from the want of that prompt intercommunication which the presence of a superior officer of the Traffic Department at Raichore is likely to secure.

On the 11th February, a Madras Railway train, which was ordered in accordance with a definite expectation of larger arrivals of wagons from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, had to be cancelled. This occurred within a few days after the local traffic officers had met at Raichore, and arranged in the most cordial manner for working into each other's hands.

I am confident that this occurred from want of early intimation that more wagons were wanted at Raichore, and I have only mentioned the matter in the hope of inviting continued attention to the working of Raichore station, which should, in my opinion, be left altogether to the traffic officer on the spot.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Captain.*

Bellary, the 14th February 1877.

Nos. 68 and 69, dated Bellary, 14th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Secy. to the Government of Bombay.
To—The Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of Madras.

BY desire of Sir Richard Temple I have the honour to forward copy of a memorandum by Captain Bisset, regarding the decisions taken by the Great Indian Peninsula Traffic Manager, Mr. Conder, on certain points connected with the joint working of grain traffic over the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways.

2. The Bombay railway authorities are manifestly ready and anxious to promote the smooth and rapid working of the traffic. Sir Richard Temple has ascertained from the Madras railway authorities that they are ready to do their part loyally to the best of their power. And he trusts that the harmonious working of this great traffic, which is so very important to the very lives of the people in the Ceded Districts, may be thoroughly maintained.

3. Sir Richard Temple will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Government of India that since the 29th January there has been a regular stream of grain wagons (the average being 110 wagons* daily) of northern grain from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway into the Ceded Districts. It is confidently believed that the daily delivery will shortly be worked up to 150 wagons. Already the effect has been felt in the Bellary markets, where northern cholum (jowari) is now (14th February) quoted at 10 seers per rupee.

* About 660 tons.

No. 77, dated Bellary, 17th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of Sir Richard Temple, to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him regarding the doubling of the line of railway from Ambatoor near Madras to Arconum.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Humpé, Bellary District, 16th February 1877.*

ON the 27th January, I submitted to the Government of India by telegraph a recommendation that the line from Ambatoor near Madras should be doubled as far as the Arconum Junction. This suggestion was made after consultation with His Grace the Governor of Madras, and after a conference with Mr. Elwin, the Agent of the Madras Railway. The Government of India have been pleased to accede to the proposal; and I deem it right to record briefly my reasons for recommending this undertaking.

2. The whole inward and outward railway traffic of Madras, except the trade towards the coast districts of Chingleput and Cuddalore (South Arcot), has to pass over 42 miles of line from Madras to Arconum Junction. Out of this length, seven miles only consist of double line, while 35 miles from Ambatoor to Arconum have a single line of rails only. From Arconum Junction the line bifurcates,—one branch goes north-westward into the Ceded Districts and towards Bombay, while the other goes south-westwards through North Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore towards Beypore. From this south-west line breaks off the branch to Bangalore in the province of Mysore. During the present time of scarcity a part of the food required for the Ceded Districts, and almost the whole of the foreign grain required by North Arcot, Salem, and the Mysore country, has to pass over the 35 miles of single line between Ambatoor and Arconum Junction.

3. The daily supply of imported food sent into the famine districts is therefore limited by the carrying power of the 35 miles of single line over which the ordinary inward and outward traffic of the country has to pass. There is a very large store of grain on the Madras beach waiting for despatch into the interior; the demands of the famine country are great, and up-country dealers complain that they cannot get their consignments of grain away from Madras. According to the lowest computation, and on the understanding that the Ceded Districts will for the most part consume grain brought by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from the north, the famine districts now require 1,200 tons* of grain per diem from Madras. If the northern supply should in any way fail, or when the monsoon shall close the west coast parts, the famine districts will in all probability require more than 1,200 tons a day from Madras.

* *Note.*—See the sketch of the amount of imported food required by the famine districts, submitted to the Government of India on the 27th January. Subsequent enquiries into the circumstances and trade of Bangalore have shown that the Mysore demand may have been under-estimated in that sketch.

4. With a single line, the Madras Railway has never worked more than 7,200 tons of grain over the Arconum length in one week. It is said that, with great exertions, 9,000 tons a week might be carried. It is evident, however, that the single line can, even if every thing works smoothly and well, barely meet the present minimum requirements of the country. If anything goes wrong, or if the demand increases, then the Arconum length of the railway cannot do the work which the country requires of it. This requirement is not merely for ordinary articles of commerce, but for actual food, without which prices must rise greatly, and the food-supply of the country must fall short. The two lines which branch off from Arconum could, between them, carry considerably more than 1,200 tons of grain, if only it could be carried to Arconum.

5. Under these circumstances, it seems absolutely necessary to double the line to Arconum, so as to enable the Madras Railway to carry as much grain as the country needs, and as the trade seems ready to supply. Though the Madras Railway does not possess spare rails sufficient for the 35 miles, yet rails are to be had in the country, and I was informed by the Madras authorities that the work could be finished in six weeks from its commencement. The cost of the work would probably be from £80,000 to £100,000, and this amount would be added to the guaranteed capital of the Madras Railway.

Telegram, dated Bellary, 12th February 1877.

From—Madras,	*To—Calcutta,*
*From—*SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.	*To—The Honourable* T. C. HOPE.

IN reference to telegram of the 6th, regarding the commencement of the proposed railway [illegible] Bellary to Karwar, I have discussed the question at Bellary with His Grace the Governor [illegible] Madras, when there were present the Collector of Bellary, Mr. Master, Colonels Mullins and Shaw, Sheward from Madras and Colonel Hancock from Bombay. I am adverse to undertaking at present the Karwar and Bellary line generally, in consideration of pressing financial exigencies and claims of other lines. But famine relief labour of Bellary, Dharwar, Kaládgi districts may be most usefully employed in forming earthwork between Bellary, Hubli and Dharwar, which may eventually be useful when circumstances shall permit such railway to be constructed. No large works being available for relief in the neighbourhood, I suggest that Madras and Bombay Governments be authorized to employ the labour in making the earthwork, taking up the necessary land for the purpose, such land being charged to local Governments; and it being understood that this permission in no way pledges Imperial Government to ultimate construction of railway. I am authorised to say that the Government of Madras will concur in this view, and I think that the Bombay Government will concur also.

Telegram, dated 17th February 1877.

From—Bellary,	*To—Calcutta,*
*From—*C. E. BERNARD, Esq.	*To—The Honourable* T. C. HOPE.

YOUR message of 13th has missed me. Repeated message 16th received to-day. Sir Richard's recommendation is that earthwork be begun on proposed line from Bellary to Hubli, a great cotton mart of Dharwar district. He does not recommend work west of Hubli at present. Minute, with detailed opinion, goes to-day.

Telegram, dated 20th February 1877.

From—Calcutta,	*To—Madras.*
From—Revenue Addl. Secretary.	*To—Madras Revenue.*

GOVERNMENT of India sanction immediate commencement of earth-work of railway between Hooblee and Bellary by relief labourers. The land to be taken up and charged to the local Governments. This in no way pledges the Imperial Government to ultimate construction of the railway. Further instructions will issue from the Public Works Department.

Telegram, dated 20th February 1877.

From—Calcutta,	*To—Bombay,*
From—Revenue Addl. Secretary.	*To—Works.*

GOVERNMENT of India sanction immediate commencement of earth-work of railway betwen Hooblee and Bellary by relief labourers. The land to be taken up and charged to the local Governments. This in no way pledges the Imperial Government to ultimate construction of the railway. Further instructions will issue from the Public Works Department.

Telegram, dated 20th February 1877.

From—Calcutta,	*To—Bellary,*
From—Revenue Addl. Secretary.	*To—Sir* RICHARD TEMPLE.

GOVERNMENT of India have informed Governments of Madras and Bombay that they sanction immediate commencement of the railway between Bellary and Hooblee on the terms you suggest.

No. 222, dated 21st February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

WITH reference to my telegram of yesterday and to paragraph 5 of my letter No. 124 of the 5th instant, I have the honour to state that, after consulting the

Government of Madras and Sir Richard Temple, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the employment of famine relief labour in forming earth-works between Bellary and Hooblee on the line of the proposed railway. These earth-works will be useful whenever circumstances may permit the railway to be constructed, but it is to be distinctly understood that the present permission in no way pledges the Imperial Government to the ultimate completion of the line.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that, for various reasons, the commencement of earth-work on the section between Hooblee and Kirwuttee is at present undesirable.

3. Regarding the debit of the charge for compensation for land a further communication will be addressed to you hereafter.

4. Any communication which may be necessary in connection with the carrying into effect of the permission now given should be addressed to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

No. 223, dated 21st February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Dept.

WITH reference to my telegram of yesterday and my letter of the 6th instant, No. 142, I have the honour to state that, after consulting the Government of Madras and Sir Richard Temple, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the employment of famine relief labour in forming earthworks between Bellary and Hooblee on the line of the proposed railway. These earthworks will be useful whenever circumstances may permit the railway to be constructed, but it is to be distinctly understood that the present permission in no way pledges the Imperial Government to the ultimate completion of the line.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that, for various reasons, the commencement of earthwork on the section between Hooblee and Kirwutee is at present undesirable.

3. Regarding the debit of the charge for compensation for land a further communication will be addressed to you hereafter.

4. Any communications which may be necessary in connection with the carrying into effect of the permission now given should be addressed to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

No. 224, dated 22nd February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to SIR R. TEMPLE.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be so good as to inform Sir Richard Temple that in accordance with the suggestion contained in his telegram of the 12th instant, as explained in yours of the 17th instant, the Madras and Bombay Governments have been authorised to construct the earthworks of the proposed railway between Hooblee and Bellary, on the understanding that the Imperial Government is not thereby in any way pledged to the ultimate construction of the railway itself.

2. I am, however, to request the favour of further explanation of the exact meaning of the suggestion that the land taken up for the purpose should be charged to the local Governments.

No. 219, dated 21st February 1877.

From—The Addl. Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

IT was not thought necessary at the time when they were issued to address any special communication to the Government of Madras, in regard to the instructions whereby. Sir Richard Temple was authorised, on the 16th ultimo, to enquire into the circumstances of the famine in the Presidencies of Madras

and Bombay, and to confer with the Governments of those two Presidencies on the results of his enquiries.

2. The circumstances which induced the Government of India to depute Sir Richard Temple on his present mission were, in fact, well known to His Grace the Governor of Madras, with whom the Governor-General in Council had the great advantage of personally discussing the whole subject at Delhi on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage. Sir Richard Temple's appointment was made in the hope that it would strengthen the hands of both Governments, that it would serve to clear up some points of importance in regard to which doubts had been felt, and that by diminishing the necessity of frequent references to the Government of India, and preventing delay in the treatment of matters demanding immediate decision, it would confirm that accord and harmony of feeling which it will always be the anxious desire of His Excellency in Council to maintain between the supreme and the local Governments.

3. Although the mission of Sir Richard Temple is still uncompleted, the Governor-General in Council thinks it right to delay no longer in expressing to the Government of Madras the satisfaction felt by His Excellency in the fulfilment of the hopes with which that mission was undertaken.

4. In conducting operations of so much difficulty, and on so vast a scale for the relief of famine, differences of opinion will necessarily arise, and methods of action adopted with much consideration may sometimes prove mistaken. The Government of India not only claims for itself no exemption from error, but is conscious that acting as it must often do with imperfect knowledge it may be more liable to err in its appreciation of local circumstances than the officers who are acting on the spot.

5. The Mission of Sir R. Temple, however, has already had this satisfactory result, that if any difference formerly existed between the views of the two Governments, none, so far as His Excellency in Council is aware, now remains. Sir R. Temple, in reporting to the Government of India the results of his observation, has expressed his opinion that throughout the Madras Presidency famine is successfully combated and starvation prevented; that the physical condition of the people is generally good; that relief works are everywhere open; that charitable arrangements are well organized; and that the operations of private traders for the supply of grain to the distressed districts are everywhere active and successful. Measures are, at the same time, being taken (and His Excellency in Council feels sure they will be persevered in), not only to encourage the efforts, by confirming the confidence of private trade, but also to prevent needless expenditure of money, and restrict as closely as possible the grant of relief to those who actually require it.

6. The Governor-General in Council wishes to take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the zeal and humanity with which the Government of Madras and its officers are contending against famine, and furthermore of thanking them for the wise and conciliatory spirit in which all the suggestions of the Government of India and of Sir R. Temple have been received by them. The measures approved by the Government of Madras in consultation with Sir R. Temple are being carried into effect with highly satisfactory results; and His Excellency in Council trusts that the officers of the two Governments will always continue thus loyally and efficiently to co-operate with each other in the performance of the great and difficult duty that lies before them.

No. 195, dated 16th February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 31st ultimo, requesting that the services of the following Bengal Civil Officers may

be placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for duty in the famine-stricken districts of that presidency :—

Mr. Howe,	from	North-Western Provinces to Bellary.
„ H. M. Kisch	„	Bengal to Bellary.
„ Kirkwood	„ „	„ Cuddapah.
„ Hodgkinson	„ „	„ Nellore.
„ A. W. Mackie	„ „	„ „
„ W. B. Oldham	„ „	„ Kurnool.
„ H. C. Fanshawe	„ Punjab	„ „
„ Damant	„ Assam	„ North Arcot.
„ Kitts	„ Berar	„ Madura.
„ Williams	„ Central Provinces	to Salem.

2. In reply, I am to state that the services of the under-mentioned officers have been placed at the disposal of the Madras Government, and that they have already been ordered to report themselves to the Collectors of the districts wherein they are required for duty, *viz* :—

Mr. Howe to report himself to the Collector of Bellary.				
„ H. M. Kisch	„	„	„	„
„ A. W. Mackie	„	„	„	Nellore.
„ W. B. Oldham	„	„	„	Kurnool.
„ Kitts	„	„	„	Madura.

Messrs. Damant, Hodgkinson, H. C. Fanshawe, Kirkwood and Williams.

3. The services of the gentlemen mentioned in the margin not being available, I am to state that the following officers have been ordered to proceed in their stead :—

Mr. G. Sharp	to the	Nellore district.
„ A. Weekes	„	Cuddapah.
„ H. Gillan	„	Kurnool.
„ A. C. Tute	„	Salem.

4. Thus it will be observed that, to complete the number required, only one officer is required, who will be appointed shortly.

5. As regards the pay and allowances which the officers deputed will receive I am to refer to my telegram and letter of the 8th instant, and to state that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the same rates of pay and allowances as were granted* to officers who had been deputed from other parts of the country for famine duty in Bengal in 1874, namely, their existing pay and allowances, *plus* a monthly allowance of Rs. 300 to officers above 5 years' standing from the date of their landing in India, and Rs. 200 to those below 5 years, besides the carriage of horses to the famine districts and back.

* Financial Department's Resolution, No. 3914, dated 22nd June 1874.

No. 204.

COPY forwarded to the Home Department for information.

No. 205.

COPY forwarded to the Financial Department for information and for the issue of the necessary orders to the Offices of Account.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22nd FEBRUARY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain is reported from Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. The numbers on relief works reported give a total of 775,777 ; there is a decrease in every district except South Arcot ; in Bellary the numbers are less by 41,000, in Cuddapah by 37,800, and in Kurnool by 24,600. Rain has fallen in Sind and a little at Sholapur ; none is reported elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency ; there is no material change in prospects. No rain has fallen in Mysore. The *rabi* harvest is progressing in the Central Provinces ; rain is reported only from Seoni and the Upper Godávari ; prospects have improved. In Berar the reaping of the *rabi* is nearly finished. No rain has fallen in Central India or Rajputana ; prospects are good. In Bengal there have been a few scattered showers in the Eastern Districts and Orissa ; the cold weather crops promise well. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces (except at Almora) or Oudh ; prospects are favourable. In the Punjab no rain had fallen during the week, but it was recommencing when the report was despatched.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Feb. 19th)	About 50 in Repalli, Gudivada, & Bezwada ; Guntur 1·05 ; a little in Nuzvid, Narsarowpet, Bunder, and Vinukonda.	*Raggi, sajja, cholum,* and maize are transplanted and good ; castor, millet, cotton, and tobacco are fair ; prices steady in Gudivada, Bezwada, Nuzvid, Guntur, Narsarowpet, and Nandigama ; risen in Vinukonda and Bapatla ; cholera prevalent generally, seizures 368, deaths 174 ; small-pox and fever also reported ; epizoötic aphtha and dysentery existing in certain taluks ; no improvement of pasture ; markets fairly supplied ; number on relief works 3,506, decrease due to cholera ; seers of 80 rupees weight, rice 9·74, *cholum* 12·32, *raggi* 12·96, *cumboo* 11·20 ; imports, rice 30·37 tons, *cholum* 27·94, *raggi* 9·65, *cumboo* 9·47 ; number fed gratuitously by Government 318, by people 1,066 ; Commamur channel extension, report not received.
Kurnool („ 20th)	·15 in Markapur.	*Cholum, raggi,* and *korra* raised under canal, reported to be withering for want of water, canal having been closed ; cholera continues, except in Nandikottur, seizures 143, deaths 114 ; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder ; second sort rice per rupee in imperial seers 6·76, *cholum* 7·89, *cumboo* or *sajja* 8·71, *raggi* 8·96 ; number on relief works 2,14,299, gratuitously fed 4,026 ; import Government grain 702 tons, exclusive of Cumbum, where the import is not known ; private import 739 tons ; the decrease in the number of coolies is due partly to weeding, partly to enforcement of task work ; the slight rise in prices is unaccounted for by taluk officials.
Cuddapah („ 25th)	*Nil*	Average prices—seers per Re.—second sort rice 7·11, *cholum* 8·79, *ragi* 8·51, *cumboo* 8·77 ; people on relief works 80,389, gratuitously fed 1,723 ; 630 deaths from cholera ; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 827 and 598, respectively.
Bellary („ 25th)	*Nil*	Average prices—second sort rice 7 seers, *cholum* or great millet 8·38, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·43, *cumboo* 7·43 and 7·9 ; imports, tons 4,139 ; accounts from two railway stations only ; 304,453 persons on relief works, decrease on last week 41,122 ; this is owing to prevalence of cholera, reduction of rates of wages, removal of coolies supposed to be fairly well-to-do, and desertion on account of task work ; 14,765 gratuitously fed, decrease 3,424 ; this is chiefly in Madaksira, where number of relief houses have been decreased and Mysore paupers sent back ; 4,138 gratuitously fed by private charity, aided by Government grant ; cholera in all 15 taluks ; small-pox and fever also prevalent ; cattle still perishing from want of fodder ; supply of drinking water diminishing but not exhausted ; imports 184 tons.
Nellore („ 20th)	dz. *Nellore 1 Kavali 1½ Kanigiri 2⅔ Darsi 5½ Udayagiri 2½ Ongole 4 Kandahar 6	Average prices in this week—second sort rice 8·24 seers per rupee *cholum* 9·50, *raggi* 10·15, *cumboo* 9·12 ; no imports reported this week ; number of men on relief works 74,051 against 75,051 including canal coolies ; the slight fall in the number due to absence of coolies on last day of week consequent on slight rainfall on previous day ; number fed gratuitously 11,025 ; deaths from cholera 448 against 982 last week ; cholera and small-pox severe in Nellore and Kanigiri taluks ; prospects for drinking purposes, both for men and cattle, improved in some localities ; prospects of cattle very bad.
Chingleput („ 20th)	*Nil*	Average prices of rice, second sort, 9·38, *raggi* 10·81, *cholum* 10·44 ; number on relief works 9,202 ; number gratuitously fed 4,488 ; public health, cholera and small-pox prevail ; water scarce ; pasture failing.

* The Madras Government has been asked to state in inches the rainfall here incorrectly shewn in ounces.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
North Arcot (Feb. 20th)	*Nil*	For week ending 16th February, average prices of Government seers, second sort rice, per rupee, 8·1, *cholum* 9·5, *raggi* 9·4, *cumboo* 8·8; relief work coolies 18,519, decrease owing to enforcement of task work, cholera, and stoppage of certain works; persons gratuitously fed 619; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; health of cattle generally good; pasture very scarce; cattle dying for want of fodder.
South Arcot („ 20th)	*Nil*	Rice, second sort, 8⅝ seers, *cumboo* 11½, *raggi* 12, nearly the same as last week, *cholum* not sold; rice imported 285 tons; numbers employed 982; cholera attacks 90, deaths 55; cattle disease in few villages; pasture deficient..
Salem („ 20th)	*Nil*	Prices of grain,—seers of 80 tolas,—rice 7½, *raggi* 9¾, *cumboo* 9½, *cholum* 9 ⅜, import of all grains 807 tons; number on relief works 36,650; number gratuitously fed 3,300, private 260; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number falling off 27 per cent., due to stoppage of village relief.
Coimbatore („ 20th)	In Collegal ·50; elsewhere. *Nil*	Rice, second sort, 7·58, *cholum* 9·28, *raggi* 10·04, *cumboo* 10·17, imports chiefly *viâ* West Coast; rice 649 tons, other grains 503 tons; virulent cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 984, deaths 733; cattle poor; water and fodder scarce; no cultivation except to a small extent under wells; on relief works 22,182, decrease two thirds due to introduction of new scale of wages, one-third to dismissals of undestitute labourers; emaciation not yet reported; gratuitously fed 1,573, chiefly in Oodoomulpett *cusbah*.
Tanjore („ 20th)	*Nil*	Prices, seers, rice 8, dry grains 11⅛; imports tons 6½; relief works none; 201 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 20th)	*Nil.*	Price of rice second sort 7 $\frac{1}{10}$ seers per rupee, *cholum* 11 $\frac{3}{4}$, *raggi* 10½, *cumboo* 10¾; import, rice 868 tons, other grain 49; cholera in five taluks, total deaths 315; increasing scarcity of water; number on relief works 9,510; gratuitous relief 296.
Trichinopoly („ 20th)	*Nil.*	Average price per rupee, seers of 80 tolas—7 $\frac{3}{4}$ for second sort rice, *cholum* 19¾, *raggi* 10 $\frac{3}{4}$, *cumboo* 10 $\frac{1}{10}$; import of grain for week ending Saturday 109 tons; number on relief works on 19th instant 501; gratuitously fed by public subscriptions 1,133; cholera more serious, cases 204, deaths 147; small-pox attacks 237, deaths 42; cattle healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly („ 20th)	...	Slight rain in two districts, and in four taluks in river valley; no freshes; no improvement in condition of crops in dry taluks; harvest continues in wet taluks; cholera increasing; bad in three northern taluks; small-pox in some taluks; cattle generally healthy; pasture scanty; prices stationary; average prices per rupee—second sort rice 7¾ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 91, *cumboo* 12¾ and *raggi* 12½; import of grain—rice 304 and *cumboo* 34 tons; number on relief works 1,533, number gratuitously fed 93; decrease in number on relief works owing chiefly to reduction of wages and partly to the harvest in the river valley being now cut.
Malabar („ 20th)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; imports by sea and land—rice 2,891, *raggi* 690, *cholum* 653 tons; exports—rice 1,006, *raggi* 793 tons; price of rice stationary, except slight rise in Cochin, slight fall in Chirakal and Ponany; highest price 7¼ Indian seers in Wynaad; lowest 10¼ in Chirakal and Calicut; average 9¼ Indian seers per rupee, *raggi* 10 Indian seers per rupee; 86 deaths from cholera in 5 taluks; small-pox in 7 taluks; cattle disease in Walluvanad; pasture failing; 689 and 706 coolies employed on Kolathur roadwork for weeks ending 10th and 17th February respectively.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Feb. 22nd)		
Sind. (Feb. 21st)		
Kurrachee	1·15 ·13 at Kotri. ·28 at Thâno Bula Khân and Tatta; ·40 at Sehwan; ·49 at Jerruck.	River lower than last year; rain will benefit crops; small-pox in 5 or 6 talukas in Kurrachee, 44 cases recovering, 8 fresh cases.
Shikárpur ...	...	Slight rain on night of 11th in Tigar taluka; wheat crops damaged by insects in Ubauro; and *muttur* in Kambar and Sijawal talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	No change.
Guzerat (Feb. 21st.)		
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvest commenced; yield expected to be average.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* crops almost ready for harvest; cotton being picked.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik (Feb. 21st).		
Khandesh ...	...	Small-pox and fever continue.
Násik ...	...	No change.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Konkan (Feb. 21st).		
Tanna ...	...	Chicken-pox prevails at Tanna; condition of *rabi* crops middling; small-pox in two and fever in almost all talukas.
Deccan (Feb. 21st).		
Poona ...	...	Cholera as before; small-pox in Sirur and Purandhar talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	·11 at Sholapur.	Crop and people as before; 64 deaths from cholera in four talukas.
Satara ...	...	Small-pox in Khatau; 6 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country (Feb. 21st).		
Belgaum ...	...	173 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	...	Cholera general; deaths 463.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevalent; deaths 21.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera in all talukas; 170 deaths..
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Feb. 21st).		
Rájkot ...	...	Hot weather set in; health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather warm; fever in Limri taluka.
Baroda ...	...	Sale of cotton continues.
		General Remarks.—No material change from last week; cholera continues in Southern Mahratta country.
Bengal—(Feb. 22nd)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; the last rain, being somewhat heavy and continuous, has marred the progress of some of the cold weather crops; cholera still prevails throughout the district, with a tendency towards diminution.
Noakholly ...	1·25	Weather wet and cloudy on the 8th instant; the rest of the week was fine and bracing; the average thermometer ranges from 64° to 70°; the reaping of the *amun* crops is completed; the cold weather crops, which are fewer than usual, are doing fairly; there has been a general decrease of cholera throughout the district since last report; it has almost disappeared from the inundated tracts, although still prevalent in other parts.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	1·75	Weather—it rained in the beginning of the week; cloudy for two or three days; very cold and foggy since 11th instant; the *joomiahs* have begun to cut their *jooms* for cultivation; mustard has already been reaped, but owing to the recent rains the crop is nearly ruined; the tobacco and other plants appear to be good; cholera is still prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	·55	Weather getting much warmer; the rain has all cleared off; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Backergunge ...	·2	Weather fine and cold; nothing special to report regarding the state of the crops; the cholera epidemic is abating.
Furreedpore ...	·36 at Madareepore.	Weather cool and clear; the prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather cold for the season; state of the crops is good; the millets are benefited, but the mustard seeds are slightly damaged by the rain; cultivation for early rice is forward.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; there was a slight rain in the Attea subdivision on the 13th instant; the prospects of the crops are generally good.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; only slight damage has been done to the cold weather crops by the late storms and rain.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the harvesting of *amun* or late rice is all but completed; cholera has much abated.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather bright, cold, and dry; the prospects of the winter crops are good; the transplantation of the spring rice is in progress, and the ploughing for the early rice is going on.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather cool, no more rain; the crops on the ground are good, and the preparations for the next season are going on well.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *rabi* crops have been a good deal spoilt by the late heavy rain; indigo, sugarcane, and mulberry are, however, doing well; the seedlings of *boro dhan* have been favourably reported on; the mango trees have begun to blossom; cholera is still lingering in parts of Danigram; public health is otherwise good; prices are nearly the same as before; it is reported by the sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hat that 9,860 maunds of grain stacked at the railway stations of Bhalpore, Ahmadpore, Sinthia, Mollarpore, Rampore Hat, Nalhâti, Moorarai, and Rajgrâm, valued at Rs. 11,267, were spoilt by the late heavy rain; a good deal of injury was also done to grain stacked along the Nulhati State Railway.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold for the time of the year; state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather unusually cold for this time of the year; the condition of all crops now on the ground is good; the late rains have greatly facilitated the sowing of *boro dhan* (spring rice) and *til* (*sesamum*), and the ploughing of land for the *amun*, or winter rice, sowings; the public health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair throughout the week; state and prospects of the crops are very good.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; the prospects of the crops are good.
Rungpore ...	·07 at Bagdogra. ·41 at Gaibanda.	Weather cold; the prospects of the crops are good, and the recent rainfall has materially benefited them; tobacco is flourishing.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, colder than it was a month ago; the prospects of the crops are everywhere favourable; general health is good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy in the mornings, warm in the day; about two-thirds of the *sursoo* crop and fourteen annas of the *rahur* pulse have been gathered; other crops are progressing favourably throughout the district.
Darjeeling ...	·33	Weather very cold, sleet on the hills, and a sprinkling of rain on the plains; the winter rice crop has been a very good one; wheat, barley, and mustard seed are doing well.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and fair; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; still rather cold for the time of the year; there are no crops on the ground to be reported on.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather cold in the night, but rather warm in the day; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are unfavourable after the late heavy rains; mustard, peas, and linseed are being reaped; public health is normal; a good many cases of cholera.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	State and prospects of the crops are favourable; health of the district is generally good; but fever and cholera are prevalent in Jehanabad.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonably cold; the prospects of the winter crops continue favourable as before.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; the prospects of the crops continue good; *til* and sugarcane are being now cut; indigo promises well; ploughing for the early rice is in progress.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudless; state and prospects of the crops continue good; cholera prevails in Deoghur; 6 cases have been reported.
Bhágalpur ...	·17	Weather all that could be desired; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are excellent; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	·27 1·02 at Jamooee.	Weather fair; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Purneah ...	Ditto	Weather clear and cold at sudder station; slight rain reported from one or two places; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather generally clear, except during the first two days of the week, when it was occasionally cloudy; the morning of the 13th was foggy; the temperature of the air varies from 56° to 70°; the north and north-west wind prevailed; the crops are in splendid condition; 36 deaths from cholera reported.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and fair; mustard is being gathered; *rahur* and tobacco in the south of the district have suffered to some extent from the late rain; no return has been received from the Mudhoobunnee sub-division.
Mozufferpore ...	Return not received.	Weather fair and cold; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good, though slight damage has been done to them by the late rains; general health is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather bright, clear, and cold; wind blowing from the west; the *rabi* crops are just reaching maturity, and the prospects are generally excellent; opium is being gathered; indigo fields are ready for the next year's sowings; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	The continued dry weather is doing a great deal of good, and if it continues longer, the *rabi* harvest will be excellent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	The clear weather with westerly wind has done much good to the *rabi* crops; health is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonable; the rain having ceased, and the weather having cleared up, the prospects of the *rabi* crops are on the whole good; the late rain has done some damage to the poppy crop.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	The dry weather, sun and west wind, which appears to have set in, have considerably improved the prospects of the *rabi* crops; the damage done by the late heavy rain will not be much.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather settled, fine and very cold; the silght injury received by the continued cloudy weather has been remedied by bright sunshine; the hail has been very partial, and consequently the injury caused by it has not been very great; health of the district is good.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; 1·25 inches of rain are reported to have fallen at Palamow on the 13th instant; the prospects of the crops in the head-quarters sub-division are excellent; in Palamow the damage will not be so great as was anticipated last week; general health is good; cattle disease has appeared near Sili and at Ranchee.
Manbhoom ...	2·72	Weather fair and seasonable; sugarcane is being cut; there is nothing particular to report about the other crops; the late rain has enabled a good deal of ploughing to be done.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are again reported to be favourable; some sporadic cases of cholera have occurred in the east of Dhalbhoom.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Balasore ...	*Nil*	The rainfall at Bhadrak has been ·80; the recent rain has done a good deal of injury to the harvested crops; ploughing progresses slowly; sporadic cholera is still rather frequent.
Cuttack ...	·04	Weather unsettled, cloudy, with occasional rain; ploughing is vigorously going on everywhere; the *rabi* crops here and there have been slightly injured by the rain; there has been some damage to cattle from the unusually cold raw weather; public health is on the whole good.
Pooree ...	1·26	Weather cloudy, with occasional slight rain; the rainfall at Khoordah has been ·65; the *dalua* paddy is progressing well, but that portion of the crop which was sown in the lower grounds will suffer; the rainfall was more than enough, and did much injury to *moog*, mango, and other miscellaneous crops, but proved efficacious to the cotton crop; exportation is going on, but the prices are almost stationary in the chief sub-division; there is much less exportation from the Khoordah sub-division.
		General Remarks.—A few insignificant showers of rain fell in Orissa and certain other places of Lower Bengal; the weather has now quite cleared up, and the prospects of the cold weather crops have much improved; transplantation of *boro dhan*, or spring rice, and ploughing for *aous dhan*, or early rice, are in progress; sugarcane is being cut and pressed in the mills; indigo, mulberry, and other miscellaneous crops are doing fairly.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Feb. 21st)	*Nil*	Bright weather; prospects favourable; slight injury to wheat, peas, and gram by late cloudy weather.
Allahabad („ 21st)	...	No change.
Jhansi („ 22nd)	...	
Agra („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Crops progressing favourably.
Meerut („ 22nd)	...	Prospects good.
Bareilly („ 22nd)	*Nil*	
Almora ...	·9	Weather fine, but clouds gathering again; crops good.
Punjab (Feb. 21st)	...	No rainfall registered during the week, but it is again cloudy, and while reports are being despatched, it has commenced raining in the Derat and around Lahore; agricultural prospects and health of the province generally continue good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow, Sitapur, Fyzabad (Feb. 21st)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; prospects generally fair; public health good.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari ... (Feb. 17th)	1·43	Cloudy; *jowar*, whether cut or uncut, injured by recent rain; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Ploughing continues; cholera prevalent.
Biláspur ...	...	Prospects fair; fever continues; slight cholera.
Raipur ...	...	Prospects fair; cholera continues; prices easy.
Bálághát ...	...	Clear; cattle disease and cholera continues; prices stationary in Búrha, but rising in Behar.
Chhindwára ...	...	Gram and *masúr* being cut, wheat standing; no epidemic; prices steady.
Chánda (Feb. 18th)	...	Threshing of *rabi* continues; fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 19th)	...	*Rabi* reaping; prospects fair; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Bhandára („ 20th)	...	*Rabi* gathering; gram injured by recent rain; outturn of *kharif* favorable; fever and cholera continue; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 21st)	...	*Rabi* gathering; health good; prices rising.
Wardha ...	...	Cloudy; prospects favourable.
Nimár ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* good; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices rising.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects exceedingly good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy, with slight rain on the 21st; prospects favourable; prices fall.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; *rabi* excellent; cattle disease continues.
Saugor (Feb. 21st)	...	Cloudy; crops promising.
Seoni ...	1·30	*Rabi* somewhat injured; slight cholera prevalent.
Damoh ...	...	Prospects excellent; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	*Rabi* excellent; fever and measles prevalent; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Prospects again brighter; generally fair and good in the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore Divisions.
British Burma— (Feb. 21st)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Eleven deaths from cholera in Akyab town; cholera in a sporadic form in portions of the Akyab and Kyoukphyoo districts, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township of Akyab district.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health good.
Bassein ...	...	General health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—contd.		
Henzada ...	...	Two deaths from cholera in Okpho township, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome 18 cases; in Mahathaman 11; in Shwedoung 1; in Poungday 1.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Feb. 22nd)	*Nil*	Weather clear, becoming hot; country sugar is being manufactured; public health good.
Sylhet (Feb. 22nd)	*Nil*	Transplanting spring rice completed; ploughing continues; cholera and small-pox reported.
Mysore & Coorg—(Feb. 22nd)	...	Prices of foodgrains slightly fallen at Bangalore and Mysore; markets fairly supplied; prospects unimproved; mortality from cholera throughout province, 2,186, against 1,694 previous week.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—(Feb. 22nd)		
Amráoti ...	...	*Rabi* reaping nearly completed.
Central India—(Feb. 21st)		
Indore ...	...	No change since last report.
Gwalior ...	...	
Neemuch ...	...	
Ratlam ...	...	
Sutna ...	...	
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Feb. 22nd)	...	Weather seasonable; all prospects fair.
Jeypore („ 22nd)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli („ 17th)	*Nil*	Health prospect good.
Jhallawar („ 22nd)	...	Damage to crops very slight; health good.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 21st February 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

LIMITATION OF SUITS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE introduced the Bill for the limitation of suits, and for other purposes, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee. He said that at the last meeting he had given reasons which the Council thought sufficient for the introduction of some Bill, and had said that he would explain the nature of the Bill when he came to introduce it.

He would first mention that the "other purposes" which were tacked on to the expression "limitation of suits" were to provide for the acquisition of rights by prescription and to ascertain the periods of time within which applications should be made in proceedings in law-suits. But the principal object

of the Act was the limitation of suits; and in order to show the Council the nature of the amendments, he would remind them briefly of the principle upon which the Act was framed.

Now everybody knew what was the nature and object of a Statute of Limitations: its object was to prevent stale claims from being enforced; and its nature was to specify the times at which claims should be considered to be stale claims. For that purpose it was necessary to fix some point of time as a point from which the period of limitation assigned should begin to run. And, secondly, it was necessary to fix what that period should be.

With regard to the second matter, it was a comparatively easy thing to mention the length of time which should run in order to bar a claim. Of course such rules must follow general custom and convenience, and he supposed it would not be possible to frame a satisfactory time-table without considerable previous experience of law-suits. But such rules were in their own nature of an arbitrary kind. There was no reason in the nature of things why a claim which was in full force on the 31st of December should be extinguished on the 1st of January. We could assign no reason except necessity, the tyrant's plea; unless we were to let a claim run on for ever, we must draw a line somewhere. Wherever it was drawn, it must be an abrupt and arbitrary line; and it was just as easy to draw a line of that kind at one point as at another.

But the great difficulty was to fix the time which should be the starting point of the period of limitation. That had been usually done by saying that the suit should be brought within such and such a time from the creation or arising of the cause of action; and so it was done by the law which prevailed in India before the Act which they were now amending, Act IX of 1871. But such enactments as these were pregnant with numerous embarrassments. "Cause of action" was an ambiguous term; and it was found in many cases a matter of much difficulty to say when the cause of action arose. The consequence had been that there had been difficulties, disputes and law-suits innumerable turning on this expression "cause of action." It would not be difficult to state to the Council cases in which such questions were of a refined and subtle nature. But by way of illustration, he would take a case of the simplest kind and of most constant occurrence. Take the case of a bill of exchange payable at a future date, drawn by one man in favour of another; accepted by a third person, and endorsed by a fourth. When did the cause of action arise in favour of the drawee? Was it when the bill was drawn, or when it was accepted, or when it was made payable, or when it was dishonoured, or when it was endorsed, or when notice of dishonour was given to the endorsee? All these events might happen at different times, each entered into the cause of action, and of each it might be contended that it was the cause of action. Again, the cause of action would be varied according as an action on the bill was brought by the drawer, the endorser, or the endorsee. To each of these parties there would be different times at which happened the principal one of those events which together constituted the cause of action. It would be seen therefore that the use of this phrase "cause of action" led to a great deal of dispute when you came to fix the starting-point of limitation.

The principle of the Indian Limitation Act was that for the most part it abandoned the phrase "cause of action," and instead thereof specified a great number of different suits, and took for each suit some definite time or definite event to constitute the starting-point of the period of limitation. He would refer again to the case of a bill of exchange or a promissory note, which was the same thing. In the schedule of our Act no less than fourteen different cases were put relating to suits on bills of exchange or promissory notes, and in each of these cases some definite time or event had been fixed as the starting point for the period of limitation. For instance in No. 68 of the schedule it was said that a suit shall not be brought on a bill of exchange payable at a fixed time after date except within three years after the time when the bill falls due. In No. 69 it was said that a suit shall not be brought on a bill payable at sight except within three years after it has been presented. And so on through the various circumstances attending bills and notes. There were 150 different kinds of suits mentioned in the schedule, in each of which, excepting he thought only one,

some appropriate time or event was fixed as the time from which the period of limitation should be computed.

It was obvious that a law framed on this principle was much more specific and easy to work than one which was constantly referring us back to the cause of action in order to find the starting-point of time. It was also obvious that, inasmuch as the legislator took upon himself work which had previously been done by Courts of Law, he was likely to fall into mistakes by fixing sometimes inconvenient starting-points, and sometimes inconsistent ones for similar cases.

We had no reason to believe but that the existing Act had on the whole adopted convenient and reasonable starting-points, or that it was on the whole consistent and easy to work. But some cases had been brought to his notice, principally by Chief Justice Garth, in which the point fixed was not convenient, and some in which the Act was not altogether consistent with itself. These were the respects in which it was proposed to amend the Act. And it was observed by his predecessor, Sir James Stephen, when the Act was pending before Council, that one of the advantages of constructing the law on this principle was, that it would admit of amendment with great ease. It was obvious that if they were merely to alter a single item in the schedule, they could amend the Act with a less amount of consideration and trouble than if they were changing the whole principle which applied to a numerous class of cases. They had therefore taken the opportunity afforded by the necessity of making a number of alterations in order to bring part of the Act into accord with the Civil Procedure Code, to introduce other amendments which were recommended by Sir Richard Garth, or which had been noted from time to time in the Legislative Department as desirable.

He always felt great difficulty in explaining to the Council a Bill like this, which consisted of a great number of details. It would take a great deal of time, and probably the time would not be well spent, if he went through all the different items in which it was proposed to amend the law. Perhaps it would be better if he were to give two or three instances by way of sample, from which the Council could judge of the bulk, and could see the way in which they proposed to alter the Act.

He would take the 22nd item in the schedule to the Bill which answered to No. 23 of the existing Act. That item said that a suit for malicious prosecution must be brought within one year from the time when the plaintiff was acquitted. But it had been pointed out that the plaintiff might never be acquitted, and in fact no prosecution was so likely to break down as a malicious prosecution. It might be abandoned without the jury or the Judge being called on for a verdict. It was proposed to alter that No. by saying that the time when the period of limitation began to run should commence when the plaintiff was acquitted, or the prosecution was otherwise terminated.

He would take next No. 33 in the schedule to the Bill, which was equivalent to No. 38 of the existing Act, which said that a suit against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverted it to other uses, must be brought within two years from the time of the perversion. Again it had been pointed out that no cases were so likely to escape notice for considerable periods of time, as the case of a man who had lawful possession of property and had a right to use it for one purpose, but used it for another.

SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said that he might hand his clothes over to the care of his valet, and go upon his travels for a year or two, and that the valet, instead of performing the usual duties of a valet and keeping the clothes clean and tidy, might wear them, and he on his return might find them dirty, patched and threadbare. Or he might leave his plate with his bankers, who instead of locking it up in their strong-room might take a fancy to use it at their entertainments and return it to him battered, dinted and spoilt. In such cases the whole period of limitation might elapse before the injured man had any chance of knowing of the wrong done to him, and there was no reason why he should be so deprived of his remedy. It was therefore proposed to alter the law by providing that such a suit might be instituted within two years from the time when the perversion first became known to the person injured.

He would pass on to No. 122, which answered to No. 125 in the existing Act, which said that a suit by a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará

to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property must be brought within twelve years of the date of the alienation. There again it had been shown that the alienation was a thing likely to be unknown to the party injured. A father and son, for instance, lived together, and the father executed a mortgage of the ancestral property; there might be no change of possession and nothing might be known to the son of the alienation that had been made. They might perhaps continue to live together, and the father might die twenty years after the alienation, and then it might be found that an alienation had been effected, and the son was barred of his right merely by lapse of time, although he did not know of the act which constituted the alienation. It was proposed to alter that by saying that a suit might be brought within twelve years of the time when the alienee took possession of the property. Change of possession was a fact which must be known and which must call everybody's attention to what had taken place, and it was right enough that if with that notice of an invasion of his property the injured man did not stir to protect it, he should be barred by time.

The next item which he would notice was No. 123, which answered to No. 127 of the existing Act. The Act said that a suit by a Hindú excluded from joint family-property to enforce a right to share therein must be brought within twelve years from the time when the plaintiff claimed and was refused his share. There the starting-point was the claiming of the share; but a man might not choose to claim his share; he might allow his claim to lie by thirty forty or fifty years, seeing himself excluded: and at the end of fifty years, he might claim his share, and from that time the period of limitation would begin to run. He had been informed by the Chief Justice that such a case had recently happened, in which a man saw himself excluded from property for twenty or thirty years, during which time he had stood by and made no claim. At the end of that time he turned up and made a claim, and it was found that the statutory limitation had not run against him. It was proposed to alter that, and to provide that such a suit should be barred by the lapse of twelve years from the date of the exclusion.

He had mentioned cases in which the Bill altered the starting-point of the periods of limitation. There were some other alterations of the same kind. In other cases the Bill altered the length of the period of limitation. Take for instance No. 39 of its schedule, which answered to No. 11 of the existing Act. The Act said that a suit for damages for infringing copy-right or any other exclusive privilege must be brought within one year from the date of the infringement. Now that was a kind of case in which it often took more than a year for the injury to assume sufficient proportions for the injured person to know anything about it, or for him to think it worth while to bring a suit. A piracy may be committed on a book which for a year or more may meet with no success, but after that, by dint of advertising or by some good luck, the piratical work may meet with a great sale, interfere seriously with the genuine one, and make it worth the author's while to protect his rights. In such case he would find that his chance of protection was gone. Therefore it was proposed to fix a limitation of three years for such cases.

The other points in which the Bill altered the periods of time were the last three suits mentioned in the Act, in which the enormous period of sixty years had been allowed. That was a continuation of old law, and was generally felt to be inconvenient. The cases in which this lengthened period of time was allowed were—(1) suits against a mortgagee to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged; (2) before a Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of immoveable property mortgaged; (3) any suit in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council. The Bill proposed in these cases to fix the more moderate period of thirty years.

The body of the Act contained some general rules applying to *all* suits mentioned in the schedule, and in one or two of these the Bill proposed to make some addition to the law. Section 7 provided for the case of persons who were under successive disabilities. For instance, at the time when a right to sue accrued, a man might be an infant, and before he attained his majority, he might become a lunatic. Here no point of time had occurred during which such person could bring a suit. The question was whether the starting-point

for the period of limitation should not be after he was free from disabilities. It was not so provided in the existing Act, SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE thought, on the sole ground that such consecutive disabilities were exceedingly rare. The attention of the Legislative Department, however, had been called to this omission, and he thought it a sound principle that every man should, if possible, have some time in which he might bring a suit when he was freed from disabilities. They had adopted the rule of the English law, that when two disabilities were concurrent, the period of limitation should not begin to run until both those disabilities ceased.

Section 30 of the Bill provided for the case of a series of trespassers on land adverse to one another and to the rightful owner. A case might happen in which successive squatters occupied land for periods of time sufficient in the aggregate to bar a suit by the owner. Which should retain the property? It was not a case which often happened, but it did sometimes, and so it was necessary to say which of the wrong-doers should have the property. He thought that it was more convenient and more defensible in principle to let the property be retained by the man who was in possession when the rightful title was extinguished. If the successive trespassers had relations with one another which gave to one a right of possession as against another, that right might be enforced. But if they were entire strangers to one another, and all were alike wrong-doers as regards the rightful owner, the possession had better remain where accident placed it at the time when the law said that no suit should be brought by the rightful owner to disturb it. It had been so decided by the late Master of the Rolls a few years ago.

He did not know that he need go further into the details of the amending Bill. He had given specimens of the various kinds of amendments which had been proposed. If any of his hon'ble colleagues wished to go further into the matter, he should be glad of it, and would be happy to postpone his motion to refer the Bill to Committee. He hoped that in that case his hon'ble colleague would read the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in which every one of the alterations was specified, and would state his views before the Bill went into Committee. But perhaps the Council would be content to leave the matter in the hands of the Select Committee: if so, they would accept the motion he had to make, that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE would beg to draw the attention of the Council to one or two points in the Bill. In the first place he would observe that under section 27, any person who had enjoyed the use of light, air or a water-course for twenty years without interruption, acquired thereby an absolute and indefeasible right to the easement. Then, by section 24, in the case of a continuing wrong, a recurring right to sue arose at every moment of the time during which the wrong continued. Suppose the person to whose prejudice this right to easements were exercised felt that he had a continuing wrong, in that case MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE thought that twenty years' use would not give a prescriptive right; for this section provided that, in the case of a continuing wrong, a fresh period of limitation began to run at every moment of time during which the wrong continued. He might be mistaken, but it appeared to him that the two sections taken together were somewhat inconsistent.

Then with regard to No. 123 of the schedule, which corresponded with No. 127 of the existing Act, and to which the hon'ble and learned mover of the Bill had just alluded, he observed that the period of limitation to enforce his right in the case of a Hindú excluded from joint family-property was proposed to be fixed at twelve years from the date of the exclusion. The existing law provided that the period of limitation should run from the time when the party claimed and was refused his share of the property, but in the present Bill it was proposed to alter the limitation to twelve years from the date of the exclusion. The Mahárájá must confess that this provision might operate very harshly upon a person (a Native of Bengal for instance) who had been living for a long time in the Panjáb; he might not have the opportunity of knowing when he was excluded. His co-sharers might have executed a document excluding him, and registered it, without his having the opportunity of knowing it. It would be very hard therefore if the period of limitation were to run from the date of the exclusion, and not from the time when he claimed and

was refused his share: it was from no wilful negligence that he had no knowledge of his exclusion.

Then again in No. 42 the period of limitation was to run from the date when a sale had been effected by the guardian of a ward. But in other cases the principle had been adopted that the date of limitation in the case of minors and wards should run from the date when they attained their majority. MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE did not see why there should be an alteration in computing the period of limitation with regard to sales by the guardians of wards.

In other parts of the Bill some discrepancy occurred with regard to the periods of limitation fixed by the Civil Procedure Code and by this Bill. In No. 151, for instance, it was provided that an application for an order under section 258 of the Code, compelling a decree-holder to certify payment or adjustment, should be made within ten days from the time when the payment or adjustment was made. In the Civil Procedure Code it was provided that such applications should be made within eight days. And so in No. 153, for leave to appear and defend a suit under chapter XXXIX of the Code.

Then No. 160 provided that applications under section 364 or 366 of the Civil Procedure Code by persons claiming to be the representatives of deceased plaintiffs should be made within thirty days from the date of the plaintiffs' death. That appeared to MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE to be too short a time. In most cases thirty days was the time of mourning for Hindús, and unless the time was extended, it might operate harshly: a man could not be expected to come forward and put in his claim within the period of mourning.

These were the points in the Bill to which he would invite the attention of the Council, in order that they might receive the consideration of the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE thought it would be most satisfactory, if his hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore consented to it, that he should be placed upon the Select Committee. He had paid great attention to various items in the schedule, and he would have an opportunity to state his views in Committee. It would not be convenient if we entered into a discussion of the various items in the schedule at the present time.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill for the limitation of suits, and for other purposes—The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Messrs. Cockerell and Dalyell and the Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday the 28th February 1877.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1876.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING DECEMBER 1876. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, c. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Acres.	Rainfall. During Month.	Average.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
BARI DOAB CANAL. 1st Division ... Main Branch, Lower	4·90	3·12	3073·60	154·50	Nil.	Nil.	2,851	...	...	Barley ...	777	The total area irrigated is about 6,700 acres in excess of last year's operations at this time, and consists chiefly of wheat.
2nd Div. Lahore Branch ...	4·60	2·95		786·18			28,813			Wheat ...	51,406	
	3·00	2·60		605·92			49,411			Mixed Grains...	4,693	
										Others ...	23,699	
TOTAL B. D. CANAL ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	81,075	...	...	...	81,075	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	74,415	...	...	...	74,415	
WESTERN JAMNA CANALS. Karnál Division ...	4·33	4·15	2546·00	303·08	...	28,666 Kurries, Bullies, &c., 24,148 maunds Timber and 9,150 maunds firewood.	1,451	...	...	Barley ...	718	The large increase this year is due to the continuous high supply that has been maintained and partly to the clearance of water courses enabling the Zemindars to irrigate a larger area than last year. The column of water consumed by the Bulla Canal is not entered owing to there being some error in the Gauge Register.
Delhi " ...	4·40	4·48		557·13			26,116	0·5		Wheat ...	89,925	
Hansi " ...	8·80	8·20		818·00			5,671			Mixed Grains..	9,020	
Bulla Head ...	8·00	...		...			23,380	0·3		Others ...	13,066	
							31,006	0·3				
							24,377	...				
							281	...				
							447	...				
TOTAL W. J. CANALS ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	112,729	...	...	...	112,729	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	45,869	...	...	...	45,869	
INUNDATION CANALS. Upper Satlaj Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.	...	
Lower Satlaj and Chinháb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,000	...	...		...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
							45,000	...	...		...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,000	...	...	...	85,000	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188,200	...	...	...	188,200	
DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,399	...	...	...	12,399	
PERENNIAL CANALS— GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193,804	...	...	...	193,804	
DITTO—CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120,284	...	...	...	120,284	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE SERVICES OF COLONEL C. H. DICKENS, C.S.I., R.A.

No. 183 E—G, dated Fort William, 7th February 1877.

From—Major-Genl. W. A. CROMMELIN, R.E., Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To—Colonel C. H. DICKENS, C.S.I., R.A.

I am commanded to inform you that the Governor General in Council cannot allow you to vacate the office which you have so long filled, of Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, without expressing to you His Lordship's appreciation of the very able and important services you have rendered to the State.

2. As far back as 1851, in the discharge of your duties as an Executive Engineer, you had attracted the attention of the Supreme Government. This led to your being selected as Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, where, on the organisation of the Department with which you have ever since been connected, the whole labour of codifying the regulations for the guidance of its officers fell upon you. That labour was rendered all the more heavy, not only because the Code had to be evolved from a heterogeneous agglomeration of isolated orders, but also because the constant issue of new regulations, as the Department gradually became developed, involved eventually an almost complete reconstruction of the work.

3. But whilst this Code was in progress, you also disposed of the heavy arrears of the Military Board; and when, on the abolition of that body, the departmental accounts of the several Governments and Administrations in India required re-organisation, the task was entrusted to you, and the reforms were carried into effect by you in a manner which elicited from Lord Canning the encomium: "I wish that every officer, high and low, were actuated by the temper and true public spirit shewn in Captain Dickens's remarks." (May 1860).

4. Since those words were written, the extension of public works in India, more especially the development of the railway system, both by the agency of the State and by private enterprise, has added largely to your responsibilities; and in accepting them, your devotion to the duties which they involved has been no less conspicuous than the exercise of judgment in their administration, as liberal as it was cautious and as comprehensive as it was sound.

5. The periodical forecast of expenditure on projects for the construction of the great reproductive works of India, in order to secure their continuity of economic execution till completion, is a measure which owes its conception to your experience, and which would of itself alone have been sufficient evidence of your administrative capacity.

6. But it is not only in this capacity that you have distinguished yourself; for it was with you that the Behar Irrigation scheme originated, and it was by you that the details of that project were perfected; your report on the re-organisation of the Survey Department, and the formation and training by you, during the trying epoch of the Indian mutiny, of a Battery of Volunteer Artillery, show how varied have been the fields in which you have successfully laboured.

7. The Governor General in Council commands me to convey to you this record of His Lordship's appreciation of your official career, and to express also the regret with which the Government of India views the cessation of your connection with the public service.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Military & Civil Works.

ABSORPTION OF THE SEVERAL SPECIAL DIVISIONS OF THE MILITARY WORKS BRANCH INTO THE ORDINARY MILITARY DIVISIONS.

No. 74—76 E—M & C., dated Fort William, 23rd February 1877.

RESOLUTION—By the Govt. of India, P. W. DEPT.

Read the following papers:—

Public Works Department Notification No. 205 of 12th April 1872.

" " Resolution Nos. 1565—83 E—G of 10th September 1874, and letter from Inspector General of Military Works, No. 6966, dated 4th November 1876.

RESOLUTION.—In re-organizing the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department in 1872, it was decided to divide the charges primarily into "Special" and "Ordinary."

2. Three special circles were formed, each under a Superintending Engineer, with a Chief Engineer for their general control.

3. These special circles were intended mainly for the supervision of the construction of important original projects and of new sets of buildings, of which several remained to be carried out, as it was thought that a complete and specially trained staff should be devoted to these works.

4. Under present circumstances it is no longer necessary to retain this arrangement in the circles or charges of Superintending Engineers; but the principle involved is no doubt sound, and should continue to be applied to the Executive charges so far as may be practicable—as in the cases of the Peshawar Works and the Rawul Pindi Arsenal.

5. It is then possible to re-arrange the charges of the Superintending Engineers in such a manner as to meet the very important object of making them conterminous with the Divisional and District Commands of the Army to such extent, at least, that no Commanding Officer will have more than one Superintending Engineer to look to for the control of the Military Works within his Command.

6. In accordance with the new arrangement the Chief Engineer of the Special Branch will no longer be required as such, but an Officer of high standing will still be necessary to aid the Inspector General, and the Officer now called Chief Engineer will be retained with the designation of Deputy Inspector General. The Office Establishment of the Chief Engineer as a separate one will be abolished, but the Inspector General is authorized to take such of its members as he may require to strengthen his own Office, submitting details to the Government of India for formal sanction. Such of the members of the Office as may not be required must be provided for by being drafted to vacancies in other Offices as opportunities may offer, and failing this, their services must be dispensed with, the authorized gratuities being paid to them.

7. Under the new arrangement it will also be possible to supply a want which has long been felt, and to increase the Head-quarter's staff of the Inspector General's Office by the addition to it of an experienced Officer with the pay and rank of Superintending Engineer, whose principal duties will be the preparation of general designs, estimates and standard plans, and the examination and supervision of general working details. This may be done without additional expense, because seeing that this Officer will relieve Superintending Engineers of some of their duties, the number of superintending circles may be reduced from 7 to 6. The Officer in question will require the aid of Assistant Engineers and Draftsmen, but this can be arranged for without any increase of Establishment or expense.

8. The approved re-arrangement of charges is shown in the tabular form appended, and is within the scale of Establishment already authorized.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Financial and Military Departments for information, and to Inspector General, Military Works, with a request that he will take the earliest possible measures for giving effect to the views of the Government of India.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Inspector General.

Deputy Inspector General.

Superintending Engineer (attached to Inspector General's Head Quarters).

The 1st	Division or District	will have	3	Executive charges.
„ 2nd	„	„	6	„
„ 3rd	„	„	7	„
„ 4th	„	„	4	„
„ 5th	„	„	4	„
„ 6th	„	„	5	„
	Total	...	29	Executive charges.

Commands of General Officers.			Charges of Superintending Engineers.		
	Presidency District.			Presidency District.	
Head Quarters Fort William.	Fort William.		Head Quarters Calcutta.	Executive Engineer, Fort William.	Fort William.
	Alipore.				Dhullundah.
	Calcutta.				Hastings.
	Dum-Dum.				Kidderpore.
	Barrackpur.				Alipore.
	Hazaribagh.				Ballygunge.
	Darjeeling.				Cossipore.
	Berhampur.	Native troops only.			Calcutta.
	Doranda.				Diamond Harbour.
	Bhagulpur.				Barrackpore.
	Dacca.	No troops.			Dum-Dum.
					Hazaribagh.
				Executive Engineer, Barrackpore.	Ishapore.
					Duckinsore.
					Pultah.
					Chinsurah.
					Muddenpore.
					Darjeeling.
					Silligoree.
				Executive Engineer, Darjeeling.	Suntrabaree.
					Kurseong.
					Pucheen.
					Julpigoree.
					Buxa.
	Allahabad Division.			Oudh Division.	
Head Quarters Allahabad.	Dinapore.		Head Quarters Lucknow.	Executive Engineer, Dinapore.	Dinapore.
	Benares.			Executive Engineer, Allahabad.	Allahabad.
	Chunar.				Cawnpur.
	Allahabad.			Executive Engineer, Lucknow.	Benares.
	Cawnpore.				Chunar.
	Segowlee.	Native troops only.			Lucknow.
	Oudh Division.			Executive Engineer, Fyzabad.	Sitapur.
Head Quarters Lucknow.	Lucknow.				Fyzabad.
	Sitapur.				Saugor.
	Fyzabad.			Executive Engineer, Saugor.	Nowgong.
	Gurakhpur.	Native troops only.			Pachmarhi.
	Saugor District.			Executive Engineer, Pachmarhi.	
Head Quarters Jubbulpur.	Jubbulpur.				
	Saugor.				
	Nowgong.				
	Pachmarhi.				
	Banda.	Native troops only.			
	Nagode.				
	Meerut Division.			Meerut Division.	
Head Quarters Meerut.	Meerut.		Head Quarters Meerut.	Executive Engineer, Meerut Division.	Meerut.
	Dehra Dun.				Dehra Dun.
	Delhi.				Delhi.
	Landour.				Landour.
	Roorkee.				Roorkee.
	Agra.			Executive Engineer, Agra.	Rajpore.
	Futehgurh.				Saharunpore.
	Muttra.				Agra.
	Chukrata.			Executive Engineer, Chukrata.	Muttra.
	Rohilcund District.				Futehgurh.
Head Quarters Bareilly.	Bareilly.				Toondla.
	Moradabad.				Chukrata.
	Almora.			Executive Engineer, Chukrata Road.	Chukrata Road.
	Shahjehanpoor.				Kalsi.
	Naini Tal.				Umbaree.
	Pithoraghur.				Bareilly.
	Ranikhet.				Moradabad.
	Gwalior District.			Executive Engineer, Bareilly.	Shahjehanpore.
Head Quarters Morar.	Morar.				Almora.
	Gwalior.				Naini Tal.
	Jhansi.				Pithoraghur.
	Sipri.			Executive Engineer, Ranikhet.	Ranikhet.
	Lalitpore.	Native troops only.			Ranikhet Road.
					Morar.
				Executive Engineer, Morar.	Gwalior.
					Jhansi.
					Sipri.

Commands of General Officers.			Charges of Superintending Engineers.		
	Sirhind Division.			Sirhind Division.	
Head Quarters Umballa.	Umballa.		Head Quarters Umballa.	Executive Engineer, Umballa.	Umballa.
	Ludhiana.				Ludhiana.
	Jullundur.				Kurnaul.
	Phillour.				Kasauli.
	Kasauli.			Executive Engineer, Kasauli.	Kalka.
	Subathoo.				Subathu.
	Dugshai.				Jutogh.
	Jutogh.			Executive Engineer, Dugshai.	Dugshai.
					Solun.
					Simla.
				Executive Engineer, Jullundur.	Jullundur.
					Phillour.
	Lahore Division.			Lahore Division.	
Head Quarters Mean Meer.	Mean Meer.		Head Quarters Lahore.	Executive Engineer, Lahore.	Mean Meer.
	Lahore Fort.				Lahore Fort.
	Amritsar.				Amritsar.
	Govindgarh Fort.				Govindgarh Fort.
	Ferozepur.			Executive Engineer, Ferozepur.	Ferozepur.
	Mooltan.				Mooltan.
	Kangra.			Executive Engineer, Mooltan.	Dalhousie.
	Dharmsala.				Bukloh.
	Dalhousie.				Bunneekhet.
	Bukloh.			Executive Engineer, Dalhousie.	Dhurmsala.
					Kangra.
	Rawal Pindi Division.			Rawal Pindi Division.	
Head Quarters Rawal Pindi.	Rawal Pindi.		Head Quarters Rawal Pindi.	Executive Engineer, Fort Rawal Pindi	Fort Works, Rawal Pindi.
	Attock.				Rawal Pindi Cantonments.
	Murree.				Attock.
	Kooldunna.			Executive Engineer, Rawal Pindi.	Murree.
	Chungla Gully.				Kooldunna.
	Kala Bagh.				Chungla Gully.
	Bara Gully.				Kala Bagh.
	Cliffden.				Bara Gully.
	Campbellpur.				Cliffden.
	Jhelum.	Native troops only.		Executive Engineer, Sialkot.	Campbellpur.
	Telegaon.				Sialkot.
	Peshawar District.				Peshawar.
Head Quarters Peshawar.	Peshawar.			Executive Engineer, Peshawar.	Fort Michni.
	Michni				„ Abozai.
	Abozai.				„ Mackeson.
	Mackeson.				„ Shubkadar.
	Shubkadar.				Cherat.
	Cherat.			Executive Engineer, Water-works, Peshawar.	Nowshera.
	Nowshera.				Water-works.
					Peshawar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1877.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.			French West India Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	10	8	18	6	5	11	16	13	29	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, or Mauritius during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	18	14	32	11	6	17	29	20	49	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	83	41	124	57	21	78	140	62	202	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	186	84	270	168	63	231	354	147	501	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	27	11	38	5	8	13	32	19	51	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	4	...	4	1	1	2	5	1	6	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Grand Total ...	328	158	486	249	104	353	577	262	839	

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, or Mauritius during this month.
Western Bengal ...	2	3	5	1	...	1	3	3	6	
Central „ ...	3	6	9	4	...	4	7	6	13	
Eastern „ ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Behar ...	45	42	87	136	67	203	181	109	290	
N. W. Provinces ...	134	63	197	73	30	103	207	93	300	
Oudh	104	37	141	17	5	22	121	42	163	
Central India	17	3	20	2	...	2	19	3	22	
Punjab	6	...	6	3	...	3	9	...	9	
Nepal	1	2	3	7	2	9	8	4	12	
Mix., Madras & Bombay, &c.	14	2	16	6	...	6	20	2	22	
Grand Total ...	328	158	486	249	104	353	577	262	839	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste ...	79	24	103	47	21	68	126	45	171	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, or Mauritius during this month.
Agriculturists (Hindoos.) ...	94	38	132	65	18	83	159	56	215	
Artizans (Hindoos.) ...	25	12	37	26	8	34	51	20	71	
Low castes (Hindoos.) ...	86	54	140	79	36	115	165	90	255	
Mussulmans	44	30	74	31	21	52	75	51	126	
Christians	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Grand Total ...	328	158	486	249	104	353	577	262	839	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	501	211	712
2. Mussulmans ...	75	51	126
3. Christians ...	1	...	1
Total ...	577	262	839

Calcutta,
The 28th Feb. 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

GRAIN DELIVERED IN WEEK ENDING 17th FEBRUARY AT NASIK, BHOSAWAL AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

From—Bombay,
From—Works.

To—Calcutta,
To—Works.

Grain delivered in week ending 17th February at Nasik, Bhosawal and intermediate stations about 1,010, and at Poona, Sholapur and intermediate stations 3,189 tons.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

No. 5, dated India Office, London, 25th January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of Bombay.

The despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 5th December, No. 44 of 1876, describing the main course of events regarding the scarcity which has for some months prevailed in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and the principles by which Your Government has been guided in its endeavours to relieve the existing distress, has been considered in Council.

2. The note which accompanies the despatch states with clearness and precision the condition of the problem with which your Government has to deal, and it cannot be doubted that the situation is one of the gravest character, and that the prospect must naturally call forth the greatest anxiety.

3. The policy of Your Excellency in Council in not interfering with the operations of private trade by becoming yourself, to any extent, a purchaser in the market, has my approval. I am glad to find that its beneficial results are already apparent in the activity of private enterprise, and I am glad to observe that the affected districts are now well supplied with grain. The condition of prices up to the date of the last report is reassuring.

4. With respect to relief works, I have a just confidence that Your Excellency in Council will, as the Government of India states, "exercise the discretion vested in you, so as to prevent any loss of the lives of Her Majesty's subjects without incurring any expenditure of public money in excess of the necessities of the case." With respect to the discussion as to the magnitude of the works to be undertaken, I understand from a telegram of the Government of India, dated 3rd of January, that the Governor-General in Council has, under certain conditions, withdrawn the prohibition previously expressed, and left the entire subject to the exercise of your discretion. Under these circumstances, no remark is at present demanded from me.

5. The measures adopted with respect to the cattle, and the general policy as to gratuitous relief and the transport and importation of grain, have my approval.

6. I will await the result of your deliberations on the subject of the grant of remissions.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

EXPENDITURE ON LARGE PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 10 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 25th January 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I despatched to Your Excellency the following telegram, dated 16th instant, copy of which is given in the margin.

Telegram, 16th January 1877. "Important financial rules were laid down to restrict extraordinary expenditure to works shown to be remunerative. If larger projects, not complying with this condition, nevertheless supply means of giving employment for relief purposes, which should not be neglected, I leave you discretion to authorise work on them if designs are sufficiently matured, taking all possible precautions against future liabilities, and reporting to me your orders. You can, if you consider it expedient, apply this principle to Chingleput Extension Railway, before not allowed."

2. In sending this telegram, it was my desire to remove any possible cause of doubt on the part of Your Excellency's Government, when dealing with the present emergency, by reason of the general financial rules that limit the expenditure on large public works. I felt assured that, when I left to Your Excellency full discretion in these cases, the necessity for continued caution in undertaking the larger class of works would be apparent to you, and that the grave financial prospects that are before your Government would rather increase than diminish your desire to avoid embarking in any project likely to lead to embarrassment hereafter.

3. It is already manifest that the circumstances are such that a necessity for commencing some works of magnitude may at any instant arise, or, in fact, may already have arisen, and I have complete confidence, in leaving Your Excellency quite unfettered in this respect, that your attention will be carefully directed to guard against preventible future inconvenience or loss, while you vigorously apply all possible remedies to meet the present calamity.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XV. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 23rd February 1877.

District.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876. Rs.	Expenditure up to latest known date. Rs.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices during the past week.	Prices during the present week.	Average rainfall, i. e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 20th and 21st February 1877.
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Roads ...	3,149	3,491	2,29,233	1,06,253	Jowari 56, Bajri 54	31, 25½	29½, 26¼	24·94	14·4	No change
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Ditto ...	16,500	17,500	3,59,272	1,37,716	Jowari 54, Bajri 47	32, 29	32, 26	35·29	27·55	Grain supply abundant. Small-pox decreasing.
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Ditto ...	17,673	13,474	4,23,196	2,79,916	Jowari 76, Bajri 66	25½, 21	25½, 24	24·3	10·65	Grain imports enough. Migration to a slight extent continues.
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Ditto ...	46,000	41,100	9,33,263	4,44,234	Jowari 65, Bajri 51	24, 23	24, 23	30·6	20·76	Prices steady. Cholera in Bhimthadi and Purandhar.
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Ditto ...	48,256	51,245	11,68,233	7,82,843	Jowari 66, Bajri 60	20, ...	20, ...	25·21	8·11	11 cents of rain at Sholapur. Grain supply good; imports Rs. 13,323; exports Rs. 94,760. 64 deaths from cholera. Migration of people and cattle continues.
Satara ...	**4,988**	**2,682**	**10,64,002**	**4,61,000**	Ditto ...	**17,122**	**23,002**	**5,71,338**	**2,26,099**	Jowari 39, Bajri 35	20, 20	20, 19½	54·60	25·43	Grain supply good. Six deaths from cholera.
Kaládgi ...	**5,695**	**5,695**	**8,16,037**	**8,16,037**	Ditto ...	**45,616**	**53,285**	**7,91,031**	**3,01,197**	Jowari 56, Bajri 76	17½, 17	18, 18	22·43	6·13	Grain supply sufficient, and in one Taluka abundant. Exportation from 3 Talukas. 170 deaths from cholera.
Belgaum ...	**4,591**	**2,660**	**9,38,750**	**5,01,000**	Ditto ...	**15,000**	**18,000**	**5,48,897**	**2,24,693**	Jowari 43, Bajri 54	19, 20	19, 20	30·48	21·34	Grain supply plentiful, but scarcity of water in Athni and Gokak. 173 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	**4,564**	**3,000**	**9,88,037**	**6,30,000**	Ditto ...	**28,903**	**27,805**	**8,11,595**	**2,53,657**	Jowari 43	18	17½	26·39	13·81	Grain importation steady. Emigrants from Bellary and Mysore arriving. 463 deaths from cholera.
Total ...	**54,355**	**33,873**	**79,63,927**	**49,81,616**		**2,38,219**	**2,48,902**	**58,36,058**	**27,56,598**						

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

Eleven cents of rain have fallen in Sholapur.

The price of grain has slightly risen in Khandesh, but remains nearly unchanged throughout the remaining eight Collectorates.

The number of people upon Relief Works is 248,902, against 238,219 last week, and there are also 2,521 hill-men and immigrants upon Relief Works in Ratnagiri and Kanara. There is thus an increase of 10,683, as compared with last week, in the nine affected districts, and a decrease of 3,785 in Ratnagiri and Kanara, or a net increase of 6,808 in the number of famine labourers. The local Officers report that the Solapur people—considerable numbers of whom are now finding employment upon the Mhaswad Tank, in the neighbouring Collectorate of Satara—continue, though slowly, to return to the Relief Works they left when more rigorous discipline and task-work were enforced.

2. Government have sanctioned the survey necessary for the extension of the Mutha Canal from Warwand to Patus.

On the 30th of November last, Government submitted to the Government of India an estimate of the cost of Relief Operations, amounting to 140 lakhs of rupees. At that time, a large number of small works were in progress or contemplated, and the maximum monthly average of labourers upon Relief Works was estimated at 900,000; but recent arrangements having enabled Government to concentrate relief labour upon a comparatively small number of large works under efficient supervision where fair tasks can be exacted, and which are some distance from the majority of the villages in the various districts, it is believed that the maximum average of relief labourers during the worst month will not exceed 650,000.

Under these circumstances, Government have reduced their estimate to 116 lakhs, including the cost of charitable relief, extra establishment, tools and plant, &c.

This reduction is exclusively due to the estimated decrease in the number of people seeking relief on works; the average rate of wages used when the original estimate was made, is still retained.

3. Two tables are appended, one, (A), contrasting the number of people upon works under Civil and Public Works Agencies, respectively, from the commencement of December till February 10th; the other, (B), giving the respective numbers of men, women and children upon Relief Works during the same period. The figures shown are averages of the weekly attendance, abstracted from the Weekly Progress Returns, and do not exactly correspond with the figures of the Weekly Statements, which are taken from telegrams sent by the Collectors.

It will be seen that on the 10th February the number upon Civil Works had been reduced to about one-fourth of the total. From table (B) it will be noticed that the women slightly exceed the men in number—a result probably due to a larger emigration of men than of women, with cattle, and in search of labour beyond the limits of the affected districts. The number of children is about one-sixth of the total number of work-people.

4. Two maps accompany this Statement; one, showing, by tints, the comparative intensity of the present distress, and, by figures, the number of people upon Relief Works in the different Collectorates, the price of the staple food-grain, and the expenditure incurred upon Relief Operations: the other, showing the principal Relief Works. These maps are on a reduced scale, that formerly sent being too large to be convenient. The full information required is better shown by using two maps.

5. The following table gives the expenditure by Government upon charity, in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works: from want of information from all the districts, this return is still incomplete:—

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.			Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week ending 17th February.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Average number of Children, and of Women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	...	...	518	755	71	259
Nasik	12	7	177	4,363	593	1,940
Ahmednagar ...	719	118	4,938	3,025	321	1,314
Poona	1,417	599	6,183	14,406	1,483	10,909
Sholapur	2,063	1,087	13,613	9,148	913	2,728
Satara	40	20	1,195	6,329	740	2,465
Kaladgi	164	77	732	...	...	...
Belgaum	508	184	1,812	...	...	...
Dharwar	305	515	2,367	...	...	...
Total ...	5,228	2,607	31,525	38,026	4,121	19,615

6. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

7. With regard to the movement of food-grains, 5,300 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 15th February, and during the same week 3,308 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines, making a total of 8,608 tons for the week.

8. On the whole, the only change is the slight increase in the number of people upon Relief Works.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the present week.
									Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	620,482	Cholera is prevalent	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	14,817	21,610	2,96,560	1,47,638	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18 4/7 19 1/4	18 3/5 19 2/3
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	No change	Ditto ...	1,967	2,556	26,931	21,963	Jowari 61	20	20
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received	Ditto ...	3,155	3,309	23,671	18,206	Jowari 63	†	†
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto ...	428	531	15,400	5,588	Jowari 54	20 3/4	20 3/8
Total ...	7,187	4,648	15,75,284	801,234			20,367	28,006	3,62,562	1,93,395			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

A

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XV.*)

Districts.	For the week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the week ending 9th December 1876.		For the week ending 16th December 1876.		For the week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the week ending 30th December 1876.		For the week ending 6th January 1877.		For the week ending 13th January 1877.		For the week ending 20th January 1877.		For the week ending 27th January 1877.		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the week ending 10th February 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	...	2,188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012
Násik ...	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	7,752	...	15,493	...	12,320
Ahmednagar ...	16,782	20,561	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095
Poona ...	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363
Sholápur ...	48,981	33,218	58,052	30,595	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813
Satara ...	947	11,724	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23.363
Kaládgi ...	5,849	1,195	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470
Belgaum ...	899	8,412	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370
Dharwar ...	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	37,979	1,189	27,239
Total ...	86,214	1,13,616	1,04,604	1,29,253	1,11,402	1,46,195	1,16,454	1,72,093	1,20,809	1,72,284	1,20,024	1,84,437	1,36,629	194,818	1,30,645	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,71,216	79,577	1,96,151	63,659	1,83,045
Grand Total	1,99,830		2,33,857		2,57,597		2,88,547		2,93,093		3,04,461		3,31,447		3,33,257		2,71,877		2,75,728		2,46,704	

B

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure, and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XV).

Week ending	Civil Agency.				Public Works Department Agency.				Grand total of			
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.								Rs				
2nd December ...	2,37,783	39,695	33,269	13,106	86,214	47,232	48,054	18,280	1,13,616	86,927	81,323	31,386	1,99,830
9th December ...	3,05,347	47,256	41,173	16,175	1,04,604	54,602	55,295	20,321	1,29,253	1,01,858	96,468	36,496	2,33,857
16th December ...	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	1,11,402	61,514	62,363	22,273	1,46,195	1,11,649	1,06,462	40,441	2,57,597
23rd December ...	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	1,16,454	72,613	72,068	31,372	1,72,093	1,24,478	1,17,947	48,502	2,88,547
30th December ...	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	1,20,809	71,046	73,350	27,838	1,72,284	1,23,429	1,23,389	46,234	2,93,093
6th January 1877 ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	1,20,024	75,804	79,256	27,548	1,84,437	1,26,130	1,28,952	47,550	3,04,461
13th January ...	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	1,36,629	80,281	83,781	30,626	1,94,818	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477	3,31,447
20th January ...	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,963	1,30,645	82,112	88,325	32,375	2,02,612	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343	3,33,257
27th January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	70,961	73,403	26,852	1,71,216	1,13,081	1,17,037	41,759	2,71,877
3rd February ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	78,945	86,559	30,647	1,96,151	1,11,918	1,21,586	42,297	2,75,798
10th February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th February 1877.

The Board submit to Government the Relief Reports for the week ending 10th February.

Nellore. Chingleput. North Arcot. | Salem. Coimbatore. Bellary.

The usual abstracts and maps of the districts noted in the margin accompany.

2. *Prices.*—There is, apparently, a reaction in the Kristna District, the average prices of the then inferior food-grains having slightly risen. That of rice, however, has fallen slightly. The Board noticed, in last Report, a large exportation from the Kistna District into Nellore, where the average prices of the four principal food-grains have again declined. The fall is chiefly in the extreme south and the extreme north, pointing in both cases to importation. There is scarcely any change in Chingleput. In the Ceded Districts, the prices of all grains show tendency to fall, which is most marked in Kurnool. There are some fluctuations in the several taluqs, but of no great importance; the most noticeable in Bellary being a fall in Dharmaveram and a rise in Pennakonda. From Cuddapah, prices for Madanapally, Pulivendala, and Sidhout are wanting. In North Arcot there is little change. The movement of prices noticed last week for the remaining districts, *viz.*, a slight fall in Salem, prices stationary in Coimbatore, and rising in Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly, continues, and points to importation from the Southern districts into Coimbatore.

3. *Rainfall.*—Rain is reported from Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Coimbatore. In the first-named district, a heavy shower (1·2 inches) fell at Peelair; but only 0·1 inch was registered at Voilpaud, the Cusbah of the taluq, and the same quantity at Royachoti. The rain extended into North Arcot as far south as Narayanaveram (Puttoor Railway Station), where 1·1 inches were registered. In Coimbatore a slight shower fell at Udumalpettah.

4. The grant made up to the 10th February was 80,69,763, and from this sum Rs. 67,07,619 had been expended on relief works. The outlay in the week was Rs. 5,94,007. The grant had been slightly exceeded. The following Statement shows the totals of works according to class, of which details for districts will be found in Abstract 4. The Kurnool District is not included.

	Estimated cost.	Outlay. In the week.	Outlay. Up to the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads	40,17,644	3,66,468	33,30,679
Irrigation works	4,72,430	28,575	2,80,519
Miscellaneous	5,61,638	39,725	3,56,515
TOTAL ...	50,51,712	4,34,768	39,67,713

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The numbers are compared by districts below:—

	3rd February.	10th February.	
Kistna	3,151	2,874	— 277
Nellore	58,782	57,006	— 1,776
Cuddapah	1,35,526	1,17,769	— 17,757
Bellary	3,11,503	3,44,343	+ 32,840
Kurnool	2,91,211	2,38,734	— 52,477
Chingleput	10,175	12,779	+ 2,604
North Arcot	22,204	21,524	— 680
Trichinopoly	770	647	— 123
Madura	6,335	7,832	+ 1,497
Tinnevelly	1,801	1,338	— 463
Coimbatore	24,132	23,733	— 399
Salem	30,170	39,154	+ 8,984
TOTAL ...	8,95,760	8,67,733	— 28,027

There is thus a decrease of 28,027 on the whole, and in every district except Bellary, where the increase is very large, Chingleput, Madura and Salem.

6. The *Nellore* taluq return shows again a large decrease in Atmakur and an increase in Kavali, where, according to last report, there was a heavy decrease. Evidently the system of report is at fault. In the other taluqs of the district there is no change of importance. The absence of increase in this district on the whole is probably due to the drafting of coolies to the East Coast Canal, on which there are now 18,045 against less than 5,000 a few weeks ago. The decrease in *Cuddapah* still continues, the numbers being for the last four weeks, 210,550, 170,704, 135,526, and 117,769. The taluq details, as compared with last week, are as follows:—

Jammalamadugu	11,272	10,539	—	733
Pullivendla	11,653	11,653*		...
Proddatur	4,079	2,987	—	1,092
Budwail	9,567	6,788	—	2,779
Cuddapah	6,443	7,712	+	1,269
Sidhaut	5,900	5,901*	+	1
Pullampett	9,471	8,955	—	486
Royachoti	15,987	10,773	—	5,204
Kadiri	14,398	11,874	—	2,524
Voilpaud	17,655	11,316	—	6,339
Madanapalli	29,101	29,241*	+	131
TOTAL ...	135,526	117,769	—	17,757

For three taluqs* reports are wanting, and the figures of last week are taken. In two of these, as will be seen from the Board's last reports, numbers had been decreasing for three previous weeks, and it is probable that this has continued and that the decrease in the district is greater than that above shewn. The decrease in Kadiri, Royachoti, and Voilpaud amounts to 40,000 in the three weeks since the 20th January. The "weeding" of the gangs has gone great lengths, and Mr. Price's report on the subdivision is anxiously awaited. The re-entertainment of the Mysore coolies under recent orders from Government will probably send the numbers up again. The following are the taluk details for the Bellary District:—

	3rd Feb.	10th Feb.		Present numbers per cent. of population.
Adoni	80,821	88,723	+ 7,902	48·9
Alur	40,202	51,906	+11,704	52·8
Gooty	25,176	25,062	— 114	17·3
Tadpatri	12,398	12,833	+ 435	11·0
Anantapur	12,430	16,615	+ 4,185	16·2
Dharmaveram	13,099	9,736	— 3,363	8·1
Pennakonda	8,489	5,620	— 2,869	6·3
Hindupur	2,497	4,999	+ 2,502	5·7
Madaksira	13,517	22,690	+ 9,173	28·6
Raidrug	8,200	3,689	— 4,511	4·2
Bellary	46,049	49,257	+ 3,208	27·0
Hospett	6,634	13,455	+ 6,821	12·4†
Kudligi	19,374	19,819	+ 445	21·3
Harpanhalli	11,007	8,273	— 2,784	9·4
Hadgalli	11,610	11,666	+ 56	13·0
TOTAL ...	311,503	344,343	+ 32,840	20·6

The enormous numbers in Adoni and Alur, which seem to be steadily increasing, demand the Collector's attention, and are inexplicable to the Board. Mr. Master is requested to report at once the cause of the increase which must, the Board think, be due to the influx of foreign subjects. The Board regret to note an increase in the Bellary taluk. The increase in Hindupur (where, however, the percentage to population is low) and Madaksira, looks as if Mysore coolies were being re-admitted, but there has been a decline in Hindupur, Pennakonda and Raidrug. No explanation of any of the variations is given in the return. The Collector will enjoin upon the Tahsildars the necessity of furnishing such explanation with these reports. The Board hope that the increase of numbers in Bellary is not to be ascribed to relaxation of efforts to restrict relief to those who are fit subjects for it.

The enormous decrease in Kurnool cannot be explained until the detailed figures are

* Pulivendla, Sidhout, and Madanapalli. The figures are incorrectly given for the last two taluqs. Hence apparent increase.

† Sundar State included.

received. The increase in *Chingleput* occurs in the Madrantakum and Chingleput taluks. In *Salem*, it is chiefly in the subdivision. No less than 3,378 coolies are employed in Ahtur. The Collector will furnish without delay the report called for as regards works in this taluk. The variations in the numbers in other districts do not call for remark.

7. *Rates of Wages.*—There is little to notice under this head. The scale prescribed in the orders of January last (2 annas, 1 anna 4 pies, and 10 pies) has been enforced almost everywhere, but grain wages are still paid unnecessarily in a few places, *viz.*, Jummalamadugu and Prodattur in Cuddapah, Sattur in Tinnevelly, Hindupur and Bellary, in the Bellary District. The Collector of Tinnevelly has been repeatedly ordered to discontinue grain wages in Sattur and will report why he has not done so. The maximum of money wage in the district is 1 anna 6 pies.

8. *Gratuitous Relief.*—The following table shows the numbers in each district as compared with last report:—

	3rd Feb.	10th Feb.	
Kistna	455	Not reported.	— 455
Nellore	9,539	5,406	— 4,133
Cuddapah	1,623	1,723	+ 100
Bellary	28,129	14,386	— 13,743
Kurnool	3,674	3,567	— 107
Chingleput	3,081	4,419	+ 1,338
North Arcot	...	324	+ 324
Madura	296	557	+ 261
Tinnevelly	92	71	— 21
Coimbatore	93	1,809	+ 1,716
Salem	6,157	4,530	— 1,627
TOTAL ...	53,139	36,792	— 16,347

9. The decrease in Bellary when this form of relief has hitherto been too lavishly given is satisfactory. In Hindupur, where some fraud was discovered, the numbers have fallen from 8,630 to 677, and in Adoni, where there were 2,606, there are none according to the present report. In Gooty also there has been a large decrease. In *Nellore* the numbers have fallen 50 per cent. in the Atmakur and Kavali taluks where 7,521 persons were in receipt of it on the 3rd February. The Collector of Coimbatore is requested to report why the numbers have suddenly sprung up. In Udumalpettà 1,600 persons are now receiving gratuitous relief, though there were none in the previous week. The decrease in Salem is due to the camp system. The outlay on gratuitous relief during the week was Rs. 20,024 against Rs. 26,777 in the previous week.

10. The total outlay to date is reported as follows. The Presidency and the East Coast Canal and Special Establishments being excluded:—

	In the week.	Up to the end of the week.
Relief Works	5,94,007	67,07,619
Gratuitous Relief	20,024	2,12,472
	6,14,031	69,20,091

11. The usual Statement of grants sanctioned for relief expenditure by Collectors to the date of these Proceedings accompanies. The total is Rs. 80,94,763.

12. Statements showing the strength and cost of Special Establishments have been received from some districts and are abstracted below:—

	Number.	Say per mensem.
		Rs.
Salem*	191	5,674
Madura†	56	1,049
Tinnevelly	34	349
Bellary	1,072	17,009‡
	1,353	24,081

* Includes four special superior officers drawing Rs. 1,880 and a contingent from the survey party.
† No superior officers. Mr. Special Assistant Turner, being omitted, a survey contingent is included.
‡ Includes five superior officers drawing Rs. 1,430.

A return has been received from Coimbatore, but it is not intelligible.

(True Extract)

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs of different grains per Rupee, and Rain Report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumbu or Suzza.			Wheat.			Horse Gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	9·93	9·81	19·15	12·83	13·43	31·56	13·42	14·33	37·81	11·51	11·85	35·94	7·43	6·95	12·63	12·66	12·81	26·43	...	0·48	...
Nellore	8·15	8·00	15·28	9·24	9·18	29·11	9·82	9·57	31·55	9 12	9·05	29·57	7·0	6·79	11·69	8·65	8·33	24·85	...	0·11	0·08
Cuddapah (*a*)	7·16	7·05	14·46	8·25	8·22	25·78	8·38	8·24	26·73	7·80	7·74	24·32	6·38	6·31	11 76	8·53	8·44	26·19	0·10	0·22	0·22
Bellary	6·85	6·84	14·48	8·17	8·07	25·43	8·33	8·27	26·76	7·70	7·51	23·38	6·29	6·09	11·88	8·31	8·25	27·77	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·82	6·67	14 89	8·21	7·83	28·25	9·05	8·56	30·55	8·85	8·01	29 23	6·63	6·32	14·82	7·81	7·75	25·87	...	0·03	...
Chingleput	9·53	9·20	16·26	11·05	11·64	...	10·91	10·80	24·05	11·13	11·14	...	6·35	5·70	10·28	10·73	10·24	20·19	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·24	8·01	14·82	9·58	9·50	22·14	9·50	9·37	22·38	8·75	8·85	20·66	5 76	5·80	11·24	11·09	11·05	24·40	0·06	0·06	0·16
Trichinopoly	7·54	8·19	13·92	17·50	17 50	28·00	10·81	11·79	27·25	10·67	11·43	25·40	5·74	5·81	9·90	11·55	12·47	24·18	...	0·04	0·09
Madura	7·51	7·67	15·39	14·34	13·30	35·77	10 57	11·40	32·99	10·34	11·13	30·75	5 59	5·72	10 31	12·84	13·73	25·94	...	0·02	0·19
Tinnevelly (*b*)	8·00	8·15	13·13	8·29	8·58	25·02	10·68	12·19	28·08	12 31	12·44	28·82	6·38	5·58	7·84	11·23	10·76	21·65	...	...	0·13
Coimbatore	7·67	7·42	12·53	9·27	9·36	20·45	10·03	10·09	23·96	10·39	10·94	23·71	4 99	4·91	9·40	10·70	10·89	23·25	0·01	0·01	0·05
Salem	7·66	7·62	13·24	9·76	9·03	22·12	9·72	9·34	21·87	9·35	9·24	21·95	5·86	5·82	10·75	10·55	10·06	24·59	...	...	...

(*a*)—Reports from Pulivendla, Sidhout, and Madanapalli not received. (*b*)—Report from Nangunary not received.

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kistna ...	75,000	Not given.	2,020	20,658	33,233	Not given.		...	...	...	2,874	...	...	Not given.	
Nellore ...	4,53,000	2,09,676	38,090	3,36,259	3,36,259	20,921	3,982	25,448	24,319	7,239	57,006	...	...	...	5,406
Cuddapah ...	13,20,000	12,52,672	1,17,654	10,31,229	11,21,203	2,179	377	47,424	56,680	13,665	1,17,769	608	633	482	1,723
Bellary ...	33,16,000	25,93,415	2,10,487	21,69,337	25,22,770	1,49,683	11,003	133,942	164,999	45,402	344,343	2,652	3,648	8,086	14,386
Kurnool ...	21,21,000	Not given.	1,59,239	22,43,266	22,43,266	11,417	1,499	...	...	...	2,38,734	...	...	...	3,567
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,68,316	7,111	77,265	77,265	9,806	643	6,680	4,567	1,532	12,779	843	1,249	2,327	4,419
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	2,01,928	15,854	1,17,642	1,22,238	102	63	9,528	8,543	3,453	21,524	114	150	60	324
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	387	1,917	1,917	...	...	152	331	164	647	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	84,093	4,312	27,526	31,019	1,255	72	3,035	4,494	303	7,832	62	109	386	557
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	22,291	806	3,753	3,753	434	92	795	397	146	1,338	16	41	14	71
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	1,41,150	14,179	75,394	95,137	454	145	6,881	15,888	964	23,733	667	798	344	1,809
Salem ...	2,11,000	3,76,971	23,868	1,06,733	1,19,559	16,221	2,148	17,553	18,850	2,751	39,154	1,236	1,854	1,440	4,530
Total ...	80,69,763	...	5,94, 07	62,10,979	67,07,619	2,12,472	20,024	...	...	...	867,733	...	...	...	36,792

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	...	1,18,722	5,556	60,970	86,935	...	...	2,974	3,931	807	7,712	...	...	...	...
	Pulivendla (*a*)	...	2,19,000	2,696	72,130	74,331	...	...	3,697	5,967	1,989	11,653	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	..	1,04,189	5,343	32,578	33,440	...	...	2,854	3,079	855	6,788	...	...	...	...
	Sidhout (*a*)	...	Not given.	3,262	30,511	30,511	...	...	2,499	2,790	612	5,961	...	...	...	...
	Pullampett	...	1,02,500	6,179	44,214	45,161	...	...	3,849	4,537	599	8,985	...	...	...	...
	Jammalumadugu	...	1,05,049	6,177	56,578	58,384	260	48	3,582	5,920	1,037	10,539	63	58	56	177
	Prodattur	...	1,18,803	1,558	42,697	44,084	173	51	1,044	1,488	455	2,987	78	153	20	251
	Royachoti	...	2,39,335	8,779	1,01,037	1,05,065	357	32	4,512	4,986	1,275	10,773	280	250	230	760
	Kadiri	...	2,45,074	15,760	1,77,182	(*b*) 5,024 / 2,16,232	334	150	4,960	5,368	1,546	11,874	60	54	26	140
	Voilpad	...	Not given.	3,755	1,64,443	1,76,147	788	68	5,367	5,209	740	11,316	97	78	100	275
	Madanapalli (*a*)	...	Do.	58,589	2,15,889	2,45,889	267	28	12,086	13,405	3,750	29,241	30	40	50	120
	Total ...	13,20,000	12,52,672	1,17,654	10,31,229	11,21,203	2,179	377	47,424	56,680	13,665	1,17,769	608	633	482	1,723
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	10,781	1,743	16,867	17,521	...	...	1,450	771	603	2,824	...	...	...	...
	Chendrageri	...	10,572	470	3,147	3,147	39	...	341	313	65	719	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	16,795	1,643	15,192	15,689	...	...	1,081	964	40	2,085	...	...	...	...
	Gudiattum	...	16,351	511	2,874	3,215	...	...	106	100	...	206	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	43,967	3,324	30,057	31,151	...	...	1,088	2,578	925	4,591	58	41	23	122
	Arcot	...	26,900	2,345	17,009	18,654	60	60	1,976	1,882	259	4,117	56	109	37	202
	Wallajah	...	29,385	2,049	15,520	15,599	...	...	1,410	835	705	2,950	...	...	...	...
	Punganur	...	36,600	3,457	14,522	14,793	...	...	2,048	1,084	851	3,983	...	...	...	...
	Tiruttany	...	10,000	310	2,452	2,452	3	3	22	12	5	39	...	...	...	...
	Tripatty	...	77	2	2	2	...	...	6	4	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Maderpaukum	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kangundy	....	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,85,450	2,01,928	15,854	1,17,642	1,22,238	102	63	9,528	8,543	3,453	21,524	114	150	60	324
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	24,330	1,231	13,581	23,061	...	...	937	2,576	98	3,611	...	...	...	...
	Pulladum	...	32,310	3,752	15,728	22,240	82	18	1,084	3,652	178	4,914	37	46	9	92
	Udumalpetta	...	34,260	2,448	22,130	24,581	325	81	1,289	2,939	3	4,231	600	700	300	1,600
	Sattiamangalam	...	12,840	1,000	3,648	3,648	...	...	1,027	1,501	126	2,654	...	...	...	...
	Caroor	...	9,300	877	4,572	4,572	...	...	532	977	79	1,588	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	9,070	1,159	5,809	7,109	7	7	651	1,391	107	2,149	8	12	10	30
	Pollachy	...	230	16	61	61	...	...	10	9	...	19	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	9,730	2,167	5,993	5,993	1	1	752	1,555	178	2,485	2	...	...	2
	Darapuram	...	6,580	1,496	3,803	3,803	...	...	583	1,285	195	2,063	...	...	...	...
	Collegal	...	2,500	33	69	69	39	38	16	3	...	19	20	40	25	85
	Total ...	1,00,000	1,41,150	14,179	75,394	95,137	454	145	6,881	15,888	964	23,733	667	798	344	1,809
Chingleput.	Madurantakum	...	7,000	839	3,052	3,052	287	59	731	855	595	2,181	54	90	185	329
	Conjeveram	...	21,409	457	8,053	8,053	1,300	118	556	380	66	1,002	188	211	610	1,009
	Chingleput	...	13,145	974	6,299	6,299	446	88	1,173	960	449	2,582	172	134	442	748
	Trivellore	...	47,318	1,473	9,540	9,540	83	3	647	384	118	1,149	6	5	...	11
	Saidapett	...	57,394	2,582	32,902	32,902	7,480	369	1,638	1,322	259	3,219	376	768	946	2,090
	Ponneri	...	22,050	796	17,419	17,419	210	6	1,935	666	45	2,646	47	41	144	232
	Total ...	1,45,365	1,68,316	7,111	77,265	77,265	9,806	643	6,680	4,567	1,532	12,779	843	1,249	2,327	4,419
	Trichinopoly	5,000	1,200	387	1,917	1,917	...	...	152	331	164	647	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Srivilliputtur	...	6,216	407	1,072	1,072	9	...	206	174	106	486	...	...	...	...
	Sattur	...	8,852	188	1,829	1,829	25	4	374	106	29	509	1	6	...	7
	Sankaranainarkoil	...	5,330	121	526	526	137	...	94	84	2	180	...	...	...	...
	Ottapidaram	...	1,893	90	326	326	263	88	121	33	9	163	15	35	14	64
	Total ...	44,200	22,291	806	3,753	3,753	434	92	795	397	146	1,338	16	41	14	71
Madura.	Madura	...	11,025	138	3,297	3,297	...	...	136	103	19	258	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	The work has been postponed pending rains.								
	Pulney	...	54,638	2,687	14,409	16,711	1,005	72	1,343	2,730	61	4,134	62	109	386	557
	Melur	...	823	27	343	343	...	...	37	21	...	58	...	...	...	...
	Tirumungalam	...	7,337	333	1,916	3,107	...	...	850	289	13	1,152	...	...	...	...
	Ramnad	...	9,000	1,127	6,488	6,488	...	...	669	1,351	210	2,230	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93,748	84,093	4,312	27,526	31,019	1,255	72	3,035	4,494	303	7,832	62	109	386	557
Salem.	Salem	...	67,016	4,067	22,304	22,304	4,041	166	4,683	3,142	524	8,349	224	415	147	786
	Ahthur	...	38,425	1,635	2,485	2,485	276	27	1,461	1,689	228	3,378	30	30	...	60
	Namkal	...	27,217	945	8,817	8,817	1,181	15	800	782	133	1,715	27	58	5	90
	Trichengode	...	53,890	1,422	14,046	14,046	1,521	55	2,451	1,874	180	4,505	66	119	43	228
	Tripatore	...	20,760	758	1,887	1,887	1,664	232	638	987	117	1,742	142	83	52	277
	Uttengiri	...	27,587	2,981	7,227	7,352	1,844	283	1,160	1,545	199	2,904	111	164	164	439
	Darampury	...	43,861	2,546	14,607	18,967	2,752	599	2,896	4,013	731	7,640	339	453	728	1,520
	Oossoor	...	53,338	5,795	23,273	27,281	1,722	388	2,086	3,145	202	5,433	138	230	60	428
	Kistnagiri	...	44,877	3,719	12,087	16,420	1,220	383	1,378	1,673	437	3,488	159	302	241	702
	Total ...	2,11,000	3,76,971	23,868	1,06,733	1,19,559	16,221	2,148	17,553	18,850	2,751	39,154	1,236	1,854	1,440	4,530
Nellore.	Gudur	...	29,500	1,505	19,833	19,833	...	...	1,588	1,831	408	3,827	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	20,964	1,868	15,572	15,572	1,390	468	1,346	1,134	303	2,783	129	161	104	394
	Nellore	...	9,492	1,145	8,709	8,709	...	...	1,283	2,408	348	4,039	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	11,545	1,906	61,245	61,245	11,512	1,200	2,701	2,557	404	5,662	1,300	800	300	2,400
	Kavali	...	29,540	6,731	49,152	49,152	3,141	741	2,903	2,080	627	5,610	373	381	595	1,349
	Udayagiri	...	6,250	11,336	69,300	69,300	...	...	5,957	4,681	2,473	13,111	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	39,525	5,860	62,407	62,407	2,095	909	3,923	3,718	609	8,250	not given.			
	Kanigiri	...	6,000	3,495	18,503	18,503	295	21	2,948	2,548	803	6,299	171	201	181	553
	Ongole	...	12,760	69	79	79	612	161	99	86	16	201	...	...	...	338
	Adanki Division ...	...	5,400	519	3,390	3,390	99	17	445	685	185	1,325	9	10	3	22
	Darsi do. ...	...	5,000	571	4,387	4,387	6	...	365	342	112	819	...	...	...	...
	Podile do. ...	...	700	569	1,507	1,507	228	...	464	570	223	1,257	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari tracts ...	...	33,000	2,516	22,175	22,175	1,543	465	1,416	1,679	728	3,823	...	...	...	350
	Total ...	4,53,000	2,09,676	38,090	3,36,259	3,36,259	20,921	3,982	25,448	24,319	7,239	57,006	...	...	...	5,406

(*a*) Report not having been received, the figures were entered on estimate. (*b*) Bandy hire.

(*c*) The Collector states that gratuitous relief in Vellore Taluq is given through a Contractor. No payments having been made to him during the week, columns 8 and 9 are left blank.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 10th February 1877—continued.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Bellary.	Alur	...	2,02,282	28,040	1,97,266	2,15,801	286	48	23,696	21,425	6,785	51,906	31	53	88	172
	Tadpatri	...	1,22,357	8,226	66,086	66,086	2,338	76	4,210	7,523	1.100	12,833	69	127	203	399
	Gooty	...	1,27,906	14,600	1,27,906	1,78,189	12,631	1,121	7.576	13,760	3,726	25,062	347	519	574	1,440
	Madakasera	...	14,960	14,961	1,35,769	1,35,769	11,737	3,417	7,325	12,901	2,464	22,690	1,051	1,162	2,454	4,667
	Raidrug	...	69,974	3,812	73,530	74,197	130	9	1,529	1,440	720	3,689	30	31	6	67
	Anantapur	...	81,120	9,417	64,012	78,462	539	46	4,851	9,247	2,517	16.615	38	49	25	112
	Hindapur	...	30,450	3,897	1,22,226	1,29,649	54,315	2,718	881	2,985	1,133	4,999	213	322	142	677
	Dharmaveram	...	1,63,567	11,010	94,338	1,22,824	2,117	63	2,552	4,717	2,467	9,736	246	.283	240	769
	Kudligi	...	3,68,537	9,824	1,20,912	1,22,968	2,929	53	7,423	10,896	1,500	19,819	29	47	25	101
	Huvenhadgally	...	1,09,654	6,159	1,06,086	1,09,945	3,121	361	3,286	6,460	1,920	11,666	85	160	498	743
	Harpanhalli	...	1,04,304	6,018	76,838	82,692	5,169	232	3,901	3,189	1,183	8,273	69	72	619	760
	Pennakonda	...	1,25,238	14,944	1,19,549	1,44,088	19,402	2,283	1,683	3,197	740	5,620	222	356	580	1,158
	Hospet	...	1,33,066	8,010	90,626	1,09,217	6,087	565	4,591	7,250	1,614	13.455	219	464	2,632	3,315
	Adoni	...	9,40,000	47,945	2,88,080	3,74,782	28,531	...	37,580	37,740	13,403	88,723	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	23,624	4,86,113	5,78,101	351	11	22,858	22,269	4,130	49,257	3	3	...	6
	Total ...	33,16,000	25,93,415	2,10,487	21,69,337	25,22,770	1,49,683	11,003	1,33,942	1,64,999	45,402	3,44,343	2,652	3,648	8,086	14,386

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of Expenditure on Relief Works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Road Works.			Irrigation Works.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Remarks.
	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	2,020	20,658	...	...	...	...	2,020	20,658	
Nellore ...	1,62,665	33,627	2,61,385	12,500	2,142	53,160	34,511	2,321	21,714	2,09,676	38,090	3,36,259	
Cuddapah ...	11,02,589	1,02,736	9,14,571	94,604	5,965	51,607	55,479	8,953	65,051	12,52,672	1,17,654	10,31,229	
Bellary ...	21,85,171	1,90,971	19,13,244	1,76,254	8,190	1,07,025	2,31,990	11,326	1,49,068	25,93,415	2,10,487	21,69,337	
Kurnool ...	...	...	Telegraphic summary alone received.				...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput...	1,12,249	4,103	40,836	5,945	432	3,591	50,122	2,576	32,838	1,68,316	7,111	77,265	
North Arcot	1,43,330	10,064	73,779	15,500	1,340	13,071	43,098	4,450	30,792	2,01,928	15,854	1,17,642	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	387	1,917	1,200	387	1,917	
Madura ...	56,950	3,772	20,137	26,363	487	6,996	780	53	393	84,093	4,312	27,526	
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	11,270	182	1,171	11,021	624	2,582	22,291	806	3,753	
Coimbatore...	1,07,640	9,753	52,760	7,100	1,950	4,998	26,410	2,476	17,636	1,41,150	14,179	75,394	
Salem ...	1,47,050	11,442	53,967	1,22,894	5,867	18,242	1,07,027	6,559	34,524	3,76,971	23,868	1,06,733	
Total ...	40,17,644	3,66,468	33,30,679	4,72,430	28,575	2,80,519	5,61,638	39,725	3,56,515	50,51,712	4,34,768	39,67,713	

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Famine Relief Works up to 16th February 1877, and Expenditure up to 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total Outlay since the commencement of distress up to 10th February 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	33,233	Not given.
Nellore	4,53,000	3,36,259	20,921
Cuddapah	13,20,000	11,21,203	2,179
Bellary	33,16,000	25,22,770	1,49,683
Kurnool	21,21,000	22,43,266	11,417
Chingleput	1,45,365	77,265	9,806
North Arcot	1,85,450	1,22,238	102
South Arcot	15,000	} Not	received.
Tanjore	10,000		
Trichinopoly	5,000	1,917	...
Madura	93,748	31,019	1,255
Tinnevelly	44,200	3,753	434
Coimbatore	1,00,000	95,137	454
Salem	2,11,000	1,19,559	16,221
Total ...	80,94,763	67,07,619	2,12,472

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 26th FEBRUARY 1877.

Ports into which imported.	From Foreign Ports.		From Bengal.		From British Burma.		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	...	...	97,407	5,17,221	11,019	60,200	108,426	5,77,421
,, Paddy	...	...	1,173	4,005	.....	.....	1,173	4,006
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coconada ...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuddalore ...	...	...	34,510	1,88,544	16,016	64,690	34,510	1,88,544
,, Paddy	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,016	64,690
* Tranquebar ...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negapatam ...	...	582	6,201	33,880	3,532	9,784	6,783	37,060
,, Paddy	...	1,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,861	15,023
Tuticorin ...	...	...	8,671	53,410	.....	.....	8,671	53,410
Cochin ...	...	...	23,197	1,19,065	.....	.....	23,197	1,19,065
Tellicherry ...	...	...	783	4,280	.....	.....	783	4,280
Calicut ...	...	...	27,182	1,32,769	.....	.....	27,182	1,32,769
* Quilandy ...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cannanore ...	...	...	1,464	7,500	2,343	7,424	1,464	7,500
,, Paddy	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,343	7,424
Mangalore ...	...	...	1,140	6,080	.....	.....	1,140	6,080
* Other Ports	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,861	8,419	201,728	10,66,754	32,960	1,32,098	236,549	12,07,271

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th FEBRUARY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyook-phyoo.		Total.*	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras Paddy	59,336	2,27,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,706	84,782	91,142	3,11,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	978	...	...	289	978
" Bimlipatam	2,933	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,933	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam Paddy	9,505	38,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,505	38,880	14,118	48,986	358	1,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,476	50,394
" Tuticorin	26,560	1,00,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,560	1,00,804	...	...	20,112	31,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,112	31,919
Cochin Paddy	75,158	2,84,969	9,976	33,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,134	3,18,914	2,009	6,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,009	6,750
" Tellicherry	2,992	12,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,992	12,070	...	...	4,593	7,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,593	7,292
Calicut	18,139	58,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,139	58,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,374	56,272	36,513	1,14,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,500	29,332	11,509	29,332	...	...	2,204	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,204	7,500
" Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,194	20,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,194	20,952
Other Ports Paddy	2,976	10,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,976	10,345	26	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	115
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,112	8,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,112	8,117
	197,599	7,38,707	9,976	33,945	...	...	...	...	61,580	1,70,386	269,164	9,43,038	16,153	55,851	45,573	77,188	...	...	289	978	...	...	62,015	1,34,017

* No returns have been received from Cuttack, Pooree, Ramree, Mergui and Tavoy.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

IRRIGATION REVENUE REPORT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR 1875-76.

Nos. 24—39 I.—Fort William, 5th February 1877.

Read—

Letter No. 1624A of the 4th December 1876, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, forwarding the Irrigation Revenue Report of those Provinces for 1875-76, together with a Resolution reviewing it.

OBSERVATIONS.—This report, which has been punctually submitted, is one of considerable interest, and shows satisfactory results.

2. The Capital Account has been increased during the year under review by Rs. 40,38,381, and at the close of the year the total capital expended amounted to Rs. 4,93,95,259, of which Rs. 3,98,56,800 was on completed works paying revenue, and of the balance, Rs. 93,16,489 was on incomplete works which at present yield no return, and Rs. 2,21,970 on works now abandoned.

3. There appears to be a slight error in the figures given in the 3rd para. of the Chief Engineer's Review detailing the expenditure of the year under the heads "Ordinary" and "Extraordinary." The figures given are "Ordinary" Rs. 3,41,461, "Extraordinary" Rs. 36,96,920. They should have been "Ordinary" Rs. 3,41,451, "Extraordinary" Rs. 36,96,930, according to the figured statements; but as in these returns the outlay of Rs. 65 on the Eastern Ganges Canal has been erroneously classed as Extraordinary, a further alteration is necessary, and the corrected totals will stand thus—"Ordinary" Rs. 3,41,561, "Extraordinary" Rs. 36,96,865.

4. The net profit on the year's transactions was Rs. 24,25,894, including indirect returns, giving a profit of 6·08 per cent. on the capital sunk on works in operation, including the Agra Canal, which has barely commenced irrigation; and a profit of 4·91 per cent. on the entire capital sunk, including works under construction and abandoned.

5. In the 4th para. of the Chief Engineer's Review the income assessed by Canal Officers for the year is said to be Rs. 29,85,606. This sum is less by Rs. 4,803 than that shown in the Examiner's abstract at page xxiii; no explanation of the discrepancy, which occurs in the item of water-rate, Rohilkhund Canals, is given, but the Chief Engineer's figures are assumed to be correct.

6. The net income for the year based on the return of realisations after meeting the year's charge for interest shows a sum of Rs. 5,92,757 available for reduction of accumulated interest charges on works in operation; or, allowing for interest on works under construction, the accumulated interest charges for the entire Department are reduced this year by Rs. 2,19,897. If the calculation were based on assessments instead of realisations, the result shown would be more favorable by upwards of a lakh of rupees.

7. In the 12th para. of the Chief Engineer's Review it is stated that the interest charges on works in operation were Rs. 2,10,713 in excess of the direct assessments. The term "direct assessments" was probably written by mistake instead of "net direct revenue."

8. The attention of the North-Western Provinces Government is invited to the necessity for adding to the Capital Account of each canal such portions of the outlay on drainage works as may appertain to it: these sums have been placed under the heading "Other Works" pending the receipt of orders, and as orders have since been issued, adjustments should be effected as early as possible.

9. The receipts from irrigation works are shown to be still expanding, but it is also apparent that the working expenses have been expanding in a larger ratio, causing a slight falling off from the percentages of profit realised in the preceding year. The Government of India trusts that the necessity for careful watch over this portion of the expenditure will be kept in view.

10. The area irrigated is also increasing on the whole, and the Government of India notice with satisfaction that for the year under review the area is the largest recorded since the famine in 1868-69.

11. With reference to para. 7 of the Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and to para. 57 of the Chief Engineer's Review, the Government of India desire that the Hindun Dasnah Navigation Project should receive early consideration.

12. The views of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the assessment of owner's rate on canal irrigated lands, referred to in the concluding paragraph of the Resolution, will be awaited.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to the Financial and Revenue Agriculture and Commerce Departments for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and the several* other Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

* Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
Punjab.
Oudh.
Central Provinces.
British Burmah.
Mysore and Coorg.
Hyderabad.
Central India.
Rajpootana.
Assam.

Ordered further, that this Resolution and the Resolution of the Local Government be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT, N. W. P.,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

No. C. 283A., dated Camp, 22nd November 1876.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces.

Read—

Review of Irrigation Revenue Report, North-Western Provinces, for 1875-76, by the Officiating Chief Engineer.

His Honor has read with much interest the Officiating Chief Engineer's review of the operations of the Irrigation Department in the North-Western Provinces during 1875-76, and has much pleasure in expressing his entire satisfaction with the results exhibited in it. To all the Superintending Engineers concerned but especially to Major Moncrieff, Superintending Engineer of the Ganges Canal, Sir G. Couper offers his thanks for the manner in which they have discharged their duties.

2. With reference to Colonel Brownlow's remarks in para. 36 of his review, His Honor observes that there is no present intention of recommending any increase in water-rates beyond the limit of the rates approved by the Government of India for the Agra Canal, but that the propriety of extending these rates to the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals may advantageously be considered.

3. The attention of the Board of Revenue should be drawn to the increase of uncollected balances of water-rate on the Ganges Canal at the close of the year under review.

4. His Honor will reserve his opinion upon the advisability of modifying or maintaining the existing rates for water-power employed on a large scale (alluded to in para. 46 of the Chief Engineer's review) until he has been furnished with more detailed information on the subject, but endorses most fully the recommendations made in paras. 47 and 66 of the review, that the very useful mill for crushing sugar-cane designed by Lieutenant Clibborn should be extensively introduced, and the driving power employed also to work "rice-huskers" where such an application of it appears likely to yield profitable returns. The attention of the Superintending Engineers of the 1st and 2nd Circles should be especially turned to this subject.

The Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Circle should also lose no time in submitting proposals for economizing the available water-power of the Dehra Dun.

5. The establishment of a Government boat train on a moderate scale does not seem in any way objectionable on the Agra Canal, where no private interests can be injured by it, and where it would advantageously familiarise the native traders with canal navigation; but His Honor is opposed to any interference with the action of private carriers by establishing a Government train on the Ganges Canal.

6. While approving generally of the arguments advanced by Colonel Brownlow in para. 55 of his review, Sir G. Couper would like to see the question of the best size of boat and of the nature and amount of navigation rates more fully discussed. There should, however, be uniform rates for navigation on the Ganges and Agra Canals, in view of the necessity that exists for making a navigable connection between the two channels at the earliest possible date.

7. His Honor took occasion in his Resolution on the Progress Report for 1875-76 to press upon the Government of India the importance of establishing navigable communication between the two canals, and would now point to the striking confirmation of the soundness of this recommendation afforded by the fact, noticed in para. 57 of Colonel Brownlow's review, that 100,000 maunds of salt were carted from the Delhi and Ghaziabad Railway Stations to the Ganges Canal at Muradnagar and Dasna for shipment to Cawnpore. It appears to Sir George Couper that the early execution of the still-water canal from the Ganges Canal to the Hindun Dam at Ghaziabad would confer a benefit, not only on the Canal Department but on the whole community, by cheapening and improving the carriage of salt.

8. His Honor will have no objection to recommend the Traffic Manager to the Government of India for an increase of salary when the navigation on the Agra Canal begins to take shape and bring in revenue.

9. Colonel Brownlow's recommendation in para. 85 of his review to let the Agra Canal rates stand unaltered, accepting, if necessary, slow progress at first in the spread of irrigation, is approved.

10. Under the rules issued in notification, Irrigation Department, North-Western Provinces, No. C 879W., dated 7th September 1875, the owners' rate on canal-irrigated lands is assessed at one-third of the water-rate, provided that it shall nowhere exceed half the difference of the rates of rent on dry and irrigated land. But after careful consideration of the subject, Sir Geroge Couper is unable to accept this method of assessment as sound. The assumption that the owners' rate, which is part of the rent, must necessarily vary with the water-rate, which is part of the cost of production, involves us in many difficulties and anomalies which need not be discussed in detail here. Nor is His Honor prepared to accept half the difference between wet and dry revenue rates on the land as necessarily a just limit to the amount of owners' rate. A certain proportion of this difference may fairly be taken in excess of the half share claimable by Government to represent the interest upon capital which, but for the canal, would necessarily have been sunk in wells, the expenditure upon maintaining these wells, and a premium upon the first-class policy of insurance against drought represented by irrigation from a canal. The fairest and most accurate method of assessing owners' rate should have regard to the rent-rates of each kind of soil; but this would require much time and labour, and, taking all circumstances into consideration, Sir G. Couper is inclined to believe that, in the adoption of an all-round rate, based on a rough average of the difference between the wet and dry revenue rates of the land, will be found the true solution of the question. It must, however, undergo further enquiry and consideration before it can be submitted for the final orders of the Government of India.

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FAMINE IN SOUTHERN AND WESTERN INDIA.

No. 13, dated 2nd March 1877.

From—The Government of India,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE proceed to lay before you a summary of the matters which have engaged our attention in connexion with the famine in Southern and Western India during the past week.

2. In our last despatch we informed your Lordship that, on the recommendation of Sir Richard Temple, concurred in by the Government of Madras, we had sanctioned the commencement of the earth-works of a Railway from Bellary to Hubli in the Bombay district of Dhárwár, which forms a section of a line projected some years ago to connect the Madras Railway at Bellary with the port of Kárwár in North Kanara. The commencement of this line, as a relief work, was recommended by the Government of Madras at an early stage of the famine in that Presidency; but we declined to sanction it on grounds similar to those which influenced us in refusing our assent to the commencement of the Dhond and Munmar Railway when first proposed by the Government of Bombay, *viz.*, that we did not consider it expedient to sanction large and expensive works, the ultimate cost of which would greatly exceed the expense involved for providing labour for the distressed poor. At the time at which the proposal was made, the 27th October, it was not too late to look for rain from the North-East Monsoon, which would have materially altered the aspect of affairs in Madras.

3. More recently the Bombay Government, in their letter of the 23rd January, enclosed in our despatch of the 9th ultimo, recommended the line as one which would afford a useful relief work to their southern districts as well as to the Madras district of Bellary. The principal questions connected with the line are discussed in Sir Richard Temple's minute* of the 16th ultimo, and in the memorandum* annexed to it. The entire length of the line from Bellary to Kárwár is 236 miles. It would pass through the cotton-growing tracts of Bellary, Dhárwár, and North Kanara. It would also serve a great part of the Belgaum district and the southern talukas of Kaládgi. The average cost of the line is estimated at about £7,000 a mile, or somewhat more than a million and a half for the whole line. The estimated cost of that portion of the work which could be done by unskilled labour is Rs. 16,06,000, but it is stated that a proportion of the labourers on the relief works in Bellary and in Dhárwár are of the Wuddah tribe, whose ordinary employment is working in stone; that considerable gangs of stone-workers could be found in the Ceded Districts and in Dhárwár; that there is a large quantity of stone-work to be done at the Tungabhadra bridge, and heavy cuttings in rock, laterite, and gravel. The estimated cost of the stone-work at the ordinary rates is Rs. 3,62,000. The estimated cost of the work which could be done by relief labour during the present season is, at the estimated rates in ordinary years, Rs. 14,60,000, and, allowing for the expensiveness of relief labour, Rs. 19,00,000 is the sum which would be diverted to this work from comparatively unremunerative works.

4. It is doubtful, however, whether during the present season it would be possible to organize large relief gangs and transport them into Kanara in time to make any serious impression on the heavy cuttings of the Ghât section of the line. The traffic is estimated to yield about four per cent. on the capital. As your Lordship is aware, the Secretary of State in 1873 declined to sanction the line, entertaining doubts as to whether the export of cotton from India, on which the line would depend for two-fifths of its whole traffic, would be maintained. Sir Richard Temple was not in favor of undertaking the line as a whole, on the ground that other lines were politically

* Enclosures in our despatch of 23rd February 1877.

and generally more important than the Bellary and Kárwár line, and that there seemed to be much doubt as to the capabilities and the need for future expenditure on the Kárwár harbour; but inasmuch as useful work was wanted for 350,000 labourers in Bellary, and that there would soon be no useful work left for them to do, he recommended that they should be employed in constructing the earth-work on the section from Bellary to Hubli, which is the cheaper and easier section of the line, and which, according to an opinion expressed to him by the Bellary cotton-dealers, would bring a great deal of cotton traffic upon the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Guaranteed Railways.

5. Sir Richard Temple had already satisfied himself that there was no other work of magnitude in or near the Bellary district which could be organized for the relief of distress. The only other one which had been suggested, was a high level canal from the Tungabhadra, projected some years ago, which, if practicable, would unquestionably be a most valuable work, bringing under irrigation a very considerable tract of land in the Bellary district; but the cost of the work would be very considerable, involving the construction of a costly reservoir in Mysore; and he had not been able to satisfy himself that this was a project which ought to be undertaken.

6. In these circumstances we thought it right, as stated in our despatch of last week, to sanction the earth-work of the Railway from Bellary to Hubli as a relief work, on the understanding that the Government of India are not pledged to the ultimate completion of the line.

7. With your Lordship's permission, sanction has been accorded to doubling the line from Ambatur, near Madras, to Arconum on the Madras Railway. Arconum is the point at which the north-western branch of the Madras Railway leaves the main line, and consequently up to this point the Railway, with its single line of rails, has had to carry the traffic, not only of the western districts, which are traversed by the main line, but that of the two branches to Bangalore and to Raichore, where the Madras line and the Great Indian Peninsula join. It is to be hoped that the doubling of the line to Arconum will greatly diminish the difficulties now experienced in carrying into the interior the large stores of grain which have been recently imported into Madras.

8. Another step which has been taken with the same object, is the equalisation of the through rate for grain from the port of Negapatam in Tanjore to Bangalore, and the suspension of port dues at Negapatam in the case of vessels importing grain equal to a quarter of their whole cargo. A telegram from the Madras Government, dated the 23rd ultimo, notifying these measures, which has been communicated to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and published in the Calcutta newspapers, is enclosed. As the freights from Calcutta to Negapatam are the same as from Calcutta to Madras, it may be expected that these measures will lead to some of the grain from Calcutta, Burma, &c., which in the ordinary course would be sent to Madras, being shipped to Negapatam, whence it will find its way by the Great Southern of India Railway to Bangalore, and also probably to the distressed districts in the south of the Madras Presidency.

9. From a telegram addressed to us by Sir Richard Temple on the 24th ultimo, we were gratified to learn that he had "received favourable accounts of coming spring crops from wells in most parts of the Cuddapah district which mitigate anxiety." We have since received the following telegram from Mr. Bernard, dated from Madras, yesterday, containing Sir Richard Temple's weekly bulletin:—

"Sir Richard Temple is visiting Nellore. He sends following for mail: favourable points, same as per last bulletin, regarding activity, internal trade, food supply, condition of people, and energy of Government officers. Price of millet cheaper in Bellary, whither large importations continue from north. Railway despatches of rice from Madras are short, and accumulation of stocks there great. Good deal grain coming from Beypore. Further arrangement for strengthening railway at Madras proposed. Doubling line to Arconum progressing. Ten more miles double line will shortly open. Numbers on works reduced in all districts, except Nellore and Salem, which Sir Richard will now visit. Spring crops irrigated from wells and river channels in Cuddapah, North Arcot, and some other places surpassing expectation; will yield food for those neighbourhoods for two months. Tinnevelly district doing very well; large saving on estimated expenditure will accrue there."

The intelligence contained in this telegram is on the whole satisfactory.

10. We enclose for your Lordship's information a further correspondence which has passed with the Government of Bombay regarding that part of our instructions to Sir Richard Temple, in which we endeavoured to define the duty of the Government in times of famine. A strike having recently occurred among the labourers on the relief works at Sholapur, owing to a reduction in the rate of wages, the Government of Bombay enquired what course they were to take in the event of the strike continuing; in which case they apprehended that, before the majority who were comparatively strong were brought to reason, some of the weakly might be reduced to a condition of great prostration and might die out of reach of assistance. We had previously, as stated in our despatch of the 16th ultimo, paragraph 8, been in correspondence with the Government of Bombay by telegraph regarding the strike, and had expressed our concurrence in their opinion, that it would be very mischievous to yield to a strike on relief works attributable to combination, and that relief wages should not be raised if the Government of Bombay were satisfied that the rates were sufficient. In replying to their subsequent representation, we observed that, while we were fully prepared to support the Government of Bombay in its refusal to yield to the demands which had been made, the most efficient measures that were practicable should be taken to guard against the danger which they pointed out, and to give relief in each individual case in which it was necessary. We remarked that when a man was obviously in danger of dying from starvation no efforts should be spared to save him, although he may have been misled into joining a strike; but that if after all such efforts had been made, the case anticipated, as possible, by the Government of Bombay should occur, and persons to whom no relief could be given should die out of reach of assistance, the misfortune will be much regretted, but it will throw no discredit on the Government or its officers. It is obviously impossible for the Government, in carrying out its humane policy, to guard against every one of the numerous risks to life which arise in time of famine, or to save every one from the consequences of his own ignorance or folly. We trust that there will be no further misapprehension as to the precise meaning of our instructions on this point.

11. We have sanctioned a special grant of five lakhs of rupees to enable the Government of Bombay to make advances to Municipalities and Local Fund Committees who, being in a position to carry out relief works, consent to pledge their revenues as security for advances made to meet the present emergency.

12. The Government of Bombay have drawn our attention to a passage in our despatch to your Lordship's address under date the 9th February, which does not sufficiently describe the extent to which Sir Richard Temple's suggestions had been anticipated by the Local Government. We said, in the 5th paragraph of the despatch in question, that the Government of Bombay had anticipated the most important of the suggestions made by Sir Richard Temple, *viz.*, the reduction of grain wages. We ought to have framed our remark in terms of more general application; for, as the Government of Bombay observe, the suggestions made by Sir Richard Temple had been anticipated, not only as regards reduction of wages, but also as regards the rejection of persons not really in need of relief, and in reference to a more rigid exaction of task work. In the same letter, a copy of which has been sent to your Lordship by the Local Government, referring to a remark made by us in the same despatch, that we were not then aware whether anything had been done in either Presidency, in the direction of closing small works, the Government of Bombay state that, as soon as they had been put in a position to do so, by receiving sanction for the prosecution of large works, they proceeded with all practicable expedition to close as many as possible of the small and more scattered works that had previously been in progress, and over which a proper control could not be effectually maintained. We have noticed that, since the

beginning of January, when the restrictions on large works were removed, the Government of Bombay have sanctioned provisionally a very considerable number of small works; but we feel sure that when they accorded these sanctions, the Government of Bombay had satisfied themselves as to their necessity, and we entertain no doubt whatever as to the earnestness of the efforts which that Government is making to prevent all needless expenditure. The last weekly return shows that the number of persons employed on relief labour under Civil Agency, most of whom probably were on small works, had diminished from 136,629 on the 13th January to 63,659 on the 10th February.

13. According to the latest return the number employed upon the relief works in the nine distressed districts of Bombay was 248,902 against 238,219, the number for the previous week. In Ratnagiri and Kanara, where hill-men and immigrants are employed upon relief works, there was a decrease of 3,785. There was thus a net increase of 6,808 in the number of famine labourers in Bombay, which seems to be principally attributable to the gradual cessation of the strike, already alluded to, in the Sholapur District. In Madras there has been a considerable further diminution in the number of relief labourers. The number stated in our last despatch was 767,281, which has fallen to 713,921.

Telegram, dated 23rd February 1877.

From—Madras,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Revenue Additional Secy.	*To—Revenue Additional Secy.*

PLEASE inform Calcutta Chamber of Commerce that railway through rate for grain from Negapatam to Bangalore is equalised with rate from Madras to Bangalore. Port dues at Negapatam suspended in case of vessels importing grain equal quarter of whole cargo.

Telegram, dated 24th February 1877.

From—Tirupetty,	*To—Calcutta.*
From—SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,	*To—Revenue Addl. Secy.*

I YESTERDAY received favourable accounts of coming spring crops from wells in most parts of Cuddapah district which mitigate anxiety.

No. 78, dated Goondacal, 19th February 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed by Sir Richard Temple to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him regarding the question of the port of landing for the supply of grain destined for Mysore.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated Goondacal, 19th February 1877.

I DESIRE that Captain Bisset will be good enough to enquire from the Mysore traders regarding the question of the sea-borne grain destined for Mysore being sent from the port of Negapatam by the South of India Railway to Bangalore, instead of being sent from the port of Madras by the Madras Railway Company's line.

2. When I visited Bangalore, I understood that the Government of Madras preferred that the grain should be sent from Negapatam rather than from Madras, in order to relieve the unavoidably over-burdened Madras line. I therefore urged this view upon the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and upon the native traders assembled at Bangalore. I explained to them the merits of the Negapatam route, and the convenience which would result if they could, consistently with their trading interests, adopt that course. They did not give me a clear answer at the time, though they promised that they would consider the matter. My impression, however, was, that they felt considerable doubt, and that they might prove unwilling to change from Madras to Negapatam, partly because the freight to Negapatam might be higher, and the conveniences of that port less, partly also because they already had their agencies established at Madras. By this time, however, they will be able to form a more definite answer. I therefore shall be glad if Captain Bisset will proceed to Bangalore and learn, as exactly as may be possible, how the matter stands. He could ascertain whether, in the event of the Negapatam project failing, the grain could be brought from the Western Coast.

3. With a view to prepare himself for the discussion with the Mysore traders, he should first visit Negapatam, in order that he may be able to explain to them what the advantages of that port are.

4. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore (to whom a copy of this minute will be forwarded) will, I am sure, give him every assistance.

R. TEMPLE.

No. 91E.—325, dated 12th February, 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Rev., Agri. and Commce.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 116, dated 2nd instant, which was received in Bombay on the 7th idem; a copy of this letter, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd instant, had reached this Government, in that form on the day previous to the receipt of the original.

2. From this communication His Excellency in Council learns that, when he issued the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 30 E.—158, dated 25th January 1877, he had "seriously misunderstood" the views of the Government of India, as expressed in their instructions to Sir Richard Temple, and His Excellency in Council is so fully sensible of the responsibility cast upon this Government for correctly interpreting all orders of the Government of India in the present crisis, that he feels compelled first to call attention to certain prominent passages in the Instructions to Sir Richard Temple.

3. In the 2nd para. of those Instructions you observe—

> "Even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal. If the estimate of the local Governments are to be accepted, the relief of the existing scarcity in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, including loss of revenue, will not cost less than six and a half millions sterling. Considering that the revenues are barely sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure of the Empire, and that heavy additional taxation is both financially and politically impracticable, we must plainly admit that the task of saving life, irrespective of the cost, is one which it is beyond our powor to undertake. The simple fact is this, that the recurrence of a few famines, such as that from which the country is now suffering, or such as that which occurred three years ago in Behar, would, if measures of relief were carried on upon that principle, go far to render the future Government of India impossible. The embarrassment of debt, and the weight of taxation, consequent on the expenditure thereby involved, would soon become more fatal to the country than famine itself."

And in the 3rd para. you add—

> "If relief works are carried on upon wrong principles; if labour is not strictly exacted from all who are physically able to work; if proper supervision is wanting, and people find that they can obtain, almost for the asking, and in return for next to no work at all, wages in money or in grain, there is hardly any limit to the numbers who even in prosperous times may be attracted to them."

4. This Government, therefore, came to the conclusion that, in the opinion of the Government of India, there was a limit, in respect of cost, beyond which, even for the preservation of life, the measures of Government could not go; and, further, that with the object of keeping the expenditure within that limit, and thus enabling the Government to give the largest amount of relief to the population, it was the duty of this Government to exact labour strictly from all who were physically able to work; and they, therefore, ordered that a person refusing to perform work, which he was capable of doing, should not, while persisting in that refusal, be relieved at the public expense.

5. In the 4th para. of your letter of the 2nd instant, the idea of limiting the efforts which the Government should make for the preservation of life by any consideration of cost, is, however, entirely discarded, and you announce the determination of the Governor General in Council, "which he thought had already been made sufficiently clear," to be, that "no one shall die of starvation if it be in the power of the Government to prevent it." The Government of India then rules as follows:—

> "We say that human life shall be saved at any cost and at any effort; no man, woman, or child shall die of starvation."

From these words it is to be understood that there are no limits to the responsibility of the State either as regards the efforts it may make, or the outlay it may incur, with the object of preventing people from dying of starvation.

6. The test case taken by this Government was that of a man "who wilfully and deliberately refuses to render the reasonable equivalent demanded by the Government for the means of subsistence which it is ready to afford him;" and in modification of the previous orders, which were, that no person was to be permitted "through obstinacy to die of starvation," it was, in accordance with what was, at the time, believed to be the intention of the Government of India, ordered, that no relief should be given to "an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing." Your 5th paragraph, however, contains the following instructions:—

> "Under almost all circumstances, which, if the Government of India is rightly informed, are likely to hold good in the distressed districts of the Bombay Presidency, where the population is almost wholly agricultural, and accustomed to field and other manual labour, the rule laid down by the Government of Bombay appears quite proper. That rule is that 'in the case of an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing, on the terms fixed by Government, no relief shall be afforded him at the public expense during the continuance of such refusal.'"

7. This sentence, I am to submit, seems practically to confirm, and to accord approval to, the orders issued by this Government, which, earlier in the letter, the Government of India hold to have indicated a "serious misunderstanding" of the intentions of the Government of India; and His Excellency in Council, I am to state, feels himself, therefore, in some difficulty. It is true that your letter goes on to state that "the result of such refusal will certainly, in the case of agricultural labourers, not be death from starvation;" but the question is, should there be such obstinacy, is the individual to be allowed to die?

8. The Governor General in Council expresses his disbelief "that any one ever died of starvation through obstinacy," and the Governor in Council would be glad to think that His Excellency is right in this opinion; but there is some reason to apprehend that instances of the nature referred to are not so unlikely to happen as is assumed. Recent reductions in relief wages have been made in this Presidency, with a view of giving full effect to the policy first announced by the Government of India, orders regarding the exaction of moderate tasks on relief works have been reiterated, and measures have been taken for transferring able-bodied people from the Civil to the Public Works Department works. The immediate effect has been, that large numbers of people have left the works, declining to submit to the reduction of wages, or to perform the required tasks, or to accept the work tendered. There are other influences at work to sustain them in this movement, and the people are, many of them, voluntarily, suffering great privations.

9. Some of those who are on strike are comparatively strong and robust, and able, for a time, to endure privation, but others are weakly; they appear to be acting in bodies, and in concert, and the fear is, that before the majority, who are comparatively strong, are brought to reason, some of the weakly will be reduced to a condition of great prostration. They wander about, and may die out of reach of assistance. The Government, therefore, is placed in this dilemma: if they give way to the people, they cannot successfully carry out the policy of the Government of India—in which they concur—of strictly limiting expenditure: and if they do not give way, some deaths may occur. Feeling, therefore, that their rule has been approved by the Government of India, under what they cannot but hold to be too sanguine a view of the case, they will, until otherwise instructed, act upon the positive injunction contained in your 4th para., "that no one shall die of starvation if it be in the power of the Government to prevent it."

10. As regards the cases put in your 5th para. of the respectable class of women who cannot appear in public, and of those who have caste prejudices, I am to observe that this Government endeavoured to guard themselves as regards both. It was stated in their Resolution which the Government of India review, that the orders would apply to those only who refused *a reasonable equivalent*, or who refused to perform work *which he is capable of doing*, and in the Summary No. XI., for the week ending the 26th January 1877, it was stated as follows: "It is scarcely necessary to add that Government never require people to do work forbidden by their caste rules." This Government had no intention to compel women to appear in public, whose habit it is not to do so; or to demand from any individual work or service which his caste prejudices would render it impossible for him to perform.

11. His Excellency in Council, I am to say in conclusion, is fully sensible of the privations to which large masses of the people are now subjected, and from which the utmost efforts of the Government can only partially relieve them. He will persevere in his endeavours to enforce economy without a sacrifice of life, and he is confident that the District Officers will continue to afford their assistance with the praiseworthy energy and ability they have up to this time exhibited.

No. 240, dated 27th February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 91E.-325, dated 12th February 1877.

2. The first seven paragraphs do not appear to the Governor-General in Council to require particular notice. He regrets that his instructions to Sir Richard Temple in respect of the necessity of preventing, to the utmost of our power, the loss of life from starvation, should not have been correctly understood by the Government of Bombay; and he would regret it the more if, as the Government of Bombay appears to think, the misunderstanding arose from some obscurity of expression, or inconsistency in the language which was used. It may, however, be observed that the interpretation placed upon the

instructions by Sir Richard Temple to whom they were addressed has been from the first in complete accordance with the intentions of the Government of India; and His Excellency in Council fails to perceive the obscurity by which the Government of Bombay thinks that it has been misled. These, however, are matters of little practical importance, and as the Governor-General in Council has never attached any blame to the Government of Bombay for the misapprehension which has arisen, it is needless to continue what would be a merely verbal discussion.

3. The 8th and 9th paragraphs of your letter refer to a more important and practical question. It appears that the Government of Bombay has most wisely determined to take active measures for carrying out the decision that relief shall be given to those persons only who require it; that certain reductions in the amount of relief wages have been made, and orders regarding the exaction of moderate tasks on relief works have been issued. The result has been a strike among the labourers, who, it is presumed, prefer to obtain good wages for doing little or nothing to obtaining reduced wages and having real work to perform. Large numbers of people have left the works; "they appear to be acting in bodies, and in concert, and the fear is that before the majority, who are comparatively strong, are brought to reason, some of the weakly will be reduced to a condition of great prostration. They wander about and may die out of reach of assistance."

4. The Government of Bombay wishes to know what, in the opinion of this Government, ought to be done under these circumstances, and it is understood that while the determination is being strictly adhered to that the orders which were given shall be enforced, measures are at the same time being taken to carry out the injunction that "no one shall die of starvation if it be in the power of the Government to prevent it."

5. You have already been informed by telegraph that the action of the Government of Bombay is entirely approved by the Governor-General in Council. The Government of Bombay may confidently rely on the support of the Government of India in its refusal to yield to the demands that have been made, and in its determination to introduce a more satisfactory system. At the same time the change must be carried out with care and caution, and His Excellency in Council has no doubt that this is being done. The most efficient measures that are practicable should be taken to guard against the danger pointed out in your letter, and to give relief in each individual case in which it is necessary. When a man is obviously in danger of dying from starvation, it is evident that we cannot refuse to save him because he has been misled into joining a strike, or has neglected to comply with certain orders or conditions. If, however, after all practicable efforts have been made, the case anticipated as possible by the Government of Bombay should occur, and some of the more weakly should "wander about and die out of reach of assistance," the misfortune will be much regretted, but it will throw no discredit on the Government or its officers. In carrying out the humane policy which has been adopted, the Government does not pretend that it can guard against every one of the numerous risks to life which arise in time of famine, or that it can save every one from the consequences of his own ignorance or folly.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1st MARCH 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras showers are reported from Malabar, Kistna, and one taluk of Kurnool: the total number on relief works reported is 713,821, showing a decrease of about 60,000 on last week; the decreases are 35,000 in Bellary, 12,000 in Cuddapah, 10,000 in Kurnool, and 7,000 in Nellore: there is an increase of 4,700 in Salem and 700 in Coimbatore. No rain fell in Mysore: number on relief works 21,266. A light shower is reported from Belgaum and another at Amednagar: there is no change elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency. Showers have fallen in several districts of the Central Provinces: prospects are favourable. The *rabi* harvest has ended in Berar. In Central India a shower fell at Indore: prospects here and in Rajputana are good. In Bengal rain has fallen in Behar and in a few other districts: reports are favourable. In the North-Western Provinces the rain was confined to Benares. A few showers fell in parts of Oudh. In the Punjab light rain has been almost general. From all these provinces and from Assam and Burma the accounts of the crops are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Feb. 27th)	·89	Castor, cotton, *varagu*, and gram being harvested, outturn from ¼ to ¾; *raggi* being still planted, it is doing well; prices almost stationary; cholera, seizures 1,374, deaths 622 in 9 taluks; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent; pasture failing throughout the district, and dry fodder difficult to get in Narsarowpet, Nandigama, and Vinukonda taluks; markets fairly supplied; rice 9·69, *cholum* 12·38, *raggi* 13·97, *cumboo* 10·42; imports by sea—rice 83·75 tons; by land—rice 42·70, *cholum* 18·91, *raggi* 2·45, *cumboo* 1·73 (seers of Rs. 80 weight); number on relief works 3,247; number fed gratuitously by Government 154, by people 878.
Kurnool („ 27th)	...	A few showers of rain in some villages of Nandikotkur taluk, and none elsewhere; *raggi*, white *cholum*, and *varagu* in good condition under the irrigation canal and wells; cholera continues, except in Nandikotkur; seizures 64, deaths 62; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder, and suffering from rinderpest; experiment commenced yesterday to feed cattle with prickly pear; 2nd sort rice per rupee, in imperial seers, 6·97, *cholum* 8·29, *cumboo* or *sajja* 9·09, *raggi* 9·35; number on relief works 203,453; gratuitously fed 3,538; decrease in number of coolies due partly to weeding and partly to enforcement of task-work; the slight fall in prices due to steady import of grain and harvest under canal.
Cuddapah („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices, seers per Rupee, 2nd sort rice 7·10, *cholum* 8·96, *raggi* 10·18, *cumboo* 8·90; people on relief works 67,738; gratuitously fed 1,705; cholera deaths 770; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 598 and 589, respectively.
Bellary („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices, 2nd sort rice, 7·34, *cholum*, or great millet, 8·65, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 11·33, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·73, *cumboo* 8·25; import, tons 4,714; accounts from 3 railway stations only; 2,69,213 persons on relief works; decrease on last week 35,240, owing to reduction of rates of wages, removal of coolies supposed to be fairly well to do, desertion on account of task-work and prevalence of cholera; 14,708 gratuitously fed; 4,171 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera in all 15 taluks; small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing, but not exhausted.
Nellore* ...	*Nil*	Average prices, 2nd sort rice, 8·12 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·50, *raggi* 10·43, *cumboo* 9·12; imports on behalf of Government, rice 299 tons; on behalf of merchants, rice 978 tons, *cholum*, 1 cwt., *raggi* 42½ tons, *cumboo*, 5 cwts., *varagu* 5 cwts.; number on relief works, including canal coolies, 66,278, several deserted on account of reduced wages, and task-work being required from them; hence decrease in number of coolies; number fed gratuitously 8,666; decrease is due to more efficient supervision; 483 deaths from cholera; cholera, small-pox, dysentery are prevalent throughout the district, but chiefly in the taluks of Nellore, Kanigiri, and Gudur; in some villages water is not procurable even for drinking purposes; prospects of cattle very bad; large numbers have perished for want of fodder.

* Each ounce of rainfall given in the rainfall column opposite Nellore in the report published at page 315 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, February 24th, 1877, represents one-tenth of an inch.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Chingleput (Feb. 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices, 2nd sort rice, 9·32, *raggi* 10·91, *cholum* 10·80; number on relief works 8,137; number gratuitously fed 4,819; public health—cholera, small-pox, and fever prevail throughout the district; pasturage *nil*; water very scarce.
North Arcot („ 27th)	*Nil*	For week ending 23rd February, average prices in Government seers, second sort rice, per rupee 7·9, *cholum* 9·3, *raggi* 9·7, *cumboo* 8·8; relief work coolies 18,572; persons gratuitously fed 557; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 27th)	...	Rice, second sort, 8¾ seers, *cumboo* 10⅛, *raggi* 11¾, *cholum* 11¾; rice imported 1,420 tons; number employed in Deputy Collector's Division 730; gratuitously fed 147; cholera attacks 58, deaths 42; cattle disease in few villages; pasture deficient.
Salem („ 27th)	*Nil*	Prices of grain—seers of 80 tolas—rice 7 ⅞, *ragi* 9,⅝, *cumboo* 8¾, *cholum* 9⅛; import of all grains 1,010 tons; number on relief works 41,400; number gratuitously fed 3,100, ditto private 1,050; cholera in all taluks; labour number rise 13 per cent., due to better organization of relief works under Department Public Works.
Coimbatore („ 27th)	*Nil*	Prices stationary; rice, second sort, 7·62, *cholum* 9·62, *raggi* 10·11, *cumboo* 10·34; imports—rice 366 tons, other grains 342; cholera prevailing in all taluks, chiefly in Sattiamungalum and Oodoomulpetta; attacks 876, deaths 678; cattle poor; fodder and water scarce; no cultivation, except to a small extent under wells; number on relief works 22,900; gratuitously fed 1,297; no loss of physique reported except from Oodoomulpetta.
Tanjore („ 27th)	*Nil*	Prices—seers per rupee, rice 8⅜, *raggi* 12⅛, *cumboo* 11, *cholum* 10⅜; no import of rice; no relief works; 223 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 27th)	*Nil*	Rice 2nd sort 7⅘ seers per rupee, *cholum* 11,⅕, *raggi* 9,⅘, *cumboo* 10,⅕; import of rice 727 tons; other grains 58; cholera in Ramnad, Melur, Pulni, Dindigul, Periakolum, Tiruvadannai and Mudukolattur; total deaths 278; scarcity of water increasing; cattle want fodder; number on relief works 9,478; charitable relief 451; small-pox in Mudukolattur and Periakolum to a certain extent; cattle disease in some parts of Tirumangalum.
Trichinopoly („ 27th)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 7¾ seers, *cholum* 16¼, *raggi* 10½, *cumboo* 10⅛; import of grains for week ending Saturday, 116 tons; number on relief works on 24th instant, 489; gratuitously fed on same date by public subscription, 1,209; cholera, 140 attacks and 86 deaths; small-pox, 168 attacks and 25 deaths; cattle healthy; pasture scanty; *cholum* rising, owing to large consumption and little import.
Tinnevelly („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices per rupee—second sort rice 7¾ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 9, *cumboo* 12, and *raggi* 12; import of grain—rice 890, *cholum* 7, and *cumboo* 24 tons; number on relief works 1,295; number gratuitously fed 138; cholera increasing; cattle healthy; decrease in number on relief works owing to harvest in river valley; no freshes; standing crops drooping; pasture scanty; water supply insufficient; prices stationary; cattle healthy.
Malabar („ 27th)	Below 1·0	Showers in north-east and south; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land—rice 3,910, *raggi* 297, *cholum* 439, tons; exports—rice 1,218, *raggi* 744, *cholum* 104, tons; price of rice fallen slightly in 5 taluks, stationary in 4, and slightly risen in Palghaut; highest 7¾ Indian seers; Wynaad, lowest 10⅛; Chirakal average 9⅛ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 10¼ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad; average elsewhere 13 Indian seers; cholera in all taluks; 102 deaths from small-pox in 7 taluks; cattle healthy; pasture failing; 901 coolies on Kolathur roads. *General Remarks.*—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Mar. 1st)		
Sind. (Feb. 28th).		
Kurrachee ...	...	Small-pox as before, 6 fresh cases in Kurrachee on 14th, and 41 recovering on 16th; last death on 6th; Baghar commenced flowing on 16th.
Shikárpur ...	...	No change.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox decreasing in city; only 2 fresh cases and 2 deaths; but spreading in Tando, Alahyar, and Moro talukas; *rabi* crops flourishing.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather warm; *rabi* prospects good.
Guzerat (Feb. 28th).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting going on.
Kaira ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	No change, except small-pox at Surat.
Khandesh and Násik. (Feb. 28th).		
Khandesh ...	...	Weather cloudy; small-pox and fever continue.
Násik ...	...	Small-pox decreasing.
Konkan (Feb. 28th).		
Tanna ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* nearly completed; condition of crops middling; small-pox prevalent in two, and fever in almost all, talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Deccan (Feb. 28th).		
Poona ...	...	Small-pox in Sirur taluka; cholera in Sirur and Bhimthari.
Ahmednagar ...	·02	Slight cholera in the district.
Sholapur ...	...	Small-pox in Khatau; 23 deaths from cholera.
Satara ...	...	
Southern Mahratta Country (Feb. 28th).		
Belgaum ...	·08	Deaths from cholera, 200.
Dharwar ...	...	Cholera prevails; deaths 512.
Kanara ...	...	Deaths from cholera, 40.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera continues; 144 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Feb. 28th).		
Rájkot ...	...	Public health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	State of weather and health same as before.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox continues in Sind, Khandesh, Tanna, and parts of the Deccan; it has also broken out in Surat; cholera prevalent in Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the cold weather crops promise well; the late rain has had the effect of partially abating cholera.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; heat gradually increasing; the reaping of the *amun* crops has been completed; the cold weather crops, such as pulses, &c., have suffered much from the rain which fell during the first part of this month; the cultivators are busy in preparing their lands for the early rice; cholera has much abated throughout the district.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather very cold throughout the whole week; heavy fogs up to 9 o'clock in the morning; the tobacco plants are thriving well; the outturn of the mustard crop has been an average one; the hill people are engaged in cutting their *jooms* for cultivation; cholera is still prevalent in the northern part of the district.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather—the 20th and 21st instant were much warmer; there is nothing special to report regarding the state of the crops; no where does cholera exist in an epidemic form, but isolated cases are reported from many parts of the district.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	The weather was abnormally cold during the early part of the week, but has now become suddenly warm; the prospects of the crops are good; no special sickness reported.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are very good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, and has become very appreciably warmer; the prospects of *boro dhan* are good; this is the only crop now on the ground worth mentioning.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, clear, and dry; the cold weather crops are being harvested; *boro dhan*, or spring rice, is thriving well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; the *amun* or late rice has all been cut and gathered; the cold weather crops have been more or less damaged by the late rains; public health is better.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the prospects and present outturn of the cold weather crops are good; early cultivation for rice and indigo has begun.
Nuddea ...	·12	Weather cloudy and warm; there is no change in the prospects of the crops, which are fair.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; perceptibly warmer; no change to report about the prospects of the crops; *boro dhan* is doing well, and the land is being got ready for *aous*; prices are steady; the public health is good on the whole, though cholera begins here and there.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather still rather cold for the season; state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; it is gradually getting warmer; mornings and evenings are still cool; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good; *til* is being sown; public health is good; cholera has almost disappeared.
Bógra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; state and prospects of the crops are very good.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather generally fine and getting warm; the prospects of the cold weather crops are on the whole fair.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; the crops are good; ground is being prepared for the cultivation of early rice.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather just beginning to be warm; there was a slight shower of rain on the night of the 18th instant; mustard is being cut; fields are being prepared for *bitri dhan*; the late rains have proved very seasonable; the prospects of tobacco continue favourable.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather—days are unusually hot for the time of the year; land is being prepared for the cultivation of early rice; mustard is coming into market; it has yielded a good harvest; other crops are doing favourably; public health is good.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy during the week; no crops of importance are on the ground; land is being prepared for sowing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer, but still pleasant; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the hot weather may be said to have begun; no crops on the ground.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; lands are being ploughed; potatoes are still being gathered; vegetables are doing well; public health is normal.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	The prospects of the crops are good; fever and cholera are prevalent in Jehanabad; public health is otherwise fair.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and gradually getting hot; the prospects of the cold weather crops continue favourable; there were a few sporadic cases of cholera during the week.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and warm; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·21	Weather getting warmer; the *rabi* crops are reported not to have been damaged by the late rain; ploughing is in progress.
Bhágalpur ...	·31 at Godda. ·17 ·40 at Banka ·02 at Soopole.	Weather very fine, except on the 22nd, when it rained; the crops are all excellent; the general health is very good, with the exception of a few cases of cholera and small-pox.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hot; west wind blowing; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Maldah ...	Few drops	Weather fair, except on the 19th and 22nd instant, when it was cloudy, with a few drops of rain on the latter date, which were not appreciable by raingauge; north-east wind blew during the cloudy days, west and south-west at other times; the maximum heat was 73°, and the minimum 55°; the weather is getting warmer at midday; the crops are in excellent condition, as before; 18 deaths from cholera reported.
Durbhunga ...	·05	Weather seasonable; prospects of the *rabi* crops are good.
Mozuffurpore ...	·22	Weather growing warm; there is no change in the prospects of the crops; public health is good.
Sarun ...	·34 ·88 at Sewan.	Weather clear and cold; there was a fall of rain on the morning of the 22nd instant; the sky appears to be settling; wind blowing from the west; the *rabi* crops are fast reaching maturity, and the prospects are everywhere favourable; the late rain, if general throughout the district, must have slightly injured gram, wheat, and *rahur*; poppy, too, must have suffered, as the opium from the capsules was washed away by the rain; mustard and peas are being harvested; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	·08	Weather cloudy; hot during the middle of the day; cool at night; the late rain has not done any material injury to the existing *rabi* crops; which are still in very good condition.
Patna ...	·20	Weather clear after slight rain on the morning of the 21st instant at sudder station; heavy rain fell towards the south of the district; prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; health is excellent.
Gya ...	·64	Some rain fell all over the district nearly; cool in the mornings and evenings; beginning to get warm in the day time; the late rain injured the poppy crop, but not so much as was originally supposed; wheat and barley suffered to a small extent, but have revived; mango trees are late in coming into flower; public health is good.
Shahabad ...	1·06	Weather now clear; the *rabi* crops are reported generally to be promising, but the rain has done some damage.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and seasonable; no change to report; the prospects are all very good; health of the district is good.
Lohardugga ...	·14	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the crops continue favourable; general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; days are getting warm; sugarcane is being cut and pressed with an average outturn; there are no other crops now on the ground save patches of barley here and there over the district.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable; the district is reported healthy.
Balasore ...	*Nil* 1·05 at Bhadrak.	Weather warm; settled fair; no crops on the ground; a few cases of cholera reported here and there.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and warm; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; some of the *dalua* paddy crop is in the ear; the state of the other crops is good; ploughing for 1877 has commenced and is in good progress; the late rains had the effect of lowering the market to some extent; the selling price of common rice at present is 18 seers and 6 chuttacks per rupee; exportation is going on; cholera has made its appearance in the city in consequence of influx of pilgrims for the Dole Jatra.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain is reported to have fallen in almost all the Behar province, and in Nuddea, Lohardugga, and parts of Balasore; it has somewhat injured the poppy crop in Gya and Sarun; the cold weather crops are ripe, and are being gathered in places; spring rice is doing well, and the ploughing for the autumn rice is progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Feb. 26th)	·4 on 22nd	Prospects continue favourable.
Allahabad („ 27th)	...	No change; prospects favourable.
Agra („ 28th)	*Nil*	Crops progressing favourably.
Meerut („ 28th)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Bareilly („ 28th)	...	No change.
Almora („ 26th)	...	Some rain on morning of 21st; weather cleared since; crops very good.
Punjab (Feb. 28th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Hissar ...	·2	Health good, and crops flourishing.
Umballa ...	·4	Health and crops good.
Jullundur ...	1	
Lahore ...	·5	
Ráwalpindi ...	2	Continuous rain has caused some damage to crops; health good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·2	
Peshâwar ...	·8	Health and agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks—Health and agricultural prospects continue good throughout the province.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Feb. 28th)	·2	Weather clear; general prospects fair; public health good.
Sitapur („ 28th)	*Nil*	
Fyzabad („ 28th)	·2	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari ... (Feb. 24th)	...	*Rabi* nearly gathered; health good; prices decreasing.
Sambalpur ...	...	Cloudy; ploughing continues; slight cholera prevalent.
Biláspur ...	...	Prospects continue favourable; fever and slight cholera prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Wheat favourable; other *rabi* crops injured by recent rain; cholera continues; prices steady.
Bálághát ...	·70	Cloudy; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	·46	Cloudy; prospects of *rabi* favourable; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Feb. 25th)	...	Threshing of *rabi* continues; fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices falling.
Betúl („ 26th)	...	*Rabi* reaping; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 27th)	...	Cloudy, with slight rain; prospects favourable; fever and cholera continue.
Nágpur („ 28th)	·80	*Rabi* gathering; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	1·0	Threshing of *rabi* continues; health good.
Nimár ...	...	Cloudy and warm; slight damage to poppy by recent rain; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	·25	Prospects good; prices rising.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Several heavy showers of rain and hail fallen during the week, but slight damage reported; prospects favourable as yet.
Jubbulpore ...	·03	Prospects excellent; cattle disease continues.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·05	Cloudy; *rabi* ripening; no epidemic.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects favourable; cholera prevalent; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue on the whole favourable.
British Burma— (Mar. 1st)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Fifteen deaths from cholera in Akyab town; few cases of cholera in two townships of Akyab district, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in one township of Akyab district.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good; slight cattle disease.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good, two cases of cholera at Moobin.
Bassein ...	...	General health good.
Henzada ...	...	One fatal case of cholera in Mengyee township, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome, 8 cases; Mahathaman 3; Padoung 3; Shwe-doung 1.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health generally good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Assam— (Mar. 1st)		
Gauháti ...	*Nil*	Weather clear, becoming hot; country sugarcane is being manufactured, and land being ploughed for *aus* cultivation; public health good.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	Ploughing continues; less cold.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore & Coorg—		
Bangalore ...	...	Number on relief works, 5,079; charitably relieved, 7,523.
Túmkúr ...	...	Ditto 13,737; ditto 2,471.
Mysore ...	...	Ditto 1,256; ditto 3,274.
Shimoga ...	...	Ditto 319; ditto 150.
Kadur ...	...	Ditto 175; ditto 258.
Chitaldroog ...	...	Ditto 700; ditto 861.
Kolar ...	...	Figures not complete.
Hassan ...	...	
		General Remarks.—Price of ordinary rice varies from 12 pounds to 15 pounds per rupee; prospects unimproved; cholera, deaths 2,422 in Mysore and Coorg.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (March 1st)	...	*Rabi* cutting completed in most parts of province; outturn below usual average.
Central India— (Feb. 28th)		
Indore ...	·41	Health and prospects good.
Gwalior ...	...	Prospects fair.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	
Rutlam ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Mar. 1st)	...	Health good; prospects fair.
Jeypore („ 1st)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli (Feb. 24th)	*Nil*	Prospects and health fair.
Jhallawar („ 24th)	...	Weather seasonable; health good.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Offices of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877. {Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Railway.

CONTROL OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Nos. 91—93 E—R., dated 28th February 1877.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

Read again—

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 138 R, dated 22nd October 1873.
„ from „ „ „ „ 7 P W, „ 29th January 1874.

RESOLUTION.—In 1873, when the appointment of a Director of State Railways was resolved on, there were in all India—

	Miles.
State Railways open for traffic	160
„ „ under construction	1,213
„ „ under survey	1,294
Total ...	2,667

On 31st March 1876 there were—

	Miles.
Open for traffic	849
Under construction	1,294
Under survey	1,239
Total ...	3,382

Of this, the following shows what constituted the charge of the Director of State Railways—

	Miles.
Open for traffic	666
Under construction	1,124
Under survey	1,079
Total ...	2,869

2. The appointment of one Director was from the commencement regarded as provisional, and as work increased, it was intended to break up the control into several agencies or directions. This was represented to Her Majesty's Government when sanction to the appointment of the first Director was asked for.

3. It appears to the Governor General in Council that the time has now arrived when the control should be divided. The amount of business of multifarious kinds that has to be transacted by the Director has continuously and rapidly increased. The works are spread over a vast area. Complex questions connected with the working of the open lines frequently arise. The work connected with stores is most onerous. In order therefore to prevent the confusion that would arise from unduly deferring the change, the Government of India has resolved to anticipate the time when the direction of State Railways will inevitably outgrow the powers of one officer, and to allow the business to develop in permanent channels.

4. With this end in view it has been determined to divide the charge of the present Director of State Railways into four, in the following way :

A.—DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS (CENTRAL SYSTEM) : *Head-Quarters (for the present), Agra.*

(*a*) The Rajpootana Railway.
(*b*) The Holkar Railway.
(*c*) The Neemuch Railway with extension to Nusseerabad.
(*d*) The Sindia Railway.
(*e*) The Western Rajpootana Railway.

Total length of lines when complete, 1,166 miles.

B.—DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS (WESTERN SYSTEM) : *Head-Quarters, Rawal Pindi.*

(*f*) Indus Valley Railway.
(*g*) Punjab Northern Railway, including surveys for extension.

Total length of lines, 873 miles.

C.—DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS (NORTH-EASTERN SYSTEM) : *Head-Quarters, Darjeeling.*

(*h*) Northern Bengal Railway.
(*k*) Assam Surveys.
(*l*) Tirhoot Railway.
(*m*) Tirhoot Surveys, East.
(*n*) Tirhoot Surveys, West.
(*o*) Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.
(*p*) Nalhati Railway.

Total length about 830 miles when complete.

D.—DIRECTOR OF STORES : *Head-Quarters, with the Government of India.*

The three Directors of State Railways will have rank and pay as Chief Engineers, one of each class. The Director of Stores will rank as a Superintending Engineer.

5. The sanctioned number of superior officers in the State Railway Establishment under the present Director is—

Chief Engineer 1st class		1	The Director has the rank and pay of this class.
" " 2nd "		1	
" " 3rd "		1	
Superintending Engineers, 1st grade ...	4		
" " 2nd " ...	3	... 11	
" " 3rd " ...	4		
Total ...		14	

The number of Superintending Engineers now employed on the several Railways under the Director is—

Punjab Northern	1	
Indus Valley	3	
Holkar and Neemuch	1	
Sindia	1	
Western Rajpootana	1	
Northern Bengal	1	
Tirhoot	1	
Total ...	9	

Besides one Chief Engineer on the Indus Valley and one on the Punjab Northern.

6. At present two of the sanctioned posts may be reduced, and by substituting two Directors on the same salaries for the Chief Engineers of the 2nd and 3rd class hitherto employed on the Indus Valley and Punjab Northern lines, and placing Superintending Engineers in charge of the now reduced works on these Railways, the *personnel* of superior officers for the new arrangement will be provided as follows :—

	Directors.	Superintending Engineers.		Total.
		Employed as Engineers-in-Chief.	Not employed as Engineers-in-Chief.	
A	1	3	1	5
B	1	2	3	6
C	1	2	...	3
D	1	...	...	1
Total ...	4	7	4	15

That is to say, the present Director and two Chief Engineers and eleven Superintending Engineers will be replaced by three Directors and eleven Superintending Engineers, of whom seven will hold the position of Engineers-in-Chief. So far there is no excess over sanctioned expenditure.

The creation of the post of Director of Stores is covered by the sanction for a Superintending Engineer for State Railway Stores at Calcutta.

7. The powers of the Directors of State Railways will be the same as those conferred on the present Director, and they will eventually submit printed abstracts of their proceedings to the Government of India monthly. For the present, and till further orders, the abstract of their proceedings should be submitted in manuscript and weekly. The functions of the Director of Stores will be defined hereafter.

8. The corresponding changes in the Accounts Branch will be that one Examiner will be placed in charge of the accounts of the Railways under each Director, and will be aided by Deputy and Assistant Examiners as required. The organization to be adopted in the first instance is shown in the following table :—

Systems.	Railways.	Present.			Proposed.		
		Examiners.	Deputy Examiners.	Assistant Examiners.	Examiners.	Deputy Examiners.	Assistant Examiners.
Western	Punjab Northern ...	1	...	1	1	3	1 General.
	Indus Valley ...	1	2	...			
Central...	Rajpootana ...	1	2	...	1	4	
	Sindia ...	...	...	...			
	Holkar and Neemuch	1	...	...			
	Western Rajpootana	1	...	...			
North-Eastern	Tirhoot ...	1	...	...	1	1	
	Northern Bengal ...	1	...	...			
Stores ...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	
	Total ...	7	5	1	3	9	1

That is, the number of superior Accounts Officers will remain the same, but four Deputy Examiners will be substituted for four Examiners resulting in some saving of charge.

9. Office Establishments may be employed by the Directors within the limits of the following sums, subject to detailed review and sanction hereafter:—

	Monthly. Rs.
Director, Central System	... 2,000
„ Western „	... 1,000
„ North-Eastern „	... 1,000
„ of Stores	... 600
TOTAL	... 4,600
Establishment of the present Director of State Railways	... 3,111
INCREASE	... 1,489

10. In addition to this increase the Directors of the Western and North-Eastern Systems will each require an Assistant, while the present Assistant Director will become the Assistant Director of the Central System. Putting down their pay at the average of an Executive Engineer, there will be an increase of Rs. 720 × 2 = Rs. 1,440 per mensem.

11. The establishment of the Examiners will be fixed tentatively by the Accountant General within the amounts at present sanctioned under that head.

12. The foregoing arrangements will be carried into effect from the commencement of the next official year. The Director of State Railways has prepared the budget estimates of his charge for 1877-78 to suit the new Systems.

13. The following officers are nominated Directors under the new arrangement, and will be provisionally gazetted in due course:—

Director of the Central System—Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R.E.

Director of the Western System—Colonel F. W. Peile, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C. E. (on furlough, Mr. A. Grant to act).

Director of the North-Eastern System—Mr. A. Grant, M. Inst. C.E. (Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C. E., to act).

Director of Stores—Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C. E.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director of State Railways for information and guidance.

Also to the Financial Department for information.

And to Home Department for publication in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE APPROVING OF THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO MEET THE FAILURE OF FODDER.

No. 9 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 8th February 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of Bombay.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 8th January, No. 1 of 1877 (Public Works Department), forwarding a summary relating to the progress of the scarcity and the measures adopted to relieve distress during the fortnight ending 5th January, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The number of persons employed on the relief works has increased by 34,931, but it is satisfactory to find, on the other hand, that the price of grain has again fallen, and that the public health, except in the district of Belgaum, is generally good.

3. Your arrangements to meet a serious failure of fodder, which is anticipated in the eastern districts during the next two months, have my approval.

4. I will not object to the despatch of the summaries fortnightly instead of weekly, on the understanding that any incident of unforeseen importance will be reported to me immediately on its occurrence.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.
SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALVES OF DECEMBER 1876, AND JANUARY 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 64, 65, 66, 67, 250, 251, 256 AND 257, OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27TH JANUARY AND 24TH FEBRUARY 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuvaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Mutwa, Sanvee, Kodo), *Eleusine Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2nd half of December 1876.																										5 10 0	7 0 0 to 10 0 0	22 8 0 to 30-0 to 37-8
BOMBAY. Panch Mahals																												
Aden																										7 0 0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0
Nusseerabad																												
Sylhet	16	16	16	16	814	814	024	822	12	16	0							20	20	0	107	107	0	8	12	8	8 0 0	5 8 0	8-0 to 12-0
Cachar	12	12	4	4	11	11	6	22	12	19	0							19	21	0	80	80	0	8	12	8	8 0 0	7 0 0	13-0 to 18-0
Goalpara	26	26	2	1	15	15	5	18	16	18	0							16	18	0	160	160	0	8	6	8	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Kamrup	18	20	0	0	13	13	0	16	12	18	0							13	15	0	160	160	0	8	8	8	8 0 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
Darrang	8	8	0	0	8	8	0	11	13	16	0							13	14	0	160	160	0	8	8	8	8 0 0	8 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Nowgong					8	8	0	10	13	16	0							8	10	0	120	120	0	7	8	8	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Sibsagar					8	8	0	10	12	14	0							6	8	0	120	120	0	7	8	8	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Lakhimpur					8	8	0	10	12	14	0							6	8	0	120	120	0	7	8	8	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Garo Hills	8	8	0	0	6	6	0	8	12	16	0							6	8	0	160	160	0	6	5	5	5 5 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Khasi Hills					8	8	0	9	12	16	0							6	8	0	160	160	0	6	5	5	5 5 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
Naga Hills					8	8	0	9	12	16	0							6	8	0	160	160	0	6	5	5	5 5 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
2nd half of January 1877.																												
Ganjam	11	8	11	8	7	7																						
MADRAS. South Canara	8	2	8	6	11	2																						
Bundi	20	0	25	0	30	0	50	0	9	0																		
Kota	18	8	20	8	21	0	10	0																				
Tonk	29	4	19	12	39	0	34	15	7	8																		
RAJPOOTANA. Shahpoora	22	0	27	10	33	8	28	8	12	0																		

a, Bombay Salt. b, Goa Salt.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of February 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Provinces.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuggee), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuggee), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuggee), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Ganjam	...	11 8	11 8	16 2	...	...	...	11 3	13 0	17 8	16 3	16 3	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5	29 3	38 1	16 6	16 6	26 6	466 6	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam	...	
Vizagapatam	...	15 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 9	10 2	10 2	15 8	16 2	15 1	27 0	18 8	17 8	25 7	19 2	18 2	26 3	19 9	16 4	28 1	136 1	133 6	140 9	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam	...	
Godavery	...	11 1	9 9	12 6	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	19 8	10 3	9 5	22 0	16 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 4	36 4	19 9	15 7	29 4	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	18 7	Godavery	...	
Kistna	...	10 3	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	18 6	10 3	10 2	19 6	...	12 5	27 7	...	...	...	14 7	16 2	35 3	13 7	15 8	31 6	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna	...	
Nellore	...	5 8	5 4	9 0	...	...	...	7 4	5 9	15 3	8 0	7 7	16 0	9 4	8 4	25 7	...	...	...	9 3	8 4	27 5	9 2	7 6	26 2	129 6	129 6	79 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore	...	
Cuddapah	...	6 6	6 6	11 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 0	7 5	7 0	12 9	9 5	7 9	22 1	8 7	8 0	25 4	10 5	8 2	24 0	8 6	6 9	27 7	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah	...	
Bellary	...	8 2	7 7	13 4	...	...	...	6 9	6 4	10 2	7 6	7 0	13 0	8 7	8 2	20 6	9 4	8 5	23 4	9 7	8 2	22 3	9 5	8 4	23 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1•	16 1	16 7	Bellary	...	
Kurnool	...	6 3	6 3	14 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 0	14 2	6 8	6 4	15 0	8 2	7 5	31 5	7 5	8 1	27 5	8 4	8 1	23 2	8 2	8 6	27 7	194 4	194 4	221 1	14 4	14 0	16 4	Kurnool	...	
Madras	...	8 2	6 1	11 0	...	...	...	6 9	6 5	11 2	8 8	8 8	11 8	10 8	9 8	21 3	10 2	9 0	17 9	10 6	10 3	20 6	10 4	10 3	19 0	102 7	98 4	92 9	19 0	19 0	18 2	Madras	...	
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	9 2	9 1	12 8	...	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 2	10 5	9 4	18 7	145 8	145 8	97 2	19 0	19 0	19 4	Chingleput	...	
North Arcot	...	...	5 9	9 3	...	...	...	7 5	6 9	12 1	8 5	7 5	12 6	9 5	9 5	21 8	9 1	8 2	21 4	9 4	9 4	23 1	10 8	10 8	24 0	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	17 4	North Arcot	...	
South Arcot	...	...	...	9 7	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	13 0	8 7	9 2	14 4	10 1	...	...	9 6	11 8	21 4	10 7	11 1	22 3	11 9	14 6	22 9	233 3	233 3	235 7	19 8	19 8	20 2	South Arcot	...	
Tanjore	...	4 8	4 4	10 3	...	...	...	7 9	9 1	13 7	8 3	10 0	...	11 1	11 9	28 4	10 1	11 6	...	10 6	10 6	29 4	11 4	13 1	24 1	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 0	15 6	Tanjore	...	
Trichinopoly	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	...	...	...	7 2	7 9	13 7	7 2	8 3	14 5	...	...	16 8	9 5	10 8	20 3	9 8	10 5	23 1	10 3	10 3	24 6	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	14 6	Trichinopoly	...	
Madura	...	4 3	4 7	10 5	...	...	...	7 3	7 6	13 4	7 9	8 4	14 4	8 9	9 3	25 1	10 3	9 5	23 2	10 8	10 8	24 1	11 4	13 1	26 7	109 3	106 9	97 2	19 6	18 7	17 3	Madura	...	
Tinnevelly	...	6 6	6 6	8 0	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 5	9 1	9 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9	12 5	14 0	17 2	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly	...	
Coimbatore	...	6 6	5 7	8 9	...	...	...	7 2	6 7	10 6	7 7	7 2	11 4	11 3	11 3	20 4	11 1	11 9	22 9	9 8	10 6	22 2	11 4	11 4	25 7	145 8	145 8	121 5	12 7	12 7	14 2	Coimbatore	...	
Nilgiris	...	5 7	5 7	8 5	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 8	7 2	7 2	9 6	10 0	9 5	15 4	9 1	9 8	16 8	8 6	8 6	15 1	8 3	9 1	18 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	7 4	12 9	Nilgiris	...	
Salem	...	5 6	5 2	10 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 7	7 5	7 5	13 3	9 5	9 5	22 3	8 7	7 8	23 2	9 0	9 0	22 5	9 1	9 1	25 8	151 6	151 6	150 7	14 6	14 6	17 7	Salem	...	
South Canara	...	8 6	8 2	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 7	8 8	8 3	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	18 5	10 6	11 1	16 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	16 1 / 15 4	16 1* / 15 4†	15 0	South Canara	...	* Bombay alt. † Goa Salt.
Malabar	...	10 1	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 1	10 1	10 1	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	21 9	12 6	11 8	21 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar	...	
Bombay	...	9 12	9 12	12 9	16 0	16 0	18 0	6 15	6 15	8 7	10 7	10 7	11 13	13 12	13 12	20 5	12 13	12 13	16 14	11 6	10 15	15 5	13 1	13 0	20 6	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	...	
Ahmedabad	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	28 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad	...	
Kaira	...	10 11	11 7	11 14	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	16 0	16 13	26 10	13 15	13 15	20 0	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	86 8	86 8	100 3	14 13	14 13	14 13	Kaira	...	
Surat	...	11 6	10 9	11 14	13 6	13 6	14 1	6 11	6 11	7 6	7 9	7 9	11 14	11 6	11 14	17 6	11 0	11 0	17 6	...	...	...	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Surat	...	
Broach	...	12 5	12 5	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 6¾	8 0	10 10½	11 6¾	10 0	14 8½	14 8	18 0	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	11 5	18 14	18 0	10 15	12 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna	...	
Tanna	...	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	6 15	6 15	9 0	9 6	9 6	12 0	11 5	13 9	16 0	10 9	10 9	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 3	130 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Kolaba	...	
Kolaba	...	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 2	21 9	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	
Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	13 10½	14 2	15 14	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	16 7	16 7	27 12	14 2	14 13½	21 15	15 1	15 3	27 10	14 11	14 8	25 9	160 0	160 0	128 0	15 9	15 9	14 3	Násik	...	
Násik	...	12 14	12 8	18 10	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	10 6	9 15	13 5	16 7	16 12	28 0	12 11	12 11	21 3	...	...	...	12 6	14 3	28 7	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 4	14 4	13 14	Ahmednagar	...	
Ahmednagar	...	11 8	12 5	17 6	...	...	...	7 6	8 2	9 6	8 5	8 11	9 15½	12 0	12 12	27 3/4	11 11	12 7	23 6	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	23 0	76 0	76 0	76 0	15 0	15 0	13 6	Poona	...	
Poona	...	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	11 15	11 15	21 12	11 8	11 8	18 6	...	...	...	11 14	12 5	23 4	106 10	106 11	98 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	Sholapur	...	
Sholapur	...	9 15	10 14	17 13	...	...	...	8 1	8 9	13 5	9 7	9 7	14 4	9 14	10 5	24 11	10 9	11 15	25 12	...	...	...	9 4	8 11	19 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 11	13 11	12 12	Kaládgi	...	
Kaládgi	...	7 1	7 1	18 2	...	...	...	6 5	...	12 12	7 0	6 8	14 0	8 3	8 3	27 10	...	...	26 12	12 1	11 5	...	11 11	10 6	19 8	167 3	167 3	145 10	16 0	14 9	16 6	Satara	...	
Satara	...	9 6	9 6	13 6	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 15	9 5	9 5	12 14	11 10	10 10	19 15	10 6	10 6	16 2	11 13	11 8	24 3	10 0	10 0	19 1	175 0	175 0	160 0	17 3	16 10	17 8	Belgaum	...	
Belgaum	...	9 9	8 14	16 1	...	...	...	8 0	7 10	14 6	8 8	8 8	15 5	10 0	10 0	21 0	10 8	10 3	23 0	11 12	12 0	30 0	9 8	10 2	20 8	100 0	100 0	92 12	20 0	18 8	18 5	Dharwar	...	
Dharwar	...	8 0	8 0	21 7	...	...	...	6 14	6 12	14 0	8 0	8 0	19 2	9 10	9 2	27 9	10 4	10 6	28 0	13 10	13 10	26 0	12 5	12 5	16 6	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 5	18 4	20 14	Ratnágiri	...	
Ratnágiri	...	9 1	9 1	10 5	...	...	...	7 3	7 14	12 3	10 1	10 1	15 1	11 4	11 4	17 8	11 11	11 11	15 9	12 0	12 0	20 0	11 8	11 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Kanara (Karwar)	...	
Kanara (Karwar)	...	11 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	22 8	22 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Máhals (Godhra)	...	
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	60 4	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	...	
Aden	...	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	12 7	12 7	20 5	12 7	12 7	20 5	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Asirgarh	...	
Asirgarh	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	15 4	17 6	14 4	91 0	91 8	91 8	16 5	16 1	14 12	Baroda	...	
Baroda	...	9 9	9 9	11 11	18 0	18 4	18 4	8 11	9 2	8 14	11 0	11 7	11 7	18 4	20 2	20 0	14 1	14 14	20 14	...	...	...	21 5	22 0	23 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa	...	
Disa	...	14 4	15 7	17 7	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	24 11	29 0	40 0	21 6	25 0	34 9	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	Nimach	...	
Nimach	...	15 0	15 0	15 8	21 8	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	39 1	40 3	27 3½	100 0	100 0	100 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	Nasirabad	...	
Nasirabad	...	22 8	24 0	19 0	36 7½	37 0	29 15	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	29 15	24 15	26 0	20 10½	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot	...	
Rajkot	...	11 8	11 8	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Sind Frontier	...	
Upper Sind Frontier	...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	18 0	16 0	17 0	111 0	109 0	112 0	50 0	60 0	54 8	Karachi	...	
Karachi	...	13 10	13 10	13 13	18 0	18 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	24 8	17 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad	...	
Haidarabad	...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 0	23 8	22 14	13 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	Shikarpur	...	
Shikarpur	...	17 12	17 12	18 0	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	20 0	26 10	25 12	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	106 0	120 0	120 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	Thur and Parkur	...	
Thur and Parkur	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	25 0	25 0	24 0														
Western Districts.																																
Burdwan	...	18 0*a*	14 12	18 0	27 0	30 0	16 0	19 8	19 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Burdwan	...	
Bancoorah	...	15 0*b*	16 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	22 8	24 0	22 8	21 4	26 0	23 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	20 8	440 0	480 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah	...	
Beerbhoom	...	15 0*c*	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	22 8	22 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom	...	
Midnapore	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore	...	
Hooghly	...	17 0*d*	16 0	18 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	11 0 to 11 8	10 0 to 11 0	11 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 15 0 to 16 0		20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	20 0 to 21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly	...	
Howrah	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	22 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah	...	
Central Districts.																																
Calcutta	...	14 8	15 8	17 12	25 0	25 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	14 8	14 0	16 8	17 8	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta	...	
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	13 4	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	9 0	24-Pergunnahs	...	
Nuddea	...	16 0	20 0	21 5	...	...	...	14 8	13 4	17 4	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 14	29 0	100 0	120 0	130 0	9 2¼	9 2¼	9 2¼	Nuddea	...	
Jessore	...	13 8*f*	17 0	18 12	...	32 0	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	22 12	21 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore	...	
Moorshedabad	...	17 8*g*	17 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	...	17 0	16 0	16 0 to 18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	4 0 to 9 0	8 8	Moorshedabad	...	

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-12 to 18 seers, barley 19 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 20-14 seers, common rice 17-8 to 24 seers, and gram 16-12 to 26-4 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 37 seers, best rice 18-8 to 26 seers, common rice 23 to 28 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 18 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, best rice 16-8 to 24-4 seers, common rice 21-8 to 27-4 seers, and gram 15 to 30 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-4 seers, barley 22-8 to 26-8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 14-8 to 17-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 14-8 to 20 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18-8 seers, barley 30 to 38 seers, best rice 18 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 17-4 to 22 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1877 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																											*Central Districts*—contd.	BENGAL—*continued.*	
	Dinagepore	11 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	20 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore		
	Rajshahye	13 8 to 15 0	15 0	21 0 to 30 0	24 0	24 0	45 0	17 4 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	18 12 to 19 11	19 11 to 22 8	22 8	22 8 to 25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 24 0	24 0 to 30 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	22 8	26 12	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 4	19 15	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	18 0	12 13½	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore		
	Bograh	17 8	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 8	31 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh		
	Pubna	15 0	18 12	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	23 4	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	22 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling		
	Jalpáiguri	8 0	...	11 3	...	...	...	16 0	13 3	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	13 3	13 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	8 0	6 6	Jalpáiguri		
	Eastern Districts.																											*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca	14 4	13 4	17 0	42 8	12 8	38 0	17 8	11 8 to 16 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	22 8	97 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	8 14	8 14	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	22 0	24 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
	Mymensingh	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 12	Mymensingh		
	Tipperah	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah		
	Chittagong	9 0	10 0	3 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 4	Chittagong		
	Nonkhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nonkhally		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 10	6 10	7 9	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	11 0	12 0	8 6	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	15 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	11 0	9 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.																											*Behar.*		
	Patna	19 0	20 0	30 0	34 0	37 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	31 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna		
	Gya	18 0	17 8	24 0	31 0	30 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	22 0	23 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya		
	Shahabad	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	17 0 to 18 0	17 0 to 18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0 to 21 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	37 0	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	21 0 to 22 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
	Durbhunga	16 8	16 8	23 0	35 8	33 0	35 11	16 8	16 8	18 10	20 12	22 0	19 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	35 8	29 11	176 0	187 0	176 0	8 12	8 12	7 6	Durbhunga		
	Mozufferpore	15 0	16 0	22 0	...	32 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	7 8	Mozufferpore		
	Sarun	18 0	19 0	23 0	31 0	32 0	45 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 0	19 4	23 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	24 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	Sarun		
	Chumparun	14 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	35 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	7 8	Chumparun		
	Monghyr	15 7	15 7	25 2	36 7	41 0	36 7	16 8	15 7	16 8	21 0	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	31 5	126 0	120 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr		
	Bhaugulpore	16 5	16 5	23 6	18 15	15 2	38 9	20 3	21 7	20 3	22 1	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	17 11	30 6	151 9	151 8	157 13	8 13	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore		
	Purneah	14 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	19 0	28 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 18 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
	Maldah	14 0	15 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Maldah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Orissa.																											*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack	15 12	17 1	22 5	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	19 11	18 6	19 11	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	21 0	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cuttack		
	Pooree	15 12	13 2	18 6	...	...	...	14 7	13 2	23 10	17 1	17 1	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	15 12	22 5	113 0	125 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	Pooree		
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	90 0	130 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Balasore		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																											*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh	13 8	16 12	21 0	...	...	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 12	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	24 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazáribágh		
	Lohardugga	15 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	Lohardugga		
	Singbhoom	26 0	26 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom		
	Maunbhoom	1 16	0 16	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 18	0 19	0 16	0 30	0 28	0 26	0	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	120 0	180 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom		
ASSAM.	Sylhet																											Sylhet	ASSAM.	
	Cachar																											Cachar		
	Goálpárá																											Goálpárá		
	Gáro Hills																											Gáro Hills		
	Kámrúp																											Kámrúp		
	Darrang	No return received																		No return received								Darrang		
	Nowgong																											Nowgong		
	Sibsagar																											Sibsagar		
	Lakhimpur																											Lakhimpur		
	Khási & Jaintia Hills																											Khási and Jaintiá Hills		
	Nága Hills																											Nága Hills		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	21 8	21 8	19 8	23 0	22 0	35 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
	Saháranpur	23 11	24 3	22 2	34 8	34 5	28 8	12 15	12 15	10 12	17 4	17 4	14 8	32 5	40 0	26 15	30 3	30 3	28 0	36 10	33 6	28 0	129 0	129 0	149 0	8 10	8 10	8 6	Saháranpur		
	Muzaffarnagar	25 13	25 13	24 3	35 3	35 3	33 0	6 1	6 1	6 9	18 10	18 10	17 10	30 13	30 13	27 8	26 6	27 5	24 3	34 2	33 0	25 5	110 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
	Meerut	25 0	25 8	22 7½	35 0	35 0	31 14	9 8	9 0	8 5½	17 0	18 8	18 1	32 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	37 0	35 8	26 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut		
	Bulandshahr	26 0	26 8	27 0	41 0	41 8	34 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 8	14 0	40 0	39 0	32 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	42 8	43 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Bulandshahr		
	Aligarh	28 0	27 8	27 8	38 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	38 0	36 0	35 8	32 0	32 0	35 8	40 0	40 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
	Kumaun	13 12	14 4	13 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun		

h In the Roygunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 24 seers, common rice 28-8 seers, and gram 24-8 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers.
j In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 26-4 seers, and gram 12 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 5-8 to 16 seers, common rice 12 to 23 seers, lesser millets 12 to 14 seers, maize 13 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 18 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, paddy 28 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 22-13 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 16 seers, and common rice 11 to 19 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 35 seers, common rice 25 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 35 seers, and gram 17 seers
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 to 17 seers, barley 21 to 26 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 19 to 33 seers, and gram 21 to 27 seers.
t In Tajpore the prices are as follow:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 18 seers, murwa 35 seers, maize 36-4 seers, and gram 13 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 21-8 to 40 seers, best rice 13-8 to 27-8 seers, common rice 17 to 34 seers, lesser millets 21 to 50 seers, maize 33 to 50 seers, and gram 19 to 42 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-12 to 23 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 20 to 28-12 seers, lesser millets 35 to 45 seers, maize 38 to 50 seers, and gram 18 to 28 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 18 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, lesser millets 40 to 45 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, best rice 23 to 24 seers, common rice 28 to 29 seers, and gram 14 to 23 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 22 to 24 seers, common rice 30 seers, maize 36 to 38 seers, and gram 13 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, lesser millets 42-8 to 50 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 17 to 18 seers.
z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 24 to 27-8 seers, common rice 28 to 32 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1877 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
North-Western Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Garhwál	North-Western Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	20 4	21 15	20 4	27 0	27 0	28 2	13 2	13 8	15 3	16 14	18 0	17 7	30 15	30 15	24 12	26 7	27 9	23 10	...	...	...	29 4	30 15	23 10	113 8	113 8	90 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	24 1	24 1	22 8	35 0	35 0	36 14	11 14	11 14	8 12	18 2	19 6	20 10	32 8	32 8	33 12	30 0	31 4	33 12	...	...	...	31 14	32 8	32 8	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 10	10 5	10 10	Moradabad		
	Budaun	22 3	22 13	27 9½	36 0	33 9½	40 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 12½	18 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	28 3½	28 13	36 0	...	...	...	30 9½	30 9½	38 6½	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 4½	Budaun		
	Bareilly	20 0	20 0	25 0	27 8	27 8	36 4	6 14	6 14	7 8	17 8	18 12	20 0	29 11	31 4	37 8	27 3	29 6	33 12	...	...	...	30 0	28 12	34 1	137 8	137 8	125 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	23 0	23 2	31 8	40 8	40 8	51 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	18 8	18 8	24 0	33 8	35 8	45 0	33 0	34 8	44 0	...	...	...	31 8	30 0	39 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 4	21 4	22 8	25 0	25 0	40 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 12	18 12	18 12	28 12	31 4	30 0	27 8	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	28 12	27 8	23 12	150 0	150 0	250 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	24 0	25 0	24 0	35 0	33 0	33 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	37 0	36 8	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra		
	Agra	23 12	23 8	24 0	34 4	34 9	32 3	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	33 0	31 4	28 0	28 0	32 1	...	...	...	35 0½	35 0	30 15	90 0	90 0	70 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Agra		
	Farukhabad	22 8	22 10	28 12	40 12	40 0	40 2	8 0	8 0	7 12	15 2	16 8	15 0	33 12	35 8	37 14	33 12	35 8	39 0	...	...	...	31 10	31 10	38 3	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 12	8 14	9 3	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	31 0	31 8	32 0	30 0	31 0	34 0	...	...	...	29 8	29 8	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	22 0	22 0	27 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	18 8	18 8	19 8	32 0	34 0	37 0	30 0	32 0	41 0	...	...	...	30 8	30 8	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah		
	Etah	25 0	25 4	30 0	32 0	33 8	42 8	8 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	32 0	30 0	35 0	29 8	29 0	35 0	...	...	...	30 0	33 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah		
	Jalaun	24 0	26 0	23 8	30 0	30 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	38 12	30 0	30 0	36 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	..	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	20 12	22 3	22 1	30 10	31 0	38 0	9 0	9 0	8 11	17 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	33 12	29 0	29 0	34 0	...	...	...	30 9	32 2	29 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 7	10 0	9 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	24 4	25 0	21 8	28 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	18 8	18 0	16 0	30 12	31 0	33 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	30 8	30 8	32 0	200 0	240 0	240 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	20 0	20 8	29 8	37 0	40 0	47 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	34 0	33 0	47 8	32 0	32 0	47 8	...	...	...	32 8	33 8	37 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	20 4	19 12	28 8	36 0	36 0	1 1	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	26 8	37 0	40 0	47 0	30 0	33 0	42 0	...	...	...	33 0	32 0	41 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 2	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	22 0	23 8	26 0	39 0	38 0	31 0	9 8	16 0	9 0	24 0	24 8	23 0	35 0	38 0	41 8	31 0	35 0	41 8	...	...	...	39 0	38 8	40 0	163 0	160 0	163 0	...	11 8	11 4	Bánda		
	Allahabad	16 11	17 0	26 12	30 4	29 1	34 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	20 4	22 0	21 8	33 12	35 0	36 8	31 12	32 8	36 0	...	...	...	30 4	29 2	32 0	137 8	157 8	165 0	8 2	8 15	8 0	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	25 5	27 8	26 8	33 12	34 12	...	13 12	13 12	15 0	17 6	15 12	21 6	36 9	37 12	41 0	30 6	31 5	44 0	...	...	...	37 2	36 5	39 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	19 1	21 3	27 8	25 6	28 4	38 11	8 7	8 7	8 7	16 13	19 12	24 0	25 6	28 4	42 0	23 13	25 6	28 4	...	...	...	28 4	31 1	39 8	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	15 12	19 4	28 14	28 0	28 0	52 8	14 14	15 12	21 0	17 8	19 4	27 2	24 8	26 4	42 0	...	26 4	38 8	...	...	...	18 6	24 8	38 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	17 8	21 8	30 0	25 0	32 8	45 0	15 0	15 0	13 12	17 8	20 0	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	27 8	27 8	160 0	200 0	150 0	7 8	7 13	7 8	Basti		
	Azamgarh	17 11	19 3	25 1	24 6	26 9	36 2	10 5	10 5	13 5	17 11	19 3	24 6	29 8	31 0	36 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 1	20 9	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	18 0	18 0	21 0	27 0	26 0	32 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mirzapur		
	Benares	18 8	19 0½	22 13	27 11½	27 6	33 11	13 13½	14 2	14 2	20 10½	19 9	21 12	32 10	31 8½	9 6	24 7	27 3	31 9	...	...	...	26 1½	26 1½	28 13	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 10	7 1	7 5	Benares		
	Ghazipur	17 6	19 5	23 3	23 3	27 0½	33 7½	9 0	8 6	8 6	18 10	19 5	23 3	27 0½	32 3	34 12	25 12	28 5	32 3	...	...	...	22 8	21 14	33 7½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6½	Ghazipur		
Panjab.	Delhi	26 0	27 8	23 8	37 0	37 0	32 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	30 0	80 0	70 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Delhi [a]	Panjab.	[a] Firewood falling.
	Gurgáon	28 0	28 8	20 0	38 0	37 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	24 0	...	...	...	40 0	39 0	28 8	140 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Gurgáon [a]		[b] Wheat falling and Jowár rising.
	Karnál	24 8	25 0	23 0	37 0	37 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	38 8	38 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	Karnál		[c] Barley falling.
	Hissár	24 0	24 0	21 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	41 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	45 0	45 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár		[d] Firewood rising.
	Rohtak	25 0	26 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	29 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	7 0	Rohtak		[e] Gram falling.
	Sirsa	30 0	30 0	20 8	60 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	49 0	45 0	45 0	40 8	...	...	...	58 0	60 0	48 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa		[f] Jowár falling.
	Umballa	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Umballa		[g] Barley rising.
	Ludhiána	29 0	29 0	20 8	50 0	52 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	46 0	53 0	33 0	38 0	40 0	33 0	...	...	...	48 0	52 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána [b]		[h] Barley, gram and firewood rising.
	Simlá	20 0	18 8	16 8	35 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	32 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá [c]		
	Jullundur	27 0	27 0	19 8	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	38 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	45 0	45 0	30 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur		
	Hushiárpúr	25 0	26 8	24 0	36 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	34 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	38 0	42 0	38 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr		
	Kángra	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	29 0	29 0	18 8	53 0	55 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	47 0	50 0	32 0	27 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	53 0	54 0	28 0	90 0	110 0	100 0	10 7	10 8	10 4	Amritsar [c]		
	Siálkot	27 0	29 0	21 0	48 0	46 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	39 0	27 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	...	...	...	42 0	41 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspúr	26 0	26 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Gurdáspúr		
	Lahore	32 0	32 0	20 0	55 0	55 0	29 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	52 0	52 0	31 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	52 0	56 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Lahore		
	Ferozepore	35 0	35 0	22 0	62 0	63 0	38 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	51 0	52 0	36 0	50 0	50 0	35 0	...	...	...	61 0	53 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore [d]		
	Gujránwála	27 8	29 0	21 0	52 0	52 0	32 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	47 0	47 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	36 8	37 0	28 8	47 0	43 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	46 0	46 0	41 0	48 0	46 0	37 0	...	...	...	33 0	36 0	31 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelum	34 0	34 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	36 0	38 0	31 0	39 0	38 0	35 0	...	...	...	39 0	35 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum		
	Gujrát	33 0	32 0	23 0	55 0	50 0	37 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	46 0	45 0	40 0	43 0	44 0	36 0	...	...	...	40 0	42 0	26 4	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Gujrát [e]		
	Shahpúr	32 0	32 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	32 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	32 0	32 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	38 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	36 0	34 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan [f]		
	Jhang	23 8	23 12	19 0	34 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	34 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	40 0	42 8	28 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 12	11 10	8 0	Jhang		
	Montgomery	34 0	32 0	19 8	50 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	50 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Montgomery [g]		
	Muzaffargarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	29 0	32 0	18 0	32 0	33 0	24 0	...	...	...	32 8	28 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	22 8	21 14	20 0	33 12	33 12	26 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	40 0	35 10	28 12	32 8	29 11	27 8	...	...	...	33 12	35 0	26 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	37 8	35 0	33 12	Dera Ismail Khán		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	45 10	47 8	41 4	65 10	75 0	61 4	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	10 0	68 12	70 0	62 8	50 0	55 0	53 8	...	...	...	57 8	56 4	46 4	80 0	30 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Dera Ghazi Khán [f]		
	Bannú	27 5	27 5	20 2	45 8	47 7	26 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 10	33 2	31 3	25 6	29 14	29 14	29 14	...	...	...	23 6	25 0	22 12	97 0	104 0	104 0	36 6	36 6	36 6	Bannú [g]		
	Pesháwar	37 0	37 0	31 14	51 9	56 2	39 8	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	16 9	51 0	51 0	43 6	58 10	58 10	51 0	...	...	...	30 10	35 11	29 5	127 8	153 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Pesháwar		
	Kohát	34 0	36 0	23 0	60 0	64 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	29 0	31 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kohát [h]		
	Hazárá																															Hazárá		
Oudh.	Lucknow	20 8	20 0	30 4	34 8	33 0	44 2	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 8	19 0	25 0	33 0	34 0	47 8	32 8	32 0	42 8	37 0	45 0	52 4	30 0	30 0	41 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
	Unáo	21 6	22 4	27 0	35 8	36 0	47 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	19 0	25 0	42 8	42 8	43 0	31 8	32 0	45 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	31 0	31 0	38 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	20 0	21 0	30 8	28 0	30 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	20 0	29 0	39 0	40 0	52 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	45 0	48 0	55 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki		
	Sítápur	22 14	23 11	37 0	40 0	47 8	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	17 0	18 0	25 0	38 12	37 8	57 8	37 10	37 0	49 8	45 0	45 0	...	34 5	36 10	45 12	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	8 12	Sítápur		
	Hardui	21 9	21 13	30 7	39 6	38 9	49 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	19 6	22 8	24 6	37 8	39 6	46 14	34 11	34 11	45 0	39 15	37 8	50 10	32 13	32 13	44 0	192 0	192 0	232 8	8 0	8 0	8 7	Hardui		
	Kheri	25 0	25 0	32 8	40 0	40 0	58 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	22 8	25 0	52 0	52 0	55 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	17 12	19 8	28 4	27 12	31 8	48 12	11 4	12 8	16 0	17 8	18 4	24 8	35 0	35 0	48 12	34 0	27 8	30 0	...	...	47 8	28 8	30 0	41 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	19 0	20 0	36 0	32 0	36 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	48 0	48 0	62 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	37 0	27 0	80 0	35 0	35 0	50 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich		
	Gonda	19 9	21 14	30 5	35 0	34 12	44 0	19 10	20 0	26 0	20 0	20 6	26 8	41 8	43 8	57 0	24 8	27 0	31 0	46 12	60 0	54 0	32 8	33 5	43 14	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Gonda		
	Rái Barelí	20 8	21 12	31 4	34 0	35 0	42 8	20 0	21 4	29 0	21 4	22 8	31 0	34 0	37 8	57 8	33 0	37 8	44 0	...	...	57 8	28 8	31 0	41 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Rái Barelí		
	Sultánpur	18 4	22 0	31 0	29 0	33 0	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	22 0	31 0	27 0	32 0	46 0	24 0	25 0	40 0	50 0	50 0	56 0	27 4	32 0	46 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Sultánpur		
	Pratábgarh	20 4	20 0	30 0	29 2	33 12	47 8	16 2	14 8	24 8	22 2	22 0	31 8	28 12	35 8	45 11	28 10	34 8	41 2	39 12	36 0	54 10	26 3	33 8	41 5	180 0	180 0	193 5	8 5	7 12	8 0	Pratábgarh		

Description of Lesser Millets.

Chota Juár.

Makia.

Maudua.

Ditto.

Kodo.

Lahera, Kodá, Marwa.

Sawán.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1877—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	21 0	20 0	24 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	16 12	22 0	22 8	37 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara		
	Chanda	26 8	19 5	26 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	15 7	26 2	27 5	30 0	...	...	...	440 0	440 0	400 0	9 0	10 0	9 5	Chanda		
	Wardha	19 6	19 1	24 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 15	13 9	14 0	13 7	21 8	21 12	40 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	174 0	11 0	11 0	10 2	Wardha		
	Balaghat	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Balaghat		
	Jubbulpore	23 0	23 8	29 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	25 0	26 0	43 0	19 0	20 0	30 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	27 0	26 0	38 0	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	25 0	25 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	15 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	...	23 0	23 0	24 0	160 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Saugor		
	Damoh	23 12	25 8	25 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	22 0	20 8	21 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	32 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Damoh		
	Seoni	24 0	23 8	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	19 20	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mandla		
	Betul	15 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul		
	Chindwara	21 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chindwara		
	Hoshangabad	17 8	17 8	18 4	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	12 12	12 6	13 8	13 8	...	19 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	20 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	32 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimar	12 12	13 2	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	14 0	13 2	17 8	17 8	28 2	16 14	16 14	26 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Nimar		
	Raipur	56 0	56 0	80 0	...	...	...	22 0	26 0	22 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	100 0	12 12	12 8	11 14	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	24 0	24 0	35 0	...	...	...	22 12	21 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	180 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	80 0	76 0	72 0	...	...	...	44 0	40 0	40 0	72 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godavery	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	28 0	...	...	...	960 0	960 0	960 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	Upper Godavery		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	10 8	10 7	20 2	...	...	...	6 5	6 4	8 9	7 7	7 4	13 7	12 2	11 6	26 9	11 5	11 1	26 1	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 1	11 1	11 3	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	10 7	10 7	20 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 0	7 1	7 1	12 4	11 0	11 0	22 5	...	...	...	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 2	10 2	10 6	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	8 0	8 5	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	7 0	7 0	12 5	11 2	10 2	23 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	Chudderghat		
	Oomraotee	13 0	13 0	24 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	48 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee		
	Akola	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	21 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola		
	Elichpur	13 0	13 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	44 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 8	Elichpur		
	Buldana	13 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	44 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	Buldana		
	Woon	16 0	16 0	22 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	29 0	29 0	49 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon		
	Bassim	14 0	15 5	23 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 6	10 0	10 0	10 5	13 0	20 0	24 6	64 0	16 0	17 0	36 0	11 3	13 0	24 0	...	...	26 0	90 0	...	...	8 5	Bassim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore Wholesale	7 5	7 5	11 0	7 5	8 0	11 7	6 5	6 7	9 7	7 5	7 2	10 7	9 7	10 5	25 0	...	...	...	9 7	10 0	21 2	8 5	9 0	22 7	13 5	13 5	14 0	Bangalore Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Bangalore Retail	7 0	7 2	10 5	7 2	7 7	11 2	6 2	6 5	9 2	7 2	7 0	10 2	9 2	10 2	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 5	20 2	8 2	8 7	21 7	13 0	13 0	13 5	Bangalore Retail		
	Kolar Wholesale	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 3	8 0	8 0	13 1	8 1	7 8	12 4	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	9 4	9 5	9 3	21 8	8 5	9 4	27 7	14 6	14 3	14 9	Kolar Wholesale		
	Kolar Retail	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	10 1	7 8	7 8	12 9	7 8	7 5	12 2	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	9 2	9 3	9 0	20 8	8 3	9 1	27 4	14 3	14 1	14 6	Kolar Retail		
	Túmkúr Wholesale	7 5	7 0	11 5	5 5	5 5	11 5	6 5	6 2	10 5	7 0	6 5	12 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	8 0	9 0	...	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 1	14 6	Túmkúr Wholesale		
	Túmkúr Retail	7 0	6 5	11 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 5	6 0	11 0	8 0	8 7	18 0	7 5	8 5	...	33 3	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Túmkúr Retail		
	Mysore Wholesale	6 2	7 3	11 6	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	10 0	6 4	6 3	10 4	8 7	9 0	18 1	...	...	...	30 3	7 0	7 7	24 0	10 0	10 0	Mysore Wholesale		
	Mysore Retail	6 0	7 2	11 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 6	6 2	6 2	10 2	8 5	8 7	17 7	...	...	...	18 1	8 5	8 3	22 1	7 5	10 2	Mysore Retail		
	Hassan Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	8 0	8 3	21 4	9 3	10 0	Hassan Wholesale		
	Hassan Retail	6 2	6 2	9 5	6 7	6 7	10 5	6 2	6 0	11 5	6 7	6 7	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 7	9 2	17 2	15 2	10 5	10 5	Hassan Retail		
	Shimoga Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 5	25 0	7 5	7 7	22 0	11 5	Shimoga Wholesale		
	Shimoga Retail	5 2	5 2	11 5	6 2	6 2	12 5	5 7	5 7	11 5	7 5	7 5	15 5	8 5	8 7	23 0	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	360 0	7 2	7 2	11 5	Shimoga Retail		
	Kadur Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 7	22 0	...	...	...	Kadur Wholesale		
	Kadur Retail	7 0	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 0	11 0	7 0	6 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	360 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Kadur Retail		
	Chitaldroog Wholesale	6 0	5 7	12 6	7 0	7 0	13 2	6 0	6 0	10 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	24 6	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Chitaldroog Wholesale		
	Chitaldroog Retail	5 0	5 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	5 5	5 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 5	7 5	23 0	...	...	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Chitaldroog Retail		
	Coorg Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 7	15 0	...	...	...	Coorg Wholesale		
	Coorg Retail	6 7	6 2	8 8	6 6	6 5	9 6	6 1	6 1	9 7	7 9	7 5	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	Coorg Retail		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	20 0	20 0	...	29 0	30 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	27 0	30 0	...	480 0	480 0	480 0	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	22 8	22 8	...	32 0	32 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	36 0	36 0	...	28 0	28 0	...	360 0	360 0	360 0	44 0	44 0	...	Kishengurh		
	Alwar	25 0	25 8	21 8	35 0	34 0	33 8	8 0	8 8	7 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	39 0	37 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	39 4	39 8	33 0	...	...	...	Alwar		
	Bharatpur (City)	No return received																					27 0	27 0	26 0	Bharatpur (City)		
	Kerowli (City)	20 10	20 10	20 10	30 10	30 10	31 4	15 10	15 0	15 0	16 14	16 4	16 0	28 12	28 2	32 8	25 0	25 0	26 4	No return received						Kerowli (City)		
	Ajmir	21 13	22 3	16 12	33 13	34 9	26 8	6 5	6 3	7 8	11 4	11 10	12 13	37 12	37 12	26 0	28 14	28 11	21 13	30 10	30 10	29 10	33 2	34 6	35 0	Ajmir		
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received																		40 2	39 4	22 2	85 0	85 0	80 0	Deolie Cantonment		
	Erinpura	20 0	20 0	20 0	38 0	37 0	38 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	10 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	No return received						Erinpura		
	Sirohi	19 0	20 8	19 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	32 0	33 0	43 0	42 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	Sirohi		
	Aboo	16 12	16 12	16 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 7	7 7	8 5	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	32 0	35 0	32 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	Aboo		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	17 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 9	23 9	26 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Meywar	No return received																		19 0	23 0	30 0	8 pies*	8 pies*	9 pies*	Meywar		
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)																									Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
	Partabgarh "																									Partabgarh "		
	Marwar	16 14	16 14	...	25 8	25 0	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 8	8 8	...	31 4	27 8	...	26 4	25 0	...	No return received						Marwar		
	Bikaneer	No return received																		28 12	30 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	Bikaneer		
	Bundi	19 12	20 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	30 0	30 0	37 8	23 0	25 0	31 0	...	...	...	No return received			Bundi		
	Kota	18 8	18 8	19 12	21 0	21 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	12 2	12 2	10 8	25 4	25 4	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	160 0	160 0	Kota		
	Tonk	29 4	29 4	20 0	39 8	39 0	35 0	7 0	7 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	42 4	42 0	32 0	31 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	200 0	Tonk		
	Jhallawar	No return received																		...	...	...	132 0	130 0	120 0	Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	21 0	22 0	17 4	32 0	33 8	27 0	10 8	12 8	7 8	15 0	10 0	10 8	32 0	32 0	27 12	26 0	26 0	27 0	No return received						Shahpoora		
																				...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0			
India.	Indore	13 5	13 11	14 12	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	8 12	10 0	10 14	12 0	18 3	17 7	24 0	16 8	16 8	24 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	17 5	18 4	17 9	21 15	22 13	...	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	23 5	24 4	26 8	22 7	23 1	25 9	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 10	10 14	9 8	Indore		
	Goona	22 0	21 0	18 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	14 8	14 8	12 0	28 0	27 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	16 8	17 2	22 13	91 4	91 4	100 6	Gwalior		
	Rutlam	13 4	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	14 0	18 12	17 12	18 8	26 0	13 12	13 12	19 8	22 5	24 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	Goona		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	24 0	24 8	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	34 0	36 0	28 0	30 0	35 0	28 8	27 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	Rutlam		
																				19 12	21 4	26 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		
																				28 0	27 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0			

* Per man's load.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE FAMINE IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

No. 13, dated India Office, London, 31st January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

The accounts contained in the latest despatches which have reached me on the subject of the prevailing scarcity in Western and Southern India clearly indicate its increasing gravity, and the magnitude of the task which has devolved both upon Your Excellency's Government and the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

2. In leaving to Your Excellency the widest discretion as to the measures of relief which must be undertaken at this juncture, Her Majesty's Government in no way desire to decline their full share of responsibility for the policy adopted, and the results by which it may be followed, but they feel that this duty can be best discharged in an emergency such as this by giving every confidence to the Indian Executive, and by supporting to the utmost the humane and enlightened efforts of those whose knowledge of facts and local experience render them most competent to deal with the various questions which arise from day to day, and which, in the majority of cases, call for prompt and practical decision.

3. In dealing, therefore, with the many grave questions which at such a time have forced themselves on my consideration, I have abstained from instructions or suggestions which, under less urgent circumstances, it might have been my duty to make, for I have felt it right to avoid every expression of opinion on the part of Her Majesty's Government which might in any degree have the effect of embarrassing Your Excellency's Government in the execution of the arduous task before it, and lead to hesitation and delay at a moment when action and decision are of paramount importance.

4. I have followed this course the more readily on this occasion, from my reliance on Your Excellency's ability to deal with the difficult questions which have already arisen, and must continue to arise, in connection with the work of relief, and also from my confidence in the devotion of all those who in different places, and in the discharge of different duties, are serving the Crown to the utmost of their power. The unhappily too recent experience of famine administration acquired by many distinguished officers in India has, in one sense, given to Your Excellency an exceptional advantage, by affording you the means of discriminating between conflicting theories and obligations, so that whilst on the one hand, adhering to principles the value of which has practically been tested, you may, on the other, avoid the repetition of any mistakes which subsequent inquiry and a larger knowledge have disclosed.

5. But, while abstaining from any attempt to trench upon Your Excellency's full liberty of action in matters which can only be dealt with in India itself, I may remind you that it is of the highest importance that the Government of India should obtain, in their acts and decisions, the concurrence and support of Her Majesty's Government, as the authority which is finally responsible to Parliament for the administration of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and that, for this purpose, regular and full communications are quite essential, even though the necessity of attending to this duty should make some addition to the heavy labours of those engaged in the work of relief.

6. You may, nevertheless, rest assured that so far as I can, consistently with the objects which I have now indicated, avoid imposing any burden on the already heavily taxed machinery of Indian administration, I will do so.

7. There are several questions of principle to which the present calamity has given a character of urgency, and which are among the gravest which can arise in connection with British rule in India. It is, for example, the duty of Her Majesty's Government, in concert with the Government of India, to adopt a policy by which some provision can be made for meeting what, unhappily, our experience shows are periodically recurring calamities, without causing grave financial embarrassments to the State, or throwing upon the people of India fiscal burdens which are beyond their power to bear.

8. Your Excellency has transmitted to me by telegraph a more or less condensed statement of the instructions issued to Sir R. Temple. It would be obviously premature for me to express any conclusive opinion on these instructions until I am in possession of the full

text of the document, but it is not too soon for me to approve the general principles, as I understand them, on which Your Excellency proposes to proceed. I need raise no question of detail as to the best system of relief operations, the limits of State interference with private trade, the means of transport, or the distribution of famine charges, all of them matters of the gravest importance, and all of them referred to in your telegrams of the 5th, 16th, and 21st instant. I will only say that I feel assured that, in common with successive Governments, both in England and India, on similar occasions to this, the principal aim which Your Excellency's Government has before it, as undoubtedly it is that of Her Majesty's Government, is the saving of life and the protection of the people from the extremity of suffering by famine; and it has been a source of unqualified satisfaction to learn your belief that this end may be attained without disastrous expenditure. At the same time I recognize with Your Excellency the concurrent obligation of regarding the general interest of that vast Empire which Providence has placed under British rule in the East as the great end for which, as a whole, each separate part of your policy must be framed. And duly appreciating the heavy responsibility thus placed upon you not to permit the extremely grave dangers of the future to be outweighed by the immediate and more obvious difficulties of the present, I trust that, by the careful and firm action of your Government, the balance between the various requirements of such a position will be truly maintained, so that while the lasting interests of the generations to come are guarded, your earnest endeavours will be successfully directed to the protection of the existing population from the evils that now threaten them.

9. I agree, therefore, with Your Excellency in deprecating an indiscriminate distribution of relief, which can only swell the amount of distress and ultimately demoralize the persons relieved. Whatever relief is given by the State should, as far as possible, in my opinion, as I understand also in yours, be given in combination with, and in return for, some kind at least of labour which, whilst it serves as a test of the necessity of the relief, may tend to keep alive in the mind of the people a sense of self-respect, and a reliance on their ability to work for their livelihood. I am, consequently, fully alive to the necessity on every ground, financial, political, and moral, of exercising as rigid a test in all relief operations as is possible, and though on occasions such as these, where the extent of those operations is so vast and complicated, the difficulty is unusually great, I have no doubt that Your Excellency will know how to maintain an even course between the conflicting obligations of a care for human life, on the one hand, and a strict and even severe administration of relief, on the other.

10. Famine administration has, unfortunately, become in India a subject of more than occasional importance, and in the working out of the instructions issued to Sir R. Temple, I hope that fresh and valuable light will be thrown upon the serious proplems involved. Her Majesty's Government will await with anxious interest your reports as to the measure of success which attends the application of these rules to the conditions of the existing scarcity, as well as the expression of Your Excellency's own opinion as experience is gained of the results of the operations which you are now conducting.

11. I have only to add that to the financial measures which it will be necessary to adopt in order to enable the fiscal system of India to meet this heavy liability, I shall be prepared to give immediate attention whenever I am placed in possession of the conclusions of Your Excellency's Government on this important question, and of the details connected with the subject which you will doubtless forward.

12. Whether it will be possible, by new fiscal arrangements, to obtain the necessary financial equilibrium, and whether any reduction in some branches of expenditure is still a possible resource, are matters which will, I know, receive your most careful consideration, and on which I shall await the expression of Your Excellency's deliberate opinion.

13. On a review of what I have now written, I am aware that it may be open to the charge of suggesting nothing new, nothing that has not already passed through Your Excellency's mind, and how much it dwells on the gravest difficulties, without attempting the task of precisely defining lines and limits of duty in such an emergency as this. But, in spite of the possibility of such a construction being placed on my words, I have yet felt bound to put them on record, as the strongst proof which I can give of the desire of Her Majesty's Government to bear their full share in the responsibilities now pressing on all the Queen's servants entrusted with the administration of Her Majesty's Indian Empire.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17th FEBRUARY 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 23rd February 1877.

The relief reports for the week ending 17th February are herewith submitted for the information of Government.

2. *Prices.*—Looking at the district averages it will be noticed that the price of rice in all districts except Nellore and Madura, where there is a fractional fall, shows a tendency to

rise. That of cholum has fallen but very slightly in seven districts, but risen in the others. The low quotations in Madura (15·59 seers) and Trichinopoly (19·6 seers) are due to Ivunga cholum, an inferior kind, being included in the former, and to the latter being for a single taluq (Perambalur) in which the crops have been to a great extent saved. Ragi has fallen appreciably in Kistna and slightly in Nellore, Cuddapah and Tinnevelly, but the price is stationary or rising in other districts. That of cumbu may be said to be stationary in all districts. The range of prices as between taluq and taluq in the same district is sometimes very great. Thus, taking rice, the price varies from 5·94 seers (Pennakonda and Dharmaveram) to 7·83 seers (Bellary) in the Bellary District; in Nellore from 7 seers in Rapur and Udayagiri to 10·5 in Ongole; and in Coimbatore from 6·8 in Caroor to 9 in Pollachy. The report from the Madanapally taluq is again wanting. The Collector will instruct the Sub-Collector to forward it in future to the Board's Office direct.

3. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall in Kistna is reported to have averaged 89 inches. There was a general fall over the Nellore District north of the Pennair, varying from one inch at Nellore itself to 1·15 inches at Kavali. This rain will do much to improve the water-supply and the prospects of the cattle. In Kurnool also there has been 0·15 inches rain in Markapur. In Coimbatore, there was half an inch in Collegal, and a shower at Coimbatore; and in Tinnevelly slight rain in Ottapidaram and Nanguneri.

4. *Grants and outlay.*—The grants to the 17th instant were Rs. 80,69,763, against which, according to the reports, the total outlay has been Rs. 72,37,162. In Kurnool and Coimbatore the grant has been exceeded, and further funds will have to be placed at the Collector's disposal. The Board, however, would observe, with reference to these returns of outlay, that owing to the way in which the information is collected they are necessarily incomplete and inaccurate, that the errors are always on the side of defect, and that they have now probably accumulated to the extent of four or five lakhs. The classified accounts of outlay which have been ordered will enable the Board to apply the necessary correction and to keep future returns nearer the truth. The outlay on relief works during the week was Rs. 4,81,478, and the following is the classification so far as particulars can be had :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
Roads	3,14,525	36,43,805
Irrigation works	16,901	2,76,809
Miscellaneous...	32,411	3,88,762
	3,63,837	43,09,376

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The numbers again show a considerable decrease as is apparent from the following figures :—

	10th February.	17th February.	
Kistna	3,564	3,014	— 550
Nellore	57,006	54,949	— 2,057
Cuddapah	117,769	80,389	— 37,380
Bellary	341,343	307,509	— 36,834
Kurnool	238,734	214,299	— 24,435
Chingleput	12,779	12,595	— 184
North Arcot	21,524	18,519	— 3,005
Trichinopoly	647	556	— 91
Madura	7,832	7,749	— 83
Tinnevelly	1,338	1,114	— 224
Coimbatore	23,733	22,152	— 1,581
Salem	39,154	36,430	— 2,724
TOTAL ...	868,423	759,275	— 109,148

6. Every district shows a decrease, and those in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool amount to 98,649 out of 109,148. Besides the numbers above given, there were 19,102 coolies at

work on the East Coast Canal, to which considerable numbers have been transferred from the Nellore district works. There have not been much change in any taluq of that district, except those noted in the margin, and for these changes no cause is assigned in the reports. The increase in Atmakur, however, appears to be due to works being recommended and the falling off in the other cases to drafts to the Canal.

Nellore ...	4,039	1,402	—2,637
Atmakur ...	5,662	12,530	+6,878
Kandakur ...	8,250	2,885	—5,365

7. The Cuddapah figures, compared by taluqs, are as follows :—

	10th February.	17th February.	
Jammalamadugu	10,539	9,630	— 909
Pulivendla	11,653	10,232	— 1,421
Proddatur	2,987	1,253	— 1,734
Cuddapah	7,712	7,120	— 592
Budwail	6,788	8,857	+ 2,069
Sidhout	5,901	5,409	— 492
Pullumpett	8,985	8,555	— 430
Kadiri	11,874	4,592	— 7,282
Royachoti	10,773	2,569	— 8,204
Madanapalli	29,241	18,753	— 10,488
Voilpad	11,316	3,419	— 7,897
TOTAL ...	117,769	80,389	— 37,380

The decrease is thus mainly in the four sub-division taluqs, where the numbers have fallen in a month from 119,051 to 29,333 or 75 per cent. The fall in the present week is very great. The report of the Collector's visit to the sub-division must be awaited for full explanation of the causes. The increase in Budwail does not surprise the Board. Parts of the taluq, which is a poor one, have suffered very heavily, and the present number is only 9·5 per cent. of the population.

8. *Bellary.*—The following are the taluq details :—

Adoni	88,723	87,985	— 738
Alur	51,906	46,593	— 5,313
Gooty	25,062	23,330	— 1,732
Tadpatri	12,833	11,175	— 1,658
Anantapur	16,615	8,997	— 7,618
Dharmaveram	9,736	5,251	— 4,485
Pennakonda	5,620	3,529	— 2,091
Hindupur	4,999	1,733	— 3,266
Madaksira	22,690	13,697	— 8,993
Raidrug	3,689	7,336	+ 3,647
Bellary	49,257	49,266	+
Hospett	13,455	20,256*	+ 6,801
Kudligi	19,819	15,439	— 4,380
Hadgalli	11,666	5,600	— 6,066
Harpanhalli	8,273	7,322	— 957
TOTAL ...	344,343	307,509	— 36,834

* Includes 3,075 in Sundur State.

In Adoni the enormous numbers still continue, but in Alur, a reduction of 5,313 has been effected. In all taluqs there has been decrease except Raidrug, Bellary and Hospett. In the latter taluq it is partly nominal owing to the inclusion of figures for Sundur (3,075) which have hitherto been omitted altogether. In Anantapur, Madaksira and Hadgalli, the decrease is very great. In the first-named taluq it seems to be due to closure of works.

9. The decrease in *Kurnool* is ascribed in the Collector's telegram to weeding and the enforcement of task-work. In North Arcot the decline is in the Vellore and Arcot taluqs, and in Salem numbers have decreased, in Ahtur from 3,378 to 705, and in Dharampuri from 7,640 to 3,206, but have increased in Salem and Trichingode from 8,349 and 4,505 to 10,184 and 6,306 respectively. The falling off in Ahtur is doubtless due to the reaction after the first rush to the works which are then newly opened. The figures in the other districts do not call for particular remark.

10. *Rates of wages.*—The new scale ordered in G. O., 31st January 1877, No. 329, had not yet begun to take effect. The scale is a complicated one, and several points had to be settled before it could be practically applied. On these, instructions were given in G. O., 12th February 1877, No.—— The only place where the new rates appear to have been started, was the Chittoor taluq of North Arcot, where the rates were 1 anna 5 pies, 1 anna 2 pies, and 8½ pies. The price of 2nd sort rice having been 8 seers per rupee, the rates appear to be in accordance with Scale II in the G. O. quoted. The Collector of Coimbatore was awaiting instructions on the points above referred to. None of the other reports mention the new scale, and it is apparent that the 2 anna, 1 anna 4 pie and 10 pie scale had not, even yet, been fully introduced. In Salem, piece-work rates are largely in force; and in Tinnevelly the highest money rate is 1 anna 8 pies. In Chingleput some high rates were being paid on a relief work in the charge of the Superintendent, Government Farms; but separate orders have been issued on this subject. It will, the Board think, take at least a fortnight to introduce the new scale, and the time must be counted from the receipt by Collectors of G. O., 12th February 1877, No.——

11. *Gratuitous Relief.*—The numbers are compared below by districts:—

Districts.	10th February.	17th February.	
Kistna	41	430	+ 389
Nellore	5,406	9,025	+ 3,619
Cuddapah	1,723	1,723	...
Bellary	14,386	10,014	— 4,372
Kurnool	3,567	4,026	+ 459
Chingleput	4,419	4,095	— 324
North Arcot	824	619	+ 295
Madura	557	197	— 360
Tinnevelly	71	93	+ 22
Coimbatore	1,809	1,573	— 236
Salem	4,530	3,493	— 1,037
Total ...	36,833	35,288	— 1,515

There is a small decrease on the whole, which, however, would have been greater, but for an increase in the Nellore district. Gratuitous relief is now spread over nearly the whole district, but it is strange that there is none in Udayagiri, the most poverty-stricken taluq of all. The Board are awaiting a report from the Collector as to the administration of this form of relief. The further decrease in Bellary is satisfactory, and shows that the relief is being brought within due bounds. The camp system in Salem has rapidly reduced the numbers, but the Collector thinks that the relief afforded is insufficient, and that a village system of some kind must be again resorted to. A report on the subject is before the Board. The

camps in North Arcot have as yet been scarcely started. The bulk of those fed in Coimbatore is still in Udumalpetta, but the Collector's report called for on the point has not come to hand.

The cost of gratuitous relief during the week was Rs. 14,831, and the total outlay on works and gratuitous relief, Rs. 72,09,609 and Rs. 2,27,553 respectively.

12. The present reports for the first time mention advances under the Land Improvement Act for the construction of wells, under the recent orders prescribing a simplified procedure in lieu of that laid down in the rules. The following particulars appear:—

District.	Taluq.	Number.	Amount.
			Rs.
Cuddapah	Cuddapah*	48	4,080
	Palivendla*	...	690
	Sidhout*	...	200
	Jammalamadugu†	...	100
			5,070
Nellore	.....	...	4,105
Bellary	.....	...	635
			9,810

* By Tahsildars. † By Collector.

The commencement of these operations is satisfactory. Collectors will in future give the number and amount of advances by taluqs as already ordered.

13. Returns of establishments employed have come from six districts, as shown below:—

	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Amounts.		Total.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bellary ...	1,089	17,653(*a*)	213	3,007	81	1,646	1,383	22,306
Kurnool ...	388	15,665(*b*)	83	852	63	772	534	17,289
Salem ...	...	(*Vide* return sent with report for 10th)					191	5,674
Madura ...	39	1,677(*c*)	1	15	2	27	42	1,719
Tinnevelly ...	18	177	2	16	...	...	20	193
Coimbatore ...	40	1,157(*d*)	1	7	4	47	45	1,211

(*a*) Includes eight European officers and Deputy Collectors drawing Rs. 2,762 and two Assistant Engineers drawing Rs. 700.

(*b*) Includes 14 European officers and Deputy Collectors drawing Rs. 7,667.

(*c*) Includes Special Assistant Collector for relief duty.

(*d*) Includes one Special European officer (of Survey Department) drawing Rs. 425.

The Board hope that the returns from all districts will be complete by next week.

14. The usual memorandum showing grants sanctioned by the Board to the 22nd instant accompanies. The total is Rs. 80,99,763.

(True Extract)

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Proceedings to Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with original reports and their enclosures and six maps (to be returned) and five statements.

Copy to Kistna, Nellore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolahs per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse-gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	9·83	9·93	18·70	12·61	12·83	32·51	14·34	13·42	36·61	11·74	11·51	36·28	7·76	7·43	12·63	12·98	12·66	27·16	0·89	...	...
Nellore	8·24	8·15	15·34	9·50	9·24	29·11	10·15	9·82	31·60	9·12	9·12	29·57	7·37	7·00	11·94	8·65	8·65	24·50	0·22	0·33	0·09
Cuddapah (*a*)	7·11	7·11	14·23	8·50	8·20	25·45	8·65	8·29	26·31	7·81	7·82	24·48	6·46	6·33	11·53	8·54	8·47	26·33	...	0·22	...
Bellary	7·09	6·90	14·33	8·41	8·19	25·82	8·45	8·31	26·03	7·89	7·71	24·00	6·38	6·27	11·94	8·69	8·31	27·92	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·76	6·82	13·33	7·89	8·21	28·34	8·96	9·05	30·55	8·71	8·85	28·42	6·59	6·63	15·10	7·81	7·81	26·05	0·02	0·05	...
Chingleput	9·29	9·33	16·51	...	11·05	...	10·78	10·91	24·05	...	11·13	...	6·35	6·35	9·65	11·08	10·73	20·32	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·13	8·24	14·85	9·50	9·58	21·82	9·42	9·50	22·32	8·80	8·75	21·00	6·00	5·76	10·59	10·92	11·10	23·12	...	0·06	0·16
Trichinopoly	7·18	7·54	13·77	19·60	17·50	22·40	10·81	10·81	25·41	10·67	10·67	23·37	5·81	5·74	9·90	11·63	11·55	24·33	...	0·04	0·09
Madura	7·64	7·51	14·18	15·59	14·34	34·56	10·46	11·57	32·10	10·44	10·34	29·52	5·33	5·59	10·31	12·21	12·84	26·00	...	0·02	0·31
Tinnevelly	7·79	7·96	12·84	8·58	8·22	25·02	10·82	10·68	29·23	12·23	12·31	27·95	5·72	6·31	7·98	12·98	11·19	21·25	0·08	0·10	0·38
Coimbatore	7·58	7·67	12·30	9·28	9·27	20·12	10·04	10·03	23·78	10·17	10·39	23·60	5·22	4·99	9·34	10·55	10·70	23·45	0·05	0·06	0·05
Salem	7·61	7·66	13·30	9·35	9·76	22·11	9·75	9·72	21·87	9·40	9·35	22·33	5·99	5·86	10·10	10·33	10·55	25·10	...	...	...

(*a*) Report from Madanapalli not received.

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kistna ...	75,000	...	2,095	22,753	35,328	929	13	...	...	...	3,014	...	...	...	430
Nellore ...	4,53,000	2,18,170	41,560	3,77,819	3,77,819	26,406	5,485	23,666	24,513	6,770	54,949	...	...	...	9,025
Cuddapah ...	13,20,000	12,97,398	78,718	11,12,331	12,01,949	2,388	209	31,037	38,672	10,680	80,389	636	633	454	1,723
Bellary ...	33,16,000	27,39,317	1,87,382	23,53,276	27,28,550	1,53,036	4,019	119,572	146,475	41,462	307,509	2,099	2,502	5,413	10,014
Kurnool ...	21,21,000	...	1,17,641	23,60,833	23,60,833	12,815	1,398	...	...	...	214,299	...	...	...	4,026
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,74,040	7,166	84,431	84,431	10,585	779	5,697	5,155	1,743	12,595	819	1,101	2,175	4,095
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	1,92,972	13,599	1,17,049	1,35,886	423	321	8,244	7,000	3,275	18,519	162	294	163	619
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	335	2,252	2,252	...	...	98	308	150	556	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	86,941	4,071	31,269	35,090	1,338	83	2,857	4,570	322	7,749	53	120	24	197
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	21,993	627	4,380	4,380	520	86	681	327	106	1,114	21	53	19	93
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	1,46,233	12,446	83,095	1,07,618	582	128	6,711	14,535	906	22,152	557	701	315	1,573
Salem ...	2,11,000	3,98,337	15,838	1,20,721	1,35,473	18,531	2,310	16,525	17,314	2,591	36,430	890	1,250	1,353	3,493
Total ...	80,69,763	...	4,81,478	66,70,209	72,09,609	2,27,553	14,831	...	...	...	759,275	...	...	...	35,288

Report of Commamur Channel extension not received.

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	...	1,16,004	4,328	65,298	82,066 / 13.367	...	...	2,856	3,384	880	7,120	...	...	...	...
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,387	13,634	85,674	85,726 / 2.611	...	...	2,927	5,268	2,037	10,232	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	..	1,04,189	5,692	38,270	38,270 / 1.188	...	...	3,684	3,953	1,220	8,857	...	...	...	...
	Sidhout	...	66,197	4,404	34,888	34,888	...	...	2,258	2,655	496	5,409	...	...	...	...
	Pullampett	...	1,02,500	5,671	49,885	50,135 / 769	...	...	3,590	4,356	609	8,555	...	...	...	...
	Jammalumadugu	...	1,05,502	7,367	63,945	65,751	303	43	3,490	5,227	913	9,630	42	33	25	100
	Prodattur	...	1,16,803	1,627	42,585	45,711 / 1,298	223	50	561	570	122	1,253	84	141	23	248
	Royachoti	...	2,39,335	229	1,04,266	1,05,178 / 146	357	...	576	702	1,291	2,569	300	270	250	820
	Kadiri	...	2,26,481	4,750	1,86,192	2,04,932 / 16,142	334	...	1,788	2,192	612	4,592	66	62	32	160
	Voilpad	...	Not given.	9,965	1,74,388	1,75,758 / 11,073	852	64	1,605	1,611	203	3,419	119	91	77	287
	Madanapalli	...	Do.	21,051	2,66,940	2,66,940	319	52	7,702	8,754	2,297	18,753	25	36	47	108
	Total ...	13,20,000	12,97,398	78,718	11,12,331	12,01,949	2,388	209	31,037	38,672	10,680	80,389	636	633	454	1,723
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	7,000	792	3,844	3,844	354	67	1,062	1,342	1,089	3,493	22	45	129	196
	Conjeveram	...	21,409	584	8,637	8,637	1,492	192	594	457	92	1,143	241	289	718	1,248
	Chingleput	...	14,995	728	7,037	7,037	559	113	735	541	314	1,590	194	137	442	773
	Trivellore	...	53,318	1,313	11,965	11,965	93	10	795	528	42	1,365	6	6	...	12
	Saidapett	...	59,218	2,747	35,649	35,649	7,875	395	1,377	1,373	206	2,956	305	594	768	1,667
	Ponneri	...	18,100	992	17,299	17,299	212	2	1,134	914	...	2,048	51	30	118	199
	Total ...	1,45,365	1,74,040	7,166	84,431	84,431	10,585	779	5,699	5,155	1,743	12,595	819	1,101	2,175	4,095
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	12,210	1,179	17,966	18,700	...	...	1,342	668	595	2,605	...	...	...	...
	Chendrageri	...	10,372	400	3,348	3,547	135	96	341	313	65	719	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	8,080	1,241	5,090	16,930	...	...	633	563	109	1,305	...	...	...	...
	Gudiattum	...	16,751	313	3,187	3,532	...	...	106	100	...	206	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	45,397	3,334	31,321	34,495	54	54	834	2,182	721	3,737	63	54	54	171
	Arcot	...	26,400	1,763	18,272	20,432	200	140	1,063	954	126	2,143	98	239	109	446
	Wallajah	...	29,885	2,218	17,738	17,823	...	...	1,391	843	634	2,868	...	...	...	...
	Punganur	...	33,600	2,935	17,457	17,742	...	...	2,118	1,072	904	4,094	...	...	...	...
	Tiruttany	...	10,000	89	2,541	2,541	4	1	294	245	72	611	1	1	...	2
	Tripatty	...	77	4	6	6	...	...	14	7	...	21	...	...	...	...
	Maderpaukum	...	200	123	123	123	30	30	108	53	49	210	...	...	...	...
	Kangundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,85,450	1,92,972	13,599	1,17,049	1,35,886	423	321	8,244	7,000	3,275	18,519	162	294	163	619
Madura.	Trichinopoly	5,000	1,200	335	2,252	2,252	...	...	98	308	150	556	...	...	...	...
	Madura	...	12,365	191	3,488	3,488	...	...	209	167	27	403	...	...	...	...
	Tirumungalam	...	7,337	279	1,917	3,386	...	...	328	194	64	586	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	Postponed pending rain.								
	Melur	...	2,329	13	356	356	...	...	21	12	3	36	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	54,640	2,485	16,844	19,196	1,088	83	1,461	2,595	20	4,076	53	120	24	197
	Ramnad	...	9,000	1,103	7,591	7,591	...	...	838	1,602	208	2,648	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93,748	86,941	4,071	31,269	35,090	1,338	83	2,857	4,570	322	7,749	53	120	24	197
Tinnevelly.	Srivilliputtur	...	5,724	227	1,299	1,299	9	...	100	81	69	250	...	...	...	...
	Sattur	...	8,896	230	2,059	2,059	63	38	399	118	27	544	...	...	...	...
	Sankaranainarkoil	...	5,330	56	582	582	137	...	64	75	10	149	...	...	...	...
	Ottapidaram	...	2,043	114	440	440	311	48	118	53	...	171	21	53	19	93
	Total ...	44,200	21,993	627	4,380	4,380	520	86	681	327	106	1,114	21	53	19	93
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	23,610	1,743	13,219	24,839	...	...	1,269	1,506	138	2,853	...	...	...	...
	Pulladum	...	33,710	2,731	18,459	24,971	102	20	1,338	4,649	212	6,199	44	48	14	106
	Udumalpetta	...	31,620	3,511	23,001	28,092	406	81	1,397	3,546	86	5,029	480	630	290	1,400
	Sattiamangalam	...	13,503	1,318	4,966	4,966	...	...	1,103	1,629	179	2,911	...	...	...	...
	Caroor	...	10,680	722	5,294	5,294	...	...	364	1,011	129	1,504	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	9,070	1,209	7,080	8,318	24	17	470	742	31	1,243	22	15	9	46
	Pollachy	...	230	32	93	93	...	...	29	31	...	60	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	9,730	564	6,547	6,547	11	10	376	675	29	1,080	11	8	2	21
	Darapuram	...	6,580	569	4,372	4,372	...	...	378	746	102	1,226	...	...	...	...
	Collegal	...	7,500	57	126	126	39	...	47	...	...	47	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,00,000	1,46,233	12,446	83,096	1,07,618	582	128	6,711	14,535	906	22,152	557	701	315	1,573
Salem.	Salem	...	92,591	4,102	27,142	27,142	4,182	141	5,240	4,252	692	10,184	67	79	29	175
	Ahthur	...	15,298	21	544	605	347	71	164	504	37	705	3	7	...	10
	Namkal	...	34,350	1,622	10,318	10,895	1,396	215	1,295	926	103	2,324	13	22	5	40
	Trichengode	...	60,359	1,151	15,967	15,967	1,665	144	3,280	2,700	326	6,306	49	77	18	144
	Tripatore	...	20,760	795	2,682	2,682	1,899	235	755	900	201	1,856	96	113	123	332
	Uttengiri	...	27,587	1,297	8,434	8,559	2,453	609	1,080	1,421	257	2,758	220	352	335	907
	Darampury	...	46,127	2,272	15,792	21,254	3,413	661	1,221	1,753	232	3,206	372	549	822	1,743
	Oossoor	...	52,838	2,562	25,835	29,843	1,833	111	1,681	2,452	177	4,310	30	29	7	66
	Kistnagiri	...	48,427	2,106	14,007	18,526	134	123	1,809	2,406	566	4,781	40	22	14	76
	Total ...	2,11,000	3,98,337	15,838	1,20,721	1,35,473	1,853	2,310	16,525	17,314	2,591	36,430	890	1,250	1,353	3,493
Nellore.	Gudur	...	35,840	2,347	22,180	22,180	...	...	1,569	1,751	318	3,638	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	20,964	953	16,525	16,525	1,401	11	777	686	169	1,632	130	172	223	525
	Nellore	...	11,646	427	9,136	9,136	914	914	466	829	107	1,402	730	303	527	1,560
	Atmakur	...	11,545	15,261	76,506	76,506	14,358	2,846	5,383	5,902	1,245	12,530	661	1,223	1,185	3,069
	Kavali	...	29,540	6,166	55,318	55,318	3,790	649	3,070	2,348	462	5,880	191	509	529	1,229
	Udayagiri	...	6,250	9,817	79,117	79,117	...	...	5,984	6,332	2,532	14,848	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	39,525	885	63,292	63,292	2,280	185	1,347	1,357	181	2,885	...	...	...	650
	Kanigiri	...	6,000	2,513	21,016	21,016	315	20	2,913	2,610	801	6,324	100	193	180	473
	Ongole	...	12,760	51	130	130	972	360	46	20	8	74	131	132	116	379
	Addanki Division	...	5,400	948	4,338	4,338	112	13	465	747	199	1,411	15	10	3	28
	Podile do.	...	700	674	2,181	2,181	392	164	435	542	228	1,205	40	71	1	112
	Darsi do.	...	5,000	550	4,937	4,937	6	...	427	407	135	969	...	...	...	...
	Zemindary tracts	...	33,000	968	23,143	23,143	1,866	323	784	982	385	2,151	...	...	...	1,000
	Total ...	4,53,000	2,18,170	41,560	3,77,819	3,77,819	26,406	5,485	23,666	24,513	6,770	54,949	...	...	...	9,025

(a) Report not having been received, the figures were entered on estimate.
(b) The high rates of wages in Saidapett Taluk were paid by the Cantonment Magistrate of Poonamallee by the Superintendent Government Farms.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 17th February 1877 —continued.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress. On relief works.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress. Gratuitous relief.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Bellary	Anantapur	...	1,36,120	4,706	68,125	83,168	597	58	2,342	4,967	1,688	8,997	32	56	25	113
	Dharmaveram	...	1,61,077	5,774	97,721	1,28,820	2,818	284	4,129	2,349	1,775	5,251	184	207	206	597
	Sunder Territory	...	24,000	1,923	4,644	17,669	7	7	1,029	1,750	296	3,075	15	5	16	36
	Bellary	...	Not given	24,812	5,10,925	6,08,950	381	30	23,007	22,218	4,041	49,266	28	23	5	56
	Pennakonda	...	1,15,532	6,064	(e)1,34,731	1,48,152	19,611	209	1,029	2,145	355	3,529	179	224	259	662
	Harpanhalli	...	1,16,812	4,288	80,104	86,961	5,276 / 335	115	3,068	3,279	975	7,322	40	30	197	267
	Alur	...	2,24,323	27,057	2,24,323	2,42,857 / 205	347	61	19,156	20,277	7,160	46,593	35	722	82	189
	Tadpatri	...	1,05,000	5,450	55,648	71,508	2,515	85	3,634	6,745	796	11,175			Not given.	
	Adoni	...	9,40,000	54,171	3,42,251	4,28,953	28,531	...	36,921	37,033	14,031	87,985			Do.	
	Madakasera	...	15,030	8,865	1,44,635	1,44,635	13,075	1,338	4,376	7,932	1,389	13,697	536	511	1,065	2,112
	Gooty	...	1,42,564	14,658	1,42,564	1,92,914	13,204	573	6,872	12,870	3,588	23,330	346	521	574	1,441
	Raidrug	...	70,992	7,540	81,072	81,740	163	33	2,923	2,963	1,450	7,336	31	37	7	75
	Kudligi	...	3,68,853	7,042	1,26,992	1,28,043	1,479	52	5,841	8,322	1,276	15,439	29	39	29	97
	Hindapur	...	37,650	1,343	1,27,713	1,30,998	54,868	553	771	800	162	1,733	322	305	166	793
	Hospet	...	1,39,745	8,692	1,00,745	1,18,035	6,688	601	5,623	9,849	1,709	171,181	208	339	2,111	2,668
	Hadgally	...	1,41,935	4,997	1,11,083	1,14,942	3,141	20	1,851	2,978	771	5,600	104	133	671	908
	Total ...	33,16,000	27,39,317	1,87,382	23,53,276	27,28,550	1,53,036	4,019	119,572	146,475	41,462	307,509	2,099	2,502	5,403	10,014

(e) Fines imposed on coolies amounting to Rs. 2,000 have been deducted.

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of Expenditure on Relief Works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Road Works. Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Road Works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Road Works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Irrigation Works. Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Irrigation Works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Irrigation Works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Miscellaneous. Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Total. Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kistna ...	...	...	...	75,000	2,095	22,753	...	...	...	75,000	2,095	22,753	
Nellore ...	1,20,415	36,257	2,97,720	71,000	3,661	56,821	26,755	1,642	23,278	2,18,170	41,560	3,77,819	
Cuddapah ...	11,76,195	71,959	9,93,828	62,979	3,053	47,954	58,224	3,706	70,549	12,97,398	78,718	11,12,331	
Bellary ...	23,38,040	1,74,562	20,96,996	1,94,802	4,382	1,16,143	2,06,475	8,438	1,40,137	27,39,317	1,87,382	23,53,276	
Kurnool ...	...	...	Telegraphic summary has been received.					...	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput...	1,14,099	4,050	44,886	5,945	...	3,591	53,996	3,116	35,954	1,74,040	7,166	84,431	
North Arcot	1,39,130	8,307	76,471	2,000	...	...	51,842	5,292	40,578	1,92,972	13,599	1,17,049	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	335	2,252	1,200	335	2,252	
Madura ...	56,950	3,432	23,569	18,306	325	3,756	11,685	314	3,944	86,941	4,071	31,269	
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	11,270	197	1,368	10,723	430	3,012	21,993	627	4,380	
Coimbatore...	1,15,840	9,788	60,826	6,100	315	5,012	24,293	2,343	17,257	1,46,233	12,446	33,095	
Salem ...	1,18,500	6,170	49,509	1,12,359	2,873	19,411	1,67,478	6,795	51,801	3,98,337	15,838	1,20,721	
Total ...	41,79,169	3,14,525	36,43,805	5,59,761	16,901	2,76,809	6,12,671	32,411	3,88,762	53,51,601	3,63,837	43,09,376	

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by Board of Revenue for Famine Relief Works up to 22nd February 1877, and Expenditure up to 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total Outlay since the commencement of distress up to 17th February 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	35,328	929
Nellore	4,53,000	3,77,819	26,406
Cuddapah	13,20,000	12,01,949	2,388
Bellary	33,16,000	27,28,550	1,53,036
Kurnool	21,21,000	23,60,833	12,815
Chingleput	1,45,365	84,431	10,585
North Arcot	1,85,450	1,35,886	423
South Arcot	15,000	Not	received.
Tanjore	10,000		
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,252	...
Madura	93,748	35,090	1,338
Tinnevelly	44,200	4,380	520
Coimbatore	1,00,000	1,07,618	582
Salem	2,11,000	1,35,473	18,531
Malabar	5,000	Not	received.
Total ...	80,99,763	72,09,609	2,27,553

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XVI. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 2nd March 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 26th to 28th February 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed		Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee.		Average rainfall, i. e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
							During the past week.	During the pre-sent week.			Ordinary prices.	During the past week.	During the pre-sent week.	
									Rs.	Rs.				
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Grain exportation slight. Small-pox continues.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	3,491	3,311	2,29,233	1,08,077	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	Jowari 29¼ Bajri 26¼	Jowari 31 Bajri 26¾	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Grain supply good. Small-pox decreasing.	Ditto ...	17,500	16,892	3,72,272	1,48,903	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	Jowari 32 Bajri 26	Jowari 32 Bajri 26	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Rain two cents. Grain enough.	Ditto ...	13,474	15,372	4,35,092	2,96,526	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	Jowari 25½ Bajri 24	Jowari 25½ Bajri 24	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Grain market steady. 37 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	41,100	40,000	9,52,643	4,67,632	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	Jowari 24 Bajri 23	Jowari 24 Bajri 23	20·76
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 33,882; exports Rs. 80,158. Slight cholera. Migration of people and cattle continues.	Ditto ...	51,245	52,563	12,49,424	8,06,499	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	Jowari 20 Bajri ...	Jowari 20 Bajri ...	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Grain supply good. 23 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	23,002	24,659	5,71,338	2,41,768	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	Jowari 20 Bajri 19½	Jowari 20½ Bajri 18½	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importations continue; supply sufficient, and in one taluka abundant; exportation in four talukas. 144 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	53,265	50,503	7,91,031	3,27,810	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	Jowari 18 Bajri 18	Jowari 17½ Bajri 17½	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Rain eight cents. Grain supply plentiful. Scarcity of water in Athni and Gokak. 200 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	18,000	26,000	5,49,494	2,37,597	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	Jowari 19 Bajri 20	Jowari 19 Bajri 20	21·34
Dhárwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain importation steady. Emigration into Dharwar from Bellary continues. Water and fodder getting more scanty. 612 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	27,805	29,555	8,13,560	2,70,463	Jowari 43	Jowari 17½	Jowari 16¾	13·81
Total ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			2,48,902	2,58,855	59,64,087	29,05,275				

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

A little rain has fallen in Ahmednagar and Belgaum.

There is no change calling for remark in the price of grain, as jowari continues to average 23 lbs. the rupee throughout the nine affected districts.

The number of people upon relief works in the affected districts is 258,855, and there are also 4,198 hill-men and immigrants upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara. There is thus an increase of 9,953 in the nine affected districts, and of 1,677 in Ratnagiri and Kanara, or a total increase of 11,630 during the week.

2. The Government of India have expressed their appreciation of the taluka reports prepared by the local Officers of this Government, abstracts of which accompanied statement No. XIII.

It may be advisable to notice the machinery available in this Presidency for the distribution of charitable aid to indigent persons unable, on account of sickness, age, or infirmity, to obtain their livelihood upon the relief works, or who, from any cause, are prevented seeking relief on those works.

In every village there is one, and in many villages there are two, patels or hereditary headmen, who, as far back as last November, were ordered to relieve all cases of distress, whether of their own villagers or of travellers. They are assisted by the kulkarni, or hereditary village accountant, and have at their disposal the hereditary village police and messengers. There are, also, Police posts at some of the larger villages, and the officers of the Police, as well as those of the Public Works Department, are able to give most valuable assistance.

In some of the worst districts, the villages of a taluka have been divided into groups, and each group placed under the charge of a Circle Inspector, whose duty it is to visit all his villages at least twice a week.

The chief executive officer of the taluka is the Mamlatdar, who has a strong office establishment intimately acquainted with the taluka, and in seriously affected districts, an extra, or Relief Mamlatdar has been appointed: these Mamlatdars are immediately subordinate to the Assistant or Deputy Collector, who, in famine districts, has charge sometimes of only one, and seldom of more than two, Talukas; the immediate superior of the Assistant or Deputy is the Collector, and the heads of the chain of local organization are the three Revenue Commissioners, between whom the nine famine districts are divided.

3. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. A mistake for the week ending 27th January has been corrected, and information regarding the immigrants and hill-men in Ratnagiri and Kanara has been added. It may be noticed that, on the latest date for which information is furnished, the number of people upon civil relief works was not much in excess of one-fifth of the total.

4. Maps are not sent this week, as they would only repeat the information contained in those which accompanied the last statement.

5. The following table gives the expenditure by Government upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:—

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.			Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the Week ending 24th February.	Expenditure during the Week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Average number of Children, and of Women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the Week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh ...	...*	...*	518	862	81	341
Nasik ...	10	7	184	4,507	657	2,597
Ahmednagar ...	...†	...†	4,938	3,605	317	1,672
Poona ...	2,604	1,041	7,224	9,907	946	11,991
Sholapur ...	1,120	1,108	14,760	8,540	798	3,539
Satara ...	25	13	1,198	7,242	787	3,252
Kaladgi ...	335	196	928	...†	...†	...†
Belgaum ...	473	187	1,999	722	73	428
Dharwar ...	...†	...†	2,367	235	28	28
Total ...	4,567	2,552	34,116	35,620	3,687	23,848

* No expenditure has been incurred. † Return not received.

The allowance of a quarter of an anna per head, per diem, for children under seven years of age, whose parents or guardians are employed upon the relief works, is paid both by the Civil and Public Works Departments, so that, assuming that there are 26 working days in the month, and that grain is selling at 16 lbs. the rupee (and it is seldom so dear as this), a family, consisting of a husband, wife, and four children, two over, and two under, seven years, can earn Rs. 7-11-6 monthly on the former, and Rs. 9-12 on the latter, *e. g.*—

	Man.	Woman.	2 Children over 7 years.	2 Children under 7 years.	Rs.	A.	P.
Civil Agency ... As.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2} = 4\frac{3}{4} \times 26 =$	7	11	6
Public Works Agency „	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2} = 6 \times 26 =$	9	12	0

This amount for a family is not less than the earnings of some peons or lower class of servants who frequently have as large a family to support.

If, in consequence of the application of the sliding scale, the money wages drawn are less than the above, the amount obtained will nevertheless purchase more food, *e. g.*, a man, where

grain is from 16 to 18 lbs. per rupee, draws upon Civil Works 1½ annas, and can procure for it 1½ lbs. of food, but where grain is 32 lbs. per rupee, though he earns only 1 anna, he can purchase with it 2 lbs. of grain. The local officers have full authority to deal with special cases, as coming within the scope of charitable relief.

6. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

7. With regard to the movements of food-grains 4,917 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 22nd February, and during the same week 4,199 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines, making a total of 9,116 tons for the week.

8. On the whole, the increase in the number of persons upon relief works is not excessive, and the grain supply continues to be satisfactory.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.
Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	620,482	Cholera is prevalent; and out of 410 cases, 163 proved fatal during the week.
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	Grain slightly cheaper; otherwise no change
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received ...
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change ... ...
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	190,814	...	The public health is good, but distress is becoming to be felt in a few places.
Total ...	8,091	4,648	1,766,098	801,234	

Number of people employed			Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee.		
Works in progress.	During the past week.	During the present week.			Ordinary prices.	During the past week.	During the present week.
Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	21,610	20,851	Rs. 3,02,596	Rs. 1,58,395	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18¾ 19¾	18¼ 19½
Ditto ...	2,556	2,047	29,068	23,716	Jowari 61	20	21¼
Ditto ...	3,309	...†	23,671	18,206	Jowari 63	...†	...†
Ditto ...	531	499	15,400	6,046	Jowari 54	29⅜	29⅜
Ditto ...	40	138	538	163	Nachani 55	28¾	28¾
	28,046	...	3,71,273	2,06,526			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c. † Reports not received.

A

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XVI.)

Districts.	For the Week ending 11th November 1876.		For the Week ending 18th November 1876.		For the Week ending 25th November 1876.		For the Week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the Week ending 9th December 1876.		For the Week ending 16th December 1876.		For the Week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the Week ending 30th December 1876.		For the Week ending 6th January 1877.		For the Week ending 13th January 1877.		For the Week ending 20th January 1877.		For the Week ending 27th January 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the Week ending 10th February 1877.		For the Week ending 17th February 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	...	...	...	2,006	...	2,320	...	2,188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	*322	3,932
Násik ...	...	...	...	8,129	...	9,901	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022
Ahmednagar ...	...	7,532	...	19,678	13,319	16,972	16,782	20,561	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847
Poona ...	2,722	3,438	7,612	7,004	8,870	19,585	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374
Sholápur ...	...	8,092	26,445	18,351	40,224	28,767	48,981	33,218	58,052	30,595	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139
Satara ...	...	3,457	265	4,711	366	7,049	947	11,724	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424
Kaládgi ...	...	...	...	...	4,656	2,130	5,849	1,195	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562
Belgaum ...	...	...	796	...	673	7,803	899	8,412	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461
Dharwar ...	....	...	...	2,959	1,795	2,892	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	37,979	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788
Total ...	2,722	22,519	35,118	62,838	69,903	97,419	86,214	1,13,616	1,04,604	1,29,253	1,11,402	1,46,195	1,16,454	1,72,093	1,20,809	1,72,284	1,20,024	1,84,437	1,36,629	194,818	1,30,645	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,79,347	79,577	1,96,151	63,659	1,83,045	47,613	1,76,549
Grand Total ...	25,241		97,956		1,67,322		1,99,830		2,33,857		2,57,597		2,88,547		2,93,093		3,04,461		3,31,447		3,33,257		2,80,008		2,75,728		2,46,704		2,24,162	
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	255	1,379	323	996	497	1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323
Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	176	1,533	167	1,781	219	1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	905	431	2,912	490	2,777	716	3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517
	...		...		...		...		...		1,336		3,402		3,493		4,618		4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924	
Grand Total of the 11 Districts ...	25,241		97,956		1,67,322		1,99,830		2,33,857		2,58,933		2,91,949		2,96,586		3,09,079		3,36,386		3,39,439		2,86,849		2,81,873		2,48,695		2,27,086	

* These are last week's figures, as the report of the 17th February has been returned for correction.

B

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure, and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XVI).

Week ending	Civil Agency.				Public Works Department Agency.				Grand total of			
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.
	Rs.				Rs.				Rs			
11th November 1876 ...	7,488	1,608	813	301	1,15,522	8,314	6,947	1,791	1,08,034	6,706	6,161	1,490
18th November ...	75,456	15,910	12,204	4,559	3,26,266	45,138	37,710	12,468	2,50,810	29,228	25,506	7,909
25th November ...	1,73,837	34,796	25,288	10,119	5,15,444	77,313	65,494	24,600	3,41,607	42,517	40,206	14,481
2nd December ...	2,37,783	39,695	33,269	13,106	6,80,686	86,927	81,323	31,386	4,42,903	47,232	48,054	18,280
9th December ...	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	8,67,839	1,01,858	96,468	36,496	5,62,592	54,602	55,295	20,321
16th December ...	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	10,52,971	1,11,649	1,06,462	40,441	6,67,117	61,514	62,363	22,273
23rd December ...	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	12,51,333	1,24,478	1,17,947	48,502	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372
30th December ...	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	14,77,348	1,23,429	1,23,389	46,234	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838
6th January 1877 ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	16,86,037	1,26,130	1,28,952	47,550	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548
13th January ...	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	18,43,802	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626
20th January ...	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375
27th January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	23,20,955	1,16,032	1,20,724	43,252	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354
3rd February ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	24,81,077	1,11,918	1,21,586	42,297	15,13,837	78,945	86,559	30,647
10th February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839
17th February ...	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed Districts only. The people upon Relief Works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE OF MYSORE FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17th FEBRUARY 1877.

No. 12028-174, dated Bangalore, 26th February 1877.

From—The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM desired by the Chief Commissioner to submit, for the information of Government, the periodical return for the week ending midnight of 17th instant, and to explain that all statistical returns for the province have been directed to be made up in this manner for the convenience of systematic comparative analysis. The present return of area affected differs from that previously submitted, but at first there was no definite rule for determining what this was, and the present figures may be taken to represent it more accurately than those furnished heretofore, which were necessarily based on the reports sent in by the amildars of taluks.

2. The whole of the province is unfortunately affected, though the severity of the calamity is felt more in the eastern and central parts than in the western. There is generally a sufficiency of grain, and the prices, it will be seen, are fairly steady; but the great want is money and water. With regard to the former, relief works have been judiciously apportioned over the provinces so as to unable those capable of work to get a fair day's wage for a fair day's labor, and relief kitchens, that have been similarly opened, are accessible to those who, unfortunately, are unable to do so.

3. As regards gratuitous relief, measures are in progress for carrying out the system of house-to-house inspection advocated by Sir R. Temple, with the object of preventing, as far as human agency can effect it, the mortality that might possibly otherwise occur among those who are, from any cause, unable or unwilling to seek relief at the works and feeding kitchens. A copy of the Chief Commissioner's orders No. 11381-226, dated 9th February 1877, on this subject was communicated to you with my letter No. 11672-165, dated 16th instant.

4. The tanks in the neighbourhood of Bangalore are all dry, as well as in many other parts of the province, and should no rain fall so as partially to fill them and keep up the spring level in the wells, the suffering will be intensified during next month, when, according to the doctrine of averages, which, however, is not to be always implicitly relied on, no rain is to be expected, though rain usually falls during the month of April in the shape of so-called mango showers. Exceptional falls have, however, occurred in March and notably so in the years 1853 and 1863, when 6½ and 5½ inches, respectively, were registered. Should such rain providentially fall in our present need, not only will actual distress be greatly alleviated, but the confidence that will be inspired will have the most beneficial influence, and grain that is now confidently believed to be stored for consumption in case of greater necessity, will then be brought forward for sale.

There is, moreover, I am to add, an expectancy of rain on the part of the agricultural population, and though this is difficult of explanation, the fact remains that they have for some time past (1) been cultivating small patches wherever water was available; (2), sinking new and deepening old wells; (3), carefully ploughing such lands as admitted of such impression; and (4), collecting with more than their usual diligent care manure of all kinds, and spreading it in readiness on their fields.

5. The result of the special arrangements that the Chief Commissioner has directed to be made to ensure accuracy and a thoroughly uniform system of working relief operations of all kinds, for the public benefit, throughout the province, will be observable in the return for the week ending midnight of the 3rd March; and Government, I am instructed to add, may rest assured that the fullest information will be afforded without any unnecessary delay, and that the strictest economy, consistent with the imperative duty of relieving, under very careful supervision, the sufferings of the people in the present crisis, will be effectually observed.

	Rs.
District Fund Budget	1,85,323
Special relief works	1,19,269
	3,04,592
Imperial Public Works Irrigation Budget	3,56,234
Imperial Public Works roads and buildings	8,36,533
	11,92,767
Civil Budget petty constructing and repairs	76,831
Municipal Budget	1,19,713
	1,96,544
TOTAL	16,93,903

6. The totals of the general expenditure up to the 31st December 1876 are marginally given.

Statement regarding the condition of the Province of Mysore for the week ending 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Condition of Districts as reported.	Works in progress.	Daily average number of persons employed: During the period last reported upon.	Daily average number of persons employed: During the period under report.	Sums appropriated for works of all kinds under revenue officers.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in seers of 80 tolas per rupee: Ordinary prices of rice and ragi.	Prices of staple grain in seers of 80 tolas per rupee: Prices during the period last reported upon.	Prices of staple grain in seers of 80 tolas per rupee: During the period under report.	Average rainfall for five years in inches and cents.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 to date.	General Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bangalore ...	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	Markets moderately supplied in all the taluks except Kankanhalli and Anekal. The crops are withering; much sickness prevails, especially cholera. No rain; gratuitous relief to 765 persons afforded beyond municipal limits; 6,758 persons relieved daily in the kitchens in Bangalore; the numbers in columns 3 and 5 in last return were obtained on estimate only; particulars have since been received, and the present figures are based thereon. This remark applies generally to all the Districts.	Roads, Tanks, Miscellaneous.	12,713	14,386	Rs. 59,587	Rs. 37,613	Rice., 1st sort, 10 „ 2nd sort, 12 Ragi .. 30	5 to 7 6½ to 7½ 7½ to 10½	5½ to 7½ .... 7 to 10	In. Cts. 35 31	In. Cts. 16 3	A large number of relief works have been put in hand, on which labor is carefully organized; willing exertion is being made by every one to meet the difficulties of the situation, and systematic village relief, as contemplated by Chief Commissioner's Order No. 11381—226 of 9th February 1877, is being introduced as quickly as possible. There is no immediate prospect of rain. The tanks generally are all dry, and the gravity of the crisis is undoubted. Wells are being sunk, and other efforts made to provide against a water famine. Cattle are dying for want of forage, but sheep are not included in this category. With respect to this last item, careful enquiries are being instituted with a view to submit a special report on the subject. Explanation regarding small expenditure compared with the appropriations made, has been called for, and explanation will be given in next report. Special arrangements have been made to ensure accurate weekly returns in future, and their timely submission to Government with the fullest information. See telegram of the 23rd instant.
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	Markets well supplied by importation. Prices slightly risen in some places. Bengal-gram and jawari crops in beds of tanks do well. Sugar-cane cut and milled. Rs. 1,334 spent on gratuitous relief. Cholera, dysentery and small-pox are prevalent. No rain.	Ditto ..	7,206	8,183	69,278	2,579	Rice, 1st sort, 16 „ 2nd sort, 16 Ragi .. 40	..... 6 to 7½ 7½ to 10	..... 6 to 7½ 7 to 10	25 44	14 87	
Tumkur ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	Markets well supplied. Prices risen. Sugar-cane crops harvested in some places. Jawari and Bengal-gram crops in beds of tanks, and under well irrigation, are promising. Cholera and small-pox prevail in all the taluks; cattle suffer from murrain; gratuitous relief afforded to 2,471 persons daily; the number is gradually increasing.	Ditto ..	15,633	17,409	1,11,294	47,419	Rice, 1st sort, 12 „ 2nd sort, 14 Ragi .. 53	5 to 6 6 to 7 6¾ to 9	5 to 6½ .... 7 to 8¾	27 39	15 88	
Mysore ...	4,127½	1,245	943,187	93,764	Markets fairly supplied. Prices stationary, except in Ashtagram and Mandya Taluks, where there has been a slight change for the better; 734 persons received grain or cooked food daily in charity kitchens, in addition to 2,540 who were fed in the feeding house in the town of Mysore supported by private subscriptions aided by a Government grant. Great emigration is stated to have taken place from the north of the Mandya Taluk, but the destinations of the emigrants are not known. Explanation has been called for, and will be reported on hereafter.	Ditto ..	5,689	6,545	22,165	3,395	Rice, 1st sort, 11 „ 2nd sort, 12 Ragi .. 35	5 to 5¾ 5½ to 6 8 to 11	5½ to 6½ .... 8 to 11	24 28	20 79	
Hassan ...	3,291	2,153½	668,417	190,823	Markets sufficiently supplied, except in the taluks of Manjarabad, Channarayptna and Harnhalli. Prices shew a tendency to fall. Paddy called "Kodebhatta" transplanted in Manjarabad; little or no hope entertained of the Bengal-gram crop being saved in the Hassan, Nagamangala, and Harnhalli Taluks. Areca-nut trees in some gardens in the last named taluk have withered from continued drought; no crops in other taluks. Cholera in every taluk of the District. Rs. 342 spent on gratuitous relief.	Ditto ..	7,165	6,753	43,587	19,677	Rice, 1st sort, 13 „ 2nd sort, 16 Ragi ... 38	5½ to 6 6 to 7 6 to 8¾	5 to 6½ .... 8 to 9	34 45	15 81	
Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	Markets moderately supplied. Prices stationary. Fever prevails in some parts of Sorab, and Sagar Taluks. Public health at headquarters fair; about 150 persons receive gratuitous relief daily in the town of Shimoga; fuller report next time.	Ditto ..	2,365	2,819	46,804	15,240	Rice, 1st sort, 11 „ 2nd sort, 15 Ragi ... 38	5 6 to 7 9	5 6¼ 9	38 45	18 29	
Kadur ...	2,294	691	383,925	100,444	Markets fairly supplied, except Lakvalli. Sugar-cane is being cut in some parts of Tarikere and Lakvalli Taluks. In the last mentioned taluk the picking of coffee and supari finished. In Chikmagalur and Tarikere crops are withering. Cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa prevail in Chikmagalur. Murrain prevails among cattle in the Lakvalli and Koppa Taluks. About 258 persons received relief in kitchens daily.	Ditto .. Channels	2,001	2,417	10,762	678	Rice, 1st sort, 12 „ 2nd sort, 15 Ragi ... 32	6 6 to 7 8 to 9	6 to 7½ .... 8 to 9¾	35 69	19 58	
Chitaldroog ...	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	Markets moderately supplied. In Budihal there is no crop. In other taluks crops under wells, beds of tanks, and on the banks of the rivers are in good condition. In the Davangere Taluk cotton crop is withering. Public health generally good. Rs. 188 spent on gratuitous relief.	Ditto ..	5,095	4,637	1,35,091	56,367	Rice ... 12 Ragi ... 44	5 to 7 7 to 8	5 to 6 7½ to 9	23 46	9 49	
Total ...	27,077½	16,812½	5,055,412	2,579,827			57,867	63,348	4,98,568	1,92,968						

J. PUCKLE,
For *Officiating Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th MARCH 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	From Foreign Ports.		From Bengal.		From British Burma.		From other Indian Ports.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	16,699	91,232	125,787	6,75,881	5,994	33,274	...	...	148,480	8,00,387
„ Paddy ...	...	...	659	2,250	13,361	44,365	...	...	14,020	46,615
„ Other Grains	...	...	8,848	40,029	439	2,248	...	...	9,287	42,277
Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	1,969	8,892	...	...	...	...	1,969	8,892
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	25,284	1,38,136	...	...	...	...	25,284	1,38,136
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	7,388	25,225	...	...	7,388	25,225
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Negapatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice ...	1,464	8,875	12,794	75,967	...	...	...	...	14,258	84,842
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Rice ...	...	...	24,342	1,12,076	...	...	1,006	5,724	1,006	5,724
„ Paddy ...	...	...	249	656	9,937	25,013	4,237	14,472	24,342	1 12,076
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,414	40,141
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	4,449	26,331	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,449	26,331
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut--Rice ...	...	...	30,561	1,59,479	...	...	...	...	30,561	1,59,479
„ Paddy ...	2,833	11,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,833	11,432
„ Other Grains	5,042	21,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,042	21,971
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	586	3,200	...	...	29	160	615	3,360
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	7,335	36,430	...	...	...	...	7,335	36,430
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	7,029	20,224	...	...	7,029	20,224
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	785	4,184	...	...	...	...	785	4,184
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	18,163	1,00,107	233,892	12,40,576	5,994	33,274	29	160	258,078	13,74,107
„ Paddy ...	2,833	11,432	899	2,906	37,715	114,827	4,237	14,472	45,684	1,43,637
„ Other Grains	5,042	21,971	8,848	40,029	439	2,248	1,006	5,724	15,335	6,99,972

*No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th MARCH 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.										From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.		Total.*	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras Paddy ...	30,818	1,01,454	...	...	43,392	1,86,366	10,836	36,875	9,779	26,620	5,305	12,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,305	12,270
Bimlipatam Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	60
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,689	4,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,689	4,880
Negapatam Paddy ...	12,466	51,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	1,300
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,757	35,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,757	35,509
Tuticorin Paddy ...	11,143	44,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin Paddy ...	52,493	1,94,750	...	...	6,563	17,868	...	...	55,601	1,57,787	1,232	2,995	7,347	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,579	32,995
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,163	85,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,163	85,000
Calicut ...	15,757	59,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	46,147	1,72,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Paddy ...	1,012	4,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,469	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,469	6,000
Mangalore ...	1,995	8,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,889	25,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,889	25,206
Other Ports ...	5,166	18,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,546	1,042	...	...	15	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	60
	176,997	6,54,293	...	...	49,955	1,86,238	10,836	36,875	66,999	1,85,649	6,537	15,265	106,104	2,32,392	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,466	44,377
																					304,787	10,03,053
																					111,641	247,657

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

* No returns have been received from Kyouk-phyoo, Ramree, Mergui and Tavoy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

GRAIN DELIVERED IN WEEK ENDING THE 24th FEBRUARY.

Dated 8th March 1877.

From—Bombay,
From—Works.

To—Calcutta,
To—Works.

Grain delivered in week ending the 24th February at Násick, Bhosawul and intermediate stations about 749, and at Poona, Sholapur and intermediate stations 3,512 tons.

Dated 8th March 1877.

From—Bombay,
From—Works.

To—Calcutta,
To—Works.

Grain sent in week ending 24th February between Sholapur and Raichore about 10, and to Raichore and stations beyond 668 tons.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

GRAIN DELIVERED IN WEEK ENDING 3rd MARCH.

Dated 8th March 1877.

From—Bombay,
From—Works.

To—Calcutta,
To—Works.

Grain delivered in week ending 3rd March at Násick, Bhosawul and intermediate stations about 292, and at Poona, Sholapur and intermediate stations 1,701 tons.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S APPROVAL OF FAMINE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 18 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 8th February 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council dated 5th January, No. 1 of 1877, on the subject of the scarcity in Western and Southern India, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I approve of, and accord my sanction to, the appointment temporarily of the Honourable Mr. Hope as an Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

3. I consider that Your Lordship in Council has, under the explanations offered, exercised a just discretion in permitting the Government of Bombay to concentrate all its correspondence on the subject of the famine and relief operations in its Public Works Department.

4. I also approve of the proceedings of your Government in permitting the Government of Bombay to undertake the construction of large works, and I shall await the more complete explanation, which you doubtless will furnish in due course, of the arrangements under which you propose to require that any excess expenditure beyond the actual requirements of the scarcity shall be met from provincial resources.

5. I have already expressed, by telegraph, my approval of the special mission of Sir Richard Temple.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCIES OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

No. 14, dated 9th March 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

THE subject which has most particularly engaged our attention during the past week in connexion with the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, is the insufficiency of the means at present available for transporting grain from Madras to the interior, and more especially to the north-western districts of Cuddapah, Bellary and Kurnool. The stock of grain at Madras awaiting removal by rail, including, we understand, some 26,000 tons of Government grain, is very large. Much of it is lying on the beach in bags exposed to the weather, and will be seriously damaged if rain should fall before it is removed. At present the Madras Railway is not able to carry more than 700 tons a day. It is of great importance that the carrying power of the railway should be increased with as little delay as possible, and with this view Sir Richard Temple has suggested, in a Minute which we enclose, that the working of the Raichore section of the Madras Railway should, for a time, be made over to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. On the 3rd instant we communicated to the Madras Government our concurrence in this proposal; but it now appears that there are difficulties in the way of its being carried out, owing, it is stated, to the rolling-stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway not being more than sufficient to furnish haulage to Raichore. We hope to be able in the course of a few days to make arrangements for the supply of additional rolling-stock from the East Indian and other Railways to the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways. The strain on the railways for some months past has been undoubtedly very great, and the exertions of the railway officials have been most commendable; but still greater efforts will have to be made to avert disaster, and we trust that they will not be unsuccessful.

2. Another matter which has caused us considerable anxiety, is the distrust which appears to be felt by members of the mercantile community, both at Madras and at Calcutta, in connexion with the purchases of grain made by the Madras Government some time ago. From letters which have appeared in the newspapers, and from information which has reached us from other quarters, there is evidently still an impression that the relations between the Madras Government and the firm which was employed by it to make its purchases, have not entirely ceased, and that there is danger of further similar purchases being made and disarranging the calculations of the trade. Some colour was unfortunately given to the impression in question by a transaction which occurred at Bellary subsequent to the date on which the Madras Government brought to a close the arrangement with the firm alluded to for the purchase of grain. It appears that on the 12th of January, the arrangement with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company having been terminated on the 5th, the Collector of Bellary purchased some grain for the relief works from a local firm without reference to the local Agent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, and was called upon by the Madras Government to explain why this particular transaction had been concluded without reference to the Government brokers, and it was not until the 29th January that the Government officers at Bellary became aware that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company were no longer Government brokers. The fact that the firm in question had ceased to act for the Government in that capacity, was not publicly notified by the Madras Government until the 8th February, a delay which was unfortunate, and which not improbably caused misapprehension in the minds of the mercantile community. From orders of the Madras Government which have recently been received, we learn that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company were employed in issuing supplies of rice from the Government reserve, and in replacing in the reserve an equal quantity which apparently was supplied by them to the Government. In one of Sir Richard Temple's recent minutes the same firm are alluded to under the designation of the Government Grain Agents. We are aware that the Madras Government have no intention of entering into further purchases of grain, similar to those made by them in November last; but it is so important that there should be no grounds whatever for misapprehension, either as to the action or intentions of the Government in this matter, that we have deemed it necessary to request that the Madras Government will lose no time in publicly notifying the quantity of grain now in its hands, both at Madras itself, and in the distressed districts, and its resolution to make no further purchases of grain outside of the distressed districts, unless it is satisfied that the trade is unable to supply the wants of those districts, in which case the grounds of that conclusion, and the exact intentions of the Government, should be publicly made known. We have also instructed the Madras Government to notify that even in the distressed districts, the Government will abstain from making purchases except for the relief of localities which the trade is unable to reach; that all Government grain now in those districts will be removed to places at least sixty miles from the railway, and that no more Government grain will be sent to those districts from Madras so long as private trade is able to supply them.

3. In regard to the reserve of Government grain now at Madras, amounting, as we have said, to 26,000 tons, we have suggested, for the consideration of His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council, the expediency of disposing of this reserve by public sale to the trade. With reference to the large quantity of grain which appears to have accumulated at Madras, belonging to private traders, the retention of a Government reserve would seem to be unnecessary; and its existence is certainly calculated to keep alive the erroneous impressions which have taken possession of the public mind in regard to the probability of the Government again interfering with the grain market. We think that the reserve should be sold to the highest bidders in specified lots at intervals of, say, a fortnight, previous notification being given of the quantities to be sold, and of the dates on which the sales will take place. We feel sure that the adoption of these precautions will effectually dispel any apprehensions of interference on the part of the Government with private trade.

4. Among the enclosures of this despatch will be found a Minute by Sir Richard Temple on the expediency of drafting labourers from the relief works in the Nellore district, and also from the Ceded Districts and Kurnool to the East Coast Navigation Canal, on which some 30,000 persons are now employed, but which will afford useful occupation to 60,000 more. This is one of the few relief works of magnitude at present in progress in the Madras Presidency. It is likely to prove a most useful work, passing, as it does, through the whole length of the Nellore district, connecting the delta of the Kistna river with Madras, and, as Sir Richard Temple observes, opening out "a large field for inland trade between the Presidency town and some of the richest agricultural districts." It is a work which the Madras Government have long desired to carry out to completion, and it would have been completed under the Government of Lord Napier and Ettrick, who gave much attention to the project, had funds been available. It is very desirable that the present opportunity should not be lost. We have no doubt that in this, and in other cases, the difficulty of inducing people to leave their villages for a distant work on which a full day's work will be exacted can be overcome by patience and firmness on the part of the district officers and their subordinates.

5. The following is Sir Richard Temple's telegraphic summary, received yesterday, of the present aspect of affairs in the Madras Presidency:—

"Spring crop coming on in most of the distressed districts, tendency of prices slightly favourable, markets well supplied, but much anxiety about accumulation of grain at Madras. Great delay in doubling line to Arconum. Number on relief works further decreased by improved carefulness of local officers; task-work more strict from improved supervision. The reduction of wages is being introduced with much hesitation. Since letter reporting my inspection at various times of ninety-seven thousand relief labourers, I have inspected thirty thousand more in districts of Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem. With some exceptions, physical condition of gangs inspected fairly good. In Nellore relief labourers very reluctant to be transferred from petty village works under lax supervision to Coast Canal under professional control. Local rumours of mortality going on in Nellore district are without foundation. Applicants for charitable relief decreasing, because unwilling to submit to system of relief camps. General prospect tolerably favourable with certain drawbacks only."

6. The number of persons employed on the relief works in the Madras Presidency, according to the latest returns, was 667,443, showing a decrease of 36,241 below the number of the previous week; 48,091 persons were gratuitously fed against 46,588, the corresponding number for the previous week.

7. In Bombay the number on the relief works during the week ending the 2nd instant was 263,053. As compared with the previous week, there was an increase of 11,630 persons; but the number on the works is enormously below the estimates referred to in the 10th paragraph of our despatch of the 23rd ultimo, which gave the probable number for the 1st March at the respective figures of 750,000, 540,000 and 677,500. In Mysore the number on the works was 63,348.

8. We have been furnished by the Madras Government with a copy of the letter addressed to them by their Sanitary Commissioner, which has been sent by them to Your Lordship, regarding the alleged insufficiency of the reduced rate of wages lately prescribed for the relief works in the Madras Presidency. Sir Richard Temple has proceeded to Madras for the purpose of conferring with the Local Government on this subject. We shall probably be in a position to express our views upon it in our next despatch.

9. We enclose a summary of the returns received from Mysore in reply to our call of the 30th October last, regarding the condition and prospects of the several talukas or sub-divisions of districts in that Province, together with our Resolution reviewing them. As we have already noticed most of the salient facts connected with the famine in Mysore in our despatch of the 23rd ultimo, we need not do more on the present occasion than draw Your Lordship's attention to the papers now sent, which confirm the opinions we had previously formed from Sir Richard Temple's reports that the arrangements for dealing with the famine in that Province have been characterised by zeal, judgment and humanity.

10. When we deputed Sir Richard Temple in January last to visit the famine-stricken tracts and to confer with the local Governments regarding the measures which were being carried out for the relief of distress, we had hoped that his mission would not occupy more than a few weeks; but it now seems probable that the arduous duty on which he is engaged will still occupy him for some time longer. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of the service which Sir Richard Temple is rendering to the State at the present juncture.

No. 82, dated Bellary, 24th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum by Captain Bisset upon the improvements in the working of the grain traffic, with copy of a covering letter to the Madras Government.

2. The assistance given by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company in smoothing the difficulties and assisting the working of the Madras Railway Company is now most satisfactory.

No. 81, dated Bellary, 24th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to forward copy of a memorandum by Captain Bisset on the progress of arrangements for improving the grain traffic from Raichore into the ceded districts.

2. With reference to this memorandum, I am to suggest that, if His Grace the Governor in Council be pleased to permit, the Agent of the Madras Railway may be moved,—

(*a*) to increase the staff in the locomotive sheds, so that the engines of the Madras Railway Company and also those lent to the Company may be kept in first-rate working order, and so that failures of engine may be either prevented or set right;

(*b*) to improve and increase the telegraphic staff and also the station staff, so that telegraphic reports and orders about the movement of trains may be promptly transmitted by day and by night;

(*c*) to expedite the completion of the crossing stations, especially that between Nunchirla and Auspri.

3. Sir Richard Temple understands that some of these matters, as well as the completion of arrangements for watering engines, are engaging the attention of the railway officials. At the same time he considers it desirable to lay his recommendation on the matter before the Government of Madras, so that the improvement which has been effected in the grain traffic may continue, and in order that full work may be got out of the additional engines when they arrive.

4. The need for strengthening the telegraphic staff and for improved arrangements for passing trains is very apparent. But Sir Richard Temple will abstain from expressing a confident opinion whether it would be advisable to extend the block system gradually over the whole of the length of the Madras Railway in the ceded districts.

Memorandum on the progress of the arrangements for improving the delivery of grain from the North to the Madras Railway.

Suspensions of through booking.

THROUGH booking from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the Madras Railway was suspended about the 5th January, resumed on the 23rd January, again suspended on the 4th February, and again resumed on the 29th February. Mr. Conder informs me that, even during the suspensions, goods booked to Madras Railway by the East Indian Railway or by other lines beyond the Great Indian Peninsula Railway's system, were duly forwarded. Mr. Conder explains that the native merchants fully understand and are not discouraged by these alternations; and although I cannot understand this, I cannot suppose that Mr. Conder would accept (as he does) all the difficulties of detention of wagons and shunting of trains at road-side stations without very strong convictions of the superiority of the mode of working which he adheres to; and although I believe that the traders of the ceded districts of Madras would deal more directly with the distant markets if they could reckon more confidently on any regular interval between the despatch and the arrival of their goods, it must be noted that any deficiency of enterprise in the distant markets is made up for by the activity of the trade from Poona, Sholapur, and the Nizam's Dominions.

II. Efforts are made at the Great Indian Peninsular Railway stations to discourage the booking of grain locally to Raichore as an alternative to through booking, the consignors being advised that any suspensions of through booking are temporary, and that the Madras Railway Company's trains from Raichore are occupied with through traffic. But Raichore station can, under present arrangements, receive local grain without inconvenience; and now that this reason can no longer be urged, the argument in favour of getting large quantities of grain as near as possible to the distressed districts cannot but be admitted; and moreover grain has now begun to go from Raichore to Kurnool, and more might be expected to take this route if the road and its arrangements could be improved.

During the first sixteen days of February there have been 1,460 through booked wagons passed through Raichore, against 297 wagons booked locally, and the local booking has not unduly increased and it is now quite manageable.

III. The additional sidings were promptly put in at Raichore station, and they have been found of the greatest assistance, particularly in unloading grain for Raichore.

IV. Crossing stations are being constructed, one near the Tungabhadra river (with special reference to the water-supply), and another between Kosgi and Adoni.

Crossing stations and additional sidings.

Additional sidings and grain sheds are ordered at Adoni, where there is now, and where there is likely to be, a heavy traffic.

The crossing stations south of Adoni are not yet in progress, it being considered that the traffic south of Adoni can be passed without further assistance.

I believe that as soon as it is found possible to draw supplies from the north, the demand from the districts south of Gooty will increase much more than it has already done. But in the meantime I fear a temporary check will occur in the traffic as a result of the great fall in the prices of northern grain which has lately taken place, and if the estimates are not altogether wrong, this check will be followed by a more severe pressure than has yet occurred.

Below the junction for Bellary the number of trains may be practicable, but on the line between Raichore and Goondacal junction, I think no means of facilitating the passage of trains should be neglected.

V. The Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has now made arrangements to give all the desired assistance to the traffic through Raichore.

The numbers of wagons handed over to the Madras Railway at Raichore are now regulated by the demands* made by the Station Master of the Junction Station; the times of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are arranged to suit the requirements* of the Madras Railway Company; the wagons are now arranged in station order as much as possible, with the view of reducing the work at, and avoiding difficulties in, the Raichore Station; and the wagons for Raichore itself, and for transhipment at Raichore, are being delivered together and by the trains arriving at the hours most convenient for prompt unloading and transhipment.

* An Assistant Traffic Manager will soon be stationed at Raichore and will take up these among other duties.

VI. The arrangements for mutual accommodation at Raichore junction provide for keeping the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company informed how many wagons the Madras Railway Company can take and promptly dispose of daily.

VII. It will be noticed from the appended table that the number of wagons moved from Raichore southwards has not been maintained up to the average of the first six days of February.

Since the 6th February two engines have been transferred to Raichore, but the third, promised about the 16th, has not yet arrived. Of the two sent up, one failed on the 11th, and another of those formerly on this section has also failed, so that the power at Raichore is again no greater than before.

But, even with the temporary increase of power from the 6th to the 11th, the average number of wagons worked away during the last ten days is only 102 against 110 a day during the first week of February. It is said that both men and engines were worked at too high pressure during the former period, and this is perhaps the case.

But, possibly, the Locomotive Superintendent may find it possible to arrange for larger shed staff to undertake the necessary shed work to the engines, and to relieve the drivers and firemen from this work so that they may have all their time at home for rest. I learn that many of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's engines are at present worked longer hours, but with reliefs of drivers and firemen, and I see no reason why, with increased running shed establishment to look properly after the engines, this should not be possible on the Madras Railway.

At present a great many of the hours on the road are spent at stations waiting for other trains or crossing orders, and improved regularity of the train service will do much to increase the effective work of both men and engines.

VIII. Reference has already been made to the system under which the movements of the trains on the Madras Railway are regulated, as one of the main causes of this irregularity. The system works very well with few trains, whose irregularities are easily adjusted; but with the multiplication of trains, telegraphic references to and replies from the directing officer increase proportionally, the telegraphic communication fails in the promptitude necessary to prevent serious delays, and in consequence of these delays (which have always a tendency to become cumulative) the train service gets disorganised.

This disorganisation throws an incessant strain on the directing† officer. But its consequences are perhaps most severely felt by the train staff, whose working hours are extended to the full limit of endurance.

† At the present moment one of these officers at Madras has been invalided from incessant work; and at Gooty it has been found necessary to appoint a second officer for this special duty and for work also at Raichore.

A change (involving some delay and considerable expense) to the block system is now being made between Raichore and Adoni, but it will not be practicable, even if it is desirable, to introduce this change over the whole line in time to be of present use. I believe that a change to the system in force on most of the other Indian Railways might safely be introduced, length by length, with a few days of special attention by the Telegraph and Traffic officers to each length as the change is made.

But even if this is considered impracticable, I believe that even with the present system an increase to the telegraph staff would afford considerable relief, and I am confident that if the necessary signallers are not available in this presidency, they could be obtained from other parts of India.

The importance of economizing the time of the working staff cannot in my opinion be over-estimated; for, besides considerations of public safety and of humanity to the staff, it has to be remembered that the supply of trained staff is limited, and that upon the vigilance and endurance of the staff during the next four months, the supply of food to the people depends.

IX.—Sufficient watering arrangements are of equal importance with an increase of engines and staff, and there is considerable anxiety about the sufficiency of the supply in the length from Raichore to Cuddapah. Efforts are now being made to supplement the supply, but it will very probably be necessary to provide a supply of portable tanks to convey water for use on the long trips where no water can be got. Fortunately, there are a number of suitable iron tanks available in Madras.

Watering arrangements.

An addition has been made with great success to the area of the station well at Kosgi, and similar additions are being made at one of the other stations.

It can hardly be hoped that all the enlargements of the wells will be equally successful, but to meet the coming emergency every possible source of water should be, and I believe is being, tried.

X.—It will be seen from the above notes that, although there is a slight difference of opinion on the through-booking question, the General Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has done all that he has been asked to do, and in some respects more than he is legally bound to do, to facilitate the through traffic at Raichore.

The Madras Railway Company, with equally good intentions, has much greater difficulties to contend with. It is short of engines, and its traffic and locomotive staff is ordinarily kept very low.

It has never before had to deal with a traffic so large as the present, and it has for the first time to encounter the difficulty of adapting its arrangements to working a heavy traffic.

And it is thus not to be wondered at that from one cause or another, there is not the same facility of expansion on the Madras Railway as there is on lines which have often before had to meet these emergencies.

But with regard to the through traffic from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, although the mishaps recorded in paragraph 7 have prevented the Madras Railway from working up to the promises made to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the advance made has been considerable.

The average number of wagons worked away from Raichore for the first sixteen days of February has been 105 a day, while the daily average of the period from the 4th to the 22nd of January was only 72 wagons. The difference in weight of grain amounts to 200 tons a day, and this increase has been attained without any corresponding sacrifice of the despatches from Madras.

BELLARY; W. S. S. BISSET.
The 17th February 1877.

Statement showing the daily arrivals of wagons at Raichore Junction, and the daily despatches from the same station southward, obtained through the courtesy of the Traffic Manager, Madras Railway.

MONTH AND DATE.	Number of through booked wagons delivered at Raichore in wagons which can run through.	Number of through booked wagons which have to be transhipped at Raichore.	Number of wagons delivered at Raichore to be unloaded there.	Number of through wagons detained at Raichore.	Number of wagons (through transhipped and local) forwarded from Raichore southwards.	REMARKS.
February 1st ...	106	16	26	136	128	
„ 2nd ...	73	3	10	131	110	
„ 3nd ...	78	10	6	116	113	
„ 4th ...	90	5	11	116	113	
„ 5th ...	48	10	29	106	90	
„ 6th ...	22	6	3	82	107	Two additional engines arrived.
„ 7th ...	51	4	1	32	131	
„ 8th ...	73	4	28	33	117	
„ 9th ...	101	16	9	65	80	
„ 10th ...	91	14	17	37	115	Two engines failed.
„ 11th ...	119	10	16	68	79	
„ 12th ...	95	8	17	53	95	
„ 13th ...	106	8	8	74	119	
„ 14th ...	106	2	7	79	95	
„ 15th ...	91	8	15	83	114	
„ 16th ...	84	12	2	75	73	
	1,334	136	297	Total not required.	1,679	

No. 83, dated Tripetty, 25th February 1877.

From—The Medical Officer on SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S *Staff,*

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum of the facts ascertained by him on 20th February regarding the condition and prospects of the Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool..

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool, as ascertained, by Sir Richard Temple on 20th February 1877.

SIR Richard Temple arrived at Pattikonda from Auspri on the morning of 20th February, and was received by Mr. B. Subba Rao, tehsildar of the taluk, in the absence of Captain Browne, who was away in camp.

2. The Pattikonda taluk has an area of 1,071 square miles, and a population of 173,118. It is situated in the south-west of the Kurnool district, and the soil is pretty evenly divided between red laterite and black cotton soil. The Hindri river, which rises near Maddikera and falls into the Tungabadra near Kurnool, flows through it and is fed by numerous small water-courses from hilly parts of the district. The population is almost wholly agricultural, but there are a good many weavers in some of the larger villages; the chief of which are Kodomuru (Pop. 6,064), Maddikera (8,586), Piapali (5,076) and Pattikonda (4,383).

3. The chief product of the taluk is cholum (jowar), of which one crop is sown in the red soil in April and reaped in September; the other and later crop sown in the black soil in August is harvested in December and January. On the banks of the Hindri a certain amount of irrigation is effected by raising water from the river-bed, but there are no regular irrigation channels from that river. A good many tanks are scattered over the taluk, but are now for the most part dry.

4. Both crops failed almost entirely last year, though some part of the early crop and a good deal of fodder was saved, and fair crops were secured here and there from the irrigated land above-mentioned and near wells. The tehsildar estimates that the average outturn did not exceed one-sixteenth of an average crop. The rains of the previous year, 1875, were unseasonable, a good many of the tanks did not properly fill, and the harvest yielded only about five-eighths of an ordinary crop.

5. Stocks of grain are believed to be low in consequence, but it is difficult to estimate their amount. Trade is very active, and all villages are reported to be fairly well supplied with imported grain, chiefly from the north. Considerable stocks are lying at Auspri ten miles distant, and Sir Richard noticed a long string of carts carrying grain to Pattikonda. The tehsildar believes that private trade will amply provide for all needs. Some 15,000 bags of Government grain are in store at Piapali, and it is intended to establish depôts at Pattikonda and Devnakonda. The average price of cholum, which is the common food of the people, is 9 seers of 84 tolahs per rupee. Second sort rice is now seven seers per rupee, but is little eaten.

6. Relief works were started early and all comers were admitted. In the beginning of January the numbers were 36,000, but since the introduction of task work and the process of discharging those who appeared able to support themselves for a time, they have gradually come down to 23,000. Wages are paid in cash at the rate of 2 annas for a man, 1 anna 4 pies for a woman, and 10 pies for a child; and the nominal task exacted is the breaking and stacking of five cubic yards of road metal per day by each gang of fifty persons. The Madras Government orders of 31st January have not yet been received, and the tehsildar is acting on local orders.

The works now in hand are as follows:—

1.—A road from Pattikonda to Devnakonda, 12 miles, occupying 7,105 labourers.
2.—A road from Yenigamari to Kurmoor, 30 miles, 6,209 labourers.
3.—A road from Kurmoor to Venkatagiri, 15 miles, 6,766 labourers.
4.—A road from Rampoor to Garladini, 10 miles, 2,612 labourers.
5.—Repairs to the Bondimadugula tank, 50 labourers.
6.—Repairs to Pendakallu tank, 24 labourers.

The numbers on No. 1 were 8,000 last week, but the tehsildar himself visited the gangs, and discharged nearly a thousand persons whom he considered on enquiry did not at present need Government aid.

All the gangs on this road (about 7,000 persons in all) were paraded for the inspection of Sir Richard, who spent almost the whole day in enquiring into the condition of the labourers, with a view to shewing the tehsildar the principle on which the process of eliminating undeserving cases should be conducted. The great majority appeared to be really poor, and therefore deserving recipients of State charity, but there were some exceptions found in every gang. Several hundred cases were picked out and investigated, many persons were proved to be in a position to maintain themselves, many were set aside for further enquiry and others were found to be really dependent on relief labour for subsistence. Some few cases were flagrant abuses of Government charity, some few were clear fraud—as the case of a ryot paying Rs. 200 of land revenue, who had been put on the lists by his son, who was the gang maistri.

7. There has been considerable mortality among the cattle: the tehsildar gave it as his opinion that nearly 50 per cent. of the total number in the taluk had perished, but that the deaths have been chiefly confined to old and worn-out beasts, who are left to pick up what scanty pasture they can from the burnt-up fields. Stored fodder is too valuable to be given to them, and is reserved for the better class of draught and plough cattle, which are still abundant and in fair condition, although a good man, have died in some villages. Much jowar straw was saved from the early harvest, and it is expected that there will be sufficient fodder to supply the draught cattle.

8. Drinking water is still everywhere procurable. Some wells are dry, and the water in others is of bad quality, but wells are generally abundant, a good many new ones have been sunk, and water is near the surface in most parts of the taluk. No apprehensions of future failure are entertained.

9. The public health has on the whole been good since the beginning of the scarcity. There were a good many scattered cases of cholera in January, but no serious epidemic, and the disease has now subsided. Small-pox is prevalent in some villages but is not severe, and no cases were seen among the gangs examined by Sir Richard.

10. Crime has increased. Petty thefts are numerous, and twelve dacoities, chiefly grain robberies, have occurred since the beginning of the year..

11. On the whole, Sir Richard was of opinion—

that the great majority of the people were of the poorer classes and really in need of State aid:

that their physical condition was satisfactory:

but that about ten per cent. were clearly and palpably in a position to maintain themselves for some time to come, without the assistance of Government; and that if task work could be fully enforced, or the gangs thoroughly examined by persons of sufficient local and personal knowledge of the people, a still further percentage would be found in a similar position:

further, that the tehsildar is a competent native officer who has already done much in the direction of system and economy, and who, if judiciously instructed, may do still more to assist in carrying out the orders of Government.

ADONI;
21st February 1877.

ROBERT HARVEY, M.B.,
Medical Officer on Sir R. Temple's Staff.

No. 64, dated Hyderabad, 1st March 1877.

From—The First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter* addressed by order of the Resident to the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple's Secretary with reference to a Minute† recorded by His Honour on the subject of the retention of His Highness the Nizam's subjects on relief works within the Hyderabad territory during the present famine in some of His Highness' frontier districts and those of the Madras Presidency adjoining them.

* No. 3540, dated 22nd February 1877.

† No. 70, dated 17th instant (copy enclosed).

2. Sir Richard Meade had hoped ere this to have laid before Government a full report of the state of the Hyderabad districts which are affected by the famine and the arrangements made in them for the relief of the people, but he has found it impossible to get as yet from His Highness' Government the full statistical and other information required for its preparation, though such was promised some weeks ago.

3. The Resident has, however, been in constant communication with the Minister on the general question of the famine in His Highness' territory, and has no reason to doubt that the measures taken by the Government to meet the requirements of the calamity have been judicious and well-considered and suited to the condition of the people and the necessities of the occasion; and this being the case, he has thought it unadvisable to press the Minister for the prompt submission of information that would probably take some time to collect and prepare.

4. At an interview between the Minister and Sir Richard Meade yesterday, however, the former stated that the required information was now nearly complete and should be forwarded immediately.

No. 3540, dated Hyderabad Residency, 22nd February 1877.

From—The 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad,

To—The Secy. to the Honorable Sir R. Temple, Bart., K. C. S. I.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. 70, dated 17th instant, forwarding copy of a minute recorded by Sir R. Temple, regarding the reception of Mysore and Hyderabad laborers upon relief works in the Madras Presidency, and expressing his hope that the Resident will move the Minister to issue directions for the employment and retention within the Hyderabad districts of Nizam's subjects who may desire work.

2. The question thus brought forward has been the subject of frequent conversation and enquiry between Sir R. Meade and the Minister and officials of His Highness' Government for the last four months, and the Resident has every reason to believe that the orders passed by the Minister before he proceeded to Delhi, and also since his return to Hyderabad, have fairly provided for the employment on relief works of the suffering population of all the Hyderabad Districts bordering the Madras Presidency that are affected by the famine.

3. At first, no doubt, many Hyderabad people crossed the frontier and presented themselves at the British relief works; but, so far as Sir R. Meade has been able to ascertain, a large proportion of these persons subsequently returned to Nizam's limits and obtained employment on the works opened therein.

4. On the other hand, considerable numbers of men and cattle in search of the means of subsistence have, from time to time, come into Hyderabad from the British Districts, and within the last fortnight the Minister has brought to the Resident's notice that there had been recently a large arrival of both in the Raichore District.

Sir R. Meade has been further informed by the officers of the Nizam Public Works Department employed on relief works, that, latterly, many labourers from the British Districts have made their appearance on those works, and been provided for on them.

5. It is, however, admitted that many of Hyderabad distressed poor, who left their homes when the pressure began to be first seriously felt, have not returned, and it is not known what has become of them.

6. The Nizam's Government has not, that the Resident is aware of, hitherto taken any steps to prevent sufferers from the famine in the British Districts entering its territory, as already described, in search of subsistence.

7. The Nizam's officials were at first disposed to effect the expulsion of any bodies of such persons that might arrive within their limits, on the ground that their presence would add to the existing difficulties, as well as be dangerous to the peace of the country; but Sir R. Meade urged that on no account should the migration of these people be obstructed or interfered with so long as they committed no offence and did not assemble in bands dangerous to the public peace, and the Minister entirely concurred in this view and issued orders accordingly.

8. It is well known that the practice under native rule has always been for the poorer classes to abandon their homes in times of drought and famine, and to migrate to other parts of the country free from such a calamity.

9. Sir R. Meade's personal experience of the great value of this practice as a means of reducing the number of sufferers in a stricken district, and especially in localities to which food could hardly be transported, leads him to think that the door to its continuance along the Hyderabad and Madras frontier should not be closed by the adoption of any strict rule on either side of the frontier for the retention of the suffering poor within their own limits.

10. It has suggested itself to him, in considering the request contained in your letter under reply, that as a large portion of the Hyderabad territory is fairly off, both as regards food for man and forage for cattle, it is probable that the migration towards it from the Madras and Bombay famine districts will continue, and that, in the interests of these districts and of the British Government, it should be encouraged as much as possible; and as any request to His Highness' Government to prevent its subjects who are in search of work or the means of subsistence from crossing over to seek the same on the British relief works, would probably be understood to warrant its preventing the migration of sufferers from the British Districts into Hyderabad, the Resident proposes to limit his action on your present communication to urging His Highness' Government to increased effort to provide fully, in the matter of relief works, for the employment of the poor in the districts adjoining Kurnool and Bellary, and to instruct its local officials to use their influence to induce the people of those Districts in want of work to take it on the relief works so provided for them.

11. The Resident trusts that Sir R. Temple will concur in the course thus proposed to be taken in this matter.

No. 70, dated Bellary, 17th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Honorable Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K. C. S. I.,

To—The Resident, Hyderabad.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to forward copy of a minute recorded by him regarding the reception of Mysore and Hyderabad laborers upon relief works in the Madras Presidency.

2. Sir Richard Temple would hope that you may see fit to move His Excellency the Minister to direct the Nizamat officers to employ and keep within the Hyderabad districts any persons who may be desiring work. It is understood that His Excellency has already established ample relief works.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, No. XXXVII, dated Camp Bellary District, 16th February 1877.

I desire to submit to the Government of Madras certain observations on its general order of the 9th February which directs that "coolies" (relief laborers) from Mysore and Hyderabad are to be treated on relief works exactly as our own people.

2. Already many persons of this description have resorted both from Mysore and Hyderabad to the relief works in the Madras Presidency, and after their necessities have been relieved, have been sent back to their own province, Mysore or Hyderabad as the case may be, by which authorities they have been duly received. Both in Mysore and in Hyderabad, relief works are open, and I know that the authorities in both these States are willing and able to take care of their own people, and to avoid casting the burden of supporting them on the British Government.

3. In Mysore the relief operations are entirely under the direction of British officers, just as if they had been in British territory. But as relief has been allowed somewhat more in the Madras Presidency than in Mysore, there is no fear of British subjects resorting to Mysore, while there is every fear of Mysore subjects resorting to Madras Districts. I was distinctly warned of this by the Mysore authorities themselves, who said that many thousands of their people might be resorting to British Districts who all the time might properly be, indeed ought to be, maintained by Mysore. The Chief Commissioner would, I am sure, be glad that such people should be sent back to him. And I know that the Chief Commissioner is as anxious as he is resourceful to provide for all Mysore subjects.

4. If, therefore, in virtue of the Madras Government order cited above, any number of Mysore ryots were to come upon Madras works, an unnecessary expenditure of British money would be incurred upon that which was really the business of the Mysore State, notwithstanding that the Mysore State is anxious to undertake its own duty with its own money.

5. The same remark *mutatis mutandis* applies to the Hyderabad territory.

6. It is true that in 1874 the Bengal Government received in its relief works refugees from Nepal, but then the adjoining Nepalese districts were not under British supervision, and, so far as we knew, did not contain any relief works. It was therefore deemed necessary to receive the poor people. But the case is quite different with the Mysore State, which is administered by our own officers, and also the case is different with the Hyderabad State where ample provisions of relief are known to have been made.

7. I would therefore suggest that the officers in the Madras Districts be directed to receive persons from Mysore or Hyderabad temporarily if seen to be laboring under immediate necessity, but to give the earliest intimation to the nearest local authorities either in Mysore or Hyderabad, as the case may be, in order that these persons may be transferred to their own territory.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 97, dated Madras, 27th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him suggesting the issue of further orders to secure that cases of extreme distress may be searched out and relieved in every village of the more distressed districts.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Tripetty, 26th February 1877.*

In my Minute, dated Nundidroog, 8th February, I laid before the Government of Madras my views as to the need for fully utilizing the existing organization in the work of house-to-house visitation, so that all cases of dangerous distress may be searched out and relieved. Since that date I have seen the Madras Government orders of the — February on the same subject. I have also visited the Ceded Districts, Cuddapah, North Arcot and part of Kurnool, with the view of ascertaining how far systematic house-to-house visitation is being carried out, and how far the village headmen discharge the duty of searching out and bringing up every case of dangerous distress.

2. The orders of the Madras Government on this subject have, I believe, reached the village headmen; and Government officers, European and Native, are doing something in this direction. Still the fact remains that, up to the present time, the village headmen have brought forward only a very few cases of persons (in the many taluks I visited there were hardly a score of such cases altogether) who were in extreme need of relief. At the same time, in many of the relief labour gangs I found, side by side with hundreds or thousands of people not as yet in absolute need, a few persons in very poor physical condition, an enquiry into whose cases showed that they were the only bread-winners for whole families of infirm people. There is risk that the weaker members of families in such straits must sooner or later die, unless they are brought upon charitable relief. And there is always the fear that, if cases of this kind come to light, more (possibly worse) cases of the same kind remain undiscovered. And all this may occur side by side and simultaneously with the employment of great gangs of relief labourers whose numbers perhaps exceed the real dimensions of distress.

3. During my visits I have always drawn the attention of the relief officers in charge to the dangerous nature of such cases. And I have explained that the admission of thousands of comparatively well-to-do people to relief gangs without discrimination cannot relieve the few scores of really needy people who may be at home in their villages.

4. I would recommend that the existing orders of the Madras Government (which are doubtless excellent so far as they go) be further explained and enforced, and that a written (or printed) notice of his duties and responsibilities be sent to every village headman in the more distresed districts, that a written acknowledgment be obtained from him, and that a report be demanded of him of his having inspected every household in his village, and of his either having done the needful if he found any person in dangerous straits, or of his having found none such. The intentions of Government will then become really known, and supervising officers of all ranks will be able to enforce the real and careful discharge of their duties by the village officers. It is assumed that they have already been authorized to relieve temporarily any person in this condition at the Government expense. They, therefore, cannot have any motive for concealing the existence of any such case, if it exist. The reports of the village headmen will therefore be evidence of the best kind.

5. With regard to the disposal of necessitous people, when they are brought up to relief officers by the village headmen, I desire to bring to notice that, as yet, no relief camps on the Madras system have been formed in the Ceded Districts. Instead of the relief camp system, there are a number of relief houses (in one taluk as many as seven), at which out-door relief is given under the supervision of village headmen. It may be necessary hereafter, when the pressure on the people is greater, to have several places in each taluk for the distribution of out-door relief. But at present such relief is not required; it may lead to great peculation and waste, (for instance) such as occurred recently on a large scale at Hindupur in the Bellary district. And I would recommend that, for the present at any rate, the regular relief camp system, such as is enforced at Madras, should be adopted in the Ceded Districts. It is true that a considerable establishment is required, but if Native officers of the army are employed and existing buildings (such as chuttrums) utilised, the cost will not be excessive. And at any rate the expenditure will be less than under the plan of indiscriminate out-door relief under village headmen. Every necessitous person brought up by a village headman would be taken to the nearest relief camp, would be tended and fed there, until he or she was able to do some light work.

6. I suggest that some further orders on the subject of village visitation and the duties of village headmen be issued and carefully enforced at an early date. Systematic house-to-house enquiry is the necessary complement of an economical relief-work system. Indeed, it is the necessary complement of any relief-work system. Even if 70 per cent. of the population of a severely distressed taluk were on the relief works, I should still fear that some cases of extreme and dangerous distress must be left at home in the villages, unless a house-to-house visitation were maintained in the villages.

7. It is clearly cheaper for the public treasury and better for the people that all real cases of extreme distress should be searched out and relieved, while admission to the relief works is allowed with discrimination, than that all comers should be admitted indiscriminately to the relief works while extreme cases of dangerous distress are left unrelieved in the villages or on the high ways. In the Madras Presidency discrimination is now generally exercised in admitting people to relief works; and I earnestly recommend that no pains be spared to secure the discovery and relief of extreme distress, such as must occur in outlying villages, with increased frequency as the season advances.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Tripetty, 24th February 1877.*

IN continuation of my minute of the 13th February, regarding the Government grain transaction in this presidency, I feel obliged to represent to the Government of Madras that there seems to have been some misapprehension, in the Bellary district at least, respecting the time when the arrangements ceased between Government and the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company.

2. It will be in the recollection of Government that the notification published on the 8th February set forth that these relations ceased on the 5th January.

3. Nevertheless, at Bellary the following circumstances occurred which showed that there must have been some misunderstanding on the subject. On the 12th January the Collector of Bellary bought on account of Government 10,000 bags of rice at Rs. 9-6 per bag from the firm of Harvey and Sabapathy. On the same day the Bellary agent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company called and asked the Collector why the transaction had been concluded without making reference to him as Government broker. And on that same day the Government of Madras telegraphed to Collector for explanation why this particular transaction had been concluded without reference to the Government brokers.

Again, on the 29th January certain Bellary dealers tendered for the supply of 5,000 bags of rice to the Collector. And their tenders were on that day, with the samples, referred by the Collector to the Bellary agent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company for opinion. The Agent, acting on behalf of his principals, gave an opinion on the samples. And it was not until the evening of the 29th of January that the Government officers at Bellary became aware that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company were no longer Government brokers, and that it was no longer necessary to consult them regarding local purchases of grain.

4. It is probable that the importance of these circumstances has passed away, now that the cessation of the relations between the Government and the firm has been notified. But to prevent any possible misapprehension it has seemed to me desirable to state what I have learnt.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Tripetty, 24th February 1877.*

In a minute dated 13th February, I repeated my previous recommendation that a part only of the grain purchased by Government should be transported to places distant at least sixty miles from the railway, the residue being kept at Madras as a reserve. No definite reply has been received to this suggestion, which was laid before the Government of Madras, first on the 19th January, and afterwards on the 13th February.

2. I have now had an opportunity of conferring with Major Hicks, and I learn that about 15,000 tons of Government grain have already been delivered at depôts in the interior of the country; that to employ the contractors' carts, which he still retains, 4,000 bags of grain are required by him daily; that only 1,400 bags daily are now being despatched from Madras; that he is offering the use of his carts to local dealers at reduced rates of hire, but that as yet his arrangements are not sufficiently known in the interior to attract the village dealers.

3. It appears to me that the quantity (15,000 tons) already transported into the interior is quite enough for all the places that are likely to need such support. And the *26,000 tons remaining may safely be kept as reserve in Madras. But as Major Hicks contracted for the transport of at least 30,000 tons, out of which 15,000 tons have been delivered in the interior, it follows that there is spare carriage at his disposal for the residue, namely, 15,000 tons. Looking at all the circumstances of the case; seeing that the contracts have been made, and the carriage has been collected, I think that the carts employed by Major Hicks' agency had better be maintained under Government control and not dispersed. And I recommend that these carts be let out to private traders if not wanted by Government.

Note.

	Tons.
Madras Government purchases from Calcutta	30,000
Purchases in Madras by the Madras Government and its officers ...	11,000
	41,000
Already transported to depôts by Major Hicks	15,000
Residue which may safely be kept as reserve	26,000

4. If the Madras Government should accede to my view that the quantity (15,000 tons) of Government grain already delivered at depôts in the interior is quite enough for the wants of the country requiring such support, then it would be necessary for Major Hicks to take prompt steps, through the local revenue officers, to make his terms known to the petty traders of the interior, who do most of the business of carrying goods from the railway to rural markets of the country. As soon as the local traders can employ all his carts, Major Hicks would cease to receive any Government grain by railway, and so the wagons now occupied by Government grain would be set free for private traders.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 297F., dated Bombay Castle, 13th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

As requested in your letter No. 149, dated 8th instant, I am directed forward (in manuscript) copies of two reports on the financial ability of Kolhapur and other Southern Mahratta Country States, submitted by the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, and referred to in this Government Resolution No. 60E.-196 of 29th ultimo. The correspondence has not been printed.

No. 505, dated Kolhapur, 15th December 1876.

From—The Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6975 of the 25th November, calling for more specific information than previously given as to the ability of Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta States to cope financially with the necessities of the present time.

2. The States under direct control are—

1. Kolhapur and its four feudatories, all minors.
2. Miraj (Senior branch).
3. Mudhol.
4. Mhysal.

3. Sangli, which is the chief of the Patwardhan Jaghirs, is managed by the Chief and Major West as Joint Administrator.

4. The following States are wholly under their own Chiefs:—

1. Miraj (Junior).
2. Jamkundi.
3. Ramdurg.
4. Kurundwad (Senior).
5. Kurundwad (Junior).

5. The statement A shows the financial condition of Kolhapur and its feudatories, and it will be observed that, with the exception of Bawra, which State had only recently begun to show a surplus, the late Chief having died in debt, all are in a position to meet the present crisis. Should Bawra be in the end driven to straits, Kolhapur can provide whatever may be required.

6. Appended is a report from the State Kharbari, which shows that on a closer investigation the revenue receipts will be considerably in excess of what was at first expected, the addition being partly from a more favourable outturn of the crops in some districts, and again from the high prices of grain and khurbah enabling the ryots to realize more money on lesser crops.

7. Though the present state of things is fair, still there is in many parts of the State considerable distress, particularly among that portion of the population which depends on labour for subsistence; and relief works have been opened wherever it seemed necessary, and other projects have been prepared to be opened as they may be needed, consisting of local roads, tanks, &c. It is thought that in the course of two months there will be a large accession to the number of persons requiring work both in the Ghât districts and to the eastward. At present the ryots are busy getting in their early crops. After that shall have been finished, they will have nothing to do, and will begin to clamour for work. It is impossible now to give any estimate of the numbers who may hereafter have to be employed, but it would hardly exceed 30,000 to 40,000 at the outside, and for that number works have to be held in readiness.

8. What the requirements of the country may be in the next four months it is difficult to say, but as grain is becoming cheaper, the fear that prevailed for the last two months, that people with money would starve for want of grain, no longer exists, that is, so long as the fair weather lasts.

9. On what will happen when once the coast is closed for trade and the whole of this part of the country, as far to the eastward as Mudhol or even Bijapoor, becomes dependent on local stocks either original or imported, no one can tell. It is not believed that the supply will be equal to the demand, and the nearest centre of trade will be Poona, distant from here above 150 miles.

10. I have been unable to ascertain what stock of grain there is in the country, but it is impossible to suppose that it is large. The owners would never have lost such a market as the past two months afforded, and I believe that those who have grain have little more than for their own wants till the next harvest. Large importations by dealers are in progress, but they disappear into the interior as fast as they arrive, and are for the most part purchased in the towns and villages for present consumption. When recently in the districts, I made particular enquiries on this subject, and found that in the small towns and large villages where bazars are held the importations were limited to the week's supply, and this is what will probably continue to be the rate of importations into such places from the coast or large marts nearest to it during the fair season. Directly the rain begins to fall, however, things will change and assume a very serious aspect. The coast and the roads from it will be closed, and all the country beyond the Krishna will become very difficult of access. Carriage, too, will not be obtainable in the same quantity as, apart from the custom of housing carts in the rains, all having bullocks will be able to make fortunes by them in the fields. With such a prospect in view it is well to be prepared, and Kolhapur is laying in a stock for itself and feudatories that it may be prepared for the hard times which people look to, and which to me appear inevitable

11. The statement B shows the financial condition of the Southern Mahratta Country States under direct management. The first is Miraj (Senior). I was there for some weeks after the scarcity began. It is likely to be a great sufferer by the drought, but fortunately it has a large balance, and is in a position to meet its extraordinary expenditure. There are at the present moment numerous relief works in progress as the weekly returns show, and the number of applicants for work is constantly on the increase. The cause is the utter failure of the kharrif all round the Miraj mhal, that is, the head-quarter petah; not even any khurbah has been got in many villages, only a little by the river side. The importations of grain into the town are large, but it is an extensive place with a large population and a larger one in mhal villages all depending on its weekly bazar.

12. Mudhol is a compact little State, and has a sufficient balance for all required of it. This State also is a great sufferer. The Khurbari reckons on only two annas in the rupee; and when there recently, I should say from what I saw that it would be hard to expect much more. There are several relief works in progress which will last for a time; others are ready whenever needed. Grain is brought in small quantities not more than enough for immediate consumption. The rates are much the same as those at Kaladgi.

13. Mhysal is but a single village sub-jaghir. It is at present managed by the Assistant Political Agent, though properly it belongs to Sangli. It is believed that it will just meet its expenditure this year, but advances can be made by Miraj to it if ever considered necessary. It is situated near Miraj, and the state of its crops is much the same as in that State.

14. Sangli is next in order to be mentioned, and I regret not to be able to speak more favourably of it. It is most unfortunately placed with heavy previous debts, a loss of half its land revenue for the year, no balances, cash or invested; the position is awkward. It is calculated that there will be a deficit of nearly four lakhs. Several relief works are in progress and others will be prepared. Major West estimated that his extraordinary expenditure for this season would be nearly three lakhs, for he has some very bad outlying districts, and will need to employ large numbers of men there, in fact, is doing so now. Like Miraj, the town of Sangli has a large bazar, and much grain is being imported, sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants of it and the neighbourhood for about 10 or 15 days.

15. The condition of the finances of this State has been before brought to notice, and Government sanctioned some pecuniary assistance being given by Kolhapur. But what has been done is only a temporary measure pending the decision of Government as to the future management. The following is a rough estimate of the position of the State:—

		Rs.	Rs.
Total receipts			4,00,000
Deduct { Ordinary Expenditure		5,00,000	
Deduct { Extraordinary Expenditure		3,00,000	
			8,00,000
Deficit			4,00,000

16. I now come to the States wholly under their own Chiefs, and I regret that I cannot supply any figures to show their condition; but I can speak generally about them having recently visited each and discussed its prospects with its Chief.

17. Miraj (Junior) has means, though it is impossible to judge the amount. He is very careful, and will not lay out more than he can help. He has some small works in progress. The crops in his State have suffered a good deal, much the same as in Senior Miraj and Sangli. I do not doubt the Chief will manage his affairs without assistance.

18. Jamkhundi is in much the same state as Mudhol; no kharif crop except by the river-side: most of the villages have been deserted by a large proportion of its inhabitants, who have gone towards the ghâts with their cattle. There will be considerable loss of revenue, and some money is being spent on relief works. I ascertained from the Karbhari that there was a sufficiency of money to go on with. He believed that the Chief would not require to ask assistance. The Chief has himself imported and stored a large quantity of grain.

19. Karundwad (Senior) has no money, but he is not so much a sufferer as his neighbours. All round Karundwad itself the land is flourishing, being watered and flooded by two rivers. There will however be some loss on his outlying villages, and as assistance, either in money or grain, will have to be given, the Chief said he should ask to be permitted to put off till next year paying his contribution in lieu of sowar service, which amounts to Rs. 9,612-8, but has not yet done so. He has carried out one small relief work near Kurundwar. I do not think any more in that quarter are needed, certainly not for the present. The Chief has imported and advanced some grain on his ryots asking for it.

20. The Karundwad Join, or Chiefs, do not appear to have any cause for anxiety. They expressed none to me beyond general regret for the condition of things. I am not aware that they have any works in progress, but they have imported some grain. I believe they have quite enough means for anything required of them in their *Etaka*.

21. Ramdurg is not in affluent circumstances. He has no cash balance, but he has hitherto managed to raise sufficient to meet the extraordinary charges* in connection with the scarcity. He said it was his intention to apply for permission to postpone paying certain dues amounting to Rs. 5,000 into the Dharwar Treasury.

* Several relief works in progress.

22. An emergent call has been made for more detailed information from all the States, and as soon as it reaches me I shall submit it.

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No. 713, dated Kolhapur, 14th December 1876.

From—The State Kharbhari, Kolhapur,
To—The Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.

WITH reference to Government letter No. 6795, dated 25th November 1876, calling for further particulars regarding the state of Kolhapur district and of its finances, I have the honour to report as follows :—

A closer enquiry into the state of the crops has revealed a much better state of things than was at first anticipated. It now appears that the Kolhapur State proper may fairly realise on the whole two or three annas more than the first calculation, that is, about six lakhs out of nine, which is the average amount of land revenue collections. The crops have no doubt partially failed here and there, but the cultivator has been able to make up his loss to a great extent by the enhanced prices which the surplus produce of his fields fetches in the market. The sale of the karbi and grass grown upon his lands has also given him material help.

2. There is thus no immediate danger of distress occurring among cultivators, who form a large portion of the population, excepting those of the easterly districts of Shirol, Raibág and Katkol, where it has already prevailed, and where relief works have been, and are being, started to counteract its effects. Except the population inhabiting these famished villages, the rest have yet been able to shift for themselves, and things will probably continue to move in the same course till the end of March. In the months of April, May and June, larger number of labourers will apply for employment, and it will be necessary to make provision for them by opening more relief works at appropriate places in the district. During the rainy season they will again return to their agricultural pursuits, and the demand for employment at the relief works will be considerably lessened. But if prices again rise, which is likely to be the case, special measures will have to be adopted for bringing the supplies of corn within the reach of the afflicted people.

3. The population in the whole district is a little more than eight lakhs. Of these, about one tenth (*i. e.*, 80,000) may be supposed to live from hand to mouth. Half of these will manage to shift for themselves by serving their brothers in well-to-do circumstances, and the State should be prepared to make provision for the remaining half, that is, about 40,000 people, in the shape of charity or relief works, the relief being paid either in cash or in kind.

4. Corn has been imported from Bombay and other places in large quantities by private dealers. The policy of strict non-interference has had a very healthy effect upon the Kolhapur market, there being in it at present a far larger quantity of cereals than it ever could command before. The State has also made very large purchases from districts where the season has been more favourable, and this example was followed by the local traders. Hitherto they never ordered out supplies from out-stations, being generally satisfied with the small quantities brought in by itinerant cartmen and occasional wanjaris. But the present distress has given a new impetus as it were to the commercial activity of the people of Kolhapur. The example set by the State in ordering stores of cereals was not lost upon the traders; importations have been made by them, and the market is well supplied with corn. Prices have gone down a little in consequence of these large importations, but this state of things is not to be relied upon. The district of Kolhapur is not favourably situated with respect to its intercourse with Bombay and other places, where the importation of cereals is facilitated by the proximity of the railway line. In the rainy season the coast communication is all closed, and the few local traders are always in a condition to monopolise the grain traffic. Up to the end of May the present rate will probably continue with slight variations, unless the new crops in Guzrat and other exporting districts suddenly change the scale either one way or the other. With the setting in of the rainy season, the traders will again be in a condition to combine and to sell such grain as they hold at famine prices, when it will be necessary for the State to supplement the supplies in the country from the stocks which it has laid in. Under ordinary circumstances the State always requires a large quantity of cereals to feed its large number of dependants, but this year it will have to support an unusually large number of labourers, who will have to be partly paid in kind, and I very much doubt if even the large purchases already made will suffice to meet the extraordinary requirements of these exceptional times.

5. The financial condition of the Kolhapur State and of the States subordinate to it is, as will appear from the annexed statement, on the whole satisfactory. There are surplus funds enough to meet the extraordinary expenditure necessitated by the scarcity.

6. Cattle are still pouring in from the eastern districts, and full freedom of forage is given to the owners in places available for the purpose. People it appears have been making provisions of fodder for the dry season, and I believe no special remedial measures are necessary as far as the wants of the people of Kolhapur in respect to fodder are concerned.

7. The water supply will become more and more scanty as the season advances in the eastern talukas of Alta and Shirol. The distress has already begun to manifest itself, but the great rivers Krishna, Warna and Panchganga are generally within a distance of 5 or 6 miles from almost every village in this part, and the villagers are generally accustomed in the hot season to fetch water from such distances when wells and tanks fail. It does not appear, therefore, that people will leave their villages on account of the water scarcity, though no doubt their resources will be tested to the utmost in procuring this most important element of life. In the western parts of the district which abounds in small rivulets, it will be necessary to construct temporary dams at the intervals of a few miles, and the water thus stored will serve the wants of the villagers as well as of the numerous cattle that have been draughted from the more famished districts in the east.

A.

Statement showing the financial resources of the Kolhapur State, including its principal feudatories, for the year 1876-77.

Consecutive number.	Names of States.	Balances.			Estimated receipts of revenues for the year 1876-77.	Total.			Expenditure.			Surplus.	Deficit.	Remarks.
		Cash.	Invested.	Total.		Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.						
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Kolhapur ...	2,00,000	18,44,000	20,44,000	11,38,000*	9,87,850	5,00,000	14,87,850	9,87,850	5,00,000	14,87,850	16,94,150	.....	* Regular land revenue 6,00,000 Other receipts ... 5,38,000 11,38,000
2	Vishalgarh ...	11,800	1,72,400	1,84,200	63,700	2,47,900	20,000	93,400	73,400	20,000	93,400	1,54,500	.....	Funds, if required, will be supplied by Kolhapur.
3	Bawra	4,600	9,500	14,100	60,500	74,600	15,000	77,500	62,500	15,000	77,500	.....	2,900	
4	Kagal	900	2,44,100	2,45,000	89,100	3,34,100	15,000	91,900	76,900	15,000	91,900	2,42,200	.....	
5	Inchalkaranji ...	1,05,000	1,57,300	2,62,300	1,51,800	4,14,100	1,05,000†	2,42,100	1,37,100	1,05,000†	2,42,100	1,72,000	.....	† This includes Rs. 85,000, the amount of half nazarana.
	Total ...	3,22,300	24,27,300	27,49,600	15,03,100	42,52,700	6,55,000	19,92,750	13,37,750	6,55,000	19,92,750	22,62,850	2,900	

MAHADEO WASSOODEO BURVE,
State Kharbhari.

KOLHAPUR,
14th December 1876.

B.

Statement showing the financial resources of the following Native States under direct management of this Agency, for the year 1876-77.

Names of States.	Cash balance.	Invested in 4 per cent. Government Securities.	Total surplus funds.	Estimated on probable income for the year 1876-77.	Total. Receipts.	Expenditure. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Balance available.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Miraj (Senior)	2,28,137	5,37,900	7,66,037	1,15,309	8,81,346	2,72,297	48,928	3,21,225	5,60,121	
Mudhol	99,891	6,38,000	7,37,891	1,34,284	8,72,175	1,50,879	50,000	2,00,879	6,71,296	
Mhysal	6,400	10,000	16,400	6,449	22,849	9,417	9,287	18,704	4,145	

F. SCHNEIDER,

Political Agent,

Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department,—No. 131E-444 (Local), dated 23rd February 1877.

READ—

A letter from the Collector and Political Agent, Sholapur, No. 811, dated 12th February 1877. With reference to Government Resolution No. 37A-153 Local, dated 25th January 1877, forwards copy of a report on the purchase of grain in the Akalkót State, and observes that no harm can result from what has been done, as the State is so small and so near the large market of Sholapur and the railway. Adds that the trade of the country will not be affected, and the inhabitants of the State will probably get their grain a little cheaper.

RESOLUTION.—The Collector and Political Agent should report whether the State cannot now withdraw from the purchase of grain, and leave the supply in the hands of the regular traders.

2. The State's transactions may be on a small scale, but they are entirely wrong in principle, and if it is not now too late, and if the ordinary retail dealers are prepared to take up and continue the business, no more purchases should be made by the State.

3. If the purchases of grain had been made in the adjoining local market of Sholapur, the arrangement would not have been so objectionable; but it appears that they were made in distant markets, such as Akola, in Berar, and no plan could have been adopted so likely to interrupt the regular flow of trade as that which has been pursued.

No. 91, dated Tripetty, 25th February, 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to SIR R. TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the enclosed copy of a minute recorded by him regarding person-by-person inspection of relief labourers.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Tripetty, February 24th, 1877.*

I DESIRE to place on record a statement showing the approximate numbers of the relief labourers who have been carefully inspected person-by-person either by me or by officers deputed by me for that purpose, with a brief general remark on the physical condition of each gang of labourers.

2. It will appear from the abstract annexed that about 97,350 relief labourers have thus been inspected, always in the presence of a local civil officer; and that of this number, the

physical condition of 50,700 may be described as having been good, of 29,850 as middling, and of 16,800 as indifferent. And of this total, some three bodies of labourers, numbering about 1,700, were found to be on strike, *i. e.*, in a state of refusing to accept the terms of pay offered by Government for such work as they could be made to perform.

3. It is my opinion that this inspection of relief labourers is a matter of great importance; by this I do not mean a cursory glance at great masses of persons, but a careful look along the lines of men, women, and children, individual-by-individual, drawn up and arranged by the orders of the gangmen or relief officer. In this way, it is comparatively easy to detect the unfit recipients of relief, and to show the officers by selecting specimens of the well-to-do and needy respectively—the principles which should guide them on their inspections.

4. This work of inspection of gangs of relief labourers was at first, I fear, altogether overlooked by the local officers, but now they are attending to it with their wonted zeal and efficiency.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Statement showing numbers of relief labourers inspected by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *and officers deputed by him.*

Date of inspection.	District.	Place.	Number.	Physical condition.
14th January 1877	Kurnool	Head-quarter• ...	2,000	Good.
15th „ „	„	„	2,500	Middling.
„ „ „	„	Yeldoortee	1,500	Good.
17th „ „	Bellary	Head-quarters ...	3,500	Middling.
18th „ „	„	„	2,000	Good.
19th „ „	Cuddapa	„	1,500	Middling.
„ „ „	„	Near head-quarters ...	1,000	Good.
20th „ „	North Arcot	Vellore	3,000	Indifferent.
23rd „ „	Tinnevelly	Tuticorin	300	Good.
26th „ „	Madras	Head-quarters ...	500	Indifferent.
27th „ „	„	Red Hills	2,000	„
29th „ „	Chingleput	*En route*	500	Good.
„ „ „	North Arcot	Raneepett	300	Indifferent.
30th „ „	„	Chittore	300	Good.
31st „ „	„	Palmanair	500	Middling.
1st February „	„	Poonganoor	3,000	„
„ „ „	Cuddapa	Madanpally	5,000	„
2nd „ „	„	„	2,000	Good.
5th „ „	Bangalore	Head-quarters	1,000	„
7th „ „	„	Dodaballiahpore ...	1,000	Indifferent.
8th „ „	Kolar ...•	Chikkaballiahpore ...	500	Middling.
9th „ „	„	Buggopally	500	„
„ „ „	Bellary	Hindoopore	1,000	Good: on strike.
„ „ „	„	Pennikonda	500	Middling.
10th „ „	„	Gootoor	500	Middling: on strike.
„ „ „	„	*En-route* to Anantipore	1,000	Good.
11th „ „	„	Anantipore	3,000	„
„ „ „	„	*En-route* to Gooty ...	1,500	„
12th „ „	„	Head-quarters	2,000	Middling.
14th „ „	„	Adoni	15,000	Good.
15th „ „	„	Byayanaigar	500	Middling.
17th „ „	„	„	2,000	„
„ „ „	„	Hospett	1,000	Good.
18th „ „	„	Sundoor	3,000	Middling.
19th „ „	„	New head-quarters ...	500	Good.
20th „ „	Kurnool	Puttikonda	7,000	„
21st „ „	Bellary	Adoni	10,000	Indifferent.
22nd „ „	„	Goondakal	4,500	Good.
23rd „ „	„	Gooty	150	Middling.
„ „ „	„	„	200	Middling: on strike.
„ „ „	Cuddapa	Head-quarters... ...	1,000	Middling.
Inspected by C. Bernard, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary, on behalf of Sir Richard Temple.				
	Kolar	Head-quarters ...	100	Good.
Inspected by Mr. C. E. Buckland, Private Secretary, on behalf of Sir Richard Temple.				
20th February 1877	Bellary	Alur	5,500	Good.
21st and 22nd February 1877 ...	„	Tadputri	3,000	Middling.
		TOTAL ...	97,350	

ANALYSIS.

Physical condition.

Good.	Middling.	Indifferent.
50,700	29,850	16,800
		On strike. 1,700

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Private Secy. to Sir R. Temple.

No. 87, dated Tirupetty, 24th February 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed by Sir Richard Temple to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the enclosed memoranda (1) on the condition and prospects of the Adoni Taluk, Bellary District, and (2) on the condition of the relief gangs at Goondakul in the Gooty Taluk, Bellary District.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Adoni Taluk of Bellary as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *on the 14th and 21st February 1877.*

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE visited Adoni on the 14th and again on the 21st February. He met there Mr. Glenny, C. S., Sub-Collector of Gooty, Captain Hamilton, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Taluk Relief Officer, Mr. Oldham, Executive Officer in charge of relief works, and Mr. Pamp̃batti Rao, Tehsildar. On his first visit he found that the numbers had been very rapidly increasing, and that the orders for the new arrangements, confining relief to those actually in need, had just been received and were on the point of being carried out. He therefore contented himself with inspecting about 15,000 relief labourers on the works near Adoni and explaining to the local officers the views of Government, reserving full inspection and report till he could re-visit the taluk after the new system had been organized.

2. The taluk of Adoni is the most northerly taluk of the Bellary district and has an area of 805 square miles. The population numbers 179,448, 12 per cent. of whom are Mahomedans. The rural population is chiefly agricultural, but there are a number of comparatively large towns in the taluk, and the urban population is largely made up of weavers, artizans of various classes, leather dressers, and other non-agricultural classes of low castes. The population of Mahomedans is very large in some of the towns (Adoni has 40 per cent.), and they are described as for the most poor and thriftless and badly off even in good years. The chief towns are Adoni (population 22,429), Yemigamir (6,243), Koshgi (5,463), Kavutal (3,650), Nagladini (2,124).

3. The taluk is bounded on the north by the Tungabhadra river, from which the Rampur irrigation channel runs through the taluk for 10 miles and waters 965 acres of rice and ragi. This is the only irrigation work with the exception of a few small tanks, all of which failed to fill last year. A few fields near villages are irrigated from wells, and Mr. Glenny is of opinion that wells exist wherever there is room for them, and that cultivation from well irrigation (small though it is) has reached its limit. Black cotton soil prevails almost universally, but there is some red laterite here and there.

4. Considerable quantities of cotton are grown. It is sown in June and picked in February, but the staple product of the taluk is cholum, of which there is an early crop dependent on south-east and a late crop dependant on the north-west monsoon.

5. Both monsoons failed last year, and, except from the irrigated lands, almost no crop was secured. Many villages had absolutely nothing, and the total outturn is estimated by Mr. Glenny at less than a one-anna crop. The harvests of 1875 yielded a ten or twelve-anna crop or from five-eighths to three-fourths of a good crop.

6. From personal enquiries, from inspection of the store pits and the evidence of disinterested persons, Mr. Glenny thinks that there are considerable stocks of grain still in the country, probably amounting to several months' supply; but these will not be produced until the holders see that next season's crops are safe and that danger is at an end. Private trade is most active and is expected to be quite adequate to meet all demands. Large quantities of grain are lying at Adoni and carts are going everywhere. The people live on cholum to the almost complete exclusion of rice. Prices were at one time as high as seven per rupee. On Sir Richard's first visit (14th February) cholum was 8½ to 9½, and several-sort rice 5½ to 7 seers, per rupee; but a considerable fall has occurred in the last few days, and the rates are now 11½ and 8 or 9 seers, respectively. The Bellary seer weighs 2lbs. 2 oz. so that 11½ seers is about 23½lbs. per rupee or 1½lb. for an anna.

7. Relief works were opened about the middle of October. No applicant was refused, and the numbers gradually swelled to 88,000 or more than half the population of the taluk, which was the number on the lists at Sir Richard's first visit. Great exertions have been made by the local officers since that time; it has been discovered that extensive frauds have been practised by the gang-men; that about 5 per cent. of the numbers were men of straw, while many children had been classed as men. Numerous well-to-do people were discovered and turned off. The gangs have been sent to work some distance from their homes, and task-work is being introduced. These measures have resulted in a reduction already estimated at 13,000 persons, some of whom were turned off; the remainder, probably the majority themselves, left the work as soon as task work and discipline were enforced. Very many of the gangs remain to be examined, as the process of enquiry, if conducted with sufficient care to avoid mistakes, is necessarily slow. The scale of task-work to be exacted—it has as yet been little more than nominal—is 16 to 20 cubic yards of earth-work, or 12 to 16 of gravel, according to stiffness of soil and height of lift per day, from a gang of 50 persons. Some gangs are employed in metal-breaking, and 5 cubic yards per gang is the tale demanded. No hammers have as yet been provided and stones are used instead. The Madras Government orders of 31st January were received last week, and No. 2 standard has been adopted, wages being now 1½ anna, 1 anna, and 9 pies for men, women, and children, respectively.

8. The principal works in hand are,—

1. Railway feeder road from Nagladini to Adoni, 30 miles, in 2 divisions, employing 13,228 and 19,517 labourers (on 10th February). This work is under the taluk officer with the tehsildar of Adoni and the deputy tehsildar of Yemigamir to assist him.
2. Madveram road, 27 miles, 13,776 labourers.
3. Alur road, 7 miles, 20,052 labourers.
4. Gooty road, 5 miles, 17,381 labourers.
5. Sirgapa road, 8 miles, 3,003 labourers.
6. Rampur Channel embankment, 1,766 labourers.

The figures are taken from the last return; but, as stated above, a total reduction, estimated at about 13,000, has since been effected chiefly from the gangs on the Alur and Gooty roads.

9. On the occasion of his first visit (February 14th), Sir Richard carefully inspected an aggregate of nearly 15,000 labourers collected from the town of Adoni and the villages around. Many of them were poor people dependent for subsistence on their earnings at the works, but many belonged to a better class of people, who were presumably able to maintain themselves. A large percentage were Mussulmans, many were weavers and artizans, and there were few persons of low caste. Their general physical condition was good, and very few shewed any signs of being insufficiently nourished. On his second visit he saw about 10,000 persons belonging to gangs from the Yemigamir road. The great majority were of extremely low castes, madigars (chamars) and others, ranking even below pariahs, and regarded as so low and degraded that their better-born countrymen speak of them as persons "who cannot come in our mouths," whose very caste name cannot be mentioned. These are poor people, chiefly leather dressers, and live to a considerable extent on the flesh of the dead cattle whose skins they dress. They are extremely poor, always inured to hardship, and it is believed that very many of them have hitherto abstained from applying for relief under the mistaken notion that there could be no aid for such as they, and that even if Government would give it them the prejudices of their countrymen would prevent it reaching them. The contrast between these gangs and all those previously seen elsewhere was very great. Very many persons were considerably emaciated, and had evidently been insufficiently nourished all their lives; and a few only among them had the fine physique and blooming condition so frequently found in other gangs among the better castes. Sir Richard considers that they were by many degrees the worst he has yet seen, and he carefully explained to the native officials that no prejudices of race or caste, no amount of contempt, and no fear of contamination could justify them in neglecting any person however degraded; that they were expected to do their duty irrespective of persons, and that no such excuse or neglect of it would be accepted by Government, which would visit with exemplary punishment any person guilty of inhumanity to such people. The headmen of villages were warned that they must be specially careful in watching for and immediately relieving them, as it is among them that cases of starvation are most likely to occur.

10. The cattle have so far suffered comparatively little. A good many old ones have died, because the people will not feed such, but the draught cattle are in good case. There are considerable stores of fodder. Many valuable beasts have been sent away to the Nallamalli hills in the Eastern Ghâts, and there is still some pasture on the banks of the Tungabhadra. The brisk demand for carriage keeps the draught cattle constantly employed, and high prices enable their owners to buy fodder, so that no great loss is apprehended.

11. Water is still fairly abundant everywhere and will not fail.

12. The public health has been and still is bad; cholera is extensively prevalent though not in a very fatal form, and bowel complaints and fevers are common. A severe epidemic of small-pox is raging in Adoni and some of the large villages; and Sir Richard observed very many cases among the Adoni gangs during his first visit. Arrangements are in train to isolate the cases in special sheds where the children may not be dangerous to their neighbours, and where gratuitous ration will be issued to the mothers who will stay to nurse them.

13. Crime increased remarkably during the earlier weeks of scarcity; dacoities of grain and thefts in standing crops were numerous, but since the few fields which yielded anything have been harvested, and it has become evident to the people that grain will not fail, it has remarkably diminished.

14. Sir Richard's impressions on the condition of the taluk were as follows:—

- that the numbers are still abnormally high, but that, while such is the case and many people are being relieved who are not in need of it, there is reason to fear that others who do need, are not found out and taken on the work soon enough. This, however, is now being remedied;
- that the great majority of the labourers are in good case, but that some low-caste persons are in bad condition;
- that special attention must be given to village inspection, with a view of picking up any such persons as have not yet been relieved;
- that the various native officials will have to be carefully instructed to look after persons of low caste and not suffer them to drift into danger, and that the various European officers must see that they do this;

that the superior relief officers in the taluk are making most praiseworthy efforts to give effect loyally and fully to the orders of the Madras Government in the direction of system and economy;

that considerable success seems to have already attended their efforts, and that still further improvement is to be looked for.

22nd February 1877

ROBERT HARVEY, M. B.,
Medical Officer on Sir Richard Temple's Staff.

Memorandum on the condition of relief gangs at Goondakul in the Gooty taluk of Bellary as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *on 22nd February 1877.*

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE left Adoni by the morning train on the 22nd February, accompanied by Mr. Glenny, C. S., Sub-Collector of Gooty, and reaced Goondakul at 9 A. M. All the relief labourers employed on the works within easy distance had been collected near the railway station, and he spent the greater part of the day in inspecting them, first going carefully down the lines of persons drawn out for inspection, pointing out those who seemed able to support themselves, and afterwards investigating the circumstances. About 4,500 persons were paraded. They were for the most part ryots and subordinate cultivators, weavers, and working men of the better caste and classes in admirable condition, and bearing no signs of ever having missed a meal. Here and there a few poor-looking specimens, generally of inferior social position, presented themselves, and the contrast between them and the greater majority of the persons present was pointed out to the native officials, who could not fail to see it. Large numbers of the women belonged to respectable castes, and had come to the works to earn a little money, their husbands being employed at home or otherwise off the works. Some cases of cheating by gangmen were exposed, and many persons were shown to be in a position not to require aid from Government.

2. Sir Richard was astonished by the very marked contrast between these gangs and the gangs of low-caste workmen seen on his second visit to Adoni, and Mr. Glenny remarked that, as regards physical condition, they were the best gangs he had yet seen. There was no sign of suffering among them, and Sir Richard Temple thought that there could be no doubt whatever that very many of them had been admitted to the works much too soon, and would have maintained themselves without difficulty had the works not been open to receive them. He considered that many of them might now be discharged without the smallest danger of their suffering risk of starvation or even of distress.

22nd February 1877.

ROBERT HARVEY, M. B.,
Medical Officer, on Sir Richard Temple's Staff.

Telegram dated 3rd March 1877.

From—Arconum, | *To—Calcutta.*
From—SIR R. TEMPLE, | *To—Revenue Additional Secretary.*

HAVE returned from Nellore after a hard journey. Found numbers on relief not at all excessive compared to failure of crops. Saw signs of distress in western part of district. Was much pleased with East Coast Canal. Have recommended that forty thousand relief labourers be sent there from Ceded Districts and Kurnool. Have also suggested commencement of earthwork by relief labour on Sangum irrigation project from Pennair river near Nellore. Shall next proceed to Salem and Coimbatore.

No. 99, dated Arconum, 3rd March 1877.

From—The Private Secy. to Sir Richard Temple, on Special Mission,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him about drafting off relief labourers from the neighbouring districts to the East Coast Navigation Canal.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Nellore, 28th February* 1877.

HAVING visited the East Coast Canal at Kurotóor, on the seaside opposite Nellore, in company with Mr. Sharp, the Acting Collector, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy, District Engineer, and having inspected eight thousand labourers now employed on the works, I desire to record the following remarks.

2. This excellent navigation canal, passing through the whole length of the Nellore district, connects the delta of the Kistna river with Madras, and opens out a large field for inland trade between the presidency and some of the richest agricultural districts of the interior.

3. Before the present scarcity commenced, this canal was open from Madras to Kistnapatam, at the mouth of the Kundalairoo river in the Nellore district, a distance of ninety-five miles. Above Kistnapatam northwards, in the direction of the Kistna district, a distance of 105 miles, some work was in progress. Since the commencement of the scarcity this work has been vigorously prosecuted over the whole of this above length of 105 miles. Some 30,000 persons of both sexes are now employed. Of these, some are professional labourers, regularly employed before the commencement of the scarcity; others have been drafted on to the canal from the district relief works of Nellore; others again have been sent as relief labourers from the Ceded Districts and Kurnool. Mr. O'Shaughnessy informs me that he can with advantage employ 90,000 able-bodied persons of both sexes; if he shall obtain this full number,

he can excavate the canal completely up to its terminus at the Kistna by July next; the work consisting of earth excavation, the very work best suited for relief labour. He has now, as just seen, only 30,000 labourers, leaving 60,000 to be yet made up out of the 90,000 full complement required. He has professional supervision available; he has an established task-work system; and everything that can be needed in the way of sheds, huts, hospital accommodation and the like. The situation is remarkably salubrious, being on the very margin of the sea, and there is good fresh water close to the surface.

4. It seems to me that here is the fairest possible opportunity for employing relief labour from the Nellore district, and from the neighbouring districts, in a proper and regular manner. But the month of February is over, and only one-third of the desired complement of labourers has been made up. It seems to me that strenuous efforts ought to be immediately made for making up that complement to its full strength.

5. The Government of Madras have, as I understand, issued repeated injunctions to the district officers to send relief labourers to this canal. This is, I know, an object which the Government have much at heart. Indeed, if the canal be not now excavated as a relief work, while money for this purpose is available, there will be financial difficulty hereafter in finding money for it. This is another reason for not allowing the present opportunity to slip away.

6. In the Nellore district itself, comparatively near to the canal, there are upwards of 50,000 persons working on relief labour on district roads and other petty works. Of these many are unfit for regular task-work on the canal, but many, on the other hand, are quite fit. Surely these latter might be drafted off at once from the district works to the canal. The Collector of Nellore appears to have understood at first that only persons from the Ceded Districts were to be employed on the canal, so he did not take any particular steps to send people there. He, however, has recently issued orders that all the able-bodied persons on his relief works shall be drafted on to the canal, and about one thousand have been so sent. The process of drafting and despatching these people seem to be tardy at first. Doubtless the people are unwilling to go; the attractions of relief works close at their own doors prove so great, and the native officials are apt to be too yielding in such a case. That is all the greater reason why efforts should be made by the European officers to ensure the people being promptly sent; when, on being ordered to go to the canal they attempt to strike, as I see they are attempting in some places, then firmness and patience will be needed.

The Collector informs me that he expects to gather together 20,000 able-bodied persons of both sexes from among his relief gangs, which certainly are able to furnish that number for the canal. He probably will not be able to do more; if he succeed in effecting even as much as this, we may be content to accept that result. At all events he would do well to expedite the matter with all his might, looking to its importance in so many ways. And this he informs me that he is doing. Indeed steps are, as I see, being taken. But on the assumption that he does manage to send 20,000 persons, that number added to the already existing 30,000 would make up only 50,000; leaving 40,000 to be made up out of the required complement of 90,000.

7. It is therefore clear that 40,000 able-bodied persons ought to be sent from the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, as soon as possible, in accordance with the policy already laid down by the Madras Government. At yet the numbers sent from those districts have been very small. The reason, as I understand, is this, that volunteers only have been called for from the relief gangs in those districts, and so long as the men can get easy work at their own doors (as they actually can), they will not volunteer to go to a distant district for harder work. But the proper plan would be for the relief officers to select persons, able-bodied and otherwise fitted, from every relief gang, to be ordered to proceed to the canal with an intimation that they will be turned off relief works in the event of their refusing to go. Having recently inspected so many of those gangs, I can affirm that there are many thousands of persons thus qualified who can go to the canal, and will go, if cautioned by the fear of dismissal in event of refusing, but not otherwise. The public interests seem to demand that a trial should be made in this direction; some 15,000 might thus be called for from the Bellary district, and some 15,000 from Kurnool, the necessary 10,000 (to make up the 40,000) could be called for from Cuddapah and North Arcot.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 93, dated Tritany, 26th February 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him regarding the utilization of the services of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the Madras line.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Tritany, 26th February 1877.*

FROM the beginning of the present month (February) the Madras Railway has succeeded in carrying away promptly from Raichore all the grain waggons delivered there by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The success of the Madras Railway in these affairs is very satisfactory. The daily average of despatches southwards from Raichore has been 105 waggons (683 tons). Most of this grain has been cholum (jowaree), which is the ordinary food of the poor in the Ceded Districts. And this grain, which was quoted at 7 seers per rupee in December, is now selling at Adoni and Bellary for 11½ and 10½ seers per rupee. I learn that, though the grain block on the Great Indian Peninsula stations in Central India is being cleared, the

trade is expected to increase, and that there are practically inexhaustible quantities of grain ready to be sent down, if wanted. I trust, therefore, that the large imports from the north may continue, notwithstanding the fall in price throughout the Ceded Districts. And I am clear that efforts should not be relaxed in delivering as promptly as possible all the northern grain which may come through Raichore.

2. But at the other end of the Railway, namely, at Madras itself, there is much cause for anxiety. At one time the grain despatches from Madras by railway towards the interior averaged 1,000 tons a day; and when I was in Madras at the end of January, I understood that the Madras Railway could, if working full power, despatch 1,200 tons of grain a day. But during the last fortnight despatches of grain from Madras have hardly averaged 700 tons per diem. Dealers in the Ceded Districts are in much difficulty, because they cannot get up their grain from Madras and fulfil their engagements in the interior. No appreciable decrease of the great accumulations of grain on the Madras beach is being effected. Shipments of rice from beyond the sea are falling off.

3. I cannot doubt that the drought-stricken districts of Madras and Mysore require that the stream of grain imports into Madras should continue as long as the monsoon permits. And therefore I think that new efforts must be made to relieve the block at Madras and so prepare the way for further shipments from Bengal and Burma.

4. At one time it was hoped that, by reducing charges on the Southern India Railway, a portion at least of the grain supply for Mysore and Coimbatore might come from the port of Negapatam. But enquiry has shown that the Negapatam route could hardly give any appreciable relief to Madras for the next six weeks, even if facilities for landing, warehousing and despatching rice existed at Negapatam, which is not at present the case.

5. It was also thought that the eighteen engines, which the Government of India has arranged to lend to the Madras Railway, would enable that Company to carry out its programme for working full power both at the Madras end and at the Raichore end. But the work of the last few weeks has broken down a number of the Madras Company's engines, and it now appears that the borrowed engines, when they arrive, can hardly do more than supply the place of the engines which have broken down.

6. In neither of these ways can such full relief be given as will enable the Madras Railway to do what the country absolutely requires, that is—(1) to despatch from 1,000 to 1,200 tons a day from Madras, and (2) to bring in from 700 to 1,000 tons from Raichore. This requirement is irrespective of the supply brought by the Beypore line to Coimbatore and Bangalore, which supply is comparatively inconsiderable, and must entirely cease when the monsoon closes the western ports early in May. Unless this requirement can be met, there is danger that the food-supply of the country may fall short.

7. I see only one way by which the present difficulty can be met, and regular despatches of grain into the interior of the Madras Presidency, both from the east (Madras) and from the west (Raichore), can be secured. And that is, by reviving a proposal, which was at one time under the consideration of the Government of Madras, for working the Raichore section of the Madras line by the rolling stock and through the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Company. By this arrangement the Great Indian Peninsula engines and staff would work the traffic to Adoni, Gooty and Bellary, the principal marts to which northern grain is now being consigned. And the Madras Railway could be able to concentrate its efforts, its engines, and its staff upon the work of carrying into the interior the great accumulations of rice now awaiting despatch from Madras.

8. I am now writing at a distance from Madras, and it may be that in some detail my understanding of the facts may be open to correction. But if the case is in the main as stated above, and if no other way of meeting the difficulty can be devised, then I earnestly commend to the consideration of the Government of Madras that the services of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company be utilized for the requirements of the Ceded Districts in the way now suggested. A similar proposal was, I understood, favourably received by His Grace the Governor at the time of the Raichore block at the end of January. The subsequent smooth working of the Raichore section caused the proposal to be for the time dropped. But now the serious block at the other end of the Madras line appears to me to dictate the revival of the proposal.

9. It is quite certain that a large and constant supply of grain is wanted in the famine-stricken districts; it is also certain that there are large quantities of grain ready to be sent into those tracts both from the north and from the east; it is only too probable that there will be serious danger to the country if a constant and full supply cannot be maintained; the Madras Railway (from no fault of its agents and officers, who are doing their very best) first failed to maintain the supply from the north, and have now failed to maintain the supply from the east. There is, in my judgment, now no alternative but that the Madras Railway should accept the aid of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at the northern source of supply. And I believe that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is quite ready to give the required aid.

10. If His Grace the Governor in Council should be pleased to accept the views expressed in this Minute, then I think no time should be lost in arranging to give effect to His Grace's decision. I anticipate that the Government of India and the Government of Bombay would accept favourably any proposal of the kind that might be made by the Madras Government. And the preliminaries could probably be settled by a meeting of the authorities of the two Railway Companies at Raichore, in presence of the Consulting Engineers of the Madras and Bombay Governments. If the proposal now revived is to be carried out at all, it will be best for the country and for both the Railway Companies that it should be carried out at once.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th MARCH 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen in Madras, with the exception of a shower in Kurnool: prospects are unchanged. The reported total on relief works is 667,443, being a decrease of 47,500 on last week; there is a decrease of 36,000 in Bellary, 9,500 in Cuddapah, 8,800 in Kurnool, and 1,400 in Madura: an increase of 8,500 in Nellore, and small increases in Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem and Tinnevelly. In Bombay there has been some hail in Khandesh, and slight rain in the Deccan districts and Násik: at Satara a heavy shower fell; prospects are good in Sind: the *rabi* harvest has been completed in Guzerat and the Konkan. In the Central Provinces rain and hail fell in Nimar, and showers in Betúl, Nagpur and Hoshangabad: the *rabi* harvest continues, and prospects are fair. No rain is reported from Rajputana or Central India; prospects are good. The *rabi* harvest is completed in Berar. In Bengal a few showers have fallen in some districts; the crops promise very well. Rain is reported from Upper Assam. None has fallen in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, or the Punjab, in all of which provinces prospects are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Mar. 5th)	*Nil*	*Dalwa* crop in Gudivada taluk, and *raggi* elsewhere, still being transplanted; standing crops fair; *raggi* in places, castor, cotton, pulses and *chillies* harvested; outturn, *raggi* full, others from ¼ to ½; food grains generally stationary; cholera, seizures 892, deaths 357; fever and small-pox prevail; cattle disease in some taluks; markets fairly supplied; seers of Rs. 80 weight, rice 9·64, *cholum* 12·24, *raggi* 15·18, *cumboo* 11; imports by land, rice not correctly reported, *cholum* 15·62, *raggi* 15·62, *cumboo* 15·62; number on relief works 3,149; number fed gratuitously by Government 217, by people 1,081; cholera in 8 taluks.
Kurnool	(„ 6th)	A slight shower in Kurnool on Sunday last; none elsewhere.	White *cholum*, *raggi*, *varagu* and crops under wells and channels in good condition; cholera and small-pox prevalent throughout the district; cholera, seizures 117, deaths 166, including old cases; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; rinderpest prevails except in Pattikonda; second sort rice per rupee in imperial seers 7·10, *cholum* 8·63, *cumboo* or *sajja* 9·31, *raggi* 9·65; number on relief works 194,632, gratuitously fed 3,651, exclusive of 2,900 private in Kurnool town; additional civil officers, including survey and settlement men, 201; medical officers and subordinates in the district 18; import of Government grain 2,076 tons in the district; private import 586; the decrease in the number of coolies is chiefly due to improved supervision, emigration to east coast canal, diminished wages and enforcement of task-work; the slight fall in prices is due to steady import of grain and harvest under canal; no material change perceptible in coolies' physique.
Cuddapah	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices, seers per rupee, second sort rice 7·57, *cholum* 9·38, *raggi* 10·50, *cumboo* 9·10; people on relief works 58,207; gratuitously fed 1,634; cholera, deaths 664; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 547.
Bellary	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices (seers of 80 tolas) second sort rice 7·29, *cholum* or great millet 8·84, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 11·33, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·97, *cumboo* 8·46; import, 3,689 tons; accounts from two railway stations only; 234,159 persons on relief works, decrease as compared with revised return for previous week 36,241, this is owing to reduction of rates of wages, removal of coolies supposed to be fairly well-to-do, desertion on account of having been fined for not executing task work and prevalence of cholera; 15,895 gratuitously fed, increase as compared with revised return for previous week 1,146, this is owing chiefly to some more infirm persons in need of relief having been fed in the taluks, Bellary, Hudgully, Adoni, and Pennakondah; 4,369 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera in 14 taluks, small pox and fever prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing but not exhausted.
Nellore	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices in this week, second sort of rice, 8·10 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·28, *raggi* 11·32, *cumboo* 9·35; imports on behalf of Government, rice 172 tons, on behalf of merchants, rice 394 tons, *raggi* 65 tons, *cholum* 7 tons; number on relief works, 74,865 including canal coolies; number fed gratuitously 6,315; 354 deaths from cholera; small-pox, cholera and dysentery are prevalent throughout the district, but chiefly in the taluks of Nellore, Gudur, Atmakur and Kanigiri; in some villages water is scarce even for drinking purposes; water dried up in wells in Nellore; prospects of cattle very bad; large numbers have perished for want of fodder.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Chingleput (Mar. 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices, second sort rice, 9·66, *raggi* 11·43, *cholum* 10·64; number on relief works 8,442; number gratuitously fed 5,158; public health—cholera and small-pox prevalent in the taluks of Madhurandcum, Sydapet, Trivellore and Ponnery; no cases of cholera have occurred in Chingleput, and the epidemic is abating in Conjeveram; pasturage *nil*; water very scarce.
North Arcot („ 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices in Government seers, second sort rice, per rupee 8, *cholum* 9·6, *raggi* 9·7, *cumboo* 8·7, wheat 6·2; relief works, coolies 17,896, decrease owing to prevalence of cholera and introduction of reduced rates; persons gratuitously fed 835; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; pasture scarce; cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 6th)	...	Rice, second sort, 8¾ seers, *cumboo* and *raggi* 10½ each, *cholum* 11 1/7, rice, imported, 2,289 tons; number employed 1,010; gratuitously fed 40; Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars superintend; cholera deaths reported during week 218 out of 290 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture deficient.
Salem („ 6th)	*Nil*	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice 7 1/2, *raggi* 9½, *cumboo* 8¼, *cholum* 9 3/8; import of all grains 630; number on relief works 42,100, number gratuitously fed 2,570, ditto private 760; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number falling off 17 per cent., due to disinclination to remain in camp.
Coimbatore („ 6th)	*Nil*	Rice, second sort, 7·80, *cholum* 9·33, *raggi* 10·20, *cumboo* 10·61; imports estimated, rice 322, other grains 299; cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 1,158, deaths 748; cattle poor; water and fodder scarce; no cultivation except to a small extent under wells; on relief works 22,351, gratuitously fed 1,312; loss of physique reported from Oodoomalpet and Sattiamangalum taluks; no change observed elsewhere.
Tanjore („ 6th)	*Nil*	Prices, seers, rice 8 1/8, *raggi* 12½, *cumboo* 11·0, *cholum* 11·0; imports, rice 724 tons, grains 134; relief works, none; 184 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 6th)	*Nil*	Rice 7 7/8 seers per rupee, *cholum* 11 1/2, *raggi* 10½, *cumboo* 10½; import, rice 1,189 tons, other grains 88; cholera in the whole district except Madura taluk, total deaths 283; weather very sultry; water becoming more scarce; cattle not thriving for want of pasture; cattle disease continues in Tirumangalum taluk; small-pox in Muducolattur and Periakolam; number on relief works 7,990; gratuitous relief 384.
Trichinopoly („ 6th)	*Nil*	Prices same as last week; import of grain for week ending last Saturday 43 tons; number on relief works on 28th ultimo 483, gratuitously fed on 3rd instant by public subscription 1,164; cholera better, 125 seizures, 76 deaths; small-pox worse, 382 attacks, 27 deaths; cattle healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly („ 6th)	*Nil*	No improvement in prospects since last week; cholera on increase; cattle disease called *Vedoopoo* prevalent in four taluks, but no mortality except in Sattur; heat excessive everywhere and dry crops fast withering away; average prices, per rupee, second sort rice 7¾ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* nil, *cumboo* 11, and *raggi* 12; import of grain, rice 625, *cholum* 8, and *cumboo* 106 tons; number on relief works 1,542; number gratuitously fed 192; increase in number on relief works owing to completion of harvest in river valley, and to increased rate of wages.
Malabar („ 6th)	*Nil*	Market well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 3,097, *raggi* 292, *cholum* 236 tons; exports, rice 846, *raggi* 854, *cholum* 16 tons; prices of rice fallen slightly in Kurumbranad and Ponani, stationary elsewhere; highest 7¼ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10½ in Cherakal, average 9½ Indian seers per rupee, *raggi* 10¼ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13 3/16 Indian seers; cholera and small-pox in seven taluks, deaths from former 118; cattle healthy; pasture failing; 617 coolies on Kolathur roads.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Mar. 8th)		
Sind (Mar. 7th).		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 26th February, 4 feet 11 inches—same as last year; small-pox as before, 6 fresh cases in Kurrachee on 22nd and 2 on 23rd, 2 deaths on 21st, none since, 36 cases recovering on 25th; measles in Johi; cattle disease in places, 50 deaths in Ghorabári and 35 in Sehwan taluka; weather hot.
Shikárpur ...	...	*Rabi* harvest prospects good; cattle disease in 8 talukas; chicken-pox in Ubauro.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather abnormally hot; no other change.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather close and warm; oil-seed crops ripening, other *rabi* staples fair.
Guserat (Mar. 7th).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* crops harvested; cotton-picking continues.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Fever and small-pox prevail.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Khandesh and Násik. (Mar. 7th).		
Khandesh ...	...	Hail storms in Sháháda, Chopra and Sauda talukas, causing slight injury to grain and severe damage to grass; fever still continues in Pimpalner taluka.
Násik ...	About ·25 in eastern talukas.	
Konkan (Mar. 7th).		
Tanna ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* completed; small-pox continues in Bassein and Bhiwandi and, slightly, in Wara talukas; fever in almost all talukas.
Deccan (Mar. 7th).		
Poona ...	·26	Small-pox in all talukas except Máwal; few cholera cases in Bhimthari.
Ahmednagar ...	·21	Cholera in one taluka, 4 cases, deaths 2.
Sholapur ...	·37	Slight cholera in the district.
Satara ...	1·13 (Total 1·21)	Rain also fallen in other places; small-pox in Khatau continues; 40 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country (Mar. 7th).		
Belgaum ...	...	291 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	...	Cholera prevails; deaths 507.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera continues, 72 deaths; small-pox prevails, 4 deaths.
Kaládgi ...	...	Deaths from cholera 89.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Mar. 7th).		
Rájkot ...	...	No change in weather and health; small-pox prevails at Nawánagar.
Wadhwán ...	...	No change.
Baroda ...	...	Hot weather has set in; sale of cotton continues.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot in Sind and Guzerat; small-pox continues in Sind, Surat, Broach, Tanna and several other districts; cholera in Southern Mahratta Country and parts of the Deccan; heavy shower of rain in Satara.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	·85	Weather clear and seasonable; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are good; lands are being prepared for sowing *pania aous* in some places; cholera is abating; small-pox prevails in certain portions of the district.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; heat gradually increasing; chillies, pulses, &c., are progressing fairly; ploughing for the early rice has begun; cholera has much abated; some stray cases of small-pox have been reported from Sudhárám and other stations.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather very cold throughout the week; the hill people are busily engaged in cutting their *jooms* for cultivation; the tobacco plants are thriving well; cholera is still prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	The weather is getting warmer, but continues fine and cool for this season of the year; the crops are good everywhere in the district, except in the wave-stricken tracts; there is no disease among the cattle anywhere; cholera is still present, but not in an epidemic form, in thanas Backergunge, Mendigunge, Gournadi, Mirzagunge Golachipa and Bowful.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; cooler at the beginning of the week than at the end of the previous week, but now getting gradually warmer; the prospects of the crops continue satisfactory; general health is good.
Dacca ...	·35	Weather seasonable, and looks like rain at the time of report; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; state and prospects of the crops are fair.
Tipperah ...	2·45	Weather still cool; the crops are promising.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·05	Weather bright and warm; the cold-weather crops are being gathered; public health is generally good; only one case of small-pox and a few cases of cholera reported during the week.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather—the days are hot and the nights cool; the state and prospects of the crops are everywhere satisfactory; the yield of the date trees has been poor, and the season is now just at an end; cholera has much abated.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather growing warmer rapidly; the crops are fair; public health is generally good; there is some cholera in the Sudder sub-division.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; clouds on the mornings of the 22nd and 23rd instant; the *rabi* crops continue to be good; at places they are being harvested; *boro dhan*, sugarcane, and mulberry are favourably reported on; the price of rice has fallen to 21 seers per rupee; cholera is still prevalent in Debogram; otherwise the public health is good.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	There has been a decided change in the weather, which has become much hotter during the past week; the nights are still cool, with a fair amount of dew; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good; the sowing of early rice and *til* (*sesamum*) is being pushed on, and *boro dhan*, or spring rice, is being transplanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather—the days are getting hotter gradually; wind blowing violently at noon now and then; *kherachi* and *kaun* are being sown; in some places the fields are being prepared for the early rice and jute.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	The weather has become much warmer of late; the *rabi* crops are promising; they are not yet fit for harvest.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and windy; wheat and other cold-weather crops are being harvested; early rice is being sown.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather becoming warm; west wind has begun to blow; fields are being prepared for the *bitri* rice and also for jute; sowings have just commenced in some places; tobacco will have to be very soon reaped; general health is good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; tobacco continues good, and is being harvested in some parts; a little rain is required.
Darjeeling ...	·15	Weather milder, with occasional sunshine during the week; the only crops now on the ground are wheat and barley, which are progressing favourably; land is being prepared for the early rice.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; daily getting warmer; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather pleasant and seasonable; no crops on the ground at present.
Hooghly ...	·8	Weather warm; the rice lands are still being ploughed; peas, *musari*, *khesari*, and mustard are being harvested; mangoes were not injured by the rain of last month; public health is normal; there is sporadic cholera here and there in the district.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	The crops are good; fever and cholera are prevalent in Jehanabad.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot; the prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and bright; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; the *rabi* crops in Godda are good, and there is nothing else to notice; a little cholera prevails in Deoghur.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather very fine, with light westerly wind; the *rabi* crops are ripening; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	·25 at Begoo Serai.	Weather fair; a very fine *rabi* crop is looked for.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, with west wind; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; getting hot daily; wind generally from the south-west; the crops are in excellent condition as before; there were four deaths from cholera and one from small-pox reported during the week.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are quite satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, with west wind; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are everywhere reported to be good; health of the district is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather generally fine; cool in the mornings and evenings; beginning to get warm in the day-time; wind blowing from the west; for the last three days the mornings were occasionally cloudy; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally good throughout the district; the crops are fast reaching maturity, and the harvest will commence within a fortnight or so; serious damage was caused to opium by the late rain; the loss in the Chupra Agency has been estimated at one-fifth; the mango trees are rather late in coming into flower; indigo sowings will shortly commence; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *arhur* has been somewhat injured by the cold-weather following the late rains; the prospects of other crops are excellent, and an unusually abundant harvest is expected.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, with westerly wind; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; also the health of the district; rain is not wanted now.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hotter daily; the prospects of the crops continue fair; the mango trees have commenced to flower; public health is good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hot, with west wind; peas and *musoor* pulse are being gathered; the crops generally promise well; the late rain has done much injury to the poppy crop, and has slightly affected the wheat crop.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; but daily becoming sensibly warmer; no change to report; wheat and barley are being carried home; the outturn is about the average; health of the district is good.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; in Palamow linseed, wheat, and barley have suffered to the extent of two annas from blight caused by the late cloudy weather; the prospects of other crops are excellent; small-pox has caused several deaths in several parts of that sub-division; otherwise the general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the days are becoming very hot; barley is now the only crop on the ground, which is looking well.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable; the district is reported healthy.
Balasore ...	·02	Weather fair and hot; ploughing progresses slowly; cholera reported from a few localities; an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease among the cattle has occurred.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather close and oppressive; the cold-weather crops are in good condition; ploughing is going on actively everywhere; a little cholera reported here and there.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the *dalua* paddy crop is advancing well; ploughing for the next season is going on briskly; the market has risen again on account of influx of pilgrims; shipment of rice is still going on; cholera is very rife in the city and parts of the district.
		General Remarks.—Some light showers of rain are reported to have fallen in the 24-Pergunnahs, Darjeeling, Hooghly, Dacca, Chittagong, Balasore, and at Begoo Serai in Monghyr district; the rain in Tipperah has been comparatively heavier; in Calcutta the sky was cloudy on Tuesday evening and slight rain fell; the cold-weather crops are generally good, and are being gathered; the spring rice and mulberry and other minor crops are favourably reported on; the fields are still being prepared for the autumn rice, and at some places the sowing has commenced; the poppy crop in Behar is reported to have suffered by the rain of last week.
N. W. Provinces—		
(Mar. 8th)		
Benares (Mar. 7th)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable; reaping commenced in a few places.
Allahabad („ 7th)	...	Prospects favourable.
Jhansi („ 8th)	...	Blight attacked wheat in black soil.
Agra („ 7th)	*Nil*	Crops good.
Meerut („ 7th)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Bareilly („ 7th)	...	No change.
Almora („ 5th)	...	Weather bright up to Sunday, since then clouds have collected and wind changed to rainy quarter.
Oudh— (Mar. 8th)		
Lucknow (Mar. 7th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops being cut; prospects favourable.
Sitapur („ 7th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects fair.
Fyzabad („ 7th)	...	Harvest promising.
Punjab— (Mar. 8th) ...	*Nil*	Health generally good, and harvest prospects everywhere satisfactory.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Mar. 3rd)	...	*Rabi* gathered; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Cloudy and warm; ploughing continues; cholera prevalent.
Biláspur ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Warm; prospects of *rabi* favourable; slight cholera; prices easy.
Bálághát ...	...	*Rabi* cutting; cholera and cattle disease prevalent; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	...	Cool; *rabi* cutting; prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Mar. 4th)	...	Cloudy; threshing continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices falling.
Betúl („ 5th)	·51	*Rabi* cutting; prospects fair; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 6th)	...	Clear and close; threshing of *rabi* crops completed; *rabi* cutting; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 7th)	·24	*Rabi* gathering; unexpected rain damaged crops to some extent; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Threshing almost completed; health good.
Nimár ...	2·3	Hail fell in places; wheat rusted slightly; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	·06	Prospects good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and warm; *rabi* excellent; cattle disease continues; health good.
Saugor ...	...	Rust has appeared in wheat, but no damage done; *masur* cutting; health good.
Seoni ...	...	Wheat ripening; prospects good; no epidemic.
Mandla ...	...	*Rabi* excellent; measles continues; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Gram and *masur* cutting; prospects good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects of *rabi* crop on the whole continue favourable.
British Burma— (Mar. 8th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Nineteen deaths from cholera in Akyab town, a few cases in the Naaf and Munbya townships; slight cattle disease in one township, otherwise public health normal.
Pegu Division.		Public health generally good; slight cholera in Pegu and Twantay.
Rangoon ...	...	Health good.
Thonkwa ...	...	General health good.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good.
Henzada ...	...	In Prome 6 deaths from cholera; 3 cases of small-pox, 1 death; in Mahathaman 7 deaths from cholera.
Prome ...	...	Health good.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health fair; agricultural prospects good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 8th)	2·18	Hot and oppressive at the beginning of the week; heavy showers on the last two days; lands are being ploughed for *asu* cultivation; public health good.
Sylhet („ 8th)	·01	Hail reported from the interior.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 8th)	...	*Rabi* completed; small-pox in some taluks of Akola and Wun districts.
Central India—		
(Mar. 7th)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Health and prospects continue good.
Gwalior ...		
Neemuch ...		
Rutlam ...		
Sutna ...		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Mar. 8th)	...	Weather hot; prospects good; harvest early.
Jeypore („ 8th)	...	Crops progressing favourably; health good.
Deoli („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Health and crops good.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS BY DOCTORS LEWIS AND CUNNINGHAM ON LEPROSY, AND THE "ORIENTAL OR DELHI SORE" IN INDIA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Medical),—under date Fort William, the 10th March 1877,—No. 174.

Read—

Reports dated November 1876, by Drs. Lewis and Cunningham on Leprosy and the "Oriental or Delhi Sore" in India.,

RESOLUTION.—Leprosy in India has of late years attracted more than ordinary attention. The report of the Royal College of Physicians of London, the suggestions made by Drs. Tilbury Fox and Farquhar for obtaining a better knowledge of the endemic skin diseases of India, Dr. Gavin Milroy's report on leprosy in the West Indies, Dr. H. Vandyke Carter's report of his enquiries into the disease in Norway and other countries which were made under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, and the interest taken in the gurjun oil and other supposed cures for the disease, have all contributed to this result. In 1875 the Government of India directed that a special enquiry should be made into leprosy in India, partly by the local Sanitary Commissioners and partly by Drs. Lewis and Cunningham, the special Assistants to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. At the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Kumaon was selected for Drs. Lewis and Cunningham's enquiries, and the report of these enquiries, so far as they have yet gone, has now been submitted.

2. The Oriental or Delhi Sore, as it is more commonly called, was very prevalent among European soldiers for years after 1857 when they re-occupied the city, and continued to prevail among them more or less until 1867. Of 1,998 European soldiers with their families, of whom statistics are given by the Special Committee of 1865, 1,072 had been affected with Delhi Sore during a residence varying from one to fifteen months, and many of these were permanently disfigured. Now the disease is rarely seen among the European garrison. It was suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India that Drs. Lewis and Cunningham might be employed in inquiring into the history of this disease. The investigation made by these gentlemen

shews not only the true character of the disease which has not hitherto been fully ascertained, but also indicates that its disappearance is to be attributed to sanitary improvements, and more especially to the improvement of the water-supply.

3. The thanks of the Government of India are accorded to Drs. Lewis and Cunningham for their valuable reports.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information, and that it be printed along with the summaries of Drs. Lewis and Cunningham's reports in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered also, that a copy be sent to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for communication to Drs. Lewis and Cunningham.

Summary of Report by Drs. T. R. Lewis and D. D. Cunningham on Leprosy in India.

A brief recapitulation of the principal points to which reference has been made in this our first report regarding leprosy may be of use to such readers as have not sufficient time to study the question in detail. It must, however, be premised that any digest relating to such an obscure subject is necessarily attended with more risk of misinterpretation than a detailed report where all the qualifying circumstances of any set of deductions can be produced.

Leprosy statistics of British India.

It will have been seen that although leprosy was known to prevail in Hindostan many centuries before the Christian era, comparatively little was known regarding its precise localisation in the different provinces until the general census of 1872 was taken. Not only was the comparative prevalence of the disease in various districts all over British India ascertained at that period, but the possibility of attaining to something approaching to a fair estimate of the aggregate leprous population of the country also became practicable. According to these census returns, there are some 99,000 lepers in the territories under British rule yielding a proportion of 54 lepers to every 100,000 of the entire population, or (taking the actual figures in the first Table) 1 leper to every 8,145 persons. Of the aggregate number about one-eighth is contributed by certain districts, each of not less than 100,000 in population, furnishing a ratio nearly five times higher than the average ratio for the whole of India. In these districts there is a leper to every 384 persons instead of to 1,845. Should these latter data be verified on more close observation, an important step will have been made towards solving the difficulty of dealing with the question in a practical manner, as such a phenomenon must depend either on peculiar local or hereditary conditions.

The leprosy statistics of specially affected Districts.

The leprosy statistics of Kumaon.

One of these abnormally affected localities forms the subject of a special report on this occasion, *viz.*, the District of Kumaon. Roughly speaking, it contains 1,000 lepers. This yields a proportion equivalent to something over 250 per 100,000 of the population, or, calculating on the actual figures of the estimate, 1 leper to about every 388 individuals (*vide* Table 5, page 13). With the object of mitigating the sufferings of at least a portion of this unfortunate class, the Commissioner, Sir Henry Ramsay, has founded an asylum at Almora with accommodation for over a hundred lepers.

Observations made at the Almora Leper Asylum.

The inmates of this Aslyum formed the subject of a series of clinical observations, the details of which are recorded in the foregoing pages.

The forms of leprosy encountered.

Eighty lepers were subjected to the closest scrutiny; 49 proved to be cases in which anæsthesia presented the most prominent feature; 12 in which the presence of tubercles in the skin was the most marked peculiarity; in 15 cases the two former conditions were so equally evident that they were classified as "mixed;" and in 4 cases an eruption formed the most pronounced symptom. The ratios which these yield agree generally with the proportion in which the different varieties of the disease have been observed to occur in other countries.

The age of attack and the duration of the disease.

The average age at which the onset of the disease was observed was found to be between 23 and 24 years; even the decimals obtained by calculating averages in the case of male and female lepers were found to be almost identical. There was, however, a range of from 3 years to 60. The average duration of the disease was nearly 14 years. The form in which anæsthesia was the prevailing feature was the most chronic, the average duration of the "tuberculated" cases being shorter by nearly six years.

The question of contagion.

The history of the Asylum gives no support to the doctrine that leprosy is a contagious disease, but strong evidence to the contrary. The reverse has been stated with regard to the history of the Asylum, but it will have been seen, from the information elicited, that not the slightest foundation existed for such a statement.

The influence of heredity.

But with reference to the probable influence of heredity in the propagation of leprosy, the facts elicited, and which may, we believe, be accepted as trustworthy, give forth no uncertain sound. There can, we think, be no very substantial argument adduced in the face of the figures which have been collected in connection with this Asylum alone to contra-indicate the inference that hereditary taint exercises a most important influence in the transmission of the pest.

Compulsory segregation of Lepers impracticable.

Taking into consideration, therefore, the prominent part undoubtedly played by heredity, and the fact that the disease but seldom manifests itself until after puberty, it is evident that any attempt at "stamping it out" by the compulsory segregation of leprous persons would prove wholly impracticable; for, as mentioned in the last chapter, it would not only be necessary to segregate those suffering from developed disease, but also those hereditarily disposed to it. How, and by whom, could the predisposition be determined? It would, indeed, be even more important to secure the latter class and such persons as are only manifestly affected to a slight extent, for it would appear that persons of this description furnish by far the greater portion of the children who are, so to speak, potentially leprous,—time and circumstance alone being required for the development of the disease.

Regarding the factors in the maintenance of leprosy in parts of Kumaon.

In intimate relation with this question is that of the probability or otherwise of an increase in the prevalence of the disease amongst such a leprous community as exists in Kumaon. Fortunately it would appear that, *pari passu* with the active manifestation of the disease, a tendency to sterility is also induced; moreover, the mortality among the children of lepers (even among such of them as are born before leprosy has manifested itself in the parents) appears to be abnormally high, so that the probable aggregate of the number of the offspring of lepers is to a very appreciable degree less than that furnished by non-leprous individuals. It is therefore evident that, unless there be influences other than heredity at work in the locality tending towards the production of the leprous condition, no serious increment need be apprehended. It will be our endeavour to ascertain on a future occasion whether any such leprosy-inducing conditions can be detected in the specially affected localities.

With regard to the latter, we have drawn attention to the fact that the malady is far more prevalent along the Nepal frontier, a country in which a very large proportion of lepers are found, and it is believed that no organised attempt of any kind exists in it to relieve their sufferings. Indeed, the reverse is not uncommonly stated. Under these circumstances it is, perhaps, not strange that these districts should be exceptionally afflicted, especially when it is considered that the records of the Almora Leper Asylum show that one-fifth of the total number of the inmates who have received shelter since the institution was established have come from Nepal.

We may find that personal examination into the facts along these specially affected border parganas will dispel the plausibility of such an inference, but at present we are inclined strongly to attribute the exceptional prevalence of cases of leprosy in this part of Kumaon in a great measure to its having to give shelter to more than its own share of lepers; to support more, in fact, than is contributed to the population by its own quota of leprous stock.

We have abstained from making any observations regarding the pathology of leprosy on the present occasion. It will be more convenient to describe this portion of the inquiry when our microscopical investigations of the diseased tissue have been completed. These, for the greater part, we propose to carry out in Calcutta, where the Leper Asylum and the hospitals offer peculiar facilities for prosecuting researches of this character.

Summary of Report by Drs. T. R. Lewis and D. D. Cunningham on the "Oriental or Delhi Sore" as observed in India.

The report which we now bring to a conclusion may be thus briefly summarised:—

1. Assuming that the cutaneous affection which we have studied at Delhi is, practically, of the same nature as the sore which is prevalent in Mooltan, Lucknow, Lahore, Scinde and other parts of India, as also, the chronic sore known in Aleppo, Biskra, Bagdad, &c., as 'Bouton,' it comes under the general designation suggested by Dr. Tilbury Fox of 'Oriental sore':
2. Our information of the distribution of the sore in India is taken from the statistics regarding 'abscess and ulcer' collected from all parts of the country, but our pathological observations are, for the most part, based on typical examples of the affection witnessed at Delhi:
3. Whereas of late years the statistical returns indicate considerable diminution in the number of hospital admissions among European troops from 'abscess and ulcer;' and among native troops also in such stations as are garrisoned by the two classes of soldiers, there is no such manifest decrease in the stations occupied solely by sepoys:
4. This discrepancy may be due to more attention having been paid to the sanitary requirements of those stations at which European troops are located.
5. That, although at Delhi this inference does not constantly hold strictly correct, nevertheless, it appears to do so at those seasons when the European and native soldiers are placed under equally advantageous conditions as to water:
6. In those years, when sores were notoriously prevalent among both the European and native troops stationed in Delhi, their water-supply was derived from wells. Latterly, the European troops in the Fort have been supplied with water from the river Jumna, whereas the native troops still resort to the wells. The wells, however, are flooded with water from the canal, which is derived from the Jumna, some miles distant. The canal supply occasionally fails, the well-water assumes the character normal to the locality, and cutaneous disorders are a not uncommon sequence:
7. So far as our own observations go, there is no evidence of any parasitic agency in the production of the disease, and it appears probable that the deleterious effects are due to the chemical constituents of the water. In Delhi, the quantity of salts with which the water is impregnated and its extreme hardness in so many of the wells, is the most noteworthy feature. The unoxidised organic contents of the water would not appear to be of material influence, seeing that the water is not worse, or even so bad, as in many of the stations in Lower Bengal where this cutaneous affection is, practically, unknown:
8. Although we are not in a position to speak definitely regarding the character of the wells in other military stations where the Oriental sore prevails owing to the lack of analyses of assured accuracy, it appears highly probable, judging from the geographical position of the stations and from the statements of residents of several of them, that the well-waters manifest properties similar to those which they possess in Delhi. The well-waters in many of the places where the sore prevails, in Egypt, Asia Minor, Syria and other countries are also notoriously more or less brackish:

9. It seems, therefore, probable that, although the salts which cause the hardness of a water, may of themselves not be the actually deleterious ingredients, nevertheless, this quality may serve as an index of properties in it which tend to favour the production of cutaneous disorders. Several salts exert a peculiar action on the skin—those of Iodine and Bromine, for example, produce very characteristic eruptions:
10. With regard to the special skin affection in question, we have no hesitation in suggesting that the disease, as commonly observed at Delhi, setting aside all cases which are manifestly due to syphilis, scrofula and the like, is in no way distinguishable from one or other of the various forms of Lupus; its clinical history is similar, as is also its morbid anatomy; and the treatment which has proved the most satisfactory is that which is generally recommended for Lupus:
11. It is probable, however, that, owing to climatic and other influences, it may be somewhat modified from its European prototype as suggested by the fact of its prevalence being limited to particular districts—a feature which, so far as we are aware, does not characterise it in Europe in any special manner; and
12. Finally, we have suggested that the tendency which this form manifests to become endemic may be taken advantage of for purposes of nomenclature, and have therefore proposed that this form of Oriental sore should receive the designation *Lupus endemicus*.

CALCUTTA,
November 1876.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24th FEBRUARY 1877.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 2nd March 1877.

THE Board submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 24th February, with abstracts and maps as noted in the margin. The reports from Kurnool and Kistna are, as usual, telegraphic only.

1. District average prices.
2. Relief outlay and numbers by districts.
3. Ditto ditto by taluks.
4. Classification of works.
5. Number, &c., of works.

Maps—Salem, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Nellore, Bellary and Chingleput.

2. *Prices* are generally little changed. Rice has risen slightly in Kistna and Nellore and in North Arcot and Salem, but has fallen a little in the Ceded Districts and in the south. Cholum has fallen in the Ceded Districts, owing probably to importations from Central India, but is nearly stationary elsewhere, except in Trichinopoly and Madura, where there is a rise, owing apparently (in the latter district) to the approaching exhaustion, which was anticipated, of the stocks of ivungu or black cholum. Ragi and cumbu have risen in Kistna and fallen in the three Ceded Districts, but the price is little changed elsewhere. Prices of all grains are, as before, generally cheapest in Chingleput and Kistna, and in Nellore, where proximity of these centres of supply is shown in the extreme south and north of the district and along the coast. Jubbulpore cholum is quoted separately in two taluks of Bellary (*viz.*, Bellary itself and Hospett) at rates (seers 9·1 and 11·8 and 9·1 and 10·2 respectively) considerably lower than the indigenous grain; but it is sold also, and influences prices in other parts of the district. In Cuddapah prices are highest in Jammalamadagu and in the subdivision plateau, and in North Arcot in the adjoining high-lying tracts in the north-west of the district. The marginal table shows the highest and lowest prices ruling in each district for common rice and for cholum, or other staple food-grain most generally quoted. The differences are considerable, and seem, in some cases, anomalous.

	Rice, 2nd sort.		Cholum, &c.	
	Highest Seers.	Lowest Seers.	Highest Seers.	Lowest Seers.
Nellore	7·00	9·18	7·87	10·50
Cuddapah	6·12	7·88	7·07	9·48
Bellary	5·94	9·18	7·73	10·30
Chingleput	8·46	9·81	10·26†	12·32†
North Arcot	6·00	9·00	7·1 †	10·9 †
Trichinopoly*	6·53	7·98	9·17†	10·48†
Madura	6·13	8·45	9·55‡	11·76‡
Tinnevelly	7 24	8·30	7·20†	9·50†
Coimbatore	6·58	9·50	8·50†	12·42†
Salem	6·56	9·40	8·25†	10·68†

* Distressed taluks only. † Ragi. ‡ Cumbu.

The Madanapalli taluk report from Cuddapah is again wanting.

3. *Grants and outlay on relief works.*—The grants for works, &c., made up to the date of the report amounted to Rs. 84,69,763. The outlay against these grants was, including gratuitous relief, Rs. 79,57,452. The grants have been exceeded in Kurnool and Coimbatore, but further sums have since been assigned to these districts. The Board have endeavoured to separate in the present report the outlay on new works and repairs of roads in progress, which the Collectors were requested to distinguish in the detailed reports, but which they have not done with accuracy, and which in one district (Chingleput) has not been attempted. The following figures showing distribution of outlay are, however, approximately correct for works still in progress; Kurnool, for which details are not now available, being omitted:

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Roads—		
New works	1,88,840	29,87,699
Repairs	81,934	8,87,530
	2,70,774	38,75,229
Chingleput	2,964	47,851
Total Roads ...	2,73,738	39,23,180
Irrigation works	21,602	3,18,981
Miscellaneous	32,840	3,90,827
TOTAL ...	3,28,180	46,32,988

The irrigation works are almost all repairs, and the miscellaneous works connected with water-supply. The outlay on roads is chiefly in the Bellary and Cuddapah Districts; in the others, works of irrigation and water-supply are receiving attention. Of the outlay in the two districts named, 89 per cent. is on road works, but the proportion in the remaining districts is 67 per cent. Some outlay on irrigation works is in progress under Public Works officers, who have received credits amounting to Rs. 1,74,000, but of these works the Board have no knowledge. The entries in Abstract 5 are summed up for eight districts as follows:

	In progress.		Completed.	
	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.
Roads, new works	325	2,445	68	207
„ repairs	128	1,510	15	119
Irrigation, new works	34	...	15	...
„ repairs	474	...	117	...
Miscellaneous	1,553	...	847	...
TOTAL ...	2,514	3,955	1,063	326

4. *Numbers on relief works.*—The comparison with the last reported numbers is as follows by districts:

	17th February.	24th February.		
Kistna	3,014	3,078	+	64
Nellore	54,949	42,389	—	12,560
Cuddapah	80,389	67,728	—	12,661
Bellary	3,07,509	2,74,169	—	33,340
Kurnool	2,14,299	2,03,453	—	10,846
Chingleput	12,595	10,556	—	2,039
North Arcot	18,519	18,572	+	53
Trichinopoly	556	489	—	67
Madura	7,749	6,794	—	955
Tinnevelly	1,114	640	—	474
Coimbatore	22,152	22,900	+	748
Salem	36,430	41,966	+	5,536
TOTAL ...	7,59,275	6,92,734	—	66,541

5. There has thus again been a large decrease, amounting to 8·6 per cent. There is no increase of importance in any district, except Salem. Besides the coolies above entered for the *Nellore* District, there were 23,889 employed on the East Coast Canal, against 19,102 in last week. This increase on the canal works accounts for part of the decrease in the rest of the district, which occurs chiefly in the Atmakur, Kavali and Udayagiri taluks. The Board have received reports showing that coolies were being drafted to the canal from these taluks. The whole decrease, however, cannot be thus accounted for; but the new scale of wages appears to have been introduced in all the taluks named. The results are satisfactory, and there will doubtless be a larger increase shown in next return from the canal.

	17th Feb.	24th Feb.	
Atmakur ...	12,530	5,689	— 6,841
Udayagiri ...	14,848	7,621	— 7,227
Kavali ...	5,880	4,959	— 921
TOTAL ...	33,258	18,269	— 14,989

6. The *Cuddapah* numbers are contrasted by taluks below:

	17th February.	24th February.			Per cent. of population.
Jammalamadagu	9,630	2,778	—	6,852	2·52
Pulivendla	10,232	9,974	—	258	9·03
Proddatur	1,253	1,288	+	35	1·26
Cuddapah	7,120	7,339	+	219	4·50
Budwail	8,857	7,478	—	1,379	8·04
Sidhout	5,409	4,468	—	941	5·83
Pullampett	8,555	8,866	+	311	6·10
Kadari	4,592	2,333	—	2,259	1·65
Royachoti	2,569	1,536	—	1,033	1·20
Madanapalli	18,753	16,444	—	2,309	11·87
Voilpad	3,419	5,224	+	1,805	3·59
TOTAL ...	80,389	67,728	—	12,661	5·01

Reduction has evidently been carried to great lengths, and the Board fear too far in some parts of the district. The sub-division has now 25,537 coolies against 110,000 a few weeks ago.

7. The taluk figures for the Bellary District are as follow:

	17th February.	24th February.			Per cent. of population.
Adoni	87,985	67,984	—	20,001	37·4
Alur	46,593	47,830	+	1,237	48·7
Gooty	23,330	22,593	—	737	15·6
Tadpatri	11,175	10,562	—	613	9·01
Anantapur	8,997	6,782	—	2,215	6·6
Dharmaveram	5,251	4,297	—	954	3·6
Penkonda	3,529	2,145	—	1,384	2·4
Hindupur	1,733	4,553	+	2,820	5·2
Madaksira	13,697	12,867	—	830	16·2
Raidrug	7,336	7,785	+	449	8·9
Bellary	49,266	42,396	—	6,870	23·3
Hospett	17,181	12,261	—	4,920	16·5
Sundur	3,075	3,353	+	278	22·4
Kudligi	15,439	13,026	—	2,413	14·0
Harpanhalli	5,600	6,466	+	866	7·2
Hadgalli	7,322	9,269	+	1,947	11·7
TOTAL ...	307,509	274,169	—	23,340	16·4

The large decrease in Adoni is satisfactory, and is due to strenuous efforts to prevent abuse of relief and to detection of some fraudulent returns. The native subordinate staff is greatly complained of. The decrease in Bellary coincides with the partial introduction of the new money wages in lieu of grain hitherto given. The works in Sundur territory are certain ghât roads, and the coolies are not drawn solely from that State, but come also from the Hospett taluk. The proportion of coolies to population is much reduced, and does not appear to the Board excessive, except in Adoni Alur, and Bellary.

8. The decrease of 10,846 in *Kurnool* cannot be explained at present. The fall in Chingleput is chiefly owing to decrease in the Madurantakam taluk. The decrease in *North Arcot* occurs chiefly in the southern taluks, and works have ceased in Chendragiri, as to the cause of which the Collector will be called upon to report. In *Madura*, no works are in progress in Dindigul, and numbers have declined in Ramnad and Palni. There are no fluctuations of importance in Coimbatore. The increase in *Salem* is general throughout the district, except in the taluks of Oossoor and Kistnagiri.

9. *Rates of wages.*—The new scale, as prescribed in G. O., 31st January 1877, No. 529, and 12th February 1877, No. 681, has been introduced in many places; but the Board are unable to check the rates with the price statements, as they are not aware what grains have been selected by the district officers as the standards in each taluk. The new rates were in force in three taluks of North Arcot, two of Madura,* several of Nellore and of Bellary. In Salem the works were being carried on chiefly at low piece-work rates, and under G. O., 12th February, these are not to be disturbed. In all other places the wages in force appear to be those prescribed by the orders of the 2nd January 1877. The Collector of Tinnevelly continues to pay grain wages in Sattur, notwithstanding repeated orders. He will be separately addressed on the subject. The only other places in which grain wages are now paid are parts of Proddatur in Cuddapah, parts of Bellary taluk, and in Palni in the Madura District. The Board hope that next reports will show the new scale fully introduced. The scattered nature and remoteness of the works are doubtless the causes of the delay in enforcing it.

* In Palni the new scale for full tasks is paid with grain in kind.

Gratuitous relief.—The following are the totals compared by districts with those in last report:

Districts.	17th February.	24th February.	
Kistna	430	191	— 239
Nellore	9,025	5,953	— 3,072
Cuddapah	1,723	1,705	— 18
Bellary	10,014	14,829	+ 4,815
Kurnool	4,026	3,538	— 488
Chingleput	4,095	4,843	+ 748
North Arcot	619	557	— 62
Madura	197	230	+ 33
Tinnevelly	93	138	+ 45
Coimbatore	1,573	1,297	— 276
Salem	3,493	3,056	— 437
Total ...	35,288	36,337	+ 1,049

The increase in Bellary is nominal, and results from the returns of two taluks—Adoni (3,191) and Tadpatri (1,591)—having been wanting last week. The numbers gratuitously fed are large in these two taluks, in Hospett, and in Madaksira, but in Hindupur they have dwindled to 401. In Nellore the fall in numbers is general, but the decrease is chiefly to be ascribed to there being no return from the Nellore taluk, which had 1,560 on the 17th February. The new camps in North Arcot are not filling rapidly, and the numbers in Salem are still diminishing under the camp system. The high number in Coimbatore is due to the inclusion of 1,100 persons fed at a relief-house in Udumalpetta, maintained by private subscriptions, aided by a grant from Government.

10. The outlay in and up to the week is as follows, according to the report:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	4,51,161	77,16,025
Gratuitous relief	13,325	2,41,427
	4,64,486	79,57,452

A memorandum of the grants sanctioned by the Board up to date accompanies. The total is Rs. 91,09,763.

11. The following particulars of advances under the Land Improvement Act for the construction of wells are reported:

	In the week.		Up to the week.	
	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
Cuddapah	122	10,180	170	15,250
Bellary	...	635	...	1,270
Nellore	...		...	4,105
Total ...	122	10,815	170	20,625

12. The special establishment returns are still wanting from some districts. The following particulars are known:—

	Relief works.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Cuddapah ...	139	5,718	35	486	45	518	219	6,722	9 superior officers, Rs. 3,472.
Bellary ...	1,089	17,653	213	3,007	81	1,646	1,383	22,306	10 superior officers, Rs. 3,462.
Kurnool ...	388	15,665	83	852	63	772	534	17,289	14 superior officers, Rs. 7,667.
Salem ...	223	5,418	18	184	54	783	295	6,385	4 superior officers, Rs. 1,910.
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	10	
Madura ...	36	1,247	5	54	1	18	42	1,319	1 superior officer. Rs. 810.
Tinnevelly ...	19	185	1	10	...	...	20	195	
Coimbatore ...	30	911	1	7	20	348	51	1,266	1 superior officer, Rs. 425.
Total ...	1,824	46,797	356	4,600	264	4,085	2,544	55,492	

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolas per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th February 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumbu or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse-gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	9·69	9·83	19·72	12·51	12·61	31·92	13·89	14·34	36·27	11·68	11·74	36·28	7·67	7·76	13·02	12·69	12·98	27·71	...	1·23	...
Nellore	8·12	8·24	15·53	9·50	9·50	28·48	10·43	10·15	31·60	9·12	9·12	29·57	7·40	7·37	11·69	8·85	8·65	23·95	...	0·33	0·09
Cuddapah*	7·14	7·11	14·04	8·65	8·50	25·56	9·26	8·63	26·83	7·81	7·81	24·59	6·43	6·45	11·76	8·47	8·54	26·09	...	0·11	...
Bellary	7·35	7·13	14·65	8·67	8·38	25·75	8·79	8·45	26·43	8·36	7·89	25·09	6·57	6·38	12·33	8·65	8·69	28·55	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·97	6·76	14·90	8·29	7·89	28·32	9·35	8·96	30·55	9·09	8·71	29·23	6·90	6·59	14·82	8·12	7·81	25·87	...	...	...
Chingleput	9·26	9·29	16·51	10·08	...	...	10·91	10·78	23·94	...	...	...	6·35	6·35	9·65	11·29	11·08	20·32	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	7·94	8·13	14·60	9·30	9·50	21·77	9·70	9·42	22·01	8·79	8·79	20·17	6·00	6·02	10·53	10·67	10·92	24·50	...	0·06	0·16
Trichinopoly	7·40	7·18	13·85	16·80	19·60	28·00	10·48	10·81	25·68	10·16	10·67	23·50	5·81	5·81	9·90	11·09	11·63	24·64	...	0·03	0·31
Madura	7·66	7·64	14·36	12·32	15·59	34·29	10·13	10·46	31·66	10·55	10·45	30·13	5·47	5·33	10·48	12·33	12·21	26·19	...	0·02	0·59
Tinnevelly	7·84	7·78	12·44	8·58	8·58	22·88	11·00	11·00	28·72	12·22	12·22	28·38	5·85	5·71	7·41	12·94	12·98	21·37	...	0·10	0·71
Coimbatore	7·62	7·58	12·58	9·62	9·28	20·29	10·11	10·04	23·48	10·34	10·17	23·43	5·45	5·22	9·22	10·40	10·55	23·62	...	0·06	0·16
Salem	7·57	7·61	13·40	9·11	9·55	21·84	9·30	9·75	21·87	9·09	9·39	22·33	6·25	5·99	10·80	9·79	10·33	24·80	...	...	...

(*) Report from Madanapalli not received.

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 2nd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 24th February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 24th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna ...	75,000	...	2,105	25,689	35,839	998	70	...	...	...	3,078	...	...	...	191
Nellore ...	4,53,000	2,23,570	34,621	4,12,440	4,12,440	30,254	2,433	17,474	19,252	5,663	42,389	...	...	...	5,953
Cuddapah ...	17,20,000	12,92,578	68,889	11,73,051	12,46,497	2,557	169	27,426	32,083	8,219	67,728	569	590	546	1,705
Bellary ...	33,16,000	27,78,658	1,66,060	25,32,772	29,75,262	1,57,473	5,221	1,05,182	131,689	37,298	274,169	3,120	3,763	7,946	14,829
Kurnool ...	21,21,000	...	1,22,981	24,83,816	24,83,816	14,418	1,604	...	...	...	203,453	...	...	...	3,538
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,74,442	5,565	89,997	89,997	11,354	768	5,333	4,620	603	10,556	889	1,334	2,620	4,843
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	1,98,794	11,590	1,24,228	1,47,577	583	160	8,326	7,166	3,080	18,572	241	186	130	557
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	274	2,526	2,526	...	...	91	274	124	489	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	87,321	4,763	34,913	39,853	1,388	50	2,735	3,843	216	6,794	79	128	23	230
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	22,022	535	4,915	4,915	581	61	422	196	22	640	34	68	26	138
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	1,70,494	13,196	93,748	1,21,120	543	42	6,335	15,314	1,251	22,900	552	641	104	1,297
Salem ...	2,11,000	4,40,114	20,582	1,38,609	1,56,183	21,278	2,747	18,771	20,202	2,993	41,966	841	1,062	1,153	3,056
Total ...	84,69,763	...	4,51,161	71,16,704	77,16,025	2,41,427	13,325	...	...	...	692,734	...	...	...	36,337

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 2nd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 24th February 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 24th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Outlay since the commencement of distress: On relief works.	Outlay since the commencement of distress: Gratuitous relief.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	...	1,18,307	3,778	69,258	85,844 *13,458	...	...	2,865	3,467	1,007	7,339	...	...	...	...
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,521	1,979	87,653	87,705 2,630	...	...	3,039	5,086	1,849	9,974	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	..	1,04,277	3,341	41,611	41,611 1,305	...	...	3,164	3,368	946	7,478	...	...	...	...
	Sidhout	...	66,197	2,933	37,821	37,821	...	...	1,870	2,168	430	4,468	...	...	...	...
	Pullampett	...	1,02,625	5,933	55,818	56,068 813	...	...	3,624	4,563	679	8,866	...	...	...	...
	Jammalamadagu	...	1,05,142	4,826	68,766	70,577	336	33	1,575	945	258	2,778	43	37	25	105
	Proddatur	...	1,16,803	1,511	44,096	47,222 1,332	270	47	564	592	132	1,288	76	149	34	259
	Royachoti	...	2,37,335	3,728	1,05,927	1,08,906	390	33	624	689	223	1,536	249	217	327	793
	Kadari	...	2,21,371	4,460	1,84,373	2,09,392 16,270	334	...	911	1,077	345	2,333	56	54	33	143
	Voilpad	...	Not given.	13,386	1,87,774	1,89,144 14,269	865	13	2,418	2,468	338	5,224	86	50	19	155
	Madanapalli*	...	Do.	23,014	2,89,954	2,89,954	362	43	6,772	7,660	2,012	16,444	59	83	108	250
	Total ...	17,20,000	12,92,578	68,889	11,73,051	12,46,497	2,557	169	27,426	32,083	8,219	67,728	569	590	546	1,765
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	18,778	937	18,903	18,983 668	...	...	1,018	487	467	1,972	...	...	...	...
	Chendragiri	...	10,604	...	2,989	3,547	151	16	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	20
	Palmanair	...	5,330	719	3,065	17,152 500	...	...	867	774	20	1,661	...	...	...	...
	Gudiathum	...	16,751	128	3,315	3,315 349	...	...	196	270	19	485	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	44,319	1,975	32,188	35,366 1,104	59	5	818	2,175	660	3,643	60	65	69	194
	Arcot	...	26,200	1,395	19,467	20,167 1,683	300	100	1,164	1,074	153	2,391	...	...	....	...
	Wallaja	...	31,885	2,508	20,246	20,246 85	...	...	986	555	425	1,966	150	100	50	300
	Punganur	...	34,650	2,914	20,371	20,371 342	29	29	2,547	1,191	1,135	4,873	1	4	8	13
	Trittany	...	10,000	928	3,469	3,469	12	8	730	640	211	1,581	8	1	...	9
	Tripathy	...	77	13	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maderpakum	...	200	73	196	196	32	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kangundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	....	...	10	8	3	21
	Total ...	1,85,450	1,98,794	11,590	1,24,228	1,47,577	583	160	8,326	7,166	3,080	18,572	241	186	130	557
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	10,725	874	4,718	4,718	433	78	721	779	225	1,725	18	39	77	134
	Conjeveram	...	22,379	522	9,159	9,159	1,681	189	1,104	685	85	1,874	259	311	709	1,279
	Chingleput	...	10,300	259	7,296	7,296	668	109	147	112	23	282	208	144	482	834
	Trivellore	...	53,318	1,268	13,233	13,233	106	13	892	686	45	1,623	10	5	...	15
	Saidapett	...	59,470	2,151	37,800	37,800	8,237	362	1,147	1,244	150	2,541	356	776	1,285	2,417
	Ponnery	...	18,250	491	17,791	17,791	229	17	1,322	1,114	75	2,511	38	59	67	164
	Total ...	1,45,365	1,74,442	5,565	89,997	89,997	11,354	768	5,333	4,620	603	10,556	889	1,334	2,620	4,843
Salem.	Salem	...	1,05,028	5,455	30,751	32,597	4,326	144	5,651	5,250	847	11,748	74	88	46	208
	Ahtoor	...	16,791	465	1,009	1,070	355	8	436	783	142	1,361	6	11	1	18
	Namkal	...	35,039	1,913	12,231	12,808	1,482	86	1,593	1,438	139	3,170	9	19	8	36
	Trichengode	...	74,044	2,548	18,515	18,515	1,696	31	5,033	3,320	382	8,735	51	69	20	140
	Tripatore...	...	21,160	1,554	4,236	4,236	2,071	172	697	1,053	289	2,039	143	104	85	332
	Uttengiri	...	28,140	1,740	9,804	10,299	2,901	448	1,265	1,729	370	3,364	83	129	119	331
	Darampury	...	45,823	2,161	17,475	23,415	5,104	1,691	1,354	2,243	403	4,000	414	590	851	1,855
	Oossoor	...	61,756	2,659	28,494	32,630	1,940	107	1,114	1,745	143	3,002	30	29	7	66
	Kistnagiri	...	52,333	2,087	16,094	20,613	1,403	60	1,628	2,641	278	4,547	31	23	16	70
	Total ...	2,11,000	4,40,114	20,582	1,38,609	1,56,183	21,278	2,747	18,771	20,202	2,993	41,966	841	1,062	1,153	3,056
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	20,460	1,448	10,177	25,330 1,263	...	...	981	912	240	2,133	...	...	...	...
	Pulladam	...	34,026	3,698	22,157	28,669	114	12	1,662	5,422	496	7,580	32	31	41	104
	Udumalpetta	...	52,800	2,894	27,242	30,986	*325	...	1,451	3,707	49	5,207	500	600	50	1,150
	Sathyamangalam	...	13,016	1,107	5,573	6,073	...	...	535	1,366	126	2,027	...	...	...	...
	Caroor	...	12,800	1,073	6,167	6,367	...	...	567	1,387	193	2,147	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	12,370	734	9,052	9,052	43	19	468	747	27	1,242	16	10	13	39
	Pollachy	..	230	15	108	108	...	...	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	9,715	1,309	7,856	7,856	13	2	415	909	...	1,324	4	...	...	4
	Dharapuram	...	7,580	904	5,276	5,276	...	...	252	863	120	1,235	...	...	...	...
	Colegal	...	7,500	14	140	140	48	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,00,000	1,70,494	13,196	93,748	1,21,120	543	42	6,335	15,314	1,251	22,900	552	641	104	1,297
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	5,753	113	1,412	1,412	40	31	138	20	2	160	...	...	...	...
	Sattur	...	8,896	201	2,260	2,260	64	1	90	31	9	130	1	2	...	3
	Sankaranainarkovil	...	5,330	95	677	677	137	...	78	83	...	161	...	...	...	...
	Ottapidaram	...	2,043	126	566	566	340	29	116	62	11	189	33	66	36	135
	Total ...	44,200	22,022	535	4,915	4,915	581	61	422	196	22	640	34	68	36	138
Madura.	Madura	...	12,365	651	4,139	4,139	8	8	560	423	23	1,006	9	14	12	35
	Tirumungalam	...	7,717	306	1,054	3,692	...	...	332	136	46	514	1	...	2	3
	Dindigul	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	...	...	...	‡ Postponed pending rain.					
	Melur	...	2,329	81	437	437	...	...	60	70	3	133	1	1	1	3
	Pulney	...	54,610	2,417	19,311	21,613	1,130	42	1,282	2,298	12	3,592	68	113	8	189
	Ramnad	...	9,000	1,308	8,899	8,899	...	...	501	916	132	1,549	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93,748	87,321	4,763	34,913	39,853	1,388	50	2,735	3,843	216	6,794	79	128	23	230
Tricho-polly.	Trichinopoly	5,000	1,200	274	2,526	2,526	...	...	91	274	124	489	...	...	...	...

* Report not having been received, the figures are entered on estimate.

* Grant-in-aid to private charity. † Rupees 5,631 being the expenditure for the purchase of tools and advances to Survey Department, &c., are excluded.

‡ The works in progress are small tanks, and rain is required for puddling the banks.

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 24th February 1877 —continued.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 24th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Outlay since the commencement of distress: On relief works.	Outlay since the commencement of distress: Gratuitous relief.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Bellary.	Hospett	...	1,45,862	8,276	1,09,022	1,26,311	7,248	560	4,185	7,020	1,056	12,261	348	391	1,933	2,672
	Dhurmaveram	...	1,61,077	2,753	1,00,474	1,31,573	+3,639	108	829	1,884	1,584	4,297	216	213	3 0	729
	Kudlighi	...	3,69,537	6,058	1,33,523	1,35,002 / 579	3,024	42	4,732	7,119	1,175	13,026	27	45	26	98
	Alur	...	2,50,333	26,010	2,50,333	2,68,867 / 227	396	49	19,668	20,643	7,519	47,830	41	80	109	230
	Anantapur	...	1,29,702	3,732	70,680	86,900	658	60	1,721	3,808	1,253	6,782	35	54	27	116
	Raidrug	...	72,613	5,963	86,133	86,133	217	54	3,125	3,107	1,553	7,785	33	40	7	80
	Madaksira	...	13,600	8,265	1,52,960	1,52,960	*13,932	857	4,131	7,379	1,357	12,867	497	636	1,097	2,230
	Tadpatry	...	1,05,000	9,000	61,648	80,558	+3,110	92	3,208	6,731	620	10,562	273	452	865	1,591
	Huvinadgally	...	1,18,752	5,711	1,16,794	1,20,653	3,863	720	2,736	5,212	1,321	9,269	115	152	912	1,179
	Bellary	...	Not completely given.	25,402	5,36,328	6,36,863	467	26	19,456	19,157	3,783	42,396	16	21	14	51
	Harpanhalli	...	1,18,524	4,464	85,569	91,432 / 30	5,932 / +127	57	2,766	2,910	790	6,466	53	52	232	337
	Adony	...	9,10,000	39,928	3,82,179	4,68,881	20,702	1,171	28,619	29,040	10,325	67,984	826	777	1,588	3,191
	Gooty	...	1,53,206	12,078	1,53,206	2,01,992	13,795	591	6,670	12,722	3,201	22,593	349	511	5.5	1,188
	Sundur Territory ...	...	24,000	2,189	21,215	26,133	35	28	1,056	1,585	712	3,353	29	20	31	80
	Hindupur	...	30,450	4,493	1,31,369	1,35,507	55,359	491	1,568	2,201	784	4,553	129	150	122	401
	Pennakonda	...	1,15,923	2,638	1,35,369	1,50,790 / *70,681	16,331	315	712	1,168	265	2,145	133	136	87	356
	Total ...	33,16,000	27,78,658	1,66,060	25,32,772	29,75,262	1,57,173	5,221	105,182	121,689	37,298	274,169	3,120	3,763	7,946	14,829
Nellore.	Gudur	...	35,840	1,494	23,674	23,674	771	...	1,645	2,436	629	4,340	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	20,964	1,213	17,778	17,738	1,722	321	487	848	149	1,484	58	31	50	139
	Nellore	...	13,046	759	9,895	9,895	1,458	...	449	941	139	1,529	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	11,545	3,281	79,787	79,787	11,457	129	2,021	3,115	550	5,689	519	912	1,125	2,556
	Kavali	...	29,540	5,443	60,761	60,761	4,407	617	2,737	1,724	498	4,959	253	442	642	1,337
	Udayagiri	...	6,250	6,678	85,795	85,795	100	...	3,068	3,146	1,407	7,621	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	39,525	8,820	72,112	72,112	2,806	616	2,504	2,837	598	5,939	36	108	46	190
	Kanigiri	...	6,000	4,766	25,782	25,782	335	20	2,015	2,725	966	6,606	78	106	250	434
	Ongole	...	12,760	23	153	153	1,116	141	12	31	8	81	81	68	78	227
	Addanki	...	5,400	1,470	5,808	5,808	130	18	509	571	237	1,377	12	15	9	36
	Darsi	...	8,000	6	4,943	4,943	8	2	262	261	88	611	12	14	8	34
	Podile	...	700	173	2,354	2,354	392	...	338	436	187	961	...	...	...	...
	Zemindary Tracts ...	...	34,000	495	23,638	23,638	2,432	566	443	518	207	1,168	...	...	...	1,960
	Total ...	4,53,000	2,23,570	34,621	4,12,440	4,12,440	30,254	2,433	17,471	19,252	5,663	42,389	...	...	...	5,553

* Purchase of grain and other charges. † Talsildars have been called for explanation. ‡ Cost of establishment.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 2nd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 24th February 1877.

	Road works: New works: Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Road works: New works: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Road works: New works: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Road works: Repairs: Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Road works: Repairs: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Road works: Repairs: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Irrigation works: Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Irrigation works: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Irrigation works: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Miscellaneous: Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Miscellaneous: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Miscellaneous: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Total: Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Total: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Total: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	2,105	25,689	...	...	...	75,000	2,105	25,689
Nellore ...	...	26,086	2,54,685	...	5,425	75,010	...	2,008	62,856	...	1,102	19,889	...	34,621	4,12,440
Cuddapah ...	10,91,020	53,865	9,54,397	22,913	3,416	68,648	90,273	4,325	52,642	88,372	7,283	97,364	12,92,578	68,889	11,73,051
Bellary ...	12,13,919	89,918	15,95,893	11,89,521	65,417	6,87,430	1,84,816	4,650	1,19,793	1,90,403	6,075	1,29,656	27,78,659	1,66,060	25,32,772
Kurnool ...			Telegraphic summary alone received.												
Chingleput...	1,14,099	2,964	47,851	...	...	...	5,915	313	3,905	51,398	2,288	38,241	1,74,142	5,565	89,997
North Arcot	1,29,200	7,040	77,116	10,392	509	6,784	21,934	1,551	17,778	37,268	2,190	22,550	1,98,794	11,590	1,24,228
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	274	2,526	1,200	274	2,526
Madura ...	56,950	3,629	27,198	...	...	...	18,306	319	4,125	12,055	815	3,590	87,321	4,763	34,913
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,270	183	1,551	10,752	352	3,364	22,022	535	4,915
Coimbatore...	51,830	3,506	28,054	82,950	6,414	42,430	10,120	1,201	6,284	25,594	2,075	16,980	1,70,494	13,196	93,748
Salem ...	95,930	4,796	50,356	38,650	753	7,228	1,26,041	4,947	24,358	1,79,493	10,086	56,667	4,40,114	20,582	1,38,609
Total ...	27,52,948	1,91,804	30,35,550	13,44,426	81,934	8,87,530	5,43,705	21,602	3,18,981	5,99,545	32,840	3,90,827	52,40,624	3,28,180	46,32,888

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 2nd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Statement showing the Number and Description of relief works in certain Districts for the week ending 24th February 1877.

Districts.	ROADS.								TANKS AND CHANNELS (INCLUDING CANALS).				MISCELLANEOUS—DIGGING WELLS, REMOVING PRICKLY-PEAR, &c.			
	New Works.				Repairs.				New Works.		Repairs.					
	In progress.		Completed.		In progress.		Completed.		In progress.		Completed.		In progress.		Completed.	
	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.
						Yds.		Yds.								
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	97	676½	9	141½	2	...	...	...	8	...	14	...	123	...	28	...
Bellary ...	129	1,015	43	78	27	...	3	...	13	...	56	...	410	...	391	...
Kurnool ...					140	...										
Chingleput ...	15	108	7	23	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	97	...	145	...
North Arcot ...																
Trichinopoly ...	... 4	... 54	...	...	... 28	...	... 2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Madura ...					25	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Tinnevelly ...	... 32	... 251¼	... 9	... 91¼	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...
Coimbatore ...	48	340	...	...	231	...	28	...	15	...	28	...	112	...	28	...
Salem ...													801	...	246	...
Total ...	325	2,445	68	207	471	1,510	118	119	34	15	118	15	1,553	847		

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE; MADRAS, *The 2nd March 1877.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

No. 6.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue on Relief Works up to 1st March 1877, and Expenditure up to 24th February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of Funds sanctioned for Relief Works up to 1st March 1877.	Total Outlay since the commencement of distress.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	75,000	35,839	998
Nellore ...	4,53,000	4,12,440	30,254
Cuddapah ...	17,20,000	12,46,497	2,557
Bellary ...	38,16,000	29,75,262	1,57,473
Kurnool ...	21,21,000	24,83,816	14,418
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	89,997	11,354
North Arcot ...	1,98,450	1,47,577	583
South Arcot ...	15,000	Not received.	
Tanjore ...	10,000	Do.	
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	2,526	...
Madura ...	93,748	39,853	1,388
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	4,915	581
Coimbatore ...	2,00,000	1,21,120	543
Salem ...	2,11,000	1,56,183	21,278
Malabar ...	5,000	Not received.	
Total ...	91,09,763	77,16,025	2,41,427

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE; MADRAS, *The 2nd March 1877.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Dated 8th March 1877.

From—Bombay, *From—Works.* | *To—Calcutta,* *To—Works.*

Through booking to Madras unrestricted since 8th February. All wagons taken away from Raichore regularly. Number through now forty to sixty a day only.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

GRAIN DELIVERED IN WEEK ENDING 10th MARCH.

Dated —— March 1877.

From—Bombay, *From—Works.* | *To—Calcutta,* *To—Works.*

Grain delivered in week ending 10th March at Nasik, Bhosawul and intermediate stations about 506 and at Poona, Sholapur and intermediate stations 2,630 tons. Grain sent in week ending 3rd March between Sholapur and Raichore about 10 and to Raichore and stations beyond 359 tons. Information week ending 10th March will follow when obtained.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XVII. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 9th March 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the preceding week.	(Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876. Rs.	Expenditure up to latest known date. Rs.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the preceding week.	Average rainfall, i. e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 6th and 7th March 1877.
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	3,311	2,616	2,41,233	1,[illegible],293	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	31 26¾	36⅓ 28⅔	24·94	14·4	Hail storms in three Talukas, damaging the grass. Fever in one Taluka.
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Ditto ...	16,892	10,959	3,72,272	1,55,991	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 26	32 26	35·29	27·55	25 cents of rain in eastern Talukas
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Ditto ...	15,372	13,618	5,15,217	2,97,121	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	25½ 24	25½ 24	24·3	10·65	21 cents of rain. Grain imports enough. Two deaths from cholera.
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Ditto ...	40,000	38,500	9,86,165	5,18,538	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	24 23	22⅝ 22¼	30·6	20·76	26 cents of rain. Grain supply abundant. A few cholera cases in Bhimthadi.
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Ditto ...	52,563	46,857	14,08,011	8,43,750	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	20 ...	21 ...	25·21	8·11	37 cents of rain at Sholapur. Grain supply good. Slight cholera in the District.
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Ditto ...	24,659	20,578	5,71,338	2,59,304	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20½ 18½	20 20	54·60	25·43	One inch and 13 cents of rain at Satara; rain also in the Districts. 40 deaths from cholera.
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Ditto ...	50,503	33,413	7,91,031	3,47,020	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	17½ 17½	17⅓ 17⅓	22·43	6·13	Grain importations continue; supply sufficient. 80 deaths from cholera.
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Ditto ...	26,000	27,446	5,71,070	2,44,173	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	19 20	19 20	30·48	21·34	Grain supply abundant. 290 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Ditto ...	29,555	27,785	8,16,511	2,71,898	Jowari 43	16¾	18	26·39	13·81	Grain supply abundant. 507 deaths from cholera.
TOTAL ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616		258,855	221,772	62,72,848	30,51,088						

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

There have been hail storms in Khandesh, and rain has fallen in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, and Satara. Grain has slightly declined in price, jowari now averaging 23½ lbs. the rupee throughout the nine affected districts.

The number of people upon Relief Works in the nine affected districts is 221,772 against 258,855 last week, and there are also 2,093 hill-men and immigrants upon Relief Works in Ratnagiri and Kanara.

The decrease is remarkable, and is due to the fact—the figures given being averages of the weekly musters—that large numbers of people absented themselves from the works for one or two days of the Holi holidays. The fact that the labourers are able to sacrifice their pay in order to enjoy a holiday, shows that they either have some small resources of their own, or are able to make some slight savings from their wages.

2. The Sanitary Commissioner has visited the Islampur Tank Relief Work, and reports—"I made a careful inspection of the physical condition of the labourers, and failed to discover the slightest indication of starvation amongst them. They did not appear to be pinched, and I feel satisfied that they obtain sufficient food to keep them in sufficiently good health to enable them to perform the not very arduous tasks demanded from them. There are only two sick persons, one with a broken arm, and the other was said to be suffering from opthalmia. Altogether, the sanitary arrangements at Islampur are satisfactory, and the people appear to be well looked after and contented. They made no complaints." Similar reports have been received from other works, and there is every reason to believe that the people are working satisfactorily under the Public Works Department system of tasks and wages.

3. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. A mistake in the week ending 3rd February has been corrected. It will be noticed that, on the latest date for which information is furnished, the number of people upon works under Civil Agency was 39,680, and that upon works under Public Works Department Agency was 184,318. Considerably less than a fifth of the labourers are now, therefore, upon Civil Works, and Government hope very soon to have reduced the number to a minimum. It must be borne in mind that the wives, children, and near relatives of able-bodied labourers are received upon works under Public Works Department supervision, unless they are infirm, or incapable, when they are either considered fit objects for charity, or transferred, should they desire it, to petty works in the neighbourhood of their own villages.

On the large schemes now in progress, sanitary precautions are taken in laying out and arranging the camps, and are enforced among the work-people. The results have hitherto been extremely satisfactory, as the people upon those works have, in a great measure, escaped from cholera, small-pox, and other diseases prevalent in the neighbourhood.

4. In the worst districts, and especially in Sholapur, there is a very complete organization for watching the people in their villages and homes. Many of those who left the works in the early part of last month have not yet again sought the employment which is open to them whenever they like to avail themselves of it, but there is no uneasiness or distress apparent among these people, nor any unusual sickness. There is very little cholera in Sholapur, and only one death attributed to want has yet been authentically ascertained in this district. This occurred in the early part of February. The individual was a man of 65 years of age, one of a family, the other members of which did not appear to have suffered any great privations, and he died in the town of Sholapur at a time when aid was being freely bestowed on all who sought it.

5. It has not been found practicable as yet to induce the Sholapur people, who were thought to be in distress, to go to the Dhond and Manmad Railway for work, though a free Railway passage to Dhond and batta is offered to those who will go. A very few of these people have been induced to go to the Nira Canal work, and large public works in the Collectorate itself are still without a full complement of labourers, and it seems that a great many of them will not take any employment, except light nominal work close to their own doors. As far as can be ascertained, it is not the rates of wages that seem to deter these people, but the necessity for going away from home, and of performing some labour. They would probably accept even lower wages than those given on Civil Agency works, if they could obtain them on their own terms. In the meantime, they seem to be subsisting on their means, and their behaviour is very much that of ordinary labourers in ordinary seasons, *i. e.*, they seem to be able to pick and to choose, and to be present or absent on works as suits their convenience. There has been further agitation to restore the former state of things; this has probably been brought about through ignorance of the real condition of the people, or by other considerations, and there is no indication of the existence of general extreme want.

6. Maps are not attached to this summary, as no change has occurred which needs exhibition.

7. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 24th February, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works:—

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.			Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week ending 24th February.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Average number of Children, and of Women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	...*	...*	518	1,227†	111†	373†
Násik	10	7	184	4,507	657	2,597
Ahmednagar ...	1,092	964	5,903	2,808	294	1,738
Poona	2,114	940	8,730	15,812	1,821	12,865
Sholapur	1,120	1,108	14,760	8,540	798	3,539
Satara	8	6	1,204	8,272‡	899†	4,387‡
Kaladgi	335	196	928	2,011	198†	1,238
Belgaum	473	187	1,999	722	73	428
Dharwar	414	342	2,905	251	30	30
Total ...	5,566	3,750	37,131	44,150	4,881	27,195

* No expenditure has been incurred. † Collector's return not received.
‡ Return from the Executive Engineer not received.

8. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

9. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 3,258 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 28th February, and during the fortnight ending 3rd March 5,212 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the end of February to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the end of February was 185,906 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta Country ...	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	73,749
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,437	95,103
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhosawul ...	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,610	17,054
Total ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,122	185,906

10. On the whole, the grain supply continues satisfactory, and the decrease in the number of people upon the Relief Works is also satisfactory, but, to some extent, more nominal than real.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed		Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee.		
							During the past week.	During the pre-sent week.			Ordinary prices.	During the past week.	During the pre-sent week.
	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	620,482	Cholera still continues, and out of 249 cases, 127 proved fatal during the week. None of the cases in the Kolhapur State were on Relief Works.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	20,851	18,461	Rs. 3,12,025	Rs. 2,11,074	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18⅝ 19⅛	18⅝ 19⅛
Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...													
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	Grain slightly dearer; otherwise no change	Ditto ...	2,047	1,807	29,068	25,122	Jowari 61	21¼	20¼
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Fodder is very scarce. Grain importations continue.	Ditto ...	2,676	1,425	26,283	21,180	Jowari 63	17⅝	17⅝
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	Report not received	Ditto ...	499	464	15,400	6,270	Jowari 54	29⅜	...†
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	190,814	...	Importations and exportations are small; cholera in three villages.	Ditto ...	138	122	538	221	Nachani 55	28½	29
Savanur ...	70	18	15,757	2,620	Report not received	Ditto ...	95	115	10,000	225	Jowari 61½	...†	...†
Total ...	8,161	4,666	1,781,855	803,254			26,306	22,394	3,93,314	2,64,092			

† Reports not received.

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

A

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XVII.)

Districts.	For the Week ending 11th November 1876.		For the Week ending 18th November 1876.		For the Week ending 25th November 1876.		For the Week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the Week ending 9th December 1876.		For the Week ending 16th December 1876.		For the Week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the Week ending 30th December 1876.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	...	...	...	2,006	...	2,320	...	2,188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689
Násik ...	...	...	...	8,129	...	9,901	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932
Ahmednagar ...	...	7,532	...	19,678	13,319	16,972	16,782	20,561	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841
Poona ...	2,722	3,438	7,612	7,004	8,870	19,585	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512
Sholápur ...	...	8,092	26,445	18,351	40,224	28,767	48,981	33,218	58,052	30,595	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504
Satara ...	...	3,457	265	4,711	366	7,049	947	11,724	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262
Kaládgi ...	...	...	...	...	4,656	2,130	5,849	1,195	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,054
Belgaum ...	...	...	796	...	673	7,803	899	8,412	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	2,959	1,795	2,892	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338
Total ...	2,722	22,519	35,118	62,838	69,903	97,419	86,214	113,616	104,604	129,253	111,402	146,195	116,454	172,093	120,809	172,284
Grand Total	25,241		97,956		167,322		199,830		233,857		257,597		288,547		293,093	
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	255	1,379	323	996	497
Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	176	1,533	167	1,781	219
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	905	431	2,912	490	2,777	716
Total ...	...		...		...		...		...		1,336		3,402		3,493	
Grand Total of the 11 Districts ...	25,241		97,956		167,322		199,830		233,857		258,933		291,949		296,586	

For the Week ending 6th January 1877.		For the Week ending 13th January 1877.		For the Week ending 20th January 1877.		For the Week ending 27th January 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the Week ending 10th February 1877.		For the Week ending 17th February 1877.		For the Week ending 24th February 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	* 322	3,932	222	4,262
...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891
8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837
30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365
55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451
4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	95	23,363	125	23,424	316	24,396
8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348
10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876
709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892
120,024	184,437	136,629	194,818	130,645	202,612	100,661	179,347	79,577	184,051	63,659	183,045	47,613	176,549	39,680	184,318
304,461		331,447		333,257		280,008		263,628		246,704		224,126		223,998	
1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416
1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194	213	196
3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	881	1,612
4,618		4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924		2,493	
309,079		336,386		339,439		2,86,849		269,773		248,695		227,086		226,491	

* These are last week's figures, as the report of the 17th February has been returned for correction.

B.

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure, and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XVII.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
11th November 1876 ...	7,488	1,608	813	301	2,722	1,08,034	6,706	6,161	1,490	22,519	1,15,522	8,314	6,947	1,791	25,241
18th November ...	75,456	15,910	12,204	4,559	35,118	2,50,810	29,228	25,506	7,909	62,838	3,26,266	45,138	37,710	12,468	97,956
25th November ...	1,73,837	34,796	25,288	10,119	69,903	3,41,607	42,517	40,206	14,481	97,419	5,15,444	77,313	65,494	24,600	1,67,322
2nd December ...	2,37,783	39,695	33,269	13,106	86,214	4,42,903	47,232	48,054	18,280	1,13,616	6,80,686	86,927	81,323	31,386	1,99,830
9th December ...	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	1,04,604	5,62,592	54,602	55,295	20,321	1,29,253	8,67,839	1,01,858	96,468	36,496	2,33,857
16th December ...	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	1,11,402	6,67,117	61,514	62,363	22,273	1,46,195	10,52,971	1,11,649	1,06,462	40,441	2,57,597
23rd December ...	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	1,16,454	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	1,72,093	12,51,333	1,24,478	1,17,947	48,502	2,88,547
30th December ...	5,78,813	52,388	50,039	18,396	1,20,809	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	1,72,284	14,77,348	1,23,429	1,23,389	46,234	2,93,093
6th January 1877 ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	1,20,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	1,84,437	16,86,037	1,26,130	1,28,952	47,550	3,04,461
13th January ...	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	1,36,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	1,94,818	18,43,802	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477	3,31,447
20th January ...	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	1,30,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	2,02,612	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343	3,33,257
27th January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	1,79,347	23,20,955	1,16,032	1,20,724	43,252	2,80,008
3rd February ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,536	80,093	29,422	1,84,051	24,81,077	1,07,509	1,15,120	41,072	2,63,628
10th February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704
17th February ...	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
24th February ...	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered. These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eleven months of the official year 1876-77 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.	FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO FEBRUARY														
	1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ... Gross ...	75,02,090	25,94,521	1,00,96,611	71,38,356	20,85,200	92,23,556	81,54,967	18,04,059	99,59,026	80,86,713	19,39,720	1,00,26,433	72,47,250	19,17,912	91,65,162
Nett ...	...	...	99,93,714	...	...	91,32,414	...	...	98,72,674	80,54,047	19,10,857	99,64,904	72,19,959	18,88,426	91,08,385
Bombay ... Gross ...	49,99,713	3,15,538	53,15,251	54,54,868	3,34,823	57,89,691	54,53,334	4,26,640	58,79,974	52,21,726	3,90,557	56,12,283	50,14,194	94,072	51,08,266
Nett ...	...	...	48,48,716	...	...	54,33,670	...	...	55,08,288	48,61,189	3,83,682	52,44,871	47,31,431	93,155	48,24,586
Sind ... Gross ...	2,15,214	1,85,369	4,00,583	2,16,899	1,13,117	3,30,016	1,92,576	1,48,173	3,40,749	2,26,825	1,18,418	3,45,243	2,05,627	31,028	2,36,655
Nett ...	...	...	3,97,497	...	...	3,27,483	...	...	3,34,727	2,17,738	1,14,736	3,32,474	2,04,534	31,028	2,35,562
Madras ... Gross ...	14,62,659	9,18,438	23,81,097	15,88,103	11,84,942	27,73,045	15,51,569	10,67,952	26,19,521	16,30,502	8,54,022	24,84,524	15,55,387	5,06,427	20,61,814
Nett ...	...	...	23,44,060	...	...	27,41,543	...	...	25,72,575	15,99,612	8,46,419	24,46,031	15,29,743	5,04,595	20,34,338
B. Burma Gross ...	7,59,892	28,69,104	36,28,996	7,92,899	22,99,970	30,92,869	9,89,227	16,29,793	26,19,020	8,39,986	26,58,589	34,98,575	8,89,552	22,39,912	31,29,464
Nett ...	...	...	35,87,355	...	...	30,14,137	...	...	25,22,835	8,30,785	25,74,772	34,05,557	8,84,958	21,08,735	29,93,693
TOTAL ... Gross...	1,49,39,568	68,82,970	2,18,22,538	1,51,91,125	60,18,052	2,12,09,177	1,63,41,673	50,76,617	2,14,18,290	1,60,05,752	59,61,306	2,19,67,058	1,49,12,010	47,89,351	1,97,01,361
Nett ...	...	...	2,11,71,342	...	...	2,06,49,247	...	...	2,08,11,099	1,55,63,371	58,30,466	2,13,93,837	1,45,70,625	46,25,939	1,91,96,564

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1876-77 include the collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the months of April to January only.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 9th March 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

STATEMENT REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Condition of Districts as reported.	Description of works in progress.	Daily average number of persons employed: During the week last reported upon.	Daily average number of persons employed: During the present week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangalore ...	2,914	1,914	828,554	384,968	Markets sufficiently supplied. Prices generally a little lower than last week, except in Magadi and Closepet taluks. Irrigated ragi and pot toes are in tolerable condition. Sugarcane, Bengal-gram and javari drying. Rabi paddy in good condition in Devanhalli taluk. No rain, and the prospects of season are very gloomy. Cholera prevails; 14,253 fed at public kitchens on an average daily.	Roads, tanks, and wells. Village improvements. Miscellaneous.	5,886	6,922
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	Markets well supplied by importation. Bengal-gram and javari crops in beds of tanks are thriving. Sugarcane mills are worked. Prospects of season totally unfavourable. Cholera, fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, rheumatism and small-pox prevail. Daily average number of persons relieved by public kitchens 2,129. In Betmangala coolies did not assemble owing to prevalence of cholera.	Ditto ...	4,326	6,874
Tumkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	Markets fairly supplied. Javari and Bengal-gram crops promising. Sugarcane harvested in some places. Cholera and small-pox prevail. Murrain among the cattle still continues; 2,029 were fed at kitchens on an average daily.	Ditto ...	14,656	14,219
Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	Prospects unchanged. Prices slightly fallen. Cholera prevails; 324 daily relieved on the average at relief kitchens.	Ditto ...	1,804	4,678
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,117	190,873	Markets sufficiently supplied, except in Manjarabad, Channarayapatna and Harihalli taluks. Prices rose in Channarayapatna, Harihalli and Narsipur taluks; they fell in Belur and Attikuppa. Castor-oil seeds and Avare reaped in Hassan and Attikuppa taluks. Bengal-gram withering in Channarayapatna. Paddy called Kode bhatta transplanted in Manjarabad. Cholera and small-pox throughout the district, except in Belur taluk. Slight drizzling rain fell at Harihalli. Average daily number of persons relieved by public kitchens 312, except in Hassan, Arkalgud and Narsipur taluks.	Ditto ...	2,078	2,636
Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,076	47,431	Markets moderately supplied. Prices in Maidan taluks slightly increased. One-half of the sugarcane and supari crops harvested. Public health at head-quarters fair. Cholera in Shikarpur and Sorab taluks. Average daily number of persons at public kitchens in Channagiri and Shimoga 177.	Ditto ...	676	639
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	Markets fairly supplied, except in Lakvalli and Koppa taluks. Dry crops withered in Chikmagalur. In Banavar Bengal-gram and javari raised under large tanks and nullas harvested. In Lakvalli and Koppa picking of coffee and supari finished. Sugarcane cut. Cholera, fever and dysentery prevail, the first very severe in Banavar taluk. Average number of persons relieved daily by kitchens 258.	Ditto ...	692	1,301
Chitaldroog ...	4,471	4,238	531,300	511,204	No change in the condition of the district	Ditto ...	3,542	3,841
TOTAL ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,004,145			34,5606	41,110

Note.—The figures in columns 8 and 9 do not include the number on works carried out by the Professional Department, which

a.—Explanation regarding the expenditure shown in this column has been called for.

b.—This does not include 28,788 persons who were employed during the last week on works carried out by the Public Works Department Officers and who were wrongly included in Col. 9 of last week's return.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

OF MYSORE FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24th FEBRUARY 1877.

Sums appropriated for works of all kinds under revenue officers	Reported Expenditure up to date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices of Rice and Ragi.	Prices during the week last reported upon.	During the present week.	Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 to date.	General Remarks.
10	11a	12	13	14	15	16	17
78,623	41,113	Rice ... 24 Ragi ... 60	11 to 15 14 to 20	15 16 to 18	35	16	The condition of the Province remains practically unchanged. Only the largest tanks and very few of these hold any water-supply, and no rain has fallen to replenish them. Although the crops, unless under exceptional cultivation, have generally failed, grain, imported chiefly by railway, is abundant, and its movement brisk through the agency of private trade. For the week ending this date 1,911 tons were received at the terminal station at Bangalore and 213 at Kolar-Road, or altogether 2,124 tons. Tons. In November 1876 the imports were ... ... 9,943 December ... ... 11,562 January 1877 ... ... 11,259 February, 1st to 24th ... ... 11,149 Total ... 43,913
88,405	10,775	Rice ... 32 Ragi ... 80	12 to 16 14 to 20	14 14 to 19	25·4	14·9	
1,20,605	57,006	Rice ... 28 Ragi ... 106	10 to 13 14 to 18	12 15 to 16	27·4	15·9	
22,181	1,770	Rice ... 24 Ragi ... 70	11 to 13 16 to 22	12 to 14 18 to 24	24·3	20·8	There is hardly a blade of grass to be seen, but forage is still procurable. Major Chrystie, R. E., a careful observer, after marching 350 miles from Bangalore to Bellary along high roads, District roads, and across country, inspecting works put in hand under professional supervision, reports that although cholera in a severe form had broken up the larger gangs, there were a considerable number of men, women and children so rendered capable of earning a livelihood, and that those relieved at kitchens and camps that have been judiciously located, were not generally so emaciated as he expected to see them, although in some instances they were pitiable objects. His "Notes" conclude with the cheering intelligence that in the northern taluks, there is much ripening cultivation in the beds of tanks and under wells, and that wherever water can be anyhow made available, the ryots with most praiseworthy diligence, are cheerfully doing their utmost to look the difficulty in the face. In an interesting report of the condition of the Nundydroog Division from the 16th to end of February, Colonel Pearse corroborates this strongly, and as the area thus under consideration is, with the Chitaldroog District perhaps, the most stricken portion of the Province, the situation may be considered as fairly hopeful as under the circumstances could well be expected; and should heavy rain providentially fall towards the end of the month, after the crops so being raised are reaped, it will be more so. Colonel Pearse reports the death of more than 10,000 poor cattle during the fortnight in his Division, but as a set off to this he brings to notice the great care that is being taken after the better kinds, and the large prices paid for forage for them. He reports also cholera of a very virulent type from which during the fortnight nearly 3,500 had succumbed.
44,320	22,219	Rice ... 32 Ragi ... 76	10 to 13 16 to 18	13 16 to 18	34·4	15·8	
46,804	18,324	Rice ... 30 Ragi ... 76	13 18	14 18	38·4	18·3	The report for the Nundydroog Division does not embrace Municipal limits where relief operations are carefully carried on by the President of the Commission under a General Committee that meets weekly in Bangalore. The President reports that all the quasi potable waters were analysed by Dr. Nicholson in 1871, and that while those pronounced to be good are strictly conserved, and the draught on them authoritatively regulated, those that were condemned as unfit for drinking purposes have been filled in, and others in selected sites established—and that every effort is being made to relieve distress, by providing suitable employment according to the physical state of those requiring it, and feeding with judgment those who are from any real cause not able to work.
37,406	21,168	Rice ... 30 Ragi ... 64	12 to 15 16 to 20	14 16 to 18	35·7	19·6	
1,36,886	68,784	Rice ... 24 Ragi ... 88	10 to 12 15 to 18	12 14 to 18	23·5	9·5	Besides the importation of grain to the extent of nearly 380 tons per day from the 1st November from Madras, the result of a conference with the grain merchants in the Darbar Hall on the 1st March, when Captain Bisset, R. E., explained an alternative route from Negapatam, was, that the merchants were convinced of the practicability of increasing the supplies they had already to some extent drawn from that port, under existing rates up to 200 tons a day; where the Notification of the equalization of the rates should be authoritatively made public.
5,84,230	2,41,459						The totals and averages under the heads of expenditure, of deaths from sickness, of persons employed on relief works by the Revenue authorities, and of those provided otherwise than on Public Works under professional supervision, of which returns are kept separately—such mode of relief being preferred where possible—will be again thoroughly scrutinized and corrected where necessary, from the 1st January to the week ending 24th February, and thereafter the weekly returns under the special arrangements will be available for proper comparison. These figures may be accepted by Government in supersession of other reports previously submitted.

have been so apportioned as to enable those able and willing to work a fair day's wage for a fair day's labor.

J. PUCKLE,
On Special Duty.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **FEBRUARY** *1877, and the Total Exports from each Province for the five months, October 1876 to February 1877, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1875-76, 1874-75 and 1873-74.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal. Calcutta		56,827	12,69,197	1,205	27,624	...	...	268	5,893	...	...	...	...	14,765	4,17,542	...	...	...	...	73,065	17,20,256
Bengal. Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal. Total, February 1877		56,827	12,69,197	1,205	27,624	...	...	268	5,893	...	...	...	...	14,765	4,17,542	...	...	...	...	73,065	17,20,256
Bengal. Total 5 Months, October 1876 to February 1877		100,376	22,67,499	6,208	1,36,520	2,946	72,857	268	5,893	...	...	...	...	39,495	11,40,335	...	...	8	72	149,301	36,23,176
Bengal. Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76	22,225	4,40,772	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	136,133	38,40,328	854	20,874	4	86	159,283	43,03,732
	1874-75	56,542	12,11,399	15,668	2,64,964	4,732	91,946	14,029	2,91,484	...	...	4	25	34,257	9,50,305	...	...	67	1,825	125,299	28,11,948
	1873-74	6,948	1,38,602	...	...	2,091	40,228	203	4,594	...	...	3	65	30,271	8,56,309	...	...	57	1,303	39,573	10,41,101
Bombay and Sind. Bombay		179,876	52,13,658	44,380	12,57,475	88,566	26,93,547	41,148	11,70,150	...	...	...	...	703	19,590	...	...	122	493	354,795	1,03,54,913
Bombay and Sind. Kurrachee		9,278	2,50,060	1,239	35,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,278	2,65,085	...	...	2,030	58,007	21,825	6,08,572
Bombay and Sind. Carwar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay and Sind. Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay and Sind. Total, February 1877		189,154	54,63,738	45,619	12,92,875	88,566	26,93,547	41,148	11,70,150	...	...	...	...	9,981	2,84,675	...	...	2,152	58,500	376,620	1,09,63,485
Bombay and Sind. Total 5 Months, October 1876 to February 1877		394,570	1,07,66,355	165,723	43,99,170	103,596	31,68,531	93,100	25,34,282	...	...	...	...	17,010	4,82,510	...	...	4,962	1,29,943	779,261	2,14,80,791
Bombay and Sind. Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76	337,690	90,48,759	129,048	32,83,333	55,370	14,23,546	87,712	23,39,031	63,718	16,32,195	...	...	83,569	22,15,552	...	...	952	18,684	757,059	1,59,61,400
	1874-75	784,739	2,17,41,308	143,428	38,20,061	106,150	29,48,465	64,341	17,71,474	6,820	1,59,900	...	...	4,464	1,13,685	...	...	3,031	53,325	1,112,973	3,06,38,238
	1873-74	588,363	1,70,52,546	93,632	27,64,092	66,243	19,12,718	76,743	22,21,42[illegible]	7,984	2,29,442	...	...	24,698	6,65,064	...	...	896	16,610	858,549	2,48,61,385
Madras. Madras		2,073	46,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	3,060	...	...	...	...	2,207	49,440
Madras. Coconada		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras. Tuticorin		...	...	...	...	...	...	214	5,280	...	...	...	2	268	6,840	...	...	...	...	482	12,122
Madras. Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras. Total, February 1877		2,073	46,440	...	...	...	...	214	5,280	...	...	...	2	402	9,840	...	...	...	...	2,689	61,562
Madras. Total 5 Months, October 1876 to February 1877		46,838	10,58,537	938	21,000	9,726	2,00,886	750	18,540	...	...	3,736	89,867	4,635	1,08,040	...	...	...	...	66,623	14,96,870
Madras. Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76	162,810	36,16,362	8,277	1,93,390	25,641	5,25,999	9,163	1,61,520	...	...	1,998	45,162	23,852	5,43,869	...	...	...	...	231,741	50,86,302
	1874-75	155,630	35,04,048	...	...	19,410	4,25,160	25,349	5,72,477	...	...	18,047	4,05,015	1,248	28,336	...	...	3	65	219,687	49,35,101
	1873-74	169,278	39,50,008	2,679	65,503	669	15,000	5,893	1,44,365	...	...	1,752	41,900	2,305	55,041	...	...	...	...	182,576	42,72,417
British Burma. Rangoon		4,615	77,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	19,989	...	...	5,698	97,953
British Burma. Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma. Total, February 1877		4,615	77,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	19,989	...	...	5,698	97,953
British Burma. Total 5 Months, October 1876 to February 1877		31,716	5,50,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,161	38,743	536	9,862	34,413	5,99,183
British Burma. Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76	1,609	27,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,745	10,07,998	...	...	48,354	10,35,652
	1874-75	16,976	3,08,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	17,857	3,22,624
	1873-74	84	1,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,371	23,387	...	...	1,455	25,132
Grand Total. Total, February 1877		252,069	68,57,339	46,824	13,20,499	88,566	26,93,547	41,630	11,81,323	...	...	...	2	25,148	7,12,057	1,083	19,989	2,152	58,500	458,072	1,28,43,256
Grand Total. Total 5 Months, October 1876 to February 1877		573,500	1,46,42,969	172,869	45,56,690	116,568	34,42,274	94,118	25,58,715	...	...	3,736	89,867	61,140	17,30,885	2,161	38,743	5,506	139,877	1,029,598	2,72,00,020
Grand Total. Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76	524,334	1,21,33,547	136,325	34,76,723	81,011	19,49,845	96,942	25,02,223	63,718	16,32,195	1,998	45,162	243,554	65,99,749	47,599	10,28,872	956	18,770	1,196,437	2,93,87,086
	1874-75	1,013,887	2,67,64,885	159,096	40,85,045	130,292	34,65,571	103,719	26,35,435	6,820	1,59,900	18,051	4,05,040	39,969	10,92,326	881	14,494	3,101	55,215	1,475,816	3,87,07,911
	1873-74	764,673	2,11,42,901	96,311	28,29,595	69,003	19,67,946	82,839	22,70,372	7,984	2,29,442	1,755	41,965	57,274	15,77,014	1,371	23,387	943	17,913	1,082,153	3,02,00,535

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE;
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 15th March 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th MARCH 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	99,478	5,32,069	...	...	...	...	99,478	5,32,069
„ Paddy	...	...	183	625	...	...	...	...	183	625
„ Other Grains	...	...	11,333	50,412	...	...	...	...	11,333	50,412
* Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Coconada—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	...	22,102	1,21,560	10,746	59,103	...	...	32,848	180,663
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	30,823	92,468	...	...	30,823	92,468
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	...	5,961	33,796	1,95,386	...	...	1½	10	39,758½	231,268
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	308	1,435	...	...	2,006	11,381	2,314	12,816
Cochin—Rice	...	...	18,251	88,088	...	...	...	...	18,351	88,088
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	10,020	60,233	...	...	10,020	60,233
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	3,849	21,032	...	...	105	750	3,954	21,782
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	879	3,888	879	3,888
Calicut—Rice	...	...	16,012	87,987	...	...	449	2,514	16,461	90,501
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,814	7,491	1,814	7,491
„ Other Grains	...	5,247	...	...	...	...	10,248	45,212	15,495	67,527
Quilandy—Rice	...	...	455	2,488	...	...	...	...	455	2,488
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	440	60	440
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	7,058	22,364	...	...	7,058	22,364
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	884	4,522	884	4,522
Mangalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	450	75	450
* Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice	...	5,961	193,943	10,48,610	10,746	59,103	615½	3,714	211,265½	11,47,299
„ Paddy	...	...	183	625	47,901	175,065	1,814	7,491	49,898	1,83,181
„ Other Grains	...	5,247	11,641	51,847	...	...	14,092	65,453	30,980	1,39,615

*No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th MARCH 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.										From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.		Total.*	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras Paddy	145,044	5,08,500	...	...	13,405	45,615	23,034	78,380	38,793	1,05,788	220,276	7,38,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	739	1,257	1,447	979	2,186	2,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam Paddy	1,249	6,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,069	6,952	561	2,289	1,816	3,556	645	1,968	...	...	49,935	91,447
" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,844	77,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin ...	48,631	1,71,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,233	13,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,233	13,200
Cochin Paddy	54,573	1,90,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,089	47,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,089	47,346
" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	28,340	86,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	33,314	1,35,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	572	2,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports Paddy	13,011	35,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	1,224	643	2,778	...	...	122	360	...	...	1,158	4,362
" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,887	54,043	...	...	3,379	5,914	...	...	33,266	59,957
	270,226	9,87,953	...	...	13,405	45,615	23,773	79,637	40,240	1,06,767	402,152	13,75,905	105,257	1,97,178	1,816	3,556	4,146	7,372	...	..	113,681	216,312

* No returns have been received from Kyouk-phyoo, Ramree, Mergui and Tavoy.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FAMINE IN THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 15, dated 16th March 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE enclose copies of Minutes and Memoranda which we have received from Sir Richard Temple during the past week, regarding various matters connected with the famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

2. Among these papers will be found an interesting report on the district of Nellore, together with a separate Minute proposing the early commencement, as a famine work, of an irrigation work in that district known as the Sangam project. Nellore is a large district on the east coast, of which the southern boundary is about fifty miles to the north of Madras. Its area is 7,150 square miles, and its population, according to the last census, 1,374,012. During the ten months ending with the 31st January last, the rainfall was only 11 inches 35 cents. In the previous year, 1875-76, the rainfall had been scanty, amounting to 26 inches 40 cents., against 37 inches 40 cents., the average rainfall of the preceding four years. In 1874-75 there had been heavy floods, and many important tanks and channels had been breached. Two years of drought following a year of floods had greatly tried the resources of the district. The tetal yield of the crops of the district for the present year is estimated at less than one-fourth of the average outturn, although the people with commendable industry have in some parts of it dug temporary wells and deepened old wells, and thus raised a spring crop. The drought was worst in the western taluks, at the base of the Eastern Ghâts, and adjoining the district of Cuddapah. The number of persons on the relief works at the time of Sir Richard Temple's visit was 85,000, or about 6 per cent. of the population of the district. Sir Richard Temple inspected about 17,000 labourers, and found very few who appeared to be in a condition to sustain themselves. He considered that much more discrimination had been exercised by the Nellore authorities in admitting persons to the relief works, than had been the case in the Ceded Districts; but that the depressed condition of some of the persons he had seen on the works, indicated the necessity of a house-to-house visitation more systematic than had been as yet introduced. Some of the relief works were useful, but many were of doubtful value, and task-work had often been little better than nominal. The small local works, in fact, had been made too easy and too attractive, and, as we noticed in our last despatch, great difficulty was in consequence experienced in inducing the people to go to the one large relief work, the East Coast Canal, which runs through the district, and which Sir Richard Temple describes as the very best relief work in all Southern India. The markets are well supplied with grain, coming both by inland and by water routes.

3. Of the Sangam project, Sir Richard Temple writes that the plans and estimates are ready, and the work could be put in hand at once. Its estimated cost is twenty-seven lakhs, the irrigable area 94,000 acres, and the estimated return from water tax two and a half lakhs. Sir Richard Temple considers, from the information supplied to him by the District Engineer that, of the entire project, works estimated to cost nineteen lakhs, and to yield an annual revenue of one and three-quarter lakhs, might be executed, in a great part at all events, by relief labour. He has suggested the work to the Madras Government as one which is deserving of consideration, at a time when so much stress is laid upon the expediency of employing relief labour upon really good and reproductive works. The suggestion is doubtless receiving the consideration of the Government of Madras, with whom we shall communicate upon the subject.

4. Sir Richard Temple has paid a third visit to the district of North Arcot, having received conflicting accounts regarding the degree of distress in certain parts of it, and having had reason to fear that in other parts, and especially in the zemindari tracts, chiefly in the north-east of the district, the distress might become serious. The results of his inspection appear to have been more satisfactory than he had anticipated. In a great part of the Chandragiri taluk the spring crops were good. The Kárvetnagar zemindari, with the exception of the eastern portion of it, had not suffered from drought. The autumnal showers had given it a fair winter crop. Irrigation from wells and from watercourses was giving it a good spring crop. In Kálahasti, on the other hand, which is the other great zemindari in North Arcot, the drought had been exceptionally severe. Sir Richard Temple made suggestions for improving the system of gratuitous relief, and extending that of house-to-house visitation, and also for arranging some light textile work on which the distressed weavers (a numerous class in the North Arcot district) might be employed.

5. The results of Sir Richard Temple's visits to North Arcot are summarized in the following terms:—

"I find that distress does not threaten the mass of the people; that the numbers on relief works will probably not much exceed the comparatively small number now employed, if only the usual showers of April shall last; that the numbers on charitable relief will probably increase considerably as the season advances; that in the old towns, scattered over the district, in the sacred haunts so much frequented by pilgrims and beggars from distant places, and in the jungle tracts fringing the edges of the district, there are classes among whom many cases of individual distress are to be expected; that on the whole the relief measures taken in hand are sufficient to meet that degree of distress which is to be anticipated; that the relief works are of a small description, the number of able-bodied relief labourers not being large enough to justify their congregation upon large works, but if such large works should be wanted, there are many tanks to be repaired; that in some particular places the delay which at one time occurred was owing to technical and other reasons beyond the control of the local authorities; that the arrangement for house-to-house visitation in every village (save the zemindaris, which are being separately arranged for) are very systematic and satisfactory. I have discussed with the Collector every measure of relief which I can think of. My impression is, that he is now doing everything which ought to be done in this respect."

6. Among the enclosed papers will be found a review by Sir Richard Temple of the objections advanced by the Sanitary Commissioner at Madras to the reduced scale of wages lately prescribed for the relief works in that Presidency. The gist of Sir Richard Temple's remarks is, that the present rate of wages appears, so far as experience goes, to be sufficient to maintain in health people employed on the very light work which is enforced on most of the relief works in the Madras Presidency, and provides as much food as the labouring poor in rural localities get in ordinary times; that it is not possible to determine *à priori* on scientific data what amount of food is necessary to sustain the particular classes who come to the relief works; that the effect of the present rates should be tested by careful practical examination of the people themselves; and that, if it should appear that there is a change for the worse in their physical condition, the rates should be raised, but not otherwise, and that wherever really hard labour is exacted, a higher rate of wages should be given. This is practically what is now being done in the Bombay Presidency. Sir Richard Temple has, within the last few days, had a personal conference on this subject with the Government of Madras; and from a telegram from His Grace the Governor which reached us on the 14th instant, we learn that "the Governor in Council having considered various reports" (from district officers) "has decided to defer the consideration of the general adequacy of the scale for further report; the special attention of officers being directed to securing that labourers receive full benefit of allowances, and to scrutinizing all cases of apparent weakness; children under ten being relieved from test work, and weakly persons being formed into special gangs with special nourishment where necessary."

7. In our despatch of the 9th instant, we adverted to the insufficiency of the means at present available for transporting grain from Madras into the interior, the Madras Railway not being able to carry more than 700 tons a day. The subject has been engaging the careful attention of our Public

Works Department, and arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will have enabled, or will speedily enable, the Madras Railway Company to carry 1,400 tons a day. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for sheltering and housing the grain, both public and private, on the Madras beach.

8. In his Minute of the 6th instant, No. LIV, and the Memorandum annexed to it, Sir Richard Temple has furnished a revised estimate of the expenditure on, and loss of revenue from, the famine. The result is a total estimated loss of five crores and two hundred and eighty-one thousand rupees. In the Financial Statement made yesterday in the Legislative Council by our colleague Sir John Strachey, the net cost of the famine is set down at five and a quarter crores of rupees, or five millions and a quarter, according to the old calculation of two shillings for the rupee, of which sum £3,100,000 will fall on this year, and £2,150,000 on 1877-78. This estimate does not take into account future recoveries of land revenue suspended for the present, which Sir Richard Temple estimates at the considerable sum of Rs. 1,29,50,000 out of Rs. 1,87,96,000, which must for the time be left uncollected. The question whether these balances should be held in suspense or entirely remitted, is one which, as stated in our despatch of the 16th ultimo, we have deemed it proper to leave to the unfettered discretion of the local Governments. Sir Richard Temple states in his present Minute (paragraph 19) that many of the most experienced Collectors in both the Madras and Bombay Presidencies are in favour of the plan of suspending only, and not entirely remitting, the land revenue on the dry or unirrigated lands. These opinions and the grounds upon which they are based, will doubtless receive due consideration from both the Governments concerned. For the present, however, we have deemed it safer to exclude from our calculations any reduction of the cost of the famine from this source.

9. We have this day received the following telegrams from Sir Richard Temple:—

Telegram, dated 15th March.

"I proceed for [illegible] days to Bombay Presidency. Throughout Madras Presidency the relief works are now fully controlled and carefully restricted to dimensions of actual distress. Much credit due to local officers in districts. The organization of charitable relief not equally successful, but further efforts being put forth. Destitute people often unwilling to resort to relief camps. Some casual deaths near Madras itself still happen, chiefly owing to insufficiency of measures in three large Zemindaries. Remedy being applied. Reduced wages still being tried. Spring crops good in many parts of distressed districts; prices somewhat stiffening. Condition of people good generally, but cholera breaks out temporarily in many places. Large accumulation of grain at Madras well housed. Anxiety about railway arrangement on Madras and Bombay lines. Still hope that these two lines will supply the large and active demands of inland grain trade. Markets continue well supplied."

Telegram, dated 16th March.

"In continuation of yesterday's telegram for mail. It was ordered a month ago throughout Madras Presidency, that if any children below seven years of age, belonging to persons employed on relief works, cannot be supported, they shall receive special relief. This is being carried out with my full concurrence. Children above seven have from beginning received relief wages. It has also been ordered, with my full concurrence, that if any relief labourer shall be found to suffer physically from reduced wages, he shall receive special allowance, or else be put to light work. Have complete evidence that most of the large gangs are standing the reduced wage without suffering. Whether they can bear it, as the season advances, remains to be seen. Having inspected in the presence of many officers about one hundred and thirty thousand relief labourers in scattered gangs throughout Madras Presidency, I have reason to believe the physical condition of these people to be generally good. I picked out in every gang every person who seemed below par, and suggested special measures regarding each individual."

10. There has been a further decrease in the number of persons on the relief works both in Madras and Bombay. In the former Presidency the number, according to the latest return, was 657,365 against 667,443, the number for the previous week. In Bombay the number was 223,865 against 263,053, the total reduction in the two Presidencies being thus 49,266. In Bombay, however, there were also children under seven years of age, and women in charge of them, to the number of 44,150.

In the number charitably relieved there was an increase of 10,226 in Madras, and a decrease of 999 in Bombay, the totals for the two Presidencies being 58,317 and 5,566, respectively.

The Mysore returns give 38,808 persons as employed on the relief works under Civil Officers, in addition to 30,794 employed by Public Works agency, and 30,097 in the receipt of charitable relief, making a total of 99,699.

No. 101, dated Arconum, 3rd March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him on the advisability of commencing the earth-work of the "Sungum" project in the Nellore District.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Arconum, 3rd March 1877.*

DURING my recent visit to the Nellore District, I was much struck by the possible advantages of what is known as the "Sungum" project for the employment of relief labour.

2. This project has, as I learnt, been professionally framed; the plans and estimates are ready, and the work could be put in hand at once, whereby many relief labourers now employed on village works could be at once employed under regular professional supervision.

3. The project is an excellent one for using the flood-waters of the Pennair river to fill channels which carry the waters to tanks and other reservoirs for irrigation. The head-works are situated at a point called "Sungum," near Atmakoor, on the Pennair river, about 30 miles above Aloor. The total cost is estimated at 27 lakhs of rupees (say £270,000); 94,000 acres would be irrigated, and the net returns in water tax are computed at 2½ lakhs (say £25,000) annually. The financial prospect is therefore fair enough.

4. Out of the total cost above set down—27 lakhs of rupees—the greater portion consists of earth-work and excavation, namely, 16 lakhs, as will be seen thus,—

	Lakhs.
Tanks and channels	16
Masonry distributaries	5
Anicut in Pennair	6
Total ...	27

5. Now, subject to correction, I understand from the District Engineer (with whom I had the advantage of travelling while in the Nellore District) that the earth-work, that is, the channels and tanks, might at once be undertaken by relief labour within the cost of 16 lakhs, which work would be useful so far as it goes, *without* the *whole* of the remaining expenditure, namely, 6 lakhs for anicuts and 5 lakhs for masonry distributaries, being necessarily undertaken. These works will, of course, be wanted for the complete project; but the project might be executed without them, and though in some degree incomplete, it might be useful without them. In this limited sense I learn that only three lakhs worth of masonry channels would be absolutely necessary. If executed in this manner, that is,—

with	16	lakhs, earth-work.
,, ...	3	,, masonry distributaries.
Total ...	19	

the project might yield net 1¾ lakhs annually in revenue returns. It would employ 200,000 persons for four months.

6. Considering the large numbers that are being employed on comparatively unproductive district and village works, I think it is a pity that relief labour cannot be employed on the earth-work of this really useful and well-considered project.

7. I bear in mind that all available labour is wanted for the East Coast Canal, which is also in the Nellore District, as is shewn in my minute of the 28th ultimo on the subject. But there is much difficulty in inducing the relief labourers to go there. And it is possible that thousands of persons who would not go to the East Coast Canal would be willing enough to work on this Sungum project, which is favourably situated as regards their homes. And some thousands of relief labourers might be sent from the Ceded Districts and Kurnool.

8. It is true that the earth-work for the channels and tanks will not produce a result without the addition at least of three lakhs of expenditure for the masonry distributaries, but for this also relief labour would be to some extent available. And something might be contributed from the ordinary irrigation grant of the Presidency; of this point, however, the Madras Government would be the judge.

9. At all events, when so much stress is justly laid upon the employment of relief labour upon really good and reproductive projects, it seems proper to ask the notice of the Government of Madras to the merits, in this respect, which the Sungum project in Nellore possesses. If anything is to be attempted, then rapidity in commencing would be essential.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 103, dated Coimbatore, 6th March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a Minute recorded by him respecting the Nellore District, together with a Memorandum of the facts ascertained by him during his visit from 27th ultimo to the 1st current.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Coimbatore, 6th March 1877.*

IN forwarding the Memorandum of facts ascertained by me during my recent visit to the Nellore District, it will suffice to make only a few general remarks.

2. The failure of the rains during 1876 in this district appears to have been more utter than I had previously supposed. Hardly one-third of the average rainfall was vouchsafed. At no period of the year did any sufficing rain fall: even the Pennair river failed to come down in flood; and the dam across that river opposite the town of Nellore and the irrigation works dependent thereon have this year proved almost useless. Along the East Coast line,—that is, in the villages immediately adjoining the margin of the sea,—some rain fell: but it dwindled away to the westwards, till almost nothing fell in the western parts of the district at the base of the Ghât range of hills. I found very serious drought prevailing and considerable distress, especially in the vicinity of the well-known hill fort of Udaigarh. The total outturn of the district is still estimated by the local authorities to be under four annas, or less than one-fourth of the average outturn. On the other hand, in some parts of the district, especially the eastern, the people, finding water to be near the surface, have, with commendable industry, made the most of this slender opportunity and have dug temporary wells or deepened old wells, and thus raised a certain amount of spring crops. Between Nellore and the East Coast Canal I saw cultivation of this kind stretching for several miles. In a short time the result of the accession of new grain supply will be felt throughout the district.

3. Meanwhile, the markets are well supplied with grain, coming both by inland and by water routes.

4. Out of the large number of relief labourers whom I inspected carefully (about seventeen thousand in all), very few were found to be apparently in a condition to sustain themselves; the vast majority seemed to be persons of the right sort for these works, that is, persons who really needed this form of relief. Their physical condition was generally fair. But among them were found sprinkled here and there persons whose physical state was low and unsatisfactory. Every one of these I brought to the notice of the Collector. The total number at the time of my visit, 55,000 persons on district works and 30,000 on the East Coast Canal (of which latter most belong to the Nellore District), in all 85,000, amounts to 6 per cent. on the population of the district—a proportion which, though liberal and sufficient to meet the existing distress, is not excessive, considering the failure of harvests.

5. But I think that this number ought not, without careful consideration, to be permitted to materially increase, because the condition of the ryots generally is reported to be good and free from indebtedness, and because the spring crops shortly to be harvested will bring in a fresh supply. To this favourable description the peasantry of the western parts form the only exception.

6. On the whole, I think that much more discrimination in regard to admission of people must in the first instance have been exercised in the Nellore District than in the Ceded Districts. The difference in the condition of the gangs in Nellore presented in this respect a marked difference as compared to the Ceded Districts, which is, so far, very creditable to the Nellore authorities. We may venture to believe that no undue expenditure on relief (to any appreciable amount) has been incurred in Nellore, which redounds to the credit of the Acting Collector, Mr. Sharp.

7. On the other hand, the occasional appearance, even among the ranks of the relief gangs, of persons in a reduced or depressed condition indicates clearly the need of a house-to-

house visitation, more systematic than heretofore, in the villages throughout the district. This inference I pressed on the consideration of the Collector, who seemed quite alive to it.

8. No relief camps in the improved style established near Madras have been opened in this district, though charitable relief is being administered at several places. Proper camps ought, I think, to be opened without the least avoidable delay.

9. The relief works have been sometimes useful, consisting of excavation of irrigation channels and reservoirs, but have often been of doubtful value, such as opening out roads which the local funds will hardly be able to keep in repairs in future. The task-work, though perhaps in some places fairly well exacted, has, I fear, often been little better than nominal; the relief labourers have been employed too near to their homes, and the matter has been allowed to become too easy and attractive. Doubtless the Collector will try to remedy this: and some remedy has already been applied in the western portion of the district through the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. Underwood, Assistant Collector.

10. In proof of the objectionable attractiveness of the petty district works, I may adduce the extreme difficulty of transferring relief labourers from these works to the East Coast Canal —an excellent work in a salubrious position, remarkably suited for purposes of relief, and distant only 30 miles on the average. Able-bodied relief labourers on the district works are being ordered to proceed to the East Coast Canal, but they refuse to obey and go on "strike," remaining for days and days out of work sooner than proceed. It is to be hoped that these difficulties will be overcome by the firmness and patience of the local officers and by the people themselves being awakened to a sense of the necessity.

11. I have in a separate Minute recorded my views regarding the East Coast Canal. Rumours unfavourable to the salubrity of the operations on this important project have from time to time been spread. I found, however, the position of the works very salubrious, and the arrangements, sanitary, engineering and others, excellent, and very creditable to the District Engineer, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, of whose practical ability I am disposed to form a high estimate.

12. If the commencement of the Sungum irrigation project (from the river Pennair, 30 miles above the town of Nellore) can be sanctioned, as recommended in my separate Minute, that will afford a further field for the profitable employment of relief labour.

13. Though the state of affairs regarding the relief of distress in this district may be generally pronounced to be favourable, yet there is this cardinal defect, that although the district has the very best relief work in all Southern India (the East Coast Canal) running through it, still the relief labour of the district is not brought to that work to any thing like a sufficient extent. The management of this particular matter is the primary point to which the attention of the Collector should be given.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum on the Nellore District, visited by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE *from the 27th February to the 1st March* 1877.

FROM North Arcot Sir Richard Temple entered the Nellore District, proceeding thither from Triputty *viâ* Kalustri and Goodoor. At the lastnamed place he was met by the Collector, Mr. Sharp, C.S., and after inspecting the relief labourers there, drove into Nellore on Tuesday, the 27th February. The next day Sir Richard visited the East Coast Canal works at Maipad, Korutoor and near the Pennair river, with the Collector and Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the District Engineer: there he also met Mr. Stevens, who is employed on the canal works. About eight thousand relief labourers on the canal, and in the evening some hundreds more on works near the Pennair anicut at Nellore, were inspected. On Wednesday night Sir Richard left Nellore, with the Collector and District Engineer, reaching Nellarpalem the next morning. Here he saw the Tahsildar of the Atmakur Taluk and inspected about 4,500 relief labourers who had been collected there by previous arrangement. Continuing his journey to Nandeveram, he met there Mr. Underwood, C.S., Head Assistant, who was on tour in the western taluks. Mr. Underwood accompanied Sir Richard, after seeing the labourers at Nandeveram, to Murripad, where more gangs were drawn up. From Murripad Mr. Underwood returned; Sir Richard and staff proceeded in palanquins by the Dornel Ghât, Budvail and Sinhout to the Wontimetta railway station in the Cuddapah District. At Nellore Sir Richard also met Mr. Goldingham, C.S., District Judge, and Mr. Christie, District Superintendent of Police.

2. The following facts were ascertained by enquiry, chiefly from the Collector, Mr. Sharp, C.S.—

The district of Nellore has an area of 7,150* square miles, including zemindary tracts, and contains a population of 1,374,012 persons, according to the census of 1871. It is divided into nine Government taluks and four zemindary divisions, the extent and population of which are shown in the margin. Many zemindary villages, however, are scattered in all the Government taluks, except in Nellore and Rapur.

* In the Nellore District Manual it is stated to be 8,751 square miles.

	Sq. miles.	Population.
Government taluks	4,626	897,845
Venkutgiri zemindary	1,853	348,370
Kalustri „	526	100,866
Chundy „	124	21,990
Mutyalpad „	21	4,941
	7,150	1,374,012

3. The area of land in the Government taluks cultivated with the several food-grains, according to the returns sent to the Board of Revenue for Fusli 1285, was 884,852 acres, and the statistics of the important grains sown are as under:

	AREA OF CROPS SOWN IN FUSLI 1285. Acres.
Rice	200,910
Jouna or cholum	360,063
Ragi (small millet)	41,327
Luzza	63,381
Aruga	74,361
Varigalu	115,316
Pulses, &c.	29,494
TOTAL	884,852

The current year's details of *crops sown* are not to hand as yet, but, speaking generally of the whole district with respect to the cultivated yield, there is an almost general failure of wet crops, with the exception of isolated patches here and there, under wells, under some of the Pennair river channels and spring-fed ponds. A great part of the wet area was not cultivated this year owing to the drought, and the sowings in many places were fruitless. As regards dry crops, those cultivated under wells have grown fairly, while the yield on those depending entirely on rain varies from nothing in some parts of the upland taluks to 4 annas or one-third of the average standard estimate. It must be, however, stated that a fair outturn is expected in a few villages of Ongole in the north of the district. The average yield of purely "dry crops" for the whole district may not be more than 3 annas. The rain-fed tanks in the district are almost entirely dry, while those under the Pennair anicut received but a scanty supply, so that cultivation under them was unsuccessful.

4. Of the total holdings of nearly 766,960 acres under the head of "dry" lands, only an area of 2,24,433 or 29 per cent. have been actually cultivated, and the Government demand on this area is only Rs. 2,98,265: besides the poor state of the crops in general, the many important and valuable "kanchas" or pasture farms are devoid of fodder.

5. The rainfall of this district from the month of April up to the end of January was very light, as will be seen from the following details:

	In.	Cts.
Average of four years to Fusli 1285	37	40
Average rainfall for Fusli 1285 from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876	27	29
Average rainfall for Fusli 1286, or from 1st April 1876 to 31st January 1877	11	35

Portions of the district feel the effects of the different monsoons which sweep in from the south-west and north-east, Udaigiri and Kanigiri receiving less than any other part of the district.

6. Nellore suffered from famine in the years 1832, 1854 and 1866, but the scarcity was not so severe as in the present year. The harvest of the year 1875-76 was on the whole poor and much below an average yield for nearly the whole district, especially as regards wet crops. The rainfall of that year was only 26 inches 49 cents against 44 inches 32 cents of the previous year. The year Fusli 1284 was marked by floods, when many important large tanks and river channels were breached, chiefly in Atmakur and in the principal rice-growing taluk, Nellore, on account of the Pennair floods. The two bad years succeeding the year of the floods have evidently tried the resources of the district generally. In ordinary good years the produce of the country not only supports Nellore itself, but much grain is generally exported both by land and sea to other districts.

7. The condition of the ryots and labouring classes is good in ordinary years. Many of them formerly acquired a good deal of wealth from the sale of indigo, rice, &c., but in Kanigiri and Udaigiri taluks the soil is very poor and the ryots proportionately so. The ryots of the Coast taluks are far better off than those of the western upland ranges. The number of pattadars registered as paying direct revenue to Government is 95,710; of these, 8,627 own pattas of Rs. 50 and upwards, and 87,083 below that amount. The actual cultivators and inamdars with their families amount to nearly five-eighths of the entire population of the district. The majority of the population of the district is agricultural, and the *bonâ fide* labouring classes who depend solely upon labour may be estimated at about a sixth of the population.

8. The markets of Nellore, Ongole, and most of the towns of the district are now well supplied with rice. The extraordinary demands of the western districts have much reduced the district stock. The unusually high prices have induced merchants and others to purchase and import grain both by sea from Cocanada and other places from the north, also by the East Coast Canal, and by land from Madras and from Guntoor, &c. Competition among

the merchants has now resulted in a slight fall in the price of grain. The present prices of grain as compared with ordinary prices, in seers per rupee, are given below:

	1st week, February.	2nd week, February.	Average for the last six years up to January.
Rice	8·	8·36	16·67
Cholum	9·18	9·24	24·42
Ragi	9·57	9·82	27·39
Cumbu	9·58	9·12	19·33
Wheat	6·87	7·	10·17
Gram	8·33	8·65	18·79

It should be remarked that cholum, cumbu and ragi are not easily obtainable in the local markets. In the upland taluks of the district the prices range one seer dearer than in Nellore itself; but owing to the public competition noticed above, and partly, the Collector thinks, owing to the example set by Government in importing grain by sea, prices fell. The country ryots send in their carts to Nellore and make purchases both for their own consumption and for purposes of trade. There is little fear that the supply will fail. Recently it appeared necessary to make special arrangements to purchase for the western taluks, but trade generally, the Collector thought, was in no way interfered with by this undertaking. The merchants of Nellore were ready enough to supply rice in Nellore itself, but were unwilling to cart it to the western taluks. This was the reason assigned for buying and transporting the grain already purchased, in anticipation of further want in the western taluks.

9. Owing to the scantiness of produce in Fusli years 1285 and 1286 and exportation, it is feared that the local stocks in hand are small, and no great quantity can be available for sale, as seed-grain is wanted for the next Fusli.

10. The affected tracts of this district are now relieved to a great measure by the many relief works already opened. The relief works consist chiefly of making new roads, river embankments, and repairing Government irrigation courses. Wells are either being newly sunk or repaired wherever water may be scarce, and the East Coast Canal already employs about 30,000 coolies, a few of whom are from the Ceded Districts as well as Nellore.

11. The following return shows the numbers employed on the 10th February in the several taluks:—

Taluks.	No. employed.	Percentage to the population.
Gudur	3,827	3
Rapur	2,783	4
Nellore	4,039	2
Atmakur	5,662	5
Kavali	5,610	7
Udaigiri	13,111	13
Kandukur	8,250	6
Kanirgiri	6,299	5
Ongole	1,526	1
Zemindary	5,899	2
	57,006	4
East Coast Canal ...	18,045	

If it be remarked that as the percentages of population employed on relief works is very low, the district on the whole must be in a fair condition, it is answered that the idea of supporting himself as a cooly is held to be demeaning to a Nellore ryot. Malas and Madigas, who are in general exceedingly poor and have no such pride, form the majority of the present labourers. As there is no prospect of rain for the present, the numbers are expected to gradually increase. Task-work is now exacted on the East Coast Canal range only, but in the remaining parts of the district the ordinary wage system is in force, or was up to a recent date. The names of all the labourers are duly registered by the subordinate officers, some of whom come from the Survey Department, others from the Settlement, and some have been temporarily appointed. All the tahsildars and some of the taluk subordinates are now supervising the relief works, and the divisional officers, moving about frequently, exercise supervision over them all.

12. The following are the rates of wages now paid or about to be paid in the district:—

	*1st. As. P.	2nd. As. P.
For adult males	1 6	2 0
„ females	1 4	1 6
Children above seven years of age	0 9	0 10

* For lower standard of task-work, which is being gradually introduced.

The total expenditure up to the 17th February on relief works is stated to be Rs. 3,84,363 and on gratuitous relief Rs. 26,406. The number fed gratuitously on that date was 11,025. Relief labourers were in the beginning employed solely on road works from want of professional assistance, but with increased facilities for supervision, efforts are now being made to carry out irrigation works in communication with the District Engineer, who has sent in his proposals for repairing many tanks; and as each work now under progress may be completed, irrigation works will be gradually undertaken. But it is hoped that by far the larger part of the able-bodied labourers will be gradually drafted to the East Coast Canal.

13. At first relief was afforded in Nellore at the poor-house. Objections were found to this plan. Three different relief houses were then opened in the outskirts of the town. These by their proximity to the town attracted undeserving recipients. To lessen the risk of disease and to prevent imposition, two large relief camps have now been opened—one on the north, the other on the south of the town. Superintendents on Rs. 40 and 30 respectively a month have been appointed to supervise the cooking and distribution of food, and separate sheds have been erected for accommodating the helpless, sick, cholera and small-pox stricken paupers. There are in all 18 relief houses throughout the district. No attempt has yet been made to secure the people being detained in the camps, but the plan of compelling them to eat their food in the camps is being introduced. The taluk relief houses are under the direct superintendence of either a tahsildar or deputy tahsildar. The pauper recipients get their food only once a day, at the following rates:—

Each adult	One pound of uncooked food.
Children under 14 years ...	Half ditto, with salt.

14. The condition of the cattle is very poor. Very little fodder is now available as pasture. The harvest of ragi and cholum may relieve the sufferings of the cattle to a certain extent. The tahsildars and many ryots state that one-fourth of the number have already died from starvation, and that as many more are likely to die. Every effort is now being made to feed the most valuable cattle, and attempts are being made to use prickly-pear as fodder. Many ryots have sent their cattle to the Kistna district, Viligondas and Nanamalla hills, but the absence of water in these hills is a drawback. Locally, efforts are being made to keep the cattle alive by giving palmyra and date leaves and green leaves of trees, specially in the western taluks.

15. Except in the beds of rivers, where water can be obtained by sinking shallow wells, and in villages on the seaboard, drinking water is procurable only with difficulty every where, and more especially in the western taluks, Kanigiri, Udaigiri, Rapur, Darsi, Todeli and Venkutgiri. If no rain falls for the next two or three months, the distress for water is expected to be very great. On both sides of the road between Goodoor and Nellore many large pools of water were to be seen. Efforts are now being made to improve and add to all sources of supply from funds placed at the disposal of the Collector by the Board of Revenue, and the digging of ponds and wells is to be undertaken from the jungle conservancy funds wherever emergent. Special consideration is also given to the wants of Malas, &c., who are generally prohibited from drawing water from the ordinary supply wells. The Board's orders regarding the advances to be made for wells have also been published, and many advances have already been granted by the tahsildars.

16. The Rajah of Venkutgiri has promised to spend two lakhs on relief works. Up to this date he is said to have spent Rs. 13,000 nearly. The Rajah of Kolustri has done nothing for the Pamur range, which is south of Kanigiri, in a poor and distressed part.

17. Under the above circumstances it is feared that the average revenue will fall short in the Government taluks, and that even the realisation of arrears must be postponed to relieve the present distress of the poorer ryots. It is proposed to give liberal remissions under the head of "wet" lands, and some partial remissions in "dry," wherever the case is thought really emergent. Though the abkari contractors have suffered to a certain extent by low rates, the maximum guaranteed to Government is now being levied from them without the least difficulty. There is, it is said, a slight fall in their profits only, and that the Government demand should not therefore be foregone. In consequence of the loss of fodder and pasture, combined with the wants of the Jail and East Coast Canal authorities for palmyra leaves, trees, &c., the number of the palmyra and date trees is stated to have been much diminished, and it is proposed to reduce the demand on the toddy revenue. This will be considered in due course after obtaining the divisional officers' reports.

18. In the Collector's opinion the number of local applicants for relief work may reach 100,000 at the worst time. It is at present probably 70,000, *viz.*, 55,000 on local relief works + 15,000 relief labourers out of the 30,000 on canal. The Collector calculates the remissions on last year's figures thus:—

	Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Probable remission or suspension. Rs.
Dry	766,960	8,97,790	5,98,500
Wet	193,255	10,24,514	8,19,600

19. Sir Richard Temple has separately recorded his views on the East Coast Canal and the "Sungum" irrigation project.

No. 105, dated Coimbatore, 6th March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him, reviewing his former estimate of famine expenditure in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, together with a memorandum showing how the figures therein given have been arrived at.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Coimbatore, 6th March 1877.*

I HAVE been invited by the Government of India to submit a revised estimate of the cost to Government of the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, so far as known facts and the inferences therefrom deducible may enable me to do so, with an intimation that any figures of mine must be submitted immediately, if they are to be of any use; inasmuch as the financial statement by the Government of India may be coming forward by a very early date. I, therefore, on receipt of this instruction, despatched immediately a telegram on the 3rd March, to the effect that, owing to the actual accounts of the month of February and the beginning of March being so much more favourable than had been anticipated, to the expectation of the spring harvest and other favourable circumstances, the estimates given by me on the 5th and 13th February must be reduced for the total of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies as follows:—

Estimates of 5th and 13th February.		£	Estimate of 3rd March.		£
Expenditure	...	4,180,000	Expenditure	...	3,336,000
Loss of revenue	...	2,115,000	Loss of revenue	...	2,115,000
Total	...	6,295,000	Total	...	5,451,000
Difference, less on the 3rd March	...	...	...	...	£ 844,000

To this total must be added £ 180,000, under the heading of Military, as shewn by the telegram from the Government of India, making up the grand total to £ 5,631,000. From this, however, must be deducted £ 350,000 on account of extra traffic earnings on guaranteed railways as shown by telegram from the Government of India, making the net grand total £ 5,281,000. But from this sum, it is still my opinion that it is proper to deduct the amount of probable recoveries of land revenue in future years, *viz.*, £ 1,295,000, which would make the net cost of the famine £ 3,986,000; and this I submit as my revised estimate.

2. It was also stated by telegram that, whereas the estimate of the 5th February showed the maximum number of persons expected to come on relief as 1,840,000, the present estimate showed a maximum of only 1,196,000 persons.

3. To-day a memorandum is being despatched showing in detail the data on which the above statements by telegraph were founded.

4. In the estimate of the 5th February, it was stated that the main factor was the number of persons expected to come to the relief works. The maximum in April, 1,840,000 persons, was obtained from figures given me, district by district, by the Collector mostly after full conversations on the subject, which took place on various dates immediately following the 14th January. In these conversations, much allowance was made for the reduction of the then existing numbers and the restriction of fresh admissions to the works in accordance with the principle which I knew the Government of India to have in mind and intention, and which I explained to the local officers. These principles, when thus explained to these officers, verbally, certainly seemed to commend themselves very much to the judgment of every Collector I met. And all the Collectors, almost without exception, seemed anxious to give effect thereto. I carefully avoided giving them authoritative advice or instructions, for which they were to look to the Madras Government alone. I confined myself to conferring with them and explaining to them for their own consideration principles and policy and the results of experience. I believe that in most cases they themselves, from their own observation, were prepared for these views, more or less, and proceeded to give effect thereto under the responsibility vested in them by their own Government. At the same time, I submitted the same views officially to the Government of Madras on the 19th January, together with practical recommendations for system and economy.

5. On the 25th January, the instructions of the Government of India (bearing date the 16th January) were received in the Madras Presidency, in which the above-mentioned principles were authoritatively laid down. The publication of these instructions doubtless stimulated all the local officers to further efforts in the direction of economy.

6. About the same time it appeared that the Madras Government had themselves formed the conclusion that the first outbreak of famine having been successfully met some systematic restrictions must be introduced. On the 28th January, they intimated to me their intention of adopting the substance of the recommendations which had been made to them by me officially. On the 31st January, their orders were officially issued to the district officers. And again the efforts of these officers were stimulated in the direction of a just and reasonable economy.

7. I have since travelled about from place to place in the distressed districts, seeing how far the orders of the Government of Madras were or were not being carried out, avoiding, as before, the giving of any instructions or even of advice, but showing the local officers how they could best give effect to the orders of their own Government.

8. It seems necessary to state the course of the procedure in order to show the reasons why I venture upon an estimate lower than that given a month ago.

9. The effect of all this upon the numbers upon the relief works may be thus seen. On the 9th January, the total number stood at 1,061,000. The number had been increasing weekly ever since the beginning of December. The beginning of January was thought by every one to be only the beginning of the trouble. No limit of relief had been in the first

instance indicated, and no principle of restriction had been prescribed, except the labour test, upon which reliance was placed. The people were availing themselves of the privilege to such an extent that ere long half, or more than half, the population of the Ceded District, and Kurnool seemed likely to come on relief. That alone would give two millions of persons, and the districts below the Ghauts seemed likely to yield another million. The necessity of making some fresh rules was forcing itself on the attention of the authorities. In the first instance, that is, in November and December, it was deemed best to let all have work who might ask for it, and to watch the result. But by January, the result showed that a rule must be promulgated to the effect that employment should not be given to those who seemed able to support themselves.

10. After making much allowance for the introduction of economy the sum of the calculations by the various Collectors showed a gradual increase, week by week, till the maximum of 1,840,000 was reached. Without such allowance for economy the total would undoubtedly (according to the practice which was obtaining in the beginning of January) have reached two millions before April, and would have exceeded it after that date.

11. But, instead of increasing, the January number of 1,061,000 has been falling week by week, until the latest returns of February show only 718,000. The Madras Government and its officers may be congratulated on this result, considering the good condition of the people generally, the absence of mortality (subsequent to the mortality which occurred in some places at the outset before the introduction of the new rules) and the effective manner in which the distress has been met. In the face of this, however, it is impossible to maintain the estimates, which I had been before obliged to present for March, namely, 1,480,000; especially as there is a spring harvest ripening in several of the distressed districts, to an extent greater than the original anticipation. By parity of reasoning, it has become necessary to reduce the estimate for April and the subsequent months in the manner described in the memorandum, which will speak for itself. As time did not admit of a further reference to each Collector, it was thought best to make the alteration rateably all round. But although there is no present reason to apprehend that any district will show actually more than what is shown in this revised estimate, there is reason to expect that some districts will show even less, such as Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore, and Tinnevelly. On the whole, however, I have deemed it better to submit the revised estimates in its present form, believing that it has within itself a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies.

12. The same remarks apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the heading of charitable or gratuitous relief.

13. While system and economy have been considered, every precaution has been taken to prevent those considerations causing relief to be withheld from those who really need it.

14. From the very day of entering the Madras Presidency, I have been constant and urgent in pressing on all concerned the duty of saving human life from starvation; of preserving people from such emaciation as might be dangerous to health; of not only admitting all deserving and needy persons who might apply for relief, but also of searching for and relieving all those who, being in such need, might from any cause fail to apply for relief, and further of making this search in the most comprehensive manner, village to village, and house to house. This is the practice of humanity in relief operations in the highest and strictest sense of the term. This is the discriminating charity which, while rejecting those who are not in real need, succours those who are in such need, and takes care that none of them shall escape observation or fail to receive assistance. This most important subject was officially brought forward on the 16th January (two days after my arrival), again on the 19th January, on the 4th February, on the 5th February, on the 8th February, on the 9th February, on the 11th February, on the 14th February, on the 26th February, on the 5th March, on the 6th March. This subject has formed the topic of more official representation on my part than any other subject whatever. And several of these representations are couched in the most forcible terms which I am able to employ. In every place which I have visited, and to every relief officer, European or Native, whom I have met, the matter has been explained by me in practical detail, and all those concerned have been shown exactly how they can most effectually compass this paramount object. In short, everything that can be thought of has been and is being done in this respect.

15. I can bear witness that this matter has always been thoroughly understood by the Madras Government and its officers, whose humane intentions can hardly be surpassed.

16. As regards the Madras Presidency, I must here reiterate what has been stated on previous occasions, that the revised estimate assumes that the usual spring showers of April be vouchsafed in Southern India, and that the checks and restrictions ordered by the Madras Government on the 31st January be steadily and faithfully maintained. If there be failure in any of these respects then the estimate may become exceeded, more or less seriously.

17. As regards the Bombay Presidency: I represented officially the expediency of economy in several respects on the 12th January and on various subsequent dates. The reduced estimate recently framed by the Government of Bombay has been embodied in my general estimates.

18. In respect to the searching out and relieving of all cases of serious distress, I addressed the Government of Bombay officially on the 12th January, and have repeated these representations on several subsequent dates. The Government have, I believe, been from the beginning fully alive to this consideration.

19. In the revised estimates I have adhered to the recommendation submitted with my minute No. XXX of the 13th February, regarding the suspension, and not the remission, of

only the land-revenue from the dry or unirrigated lands in Southern India, because I find that so many of the most experienced Collectors in both the Madras and Bombay Presidencies are in favour of this plan. Here again the revised estimate assumes that the coming rains will be propitious and the harvests of the next season will be abundant. If there shall be failure in these respects then the estimate will be greatly disturbed.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum of the revised estimate of the probable cost of the famine in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies with respect both to relief expenditure and loss of revenue.

IT has now become possible to prepare from the figures available for the month of February, a revised estimate showing both the anticipated loss of revenue and the expenditure on relief in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

2. *Relief Works.*—In paragraph 5 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum attached to Sir Richard Temple's minute No. XXVIII of the 5th February, the estimated numbers on relief works for the six months from February to July inclusive were thus given:

Total number of labourers in February			...	1,228,000
Do.	do.	March ...	...	1,480,000
Do.	do.	April ...	...	1,840,000
Do.	do.	May ...	...	1,530,000
Do.	do.	June ...	...	795,000
Do.	do.	July ...	...	310,000
				7,183,000

Now the actual numbers on relief works in Madras were, according to the returns I have seen—

On the 10th February	...	...	...	868,423
On the 17th do.	...	...	...	759,275
On the 27th do.	...	...	...	718,821

which give an average of 780,500, and to make allowance for the higher number at the beginning of the month, the average for the whole of February may be taken at 800,000. The Board of Revenue, in their report for the week ending the 17th ultimo, stated that the scale of wages ordered in Government order of 31st January 1877, No. 329, had not yet begun to take effect, and that the time for the introduction of the new scale must be counted from the receipt by Collectors of Government order of 12th February 1877. It will be safer for the purposes of this estimate not to assume that the orders of economy had taken effect to any great extent during the month of February. If this be granted, the 800,000 labourers of February must be considered to have cost an average of Rs. 3 for that month (see paragraph 6 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum, to which allusion was made above). The difference between the estimated number for February, *viz.*, 1,228,000 and the actual number, *viz.*, 800,000, is 428,000, *i. e.*, about 35 per cent. on the estimated number, 1,228,000.

3. It is not expected that the number on the relief works will rise in March above the average number given for February, 800,000; it is evident that even to attain that number a rise of over 80,000 must take place: but the settled tendency of late has been downwards. Instead, therefore, of the estimated number for March, *viz.*, 1,480,000, it will be fair to take the number 800,000 as not likely to be exceeded.

4. For the remaining months, April to July inclusive, it will be safest to calculate upon the same percentage of reduction in the estimated numbers that has actually taken place in February in the number for that month, *viz.*, 35 per cent. on the estimated numbers. While, on the one hand, due allowance has been made in the previous estimates for the more trying circumstances of the months, April-July; on the other hand, the scrutinizing of the gangs will be more strictly carried out, as experience is gained, as tests are enforced and supervision improved: add to this that the district of Tinnevelly, which was thought likely to have 100,000 labourers in April and 50,000 in March, had on the 27th February only 1,295 persons on relief works; moreover, the improved prospects of the ragi crop in parts of the districts of Cuddapah and North Arcot have to be considered; and on the whole it may be permissible to take the same percentage of reduction of numbers of labourers for the months April-July that has actually taken place in February, *viz.*, 35 per cent. on the estimated number of labourers for the month. The result of this calculation will be found from the appended statement to give a total of 3,708,750 labourers from March-July inclusive: and as it may be assumed that the Government orders for the reduction of wages will have generally come into force from the beginning of March, this number of 3,708,750 labourers may be estimated to cost Rs. 8,653,750 (at the average rate of Rs. 2⅓ a person for each month, according to paragraph 5 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum).

5. The cost of the labourers' wages for February being 800,000 × Rs. 3=24,00,000, and for March to July Rs. 86,53,750, the total cost of the relief work wages in Madras for the six months from February to July amounts to Rs. 1,10,53,750; say Rs. 1,10,53,000. These figures compared with the same item in the previous estimate, *viz.*, Rs. 1,79,00,000 show a reduction of Rs. 68,47,000, *i. e.*, £684,000.

6. In the Bombay Presidency, according to the Bombay Government's letter No. 109A-460, dated 24th February, to the Government of India, the revised estimate of expenditure upon relief works, charity, &c., amounts to 116 lakhs; which sum, being compared with the former estimate of 126 lakhs, shows a saving of 10 lakhs in the Bombay expenditure.

7. *Gratuitous relief.*—The number of recipients of gratuitous relief amounted at the beginning of February to about 60,000 persons—see paragraph 9 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum. Whereas in that same paragraph 100,000 has been taken as the number of persons to receive such relief in February, the real number was on the 27th ultimo slightly over 40,000. If 50,000 then may be considered as the mean number of recipients of gratuitous relief in February, when 100,000 was the number estimated, a large margin for the increase in the recipients of charitable relief (which must occur as the supervision on relief works is more strictly enforced) will be left, if instead of a half, two-thirds (*i. e.*, Rs. 12,00,000) of the former estimate of the cost of gratuitous relief (*i. e.*, Rs. 18,00,000) are reckoned as the probable cost under the same heading. Thus the reduction in Madras will be six lakhs under this heading; and the aggregate of the probable saving under both headings is £744,000. In Bombay the aggregate reduction under both headings of relief works and gratuitous relief has been given at 10 lakhs.

8. The figures will then stand thus:—

	£
The total relief expenditure for the Bombay Presidency was, according to the former estimate	1,260,000
Deduct	100,000
Revised estimate	1,160,000
The total relief expenditure for the Madras Presidency was according to the former estimate...	2,920,000
Deduct	744,000
Revised estimate	2,176,000
The total relief expenditure in both presidencies according to the revised estimate will be—	
In Bombay	1,160,000
In Madras	2,176,000
TOTAL ...	3,336,000

9. From the telegram received, it appears that the Government of India have taken the probable loss of revenue as £2,000,000, and have also debited to famine a charge of 18 lakhs (£180,000) in the Military Department, an item which had not been previously included in Sir Richard Temple's calculations. These two items, added to the £3,336,000 previously ascertained, give a total of £5,516,000. On the other hand, the Government of India take credit for railway revenue amounting to £350,000; thus the net result would be reduced to a cost of £5,166,000.

10. Sir Richard Temple's former estimate of the probable loss of revenue, which would occur if the local Governments shall promise remissions of the land revenue, amounted to £2,115,000, thus exceeding the estimate of the loss of revenue framed by the Government of India by £115,000: that is the cost of the famine would be £5,166,000+£115,000, *i. e.*, £5,281,000.

11. Sir Richard Temple's views on the important point of land revenue remissions were fully stated in the Minute No. XXX of the 13th February and Mr. Bernard's memorandum which accompanied it. If those views meet with acceptance, it is not too much to hope that the sum of £1,295,000 (see paragraph 15 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum) will represent the probable recoveries of land revenue in future years: and if this sum be deducted from the cost of the famine above given, *viz.*, £5,281,000, the net cost will be £3,986,000.

12. This estimate, like the others, which have been framed and submitted by Sir Richard Temple, postulates that the checks which have been recently ordained for the reduction of expenditure will be maintained in full force, and that the usual showers in April and May will fall. It has not been overlooked that in such a district as Tinnevelly, where severe distress was expected, it is a matter for consideration with the Board of Revenue whether the relief works should not be closed immediately, nor has the fact been disregarded that in some districts early spring crops are approaching maturity, which will before long afford work to the agriculturists, and a supply of food for a month or two to the population.

13. With respect to the distribution of the revised estimate of famine expenditure in Madras, *viz.*, £2,176,000 between the years 1876-77 and 1877-78, the following statement

may be offered in the order adopted in paragraph 11 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum appended to Sir Richard Temple's Minute No. XXVIII of the 5th February, thus:—

For the year ending March 31st 1877.

	Rs.
Relief works and other expenditure according to the Accountant General's statement up to end of December	37,25,000
Estimated expenditure on relief work wages during January	31,17,000
Estimated expenditure on relief work wages during February	24,00,000
Estimated expenditure on relief work wages during March	18,67,000
Estimated cost of additional establishments and miscellaneous charges to 31st March 1877	6,00,000
Estimated cost of gratuitous relief to 31st March 1877	4,00,000
Cost of grain purchased by Government	30,24,000
	1,51,33,000
Deduct cost of Government grain to be expended up to 31st March ...	7,22,000
	1,44,11,000
Say ...	£1,441,000

For the year 1877-78.

	Rs.
Estimated expenditure on relief work wages, April to July 1877	67,86,000
Estimated cost of additional establishments and miscellaneous charges, April to July 1877	12,00,000
Estimated cost of gratuitous relief, April to July 1877....	8,00,000
	87,86,000
Deduct cost of Government grain to be expended, April to July 1877 ...	14,44,000
	73,42,000
Say ...	£735,000

	£
	1,441,000
	735,000
Total estimated expenditure ...	£2,176,000

14. Some of the above figures require explanatory notice. The cost of the wages of relief labourers for February has been shown to be Rs. 24,00,000. For March the number of labourers given in the revised estimate is 800,000, who, at the average rate of Rs. 2½ a month for each person, will cost Rs. 18,67,000:

	Rs.
i. e., for February...	24,00,000
for March	18,67,000
	42,67,000

The revised estimate of expenditure on relief works from February to July was given as Rs. 1,10,53,000: from this, deducting Rs. 42,67,000, the result is obtained of Rs. 67,86,000 as the revised estimate of cost of relief works from April to July.

15. For additional establishments and miscellaneous charges in the original estimate the sum of Rs. 18,00,000 was taken, as 10 per cent. on the original estimate of relief wages for the six months February to July (see paragraph 8 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum). These additional establishments and charges will not be materially affected by the variations in the numbers of relief labourers. Therefore one-third of the Rs. 18,00,000 may be estimated as the cost for the two months February and March; and two-thirds of the Rs. 18,00,000 as the cost for the four months April to July.

16. With regard to the gratuitous relief, in the revised estimate the sum of Rs. 12,00,000 has been taken as the cost. As in the preceding paragraph, this may be debited, one-third to February and March and two-thirds to the four months April to July.

17. Similarly, in deducting as a set-off three-quarters of the cost of Government grain (as that grain will be used to pay labourers or relief paupers), it appears correct to credit one-third and two-thirds of the Rs. 21,66,000 to the years 1876-77 and 1877-78 respectively.

18. In the Bombay Government's letter, referred to in paragraph 6 above, the revised estimate of expenditure of 116 lakhs is distributed thus, *viz.*, 47 lakhs to 31st March and 69 lakhs subsequent to 31st March.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

Statement referred to in paragraph 4 of the memorandum dated 6th March 1877.

	Estimated number of people on the works during the month of						Total.
	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	
According to minute of 5th February ...	1,228,000	1,480,000	1,840,000	1,530,000	795,000	310,000	7,183,000
Revised estimate ...	800,000	800,000	1,196,000	994,500	516,750	201,500	4,508,750
Difference ...	428,000	680,000	644,000	535,500	278,250	108,500	2,674,250

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

COIMBATORE,
6th March 1877.

No. 107, dated Coimbatore, 7th March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a Minute recorded by him, reviewing the objections raised by Dr. Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to the reduced scale of wages.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *reviewing the objections of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to the reduced scale of wages, dated Coimbatore, 7th March* 1877.

I HAVE examined and considered, with the attention due to the opinions of an officer so highly qualified and accomplished, the letter from Surgeon-Major Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner of Madras (addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government), in which he records various professional objections to the reduced scale of ration directed to be adopted by that Government in its Resolution of 31st January last. The particular point to which he objects is the allowance of one pound avoirdupois per diem to an adult labourer (not performing severe task-work), plus ½ anna in cash. Inasmuch as his views, if these were to be adopted without adequate deliberation, might involve a large and unnecessary expenditure of public money, I would submit, for the consideration of the Governments of India and Madras, a few remarks on these objections.

2. Into the purely professional part of his arguments I cannot enter, further than to note that, while no doubt abstract scientific theories of great value on the subject of public health are of modern growth, the Indian population with which we are now dealing have lived for centuries in disregard of them, and practically at the present date the poorer classes, even in countries much more civilised than India, do not actually obtain either in food, lodging or ventilation the amount declared by scientific men to be necessary. I would further note particularly that most of Dr. Cornish's observations refer to Europeans, living in a cold climate, where waste is greater, and largely exceeding the natives of India in average weight, requiring therefore more food. The Edinburgh enquiries which he cites, however applicable to European cases, and however valuable in the abstract, are not strictly and exactly applicable to the poorer classes of the Madras Presidency.

3. The practical question however is this. Can, and does, the new scale of wages suffice to keep the people, with whom we are now dealing, in fair health under present conditions and circumstances? More than this Government has declared itself unable to undertake.

4. Dr. Cornish seems to object, on the ground that a diet sufficient to sustain a man's life when at rest may be "*wholly inadequate* to his needs when employed on tasks necessitating severe physical exertions," and again that "a man engaged on task labour and paid at the rate of 1 lb. of grain and half an anna in cash" cannot "procure a sufficiency to eke out the defects of his grain ration." I do not know whether Dr. Cornish would admit that 1 lb. of grain is sufficient to maintain a Native of India; in a state of rest, perhaps he would. The evidence of relief camps in the Madras Presidency, however, shows that a Native at rest can gain flesh on a pound a day.

NOTE.—I was informed at Vellore that indigent adults admitted to the relief camps in consequence of their inability to work have improved considerably on a ration of a pound a day. Dr. Fox, Civil Surgeon, and Captain Harris, the Relief Officer, were agreed on this point.

5. But in paragraph 5 he says that, the "combined testimony" of numerous observers showed that "the maximum grain allowance of a man *in health and in work* was not less than 24 ozs." or 1½ lbs.

6. He apparently assumes that by the new scale, a man cannot obtain 1½ lbs. But in the first place it is to be observed that at present prices throughout the greater part of the distressed district, a man can, with the half anna which he receives in cash, buy an extra half pound of grain a day and still have a small margin over for condiments, that is, he earns sufficient to allow him the minimum quantity requisite to keep him in health while at work. More than this, I submit, it is not in the power of Government to do.

7. Let it be assumed, however, that a man receives the one lb. plus the half anna, which will give him something over in grain, together with something for condiments. Then there is one defect in Dr. Cornish's line of argument which appears to me to invalidate his conclusions. I consider that the particular misapprehension to which I am about to advert, renders his remarks inapplicable to the state of things as at present existing in the distressed districts. His argument is, that the present rate of wages (equal to 1 lb. in grain with ½ anna in cash), "will not permit of severe labour or task work,"—is insufficient for men "employed on tasks necessitating severe physical exertion;" thereby implying that the bulk of the relief labourers in the Madras Presidency are employed on such tasks. This, however, is so far from being the case that the general condition of the people on the works approaches much more nearly to one of rest than to one of severe physical exertion. There are probably very few out of the thousands employed by Government, who do nearly as much work as they do in ordinary seasons for their own support. In short, the reduced scale (one pound and half-anna) is not applied to persons undergoing severe physical exertions, but to persons who are on light work or are comparatively at rest. In many places task work has not yet been introduced; in many others it is only nominally enforced; and where it is in actual operation, the amount of labour exacted is extremely light.

8. It must be remembered that in the Madras Government Orders of 31st January, two rates of working pay are laid down, and that all persons who do work amounting to 75 per cent. of the Public Works rates receive one pound of grain and one anna in cash; while those who receive a pound of grain plus half an anna (who alone are referred to by Dr. Cornish) are only required to render task-work at half the Public Works rates. Now the Public Works labourers are paid by piece-work and no definite task is asked for; they do as much or as little as they like and are paid accordingly.

9. The result is that those who really undergo the severe physical exertions described by Dr. Cornish do actually receive wages equal to 1½, perhaps even 2 lbs. a day, which is tantamount to what he recommends. It is only for those who do not undergo such exertion that the lower scale recommended by me and ordered by the Government of Madras is intended. Practically, at this time, by Public Works rate is meant the amount of work done per rupee, and relief labourers on the first standard are expected to do three-quarters as much for a rupee as common labourers; that is, supposing the Public Works Department rate for earth-work to be 8 cubic yards per rupee, then relief labourers of the 1st class have to do 6 cubic yards for the same money; and two annas being taken as the minimum wage on which they can be maintained in health, ¾ of a cubic yard is the task assigned to enable men in this class to earn their two annas. It is considered (and this is in accordance with Dr. Cornish's views) that persons doing less work than this can live on less, so while the 2nd class labourer does only ½ a cubic yard of earth-work daily he receives in return 1½ anna. But, as observed, the Public Works rate is not a task but a scale, and ordinary labourers are not content to earn two annas daily by excavating 1 cubic yard, but, as a matter of fact, earn much more than this. I was informed by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the District Engineer of Nellore, that some of the gangs at work on the East Coast Canal were earning 5 and even 6 annas a head daily, that is, were doing five or six times as much work as is demanded from the relief labourers on the lower scale.

10. The work of such relief labourers could, therefore, scarcely be described as "severe physical exertion" even if it were fairly rendered; and in many, if not in most, districts it is still little more than nominal. As more efficient supervision is introduced and task-work really exacted, all those willing to do the very moderate task asked for will gradually be admitted to the higher standard and receive full wages, while it is submitted that the lower rate is sufficient to maintain those employed on nominal tasks of extreme lightness.

11. The objection to the new scale, which Dr. Cornish states in detail, is popularly formulated by the phrase "a full day's wage (that is, something more than the 1 lb. and the ½ anna) for a fair day's work." But the phrase postulates that there is a fair day's work, which is just what the vast majority of the relief labourers do *not* render. Therefore, they are not entitled to, and do not physically need, the full day's wage. Where they render a really fair day's work, there they do receive under the new rules more than the reduced scale.

12. The rates were avowedly recommended by me as experimental, and if they shall be found insufficient, they may be increased; but it appears to me that they have not yet been found so; and that Dr. Cornish argues from a mistaken premise, which undermines his conclusions. If the poor people were found to be falling off in condition, then I would at once recommend an alteration in the rate. But at present we have no such experience.

13. As a matter of fact, I must repeat that payments are not made in grain, but in cash. A pound of grain has been estimated as costing one anna, and in no cases have the wages paid been less than an anna and a half, the anna being the supposed equivalent of a pound of grain, and the half-anna being available to eke out the ration. An anna, however, represents in most parts of the worst districts more than one pound of grain. At Adoni, for instance, where nearly 50 per cent. of the population were recently on work, one anna will purchase about 1½ lbs. of cholum, which is the staple food of the people, leaving each labourer half an anna to buy pulse, condiments, &c.

14. It is impossible over such a large tract of country as is now affected with scarcity, where prices vary to some extent in almost every district, to lay down any rule which may not be open to local criticism and inapplicable to certain localities, but the scale laid down appears to me to be on the whole sufficient to yield the people that subsistence which alone Government can afford. We would gladly give more if it were in our power; but we must content ourselves with saving life and cannot pretend to prevent all forms of distress.

15. There is one point which I must concede to Dr. Cornish's argument. In laying down the minimum scale, it was of course intended that each labourer should be able to consume his own wages, and not have to share them with other persons of his family. These members of the family should either work for themselves or, if unable to do so, should be admitted to gratuitous relief. The case of young children who accompany their parents to the works, but are too young to work—that is, children from one year to seven years of age—has already attracted my attention, and I have recommended in a separate minute that subsistence allowance be granted to them.

16. Further, I would urge as the one motive common to the Governments of India and Madras, and to all connected with the famine relief works, is the preservation of life and the mitigation of extreme suffering at the smallest cost to the State, consistent with the attainment of the object in view, that the enquiry as to whether the reduced scale of wages is sufficient to enable the people to tide over the next few months without serious danger to themselves, should be decided not by pre-conceived physiological theories, but by patient practical examination of the people themselves, with a view to ascertain whether there is in fact any, or any serious change for the worse in their physical condition, under the new scale, as compared with their average condition in ordinary times. Having carefully inspected during my tour in this Presidency thousands of relief labourers, I give it as my opinion that, with very few exceptions, which are not as a rule traceable to insufficient relief wages, the general physical condition of the labourers is as good now as in ordinary years. If, as already stated, I find after a little more experience that the new scale of wages does seem insufficient to maintain the people in health, I will be the first to say so; but so far this has not seemed to me to be the case.

17. In conclusion, it is not possible, I submit, to determine *a priori* on scientific data what amount of food is necessary to sustain the particular classes who come to our relief. The real point to be considered is, whether in ordinary times they get more than one pound a day for a male adult. This is an economic question, which can be determined by calculating the rates of wages in the rural districts—not the wages of trained professional labourers employed by public bodies—not the wages of stalwart men of the professional class of workmen, but the men of lesser physique and lighter frame, such as that of the village poor—but the wages received by the labouring poor in the villages of the interior, and then by taking the prices of common grains in ordinary years. Now, from enquiries made in various districts of the Madras Presidency, I apprehend that the labouring poor in rural localities can hardly get more than one pound a day for a male adult in ordinary times. If this be so, then the reduced scale must be sufficient for these same people on the Government relief works and need not be increased.

No. 109, dated Coimbatore, 7th March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him on the subject of granting a subsistence allowance to the children of relief labourers.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *on the subject of giving subsistence allowance to the younger children of relief labourers.*

SINCE the introduction of the new scale of wages, complaints appear to be made that relief labourers are sometimes accompanied to the works by children too young to work, *i. e.*, below seven years of age, who have to be supported out of the earnings of their parents; and suggestions have been offered that a subsistence allowance should be made on account of such children.

2. The new scale is avowedly a minimum allowance sufficient for one person, and it is evident that if a labourer has to divide his wages with other persons, they will not suffice either for himself or for them, and suffering must result. All persons who are able to do light work can earn subsistence on the works for themselves, all who are unable to work are entitled to gratuitous relief, so that it is only the young children who have to be considered. These can-

not be separated from their parents even if it were desirable to send them to the relief camps, which, in my opinion, it is not. They accompany their parents to the works and have to depend for food on some small share of the family earnings. When several members of a family (father, mother and elder children) are employed, it is probable that one or two small children could be sustained out of the joint wages; but in cases where there may be only one or two bread-winners, and perhaps three or four children, a supplementary allowance will be necessary.

3. I believe that in some way or other the local officers have the power to afford additional aid to persons burdened with young children, and that such children do in many places get something extra, but I think it is now time that relief officers should be formally vested with a discretionary power for the relief of all children between one and seven years of age. Up to a year the child is at the breast; at seven he is admitted to the works.

4. A child of six requires much more food than a child just weaned, and it might be expedient to have different rates for children of different ages, say one rate for babies from one to three years, and another for children from three to seven, but I think that any fixed rate would be so open to abuse that it would probably be better to leave the amount of aid to be granted to the discretion of the local officers, subject to a maximum limit not exceeding half the rates paid to working children.

5. I would also suggest that this aid should not be indiscriminately given to all children who may be brought to the works, as this would probably lead to large numbers of children being sent to the works by parents not on relief at all, and thus an abuse might spring up. It would be preferable that enquiry should be made into individual cases, and the aid extended to such cases only as seem to need it.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 112, dated Salem, 8th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a Minute recorded by him on his third visit to the North Arcot District.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Vellore, 5th March 1877.*

In continuation of the Minutes and memoranda regarding my first and second visits to the district of North Arcot, I have to record the result of a further visit to that district. I was induced to pay this third visit because my information about the degree of distress in some parts of the district was conflicting, and because in other parts, especially zemindaris, there was reason to fear that distress might become serious.

2. On this occasion I visited the town of Tripathy, accompanied by the native officials of the place, where the arrangements made by Veeraswamee Chetty, a native gentleman, for charitable relief were inspected. Upwards of one thousand persons were being fed gratuitously, of whom about one-fourth were certainly able to work and were unworthy of this form of relief, one-fourth were perhaps able to work, and the remainder were either destitute and depressed, or else were poor and weakly. The native donor stated that this charitable work had been going on for many weeks, that the daily number often exceeded 1,200, and had been as high as 2,000, even sometimes 2,500.

3. I then proceeded to Chendragiri, 15 miles distant, to meet the Collector. All the way thither excellent spring crops were met with, watered by irrigation channels from the river Surnamukhi. At Chendragiri, ascending the hill, we saw that these ripening crops extended for miles, also along the other valley through which runs the road to Chittoor. At the town of Chendragiri I saw some gangs of relief labourers and some few persons being fed gratuitously—some also who when offered a reception at the relief camp at Arcot refused to go. Here were learnt the particulars of the distress undoubtedly prevailing in some thirty villages in that portion of the taluk in the neighbourhood Rungumpet and of the relief works provided there, which appeared to me to be sufficient. Otherwise in the rest of the Chendragiri taluk there is a fine crop on the ground, sufficing for the maintenance of the resident population.

4. Returning to Tripathy, we met the Agent of the Mahant of that well-known and wealthy shrine and the principal person of the place: he affirmed that all the destitute poor of that locality were being cared for. At Ranugunta, near the Tripathy railway station, there is a small relief work open under a European subordinate.

5. I then visited, in company with the Collector, the town of Trittany; saw some gangs of relief labourers and some recipients of charitable relief; heard the statement of the Police Inspector, who thought that there was severe and unrelieved distress in some of the neighbouring villages, and the counter-opinion of the native Sub-Magistrate, who thought that there could not be such distress, as the relief works which he had opened were not well attended. This latter view was to some extent borne out by the sight of excellent crops on the ground at intervals for many miles round. The Police Inspector did not appear to have regularly reported to the Sub-Magistrate the result of the observations made. It was understood, however, that in future this want of intercommunication would be rectified.

6. I then proceeded to Puthoor, the railway station for Narayana-venum (apparently the same place as that called Nurnaverum in the police reports). There was not any charitable relief being administered, but one thousand persons of the poorest classes were paraded by the Magistrate for my inspection, on the report of the Native Sub-Magistrate that these persons fairly represented those classes in the town. I picked out 24 persons who, from physical depression or emaciation, seemed fit subjects for inquiry; the Collector expressed his intention of dealing with these cases and of instituting a house-to-house inquiry to see whether any more similar cases could be found. The remainder—that is, the vast majority—were in fair condition, and did not at all complain of distress. Thereabouts also there was a considerable area under good crops. Though there was no relief work at the place, still the works open at or near Tripathy and Trittany would suffice to afford employment to those who might need it.

7. The towns of Narayana-venum and Trittany are the principal places in the Karwetnagar zemindary. The eastern portion in the direction of Madoo Pauk is reported to have suffered much from drought. Otherwise this zemindary has been favoured by the seasons which elsewhere proved so disastrous. Autumnal showers gave it a fair winter crop. Irrigation from wells and from water-courses will give it a good spring crop. So far, then, this tract has not suffered from drought, and therefore there ought not to be distress among the cultivating peasantry. Still high prices may have caused employment in the fields to be narrowed and restricted (ryots working themselves instead of employing labour), and will have reduced the scanty means of such tribes as Yenadas, Irulas, Korchas, and others who wander about that part of the country. I carefully read the report by Mr. Austin, Sub-Collector, made after his visit. He is an officer of much humane zeal. On enquiry he stated that he could not discover any proof of famine, though there might be some partial distress and some individual misery.

8. I examined the returns of crime presented by the Magistrate. It appeared that towards the end of 1876 crime had been extraordinarily rife, but had since subsided. There do not seem to be any bad symptoms at the present time in this respect.

9. In the local reports previously made to Government I failed to find notice of the fact that for some time past extensive private charity had been dispensed daily at the town of Tripathy.

10. I then visited Kalustri, the head-quarters of the zemindar, who met me there, together with the Sub-Magistrate. The zemindar reported having employed a considerable number of persons on relief works which were just being closed on completion. But the Sub-Magistrate stated that he had received authority from the Collector to open some relief works, which had been opened. Out of 1,200 persons being fed daily by the zemindar, I carefully inspected 600. Many belonged to the Yenade tribe and seemed physically depressed. The worst of them were about to be despatched to the relief camp at Ranipet, near Arcot, by the Collector's direction, in order that they might be better cared for. The zemindar complained much of the drought, which complaint was confirmed by the Sub-Magistrate. My impression is, that the drought has been exceptionally severe in this zemindary.

11. After a few days' interval (for my visit to Nellore) I returned to the North Arcot District, and proceeded to Ranipet, near Arcot, and inspected the relief camp there, which really was nearly all that could be desired, and was fairly well filled with persons deserving charitable relief. Some gangs of relief labourers were also inspected. Then, passing through the town of Arcot and seeing some relief gangs there, I drove to Arni, where a large number of poor are being fed by the jagirdar, most of whom are deserving, but some are not. A ten-anna crop (that is, a crop somewhat, but not much, below the average) is expected in the jagir. No relief works are open at present: if any are required, the jagirdar is prepared to open them. The spring harvest all round Arni is coming on. I had all the lower classes of the town of Arni, some 2,000 persons, paraded for inspection. They were found to be in good condition. I there met the Deputy Collector (a Muhamadan gentleman) and the Tahsildars of the Wandewash and the Poloor taluks. The crop in Wandewash appears by the best evidence to be little below the average, and no relief works are at present proposed there. The crop in Poloor is not quite so good, and relief works are ready to be opened there if need should be apparent.

12. I then proceeded to Vellore by the Kaneimbady pass. I found that the large numbers on the charitable outdoor relief which existed at the time of my previous visit had melted away on the opening of the relief camp. Without doubt there had been some abuses in connection with this charity. I inspected the relief camp there, which was found to be nearly all that could be desired, and fairly well filled with persons deserving this kind of relief. The arrangements in this camp, as in the Ranipet camp, are creditable to Captain Harris, the Superintendent.

13. At Vellore I met the Sub-Magistrate of the zemindary of Kongonda. He reported much distress in that quarter, which would be met by the relief works which were being opened, and was partly being relieved by the private charity of the zemindar.

14. I then left the district for Coimbatore.

15. During this my third visit the following things seemed to me to be required:

1st.—The converting of the ill-regulated private charities at Tripathy, at Kalustri, at Arni, at Punganur, at Kongonda, and other places into well-regulated relief camps. The private contributions should be studiously maintained, it being so great an object to encourage private charity, but the donors might well be induced to consent to let their contributions be managed by Government officers, so that undeserving applicants may be rejected and only the

deserving entertained. Otherwise experience shows that private charity in this country is so apt to mingle the undeserving with the deserving, wherefrom demoralisation ensues. The Collector is arranging to form a relief camp on this principle at a suitable place near Tripathy.

2ndly.—The rendering of the relief camps more attractive or rather less repulsive to the poorer classes than they now seem to be. It is indeed an object to render them unattractive comparatively, as an indirect check upon people unduly availing themselves of the charity. But they do not fill so rapidly as might be expected under existing circumstances, and there must be some sort of prejudice arising against them, despite all the carefulness with which they are managed. I incline to attribute this to defective arrangements in respect to the allocation of the people in their several castes. This subject is being considered by the local authorities.

3rdly.—The inspection by selected Government officials of every village throughout the several zemindaris existing in this district, namely—

Punganur,	Kalustri,
Arni,	
Karvetnagar,	Kongonda,

in order to see whether the house-to-house visitation by the village headmen to search out cases of distress is carried on with the same precision and certainty as in the regular ryotwari villages. I understand that the collector intends to have this done.

4thly.—A special house-to-house visitation in the several towns,—Vellore, Arcot, Tripathy and others,—not only to search for unrelieved distress among the lowest classes, but also to ascertain whether distressed persons of the better, though broken-down, classes who are too proud to come forward may not receive special relief. This, I believe, the Collector has ordered to be arranged by the severa municipalities.

5thly.—The arranging of some light textile work on which the distressed weavers (so numerous in this district) might be employed, the digging and delving on ordinary relief works being unsuited to them. This also the Collector has under consideration.

16. I have now at various times visited the following taluks in this district—

Chittoor,	Gudiathum,
Vellore,	Chendragiri,
Palmanair,	Wallaja,
Arcot,	

and the following zemindaris:

Punganur,
Karvetnagar,
Kalustri,
Arni.

The only taluks unvisited are Wandewash and Poloor, and the only zemindary Kongonda; but of all these I have met the native officials.

17. I find that distress does not threaten the mass of the people; that the numbers on relief works will probably not much exceed the comparatively small number now employed, if only the usual showers of April shall last; that the numbers on charitable relief will probably increase considerably as the season advances; that in the old towns, scattered over the district, in the sacred haunts so much frequented by pilgrims and beggars from distant places, and in the jungle tracts fringing the edges of the district, there are classes among whom many cases of individual distress are to be expected; that on the whole the relief measures taken in hand are sufficient to meet that degree of distress which is to be anticipated; that the relief works are of a small description, the number of able-bodied relief labourers not being large enough to justify their congregation upon large works, but if such large works should be wanted, there are many tanks to be repaired; that in some particular places the delay which at one time occurred was owing to technical and other reasons beyond the control of the local authorities; that the arrangements for house-to-house visitation in every village (save the zemindaris, which are being separately arranged for) are very systematic and satisfactory. I have discussed with the Collector every measure of relief which I can think of. My impression is, that he is now doing everything which ought to be done in this respect.

18. The Collector, Mr. Whiteside, appears to me to be a very able and experienced officer—on the one hand very anxious to spare the Government money and to prevent the Government being imposed upon, on the other hand equally anxious to prevent any accident occurring to human life and to relieve every person who really needs relief—specially acquainted with the ways of the people in this district, and alive to all the devices by which some might try to unduly benefit by the State bounty, yet fully aware of all their merits and virtues, and entirely sympathising with all distress which may actually occur. He is zealously and humanely seconded by his Sub-Collector, Mr. Austin, and the Assistant, Mr. Cox.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15th MARCH 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras showers are reported from Malabar (above 1·5 inch), Kurnool, Kistna, Cuddapah, Bellary, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly; the numbers on relief works are 657,465; there is a decrease of 19,600 in Bellary, 3,000 in Kurnool, 2,700 in North Arcot, and 1,800 in Chingleput: an increase of 9,500 in Nellore, 4,600 in Salem, and 2,000 in Coimbatore; net decrease 9,805. No rain has fallen in Bombay, and there is no other change. From Mysore no rain is reported: about 69,000 people are employed on relief works and works under public works supervision. A little rain has fallen in six districts of the Central Provinces; the prospects of the harvest are generally good. In Berar the harvest has been reaped, and land is being prepared for the next crop. There have been thunderstorms with hail in Rajputana and Central India: prospects are very good. Showers and hail are reported from several districts of Bengal: no material damage has been done; the yield of the *rabi* crops is fair. Slight rain has fallen in Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand in the North-Western Provinces; prospects are good. In Oudh also there have been showers. In the Punjab rain is reported from Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore and Ráwalpindi; prospects are favourable. Rain has fallen in Assam, but more is wanted in Sylhet.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 13th)	·35 at Sattanapalli; elsewhere none.	*Sajja* and *raggi* still being sown in places; standing crops under wells fair; where harvested, other food-grain gives outturn about ½, *raggi* ⅔, horse-gram about ½; prices slightly risen in five taluks; cholera seizures 874, deaths 269, in eight taluks; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue; no pasture; fodder and water getting scarce in some taluks; markets fairly supplied; seers of 80 rupees weight—rice 9·88, *cholum* 12·19, *raggi* 14·29, *cumboo* 11·58; imports by sea—rice 18⅛ tons, *cholum* 2¼; by land not reported; number on relief works 2,824; number fed gratuitously by Government 380, by people 920.
Kurnool („ 13th)	·70 in Kurnool on last Tuesday evening; none reported elsewhere.	White *cholum* and paddy crops in good condition under wells and channels; fever, cholera and small-pox prevalent; cholera seizures 138, deaths 117; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder, some being fed on prickly-pear in Kurnool; second sort rice per rupee in imperial seers 7·35, *cholum* 9·17, *sajja* or *cumboo* 9·91; number on relief works 191,546; gratuitously fed, exclusive of 2,200 fed in Kurnool *lungerkhana*, 11,233, including children under 7 years; import of Government grain 1,174 tons in the district, private import 263 tons; Markapur taluk return not received; number on works there and gratuitously fed estimated; the decrease in the number of coolies is due to improved supervision; the slight fall in the prices is due to import of grain and harvest under canal.
Cuddapah („ 13th)	Showers in 4 taluks.	Average prices, seers per rupee, second sort rice 7·26, *cholum* 9·63, *raggi* 10·53, *cumboo* 9·21; people on relief works 58,282; gratuitously fed 1,287; cholera deaths 854; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 1,766.
Bellary („ 13th)	...	Average prices, second sort rice 7·13, *cholum* or great millet 8·3, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 10·3, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·37 seers of 80 tolas; imports 4,311 tons—accounts from three railway stations only; 214,718 persons on relief works, decrease as compared with revised return for previous week 19,614, this is owing to reduction of rates of wages, removal of coolies supposed to be fairly well-to-do, and prevalence of cholera; 17,287 gratuitously fed, increase as compared with revised return for previous week 823, this is chiefly owing to the admission of children of coolies on relief works in some taluks and to some more infirm persons in need of relief having been fed in other taluks; 4,390 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; slight rainfall in Harpanhalli, Kudligi, Adoni, Gooty, and Pennakondah, none in others; cholera in 14 taluks, small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing but not exhausted.
Nellore („ 13th)	*Nil*	Average prices in this week—second sort rice 7·96 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·93, *raggi* 11·92, cumboo 9·79; imports on behalf of Government, rice 161 tons; on behalf of merchants, rice 227 tons, *raggi* 55 tons, *cholum* 7 tons; number on relief works, including canal coolies, 84,425; number fed gratuitously 6,904; 326 deaths from cholera; small-pox, cholera, dysentery, and fever are prevalent throughout the district; cholera and small-pox very severe in Gudur, Atmakur, Nellore, Kanigiri and Udayagiri taluks; most wells dried up almost everywhere in the district; much scarcity exists of water even for drinking purposes; prospects of cattle very bad, large numbers have perished.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Chingleput (Mar. 13th)	*Nil*	Prices in seers of 80 tolas—rice second sort 9·52, *raggi* 10·97, *cumboo* 12·32, *cholum* 10·78; imports of grain 293 tons; number on relief works 6,562, number gratuitously fed 5,451; public health, cholera, fever, and small pox prevalent more or less throughout the district; pasturage *nil*; water scarce.
North Arcot („ 13th)	*Nil*	For week ending 9th March average prices in Government seers—second sort rice per rupee 8·1, *cholum* 9·6, *raggi* 9·8, *cumboo* 8·7; relief work coolies 15,110; decrease owing to cholera and introduction of reduced rates; persons gratuitously fed 1,398; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; pasture scarce; cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 13th)	...	Rice second sort 9 seers, *cumboo* 10¾, *raggi* 11⅝, *cholum* 12½; rice imported *nil*; number employed 577; gratuitously fed 20; tahsildars and deputy tahsildars superintend; cholera deaths reported 203 out of 326 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture and water deficient.
Salem („ 13th)	*Nil*	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice 7, *raggi* 8⅓, *cumboo* 8¼, *cholum* 8½; import of all grains 1,006; number on relief works 46,700, number gratuitously fed 2,930; ditto private 620; health, cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number rising 14 per cent., due to large number fed in relief camps, and to the opening of an additional camp at Uttengiri.
Coimbatore („ 13th)	...	Prices in most taluks stationary, slightly fallen in Coimbatore, Palladum, Caroor and Dharapuram; average rice second sort 7·98, *cholum* 9·72, *raggi* 10·15, *cumboo* 10·57; imports estimated, rice 380 tons, other grains 256; no rain except a shower at Talavady in Sattiamangalum taluk on the 7th; cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 831, deaths 597; cattle poor; fodder and water scarce; no cultivation except to a small extent under wells; on relief works 24,418, more admissions in Oodoomalpet, Caroor and Dharapuram; gratuitously fed 1,093; no further deterioration among the people on works in Oodoomalpet taluk; Sattiamangalum tahsildar reports decrease of strength.
Tanjore („ 13th)	*Nil*	Prices, rice 8⅔ seers, *raggi* 12, *cumboo* 10⅝, *cholum* 11⅓; imports, rice 2,980 tons; relief works none; 216 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 13th)	*Nil*	Rice 8 seers per rupee; *cholum*, *raggi*, and *cumboo* almost stationary; import, rice 1,632 tons, other grains 151; number on relief works 8,986; charitable relief 526; cholera and small-pox throughout the district with a little mortality; total deaths 234; wells and tanks dry; people in many parts emigrate to other places; cattle poor for want of fodder and water; cattle disease in Madura, Dindigul, Melur and Tirumangalum.
Trichinopoly („ 13th)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 7⅕ seers, *cholum* 16½, *raggi* 10¾, *cumboo* 10½; import of grain for week ending Saturday 98 tons; number on relief works on 9th instant 20; all coolies have since left; decrease owing to low wages and task-work; some now employed on Cauvery bridge work under the Public Works Department; gratuitously fed on 10th instant by public subscription 1,406; cholera, 190 seizures, 115 deaths; small-pox, 320 attacks, 41 deaths; cattle disease called *vekkai* among cattle in Udayapalayum taluk; cattle elsewhere healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly („ 13th)	...	Slight showers in Satur and Tenkasi; no freshes; no improvement in prospects; pasture and water-supply in 3 taluks scanty; food-grains, sufficient supply; prices stationary; cholera still bad; cattle disease called *vedoopoo* continues with mortality in 2 taluks, average prices per rupee, second sort rice 7¾ seers of 80 tolas; *cholum* 9, *cumboo* 11, *raggi* 12; import of grain, rice 659, *cholum* 11, and *cumboo* 80 tons; number on relief works 2,509; number gratuitously fed 272; increase in number on relief works owing to return of emigrants to their villages.
Malabar („ 13th)	...	Showers in east and south above 1¼ inch; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 2,741, *raggi* 118, *cholum* 608 tons; exports, rice 665, *raggi* 561, *cholum* 7 tons; prices of rice stationary in five taluks, slightly fallen in others, highest 7⅜ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10⅜ in Calicut, average 9⅓ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 11½ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13⅝ Indian seers; cholera and small-pox in 8 taluks, deaths from former 193; cattle healthy except in Walluvanad; pasture failing; 688 coolies on Kolathur road.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Mar. 15th)		
Sind (Mar. 14th).		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri 6 feet 10 inches on 5th against 5 feet 3 inches on same date last year; hail in Kotri taluka on 12th; 12 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee, 3 deaths; cases of inoculation discovered; cattle disease increasing, 395 deaths at Sehwan, 25 at Ghorabári and 20 in Sákro; rice sowing commenced in Shâhbandar, Taguma taluka.
Hyderabad ...	...	Rust appearing in wheat; small-pox continues; cattle disease in a few talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Sind—continued.		
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Rain threatening; no change as regards *rabi* crops; chicken-pox prevailing in Jacobabad; fever reported from Kutch Gundava.
Guzerat (Mar. 14th).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather growing warm, no other change.
Kaira ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	
Broach ...	...	
Khandesh and Násik. (Mar. 14th).		
Khandesh ...	...	Small-pox prevailing.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan (Mar. 14th).		
Tanna ...	...	Land being prepared for next monsoon crops; small-pox continues in Bassein, Bhiwandi and Wára talukas; fever in almost all talukas.
Deccan (Mar. 14th).		
Poona ...	...	Small-pox and cholera as last reported.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in 1 taluka, cases 16, deaths 7.
Sholapur ...	...	Slight cholera in the district.
Satara ...	...	Small-pox in Satara and Khatau talukas; 42 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country (Mar. 14th).		
Belgaum ...	...	Deaths from cholera 233.
Dharwar ...	...	Deaths from cholera 533.
Kanara ...	...	Deaths from cholera 57.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera prevails, deaths 88.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Mar. 14th).		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	Public health good; weather getting warm.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox continues in Sind and the districts mentioned last week. Cholera prevalent in Southern Mahratta Country, a few cases in Upper Mahratta Country, and a few cases in one or two of the Deccan Collectorates.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather moderately cold, cloudy on the 5th and 6th instant, with rains at intervals, accompanied by lightning and hailstones; the hail has slightly injured the cold-weather crops in some places; the rain will assist in sowing the *pasia aous*; cholera is reduced to a few sporadic cases in villages scattered over the whole district.
Noakholly ...	·12	Weather—the high winds which began on Monday, the 5th instant, have continued to the end of the week; the slight rain on the 5th has had the effect of lowering the temperature; ploughing for the early rice has begun; cholera has much abated; some stray cases of small-pox have been reported from the Sudhárám station.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	·8	Weather cool in the morning and hot at noon; the hill people are busily engaged in cutting their *jooms*; the prospects of tobacco are on the whole good.
Hill Tipperah ...	·39	Weather warm; a good deal of wind and a little rain on the 5th and 6th instant; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Backergunge ...	2·20	Weather seasonable; the crops are good, save in the wave-stricken tracts; there were gales on two days of the week; the health of the district has improved, but cholera in a sporadic form is still present in thanas Backergunge, Mendigunge, Gournadi, Golachipa, and Bowful; the cattle are reported to be in good health everywhere.
Furreedpore ...	·50	Weather cloudy, with occasional rain and wind; mornings foggy; ·34 of rain at Goalundo and 2·20 at Madareepore; the prospects of the crops are generally satisfactory; the spring crops in some places are reported to have been damaged by hail; health of the district is good.
Dacca ...	·23	There have been heavy fogs on three mornings, otherwise the weather has been seasonable; the crops continue to be very favourable.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather—slight rain and storm in places on the 6th instant; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	1·32	Weather stormy, with more rain than usual at this time of the year; the spring rice is doing well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Return not received.	Weather occasionally cloudy and warm; there are almost no crops on the ground except sugarcane and vegetables; public health is generally good.
Jessore ...	·26	Weather warm and steamy; the crops are generally good; the winter crops in the north are being gathered, and the rain has been favourable for ploughing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Chingleput (Mar. 13th)	*Nil*	Prices in seers of 80 tolas—rice second sort 9·52, *raggi* 10·97, *cumboo* 12·32, *cholum* 10·78; imports of grain 293 tons; number on relief works 6,562, number gratuitously fed 5,451; public health, cholera, fever, and small pox prevalent more or less throughout the district; pasturage *nil*; water scarce.
North Arcot („ 13th)	*Nil*	For week ending 9th March average prices in Government seers—second sort rice per rupee 8·1, *cholum* 9·6, *raggi* 9·8, *cumboo* 8·7; relief work coolies 15,110; decrease owing to cholera and introduction of reduced rates; persons gratuitously fed 1,398; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; pasture scarce; cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 13th)	...	Rice second sort 9 seers, *cumboo* 10¾, *raggi* 11⅝, *cholum* 12¼; rice imported *nil*; number employed 577; gratuitously fed 20; tahsildars and deputy tahsildars superintend; cholera deaths reported 203 out of 326 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture and water deficient.
Salem („ 13th)	*Nil*	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice 7, *raggi* 8⅛, *cumboo* 8¼, *cholum* 8½; import of all grains 1,006; number on relief works 46,700, number gratuitously fed 2,930; ditto private 620; health, cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number rising 14 per cent., due to large number fed in relief camps, and to the opening of an additional camp at Uttengiri.
Coimbatore („ 13th)	...	Prices in most taluks stationary, slightly fallen in Coimbatore, Palladum, Caroor and Dharapuram; average rice second sort 7·98, *cholum* 9·72, *raggi* 10·15, *cumboo* 10·57; imports estimated, rice 380 tons, other grains 256; no rain except a shower at Talavady in Sattiamangalum taluk on the 7th; cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 831, deaths 597; cattle poor; fodder and water scarce; no cultivation except to a small extent under wells; on relief works 24,418, more admissions in Oodoomalpet, Caroor and Dharapuram; gratuitously fed 1,093; no further deterioration among the people on works in Oodoomalpet taluk; Sattiamangalum tahsildar reports decrease of strength.
Tanjore („ 13th)	*Nil*	Prices, rice 8¾ seers, *raggi* 12, *cumboo* 10¼, *cholum* 11⅛; imports, rice 2,980 tons; relief works none; 216 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 13th)	*Nil*	Rice 8 seers per rupee; *cholum*, *raggi*, and *cumboo* almost stationary; import, rice 1,632 tons, other grains 151; number on relief works 8,986; charitable relief 526; cholera and small-pox throughout the district with a little mortality; total deaths 234; wells and tanks dry; people in many parts emigrate to other places; cattle poor for want of fodder and water; cattle disease in Madura, Dindigul, Melur and Tirumangalum.
Trichinopoly („ 13th)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 7 1/10 seers, *cholum* 16½, *raggi* 10¾, *cumboo* 10⅛; import of grain for week ending Saturday 98 tons; number on relief works on 9th instant 20; all coolies have since left; decrease owing to low wages and task-work; some now employed on Cauvery bridge work under the Public Works Department; gratuitously fed on 10th instant by public subscription 1,406; cholera, 190 seizures, 115 deaths; small-pox, 320 attacks, 41 deaths; cattle disease called *vekkai* among cattle in Udayapalayum taluk; cattle elsewhere healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly („ 13th)	...	Slight showers in Satur and Tenkasi; no freshes; no improvement in prospects; pasture and water-supply in 3 taluks scanty; food-grains, sufficient supply; prices stationary; cholera still bad; cattle disease called *vedoopoo* continues with mortality in 2 taluks, average prices per rupee, second sort rice 7¾ seers of 80 tolas; *cholum* 9, *cumboo* 11, *raggi* 12; import of grain, rice 659, *cholum* 11, and *cumboo* 80 tons; number on relief works 2,509; number gratuitously fed 272; increase in number on relief works owing to return of emigrants to their villages.
Malabar („ 13th)	...	Showers in east and south above 1½ inch; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 2,741, *raggi* 118, *cholum* 608 tons; exports, rice 665, *raggi* 561, *cholum* 7 tons; prices of rice stationary in five taluks, slightly fallen in others, highest 7⅗ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10⅜ in Calicut, average 9½ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 11¼ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13⅝ Indian seers; cholera and small-pox in 8 taluks, deaths from former 193; cattle healthy except in Walluvanad; pasture failing; 688 coolies on Kolathur road.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged.
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Sind (Mar. 14th).		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri 6 feet 10 inches on 5th against 5 feet 3 inches on same date last year; hail in Kotri taluka on 12th; 12 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee, 3 deaths; cases of inoculation discovered; cattle disease increasing, 395 deaths at Sehwan, 25 at Ghorabári and 20 in Sákro; rice sowing commenced in Shâhbandar, Taguma taluka.
Hyderabad ...	...	Rust appearing in wheat; small-pox continues; cattle disease in a few talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Sind—continued.		
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Rain threatening; no change as regards *rabi* crops; chicken-pox prevailing in Jacobabad; fever reported from Kutch Gundava.
Guzerat (Mar. 14th).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather growing warm, no other change.
Kaira ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	
Broach ...	...	
Khandesh and Násik. (Mar. 14th).		
Khandesh ...	...	Small-pox prevailing.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan (Mar. 14th).		
Tanna ...	...	Land being prepared for next monsoon crops; small-pox continues in Bassein, Bhiwandi and Wára talukas; fever in almost all talukas.
Deccan (Mar. 14th).		
Poona ...	...	Small-pox and cholera as last reported.
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Sholapur ...	...	Slight cholera in the district.
Satara ...	...	Small-pox in Satara and Khatau talukas; 42 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country (Mar. 14th).		
Belgaum ...	...	Deaths from cholera 233.
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Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Mar. 14th).		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	Public health good; weather getting warm.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox continues in Sind and the districts mentioned last week. Cholera prevalent in Southern Mahratta Country, a few cases in Upper Mahratta Country, and a few cases in one or two of the Deccan Collectorates.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather moderately cold, cloudy on the 5th and 6th instant, with rains at intervals, accompanied by lightning and hailstones; the hail has slightly injured the cold-weather crops in some places; the rain will assist in sowing the *pania aous*; cholera is reduced to a few sporadic cases in villages scattered over the whole district.
Noakholly ...	·12	Weather—the high winds which began on Monday, the 5th instant, have continued to the end of the week; the slight rain on the 5th has had the effect of lowering the temperature; ploughing for the early rice has begun; cholera has much abated; some stray cases of small-pox have been reported from the Sudhárám station.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	·8	Weather cool in the morning and hot at noon; the hill people are busily engaged in cutting their *jooms*; the prospects of tobacco are on the whole good.
Hill Tipperah ...	·39	Weather warm; a good deal of wind and a little rain on the 5th and 6th instant; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Backergunge ...	2·20	Weather seasonable; the crops are good, save in the wave-stricken tracts; there were gales on two days of the week; the health of the district has improved, but cholera in a sporadic form is still present in thanas Backergunge, Mendigunge, Gournadi, Golachipa, and Bowful; the cattle are reported to be in good health everywhere.
Furreedpore ...	·50	Weather cloudy, with occasional rain and wind; mornings foggy; ·34 of rain at Goalundo and 2·20 at Madareepore; the prospects of the crops are generally satisfactory; the spring crops in some places are reported to have been damaged by hail; health of the district is good.
Dacca ...	·23	There have been heavy fogs on three mornings, otherwise the weather has been seasonable; the crops continue to be very favourable.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather—slight rain and storm in places on the 6th instant; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	1·32	Weather stormy, with more rain than usual at this time of the year; the spring rice is doing well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Return not received.	Weather occasionally cloudy and warm; there are almost no crops on the ground except sugarcane and vegetables; public health is generally good.
Jessore ...	·26	Weather warm and steamy; the crops are generally good; the winter crops in the north are being gathered, and the rain has been favourable for ploughing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather damp and hot; fogs in the morning; a little rain on the 4th instant; the *rabi* crops on the ground look well and are ripening; sugarcane is being extensively planted; preparations for the early rice sowings are forward.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; the *rabi* crops are doing well, except in thana Mirzapore, where they have suffered from the rains; peas, lentils, and linseed are being reaped in most parts; *boro-dhan*, or spring-rice, is promising, and is still being sown in parts; the prospects generally are favourable; health is good.
Pubna ...	·2	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather generally getting hotter, though mornings and evenings are tolerably cool; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are still favourable; the transplanting of spring-rice continues, also the sowing of *til*.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the mornings from the 9th instant are misty; pulses are being gathered with good outturn.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather growing warm; mornings cloudy; strong wind from the west; the *rabi* crops are promising; they are not yet fit for harvest.
Rungpore ...	·70	Weather getting warm; the state and prospects of the *rabi* crops continue to be good and satisfactory; ground is being prepared for the early rice.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; it is becoming warm; the fields are still being prepared for the *bitri* rice and jute, and the sowings have commenced in some places; the tobacco crop continues favourable and will have to be very soon reaped; the general health is reported to be good.
Jalpáiguri ...	·24	Weather getting warmer every day; about twelve annas of sugarcane have been gathered; the tobacco harvest has commenced.
Darjeeling ...	·06	Weather milder; sunshine in the early part of the week; wheat and barley on the ground are progressing favourably; land is being prepared for the next sowings.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and hot; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	The hot weather has set in; there are no crops on the ground at present.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather close and warm; generally foggy in the morning; there was a dust-storm on the evening of the 6th instant, followed by a few drops of rain; the ploughing of the rice land is still going on; the harvesting of peas, *musari*, gram, and *teora*, is almost over; vegetables are doing well; the public health is normal; cholera in a sporadic form prevails here and there.
Burdwan ...	1·01	There was a hail-storm on the evening of the 10th instant, but no perceptible rain; the prospects of the crops are good; the public health is fair, only a few cases of cholera reported; the sub-divisional officer of Culna reports that cattle disease is raging in his jurisdiction.
Bankoora ..	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot; the cold weather crops generally are being reaped with good outturns; the sugarcane is only an eight anna crop.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and bright; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; hailstones fell in Doomka on the evening of the 10th instant; heavy clouds and rain in the hills; there is nothing particular to note about the crops this week.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the crops are good, also the health of the district.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the *rabi* harvest is now beginning, and the outturn is expected to be good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and daily getting warmer; the first three days of the week were occasionally cloudy; the wind was variable; in the latter part of the week, it was from the south-east; its temperature varied from 63° to 81°; the crops are all good; cholera is almost disappearing.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather, mornings are still pleasant, days are warm; state and prospects of the *rabi* crops are quite satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably warm; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are everywhere good; a few cases of small-pox are reported in the jurisdiction of Sursund outpost; otherwise the public health is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and bright; still cool in the mornings and evenings, and getting warm in the day-time; the thermometer has risen very rapidly in the last 24 hours; the *rabi* crops are ripe, and are being harvested; the outturn is expected to be very good; opium is being gathered; the sowings of indigo have commenced; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather, hot during the day, and cool at night; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are very good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather growing warm; the *rabi* crops are being reaped in some places with a fair outturn; health is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather warm with light easterly winds; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 94·4°; state and prospects of the crops continue good; public health is generally good; small-pox is appearing in some villages in the Nowadah sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal - concluded.		
Shahabad ...	·29	Weather getting hot; there was a heavy storm on the night of the 13th instant; peas and *musoor* are still being harvested; the *rabi* crops generally promise well; small-pox is reported from thanas Ramgurh and Bhubooah.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the wind is becoming hot during day time; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but beginning to get very warm; the prospects of the crops are the same as reported last week; general health is good, except in Palamow, where cases of small-pox are still reported.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the only crops now on the ground are gram and barley, which are looking well.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; pulses and wheat are being gathered, and the yield of both is satisfactory; no other crops on the ground; *mowah* and mango are most promising; the district is reported healthy.
Balasore ...	·05	Weather mostly fine; the ploughing continues; sporadic cholera is present, chiefly along the pilgrim route, and a few deaths from small-pox are reported; cattle disease has decreased.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and dry; the winter crops are reaped; no other crops on the ground at present; cholera is rather prevalent owing to influx of pilgrims.
Pooree ...	*Nil* ·11 at Khoordah.	Weather fair; some of the *dalua* paddy is in ear; ploughing is still going on briskly on the low lands; the shipment of rice still continued, and the prices are stationary; cholera is reported from almost all parts of the district. *General Remarks.*—There was rain in many districts during the week; it was attended with storm and hailstones in some places, and the cold-weather crops are said to have suffered a little; these crops are being harvested, and the yield is a fair one; the spring rice is doing well, and the preparations for the autumn rice and jute are in progress; tobacco promises good results, and will soon be cut.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Mar. 12th)	...	*Rabi* prospects continue favourable.
Allahabad („ 14th)	...	Prospects good.
Jhansi („ 15th)	...	Gram and peas reaped; injury to wheat from blight not serious; weather cloudy.
Meerut („ 14th)	Slight rain	Prospects good.
Bareilly („ 14th)	·4	Prospects good.
Almora („ 12th)	...	Weather unsettled; partial showers and storms in various directions.
Agra („ 14th)	...	Crops favourable; dust storms with slight rain may cause some damage.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Mar. 14th)	Slight rain on 11th and 12th.	Prospects good.
Sitapur („ 14th)	·8	Recent cloudy weather and high winds affected *rabi* harvest to certain extent.
Fyzabad („ 14th)	*Nil*	No change; harvesting commenced; prospects favourable.
Rae Bareli („ 13th)	...	Prospects good, but heavy clouds about and rain would do harm.
Punjab— (Mar. 14th)		
Delhi ...	·4	Health and agricultural prospects throughout the province continue good.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	
Umballa ...	*Nil*	
Jullundur ...	·5	
Lahore ...	·2	
Ráwalpindi ...	·1	
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Mar. 10th)	·30	*Rabi* gathered and now being threshed; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Warm; ground being prepared for sugarcane sowings; cholera in places.
Raipur ...	...	Warm; *rabi* favourable; few cases of cholera; prices easy.
Bálághát ...	...	Days hot, nights cool; *rabi* gathering; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	Warm; *rabi* cutting; health good; prices stationary.
Chánda (Mar. 11th)	...	Cloudy; threshing of *rabi* continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 12th)	...	Days warm, nights cool; reaping of *rabi* continues; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 13th)	...	Cloudy and close, with occasional slight showers of rain; *rabi* gathering; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 14th)	...	Hot; *rabi* gathered; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Clear; health good.
Nimár ...	...	Warm and cloudy; *rabi* ripening; small-pox continues; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Cen. Provs.—continued.		
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects exceedingly good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Heavy rain with hail and thunder-storm on 12th and 13th; blight has appeared in wheat in some villages; prices unchanged,
Jubbulpore ...	·13	Heavy thunder-storm; no injury reported yet; *rabi* excellent; health good.
Seoni ...	·18	*Rabi* ripening; cholera continues.
Damoh ...	·04	Prices stationary.
Mandla ...	·20	*Masur* injured; other crops good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Late rains doing some damage, but prospects of harvest generally good.
British Burma— **(Mar. 15th)**		
Arracan Division ...	...	Twenty-five deaths from cholera in Akyab town, a few cases also in Naaf and Rathaidoung, otherwise public health normal; cattle disease in Myohoung and Koladan townships.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Cholera in Tyantay township; otherwise public health good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; 3 cases cholera at Maoobin.
Bassein ...	...	General health good.
Henzada ...	...	Two deaths from cholera; slight cattle disease in Mengyee township; otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome, 13 deaths, in Mahathaman 2, in Padoung 1; small-pox two cases.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; public health fair.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 15th)	·92	Hot and oppressive at beginning of week; slight showers on 10th. 11th, and 12th; *asu* cultivation commenced; public health good.
Sylhet („ 15th)	·10	More rain wanted; field-work continues.
Mysore—		
Bangalore ...	...	Daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved are respectively 12,902 and 19,454 including the town.
Túmkúr ...	...	Ditto 9,719 and 2,471.
Kolar ...	...	Ditto 1,904 and 1,831.
Mysore ...	...	Ditto 1,929 and 3,274.
Hassan ...	...	Ditto 6,885 and 364.
Shimoga ...	...	Ditto 1,351 and 503.
Kadur ...	...	Ditto 1,498 and 515.
Chitaldroog ...	...	Ditto 3,920 and 1,685.
		General Remarks.—Total on relief works and charitably relieved are respectively 38,808, and 30,097, irrespective of those employed by public works agency, daily average of which is 30,704; price of ordinary rice from 12 to 13 pounds per rupee; condition unimproved; cholera still prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 15th)	...	Land under preparation for ensuing cultivation.
Central India— **(Mar. 14th)**		
Indore ...	·14	Health good; wheat and grain crops excellent; opium has suffered from hail.
Gwalior ...		
Neemuch ...		
Rutlam ...		
Satna ...		
Rajputana—		
Ulwar (March 14th)	·16	Thunder, rain and hail on 10th and 11th; crops promising.
Deoli („ 10th)	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Jeypore ...	·2	Crops ripening favourably; health good.
Ajmere ...	...	Thunder and some rain, weather cooler in consequence; no damage to crops reported; small-pox still prevalent.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 28th February 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.

SALT-TRANSPORT BY SEA BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said that, although there was no motion before the Council, he desired to ask permission to say a few words with reference to the report of the Select Committee, as he found himself constrained to dissent from its most important recommendation, and he might not have another opportunity of acquainting the Council with his reasons for doing so.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT having given his consent,

MR. DALYELL said that it would be in the recollection of the Council that about four weeks ago his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had introduced the Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea, and that MR. DALYELL had then criticised it as a most arbitrary measure, and one which was likely to press with very considerable hardship on a large class of poor sea-faring people in the Madras Presidency who were engaged in the coasting and over-sea salt-trade, and who invariably carried on their operations in vessels of a lesser burthen than three hundred tons. His hon'ble friend had, in moving for leave to introduce the Bill the previous week, merely stated that there was no law in force at present to prevent foreign salt, or salt shipped from Bombay without payment of duty, with intended destination to Madras or Calcutta, being surreptitiously landed at any port on the coast, and smuggled salt being taken in lieu of it and carried on to the port for which the vessel was originally cleared, and that that had caused a considerable amount of smuggling which it was proposed to put a stop to by the provisions of the Bill, as it would prevent salt being carried in vessels of a lesser burthen than three hundred tons except under very strict conditions, and would authorize the boarding and search of vessels suspected of carrying on an illicit traffic in salt. Now, MR. DALYELL confessed that he did think that before the Council was asked to accept and to refer to a Select Committee a measure conferring on the executive such great powers of inquisitorial and vexatious interference with a considerable portion of the coast and over-sea trade of the country, they were entitled to receive a somewhat less brief account of the circumstances which, in the opinion of his hon'ble friend, had rendered the measure necessary, than had been accorded by him. It was also clear from the remarks which had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith when the Bill was introduced that he held the same opinion, and MR. DALYELL had been a good deal surprised that neither his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope, nor the hon'ble member who was in charge of the Department from which the Bill had originally emanated, was apparently in a position to inform the Council, in reply to the remarks which were then made, on what grounds it was necessary to introduce the measure. It was true that his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had alluded to a certain large bundle of papers, which he had not brought with him, but which was said to contain voluminous correspondence with the Local Governments on the subject of the Bill, and he had told the Council that the objections which had been raised by the Madras Government had been referred to the Madras Salt Commission, and that they had reported in favour of the measure. But he did not adduce from the large bundle any argument in favour of the Bill, nor did he inform the Council what was the nature of the objections which had been raised by the Madras Government. MR. DALYELL also thought that his hon'ble friend's allusion to the restrictions on salt carried by land over the inland-customs-line were peculiarly unfortunate, when he remembered the debate which took place two years ago on the Madras Salt Bill, in which nearly every member who spoke on the question had alluded in no measured terms to the restrictions placed on salt carried by land by that very line, and to the hindrance caused thereby to the inland trade—a hindrance which, according to Sir Barrow Ellis, the member in charge of that Bill, amounted almost to a stoppage of interchange of commodities between the Central Provinces and Orissa. Though MR. DALYELL had been surprised that his hon'ble friend could not give any good reasons for the measure, he concluded that there *were* such reasons which his hon'ble friend could not call to mind, and that his first step would be to take an early opportunity of printing and circulating papers which would clearly show the necessity of the measure. Nothing of the sort, however, had taken place, and though MR. DALYELL had obtained from the Madras Government some of the correspondence which referred to that Presidency, it was only through the courtesy of his hon'ble friend that he had obtained a glance at the voluminous papers on the subject, and he believed that the very papers on which the Committee's report purported to be based had not yet been printed and circulated. A cursory inspection of those papers at their meeting had had the effect of inducing the Committee to make considerable modifications in the Bill, for it would now only take effect on the west coast

of India, although the power of extending it to other parts of India would still rest in the executive Government. Since the meeting of the Committee, he had had a further opportunity of examining the papers more carefully, thanks again to the consideration of his hon'ble friend, and he believed that if other members had been able to do so, they would have come to the conclusion which he had arrived at, that no satisfactory case had been made out for the passing of any measure at all. When he said no case, he meant that no satisfactory evidence had been adduced that smuggling was so rife, or that danger to the revenue was so considerable, as to justify a measure which must cause serious annoyance and vexation to the whole petty coasting and over-sea trade of the empire. No doubt it was not intended to interfere with the honest trader. But if the Bill was not intended to be a dead letter altogether, it was clear that under its provisions all the small craft which swarmed upon the coast must constantly be overhauled and inspected whether they were engaged in carrying salt or any other article of merchandize, and that this inspection would probably be carried out by a poorly paid Marine Police. In fact, as far as he could judge, the result of the Bill would be to extend to all the coasts of India all the most objectionable features of the salt-customs-line, and the result might here also be the stopping of the interchange of commodities as far as small country-vessels were concerned; or in other words, the suppression of the means of obtaining their livelihood of a not insignificant proportion of the Native population.

MR. DALYELL's further perusal of the correspondence had also led him to conclude that his hon'ble friend had not clearly appreciated the intention of the measure, and a second examination of his printed Statement of Objects and Reasons appeared to show that he was also mistaken in his estimate of the existing law. For, as MR. DALYELL understood the law, the Customs-law, which prohibited the surreptitious landing of any articles of merchandise, applied to salt as much as to any other commodity. Then he apparently supposed that the Bill would prevent salt being smuggled from Bombay on to the west coast, but it appeared from the papers that it was intended to effect this object in quite a different manner, namely, by an executive order. In future all salt shipped in Bombay would be required to pay the full duty before being removed for export. And, as the whole manufacture of salt was under strict Government supervision, that would effectually prevent any smuggling of this kind of salt. The declared object of the measure, according to the Revenue-circular of the Government of India and the Madras Salt Commission's report, was clearly the suppression of illicit traffic in *foreign* salt, that was, salt made at Goa, Muscat and other places, and there was no satisfactory proof given in the papers that the smuggling of *this* salt was at all general at present. It was true that it was stated that, as soon as this order was passed in Bombay requiring the pre-payment of full duty, the traders who now carried salt to the west coast would turn to Goa for their supply. But it would be time enough when they did so, and when a large amount of smuggling took place to call on this Council to legislate. And even then he questioned whether the Bill would have the desired effect, for it would not be possible under it to seize Goa-salt in Goa-ships unless within British India, that was to say, within three miles of the coast; so that a salt-smuggler would only have to cruise about at a distance of three miles from the coast and watch his opportunity of running a cargo, and by this means avoid the provisions of the Bill altogether. It seemed to him that the far preferable course would be, if it should occur that the salt-traders obtained their supplies from Goa and smuggling took place, to make some arrangement with the Portuguese Government that an export-duty should be charged in the same way as a duty was chargeable on salt exported from Bombay.

Another very serious objection to the Bill which had occurred to him was that it must necessarily enhance the price of salt in these two districts in an objectionable manner, although the price had been raised some fifteen per cent. only two years back, and although the compulsory pre-payment of duty at Bombay must also have an effect in the same direction. It was true, no doubt, that the financial necessities of the State might authorise the levy of

a duty even on a commodity which was so essential to the very existence of the people as salt. But he thought that the Government were bound not to pass any measure which could in any way increase the price of salt independently of the duty levied upon it, and that they should moreover endeavour to remove any cause existing which was likely to have that effect. He had always felt himself that the proper course was to view the salt-tax as merely an engine for the purpose of collecting a moderate poll-tax, and on these grounds he should be glad to see a change in the mode of levying the duty by the adoption of a plan which he did not think had ever been brought under consideration in the very numerous discussions which had taken place during a long series of years in regard to this tax. He thought that the salt-duty should be a differential duty, not as at present with reference to locality, but regulated by the saline properties—the *strength*, so to say—of the article, in the same way as the excise-duty on spirits varied according as it was above or below London proof. This change of system would be a great boon to the two Madras districts which would be chiefly affected by his hon'ble friend's measure. And he believed it would not result in any reduction of the Government revenue, although there was reason to suppose that it would have the effect of putting a stop to a great extent of the smuggling which was said to exist. He thought he was approximately correct in saying that the salt made in these districts was of inferior quality and so deficient in saline properties that one pound of Bombay or east-coast salt would go as far as two pounds of district-made salt. If this was the case, it was clear that if the population of these districts were to use district-made salt instead of foreign salt, they would be obliged to consume double the quantity which they now used; so that even if the duty on the district-salt were reduced by one-half, it would result in no reduction of the revenue; and as it was said that the cost of the manufacture and carriage of foreign salt was double or more than double the cost of production of the indigenous salt, the public would to that extent be the gainer. No doubt it would be impossible to carry out the proposed system with strict exactness, but he thought when any particular district or group of districts was found to produce salt of very inferior quality, the people of the locality should be allowed to bring it into consumption by permitting them to consume it at a lower rate of duty than that charged on a superior quality of salt. Such a scheme would no doubt open out an entirely new field of enquiry as to the consumption of salt in different parts of the empire, and it might result in clearing up anomalies as to consumption in different localities. For instance, if it was found that Cheshire salt imported for use in Lower Bengal was thirty per cent. stronger than the salt in Madras, that would account for the fact that in Madras twelve pounds per head were consumed and in Bengal only nine pounds, and would prove that the true duty charged upon the article in the two places was not so different as it was now supposed to be.

He felt however that he was perhaps digressing from the subject of the Select Committee's report, but he might say briefly, after going carefully through the correspondence, that he found himself unable to recommend the passing of the Bill; first, because he believed that the order about to be passed in Bombay, requiring prepayment of full duty on all salt exported, would remove all existing necessity for any Bill of the sort; secondly, because, even if the necessity should arise hereafter, the Bill as it stood would not, in his opinion, effect the object in view; and, thirdly, because it would unnecessarily enhance the price of salt in the two west-coast districts of the Madras Presidency.

In conclusion he could not do better than read to the Council the final remarks of the Madras Government as to this Bill, and he ventured to submit that the opinion of that Government was entitled to the gravest consideration at the hands of the Council in regard to a Bill which so largely affected the Madras Presidency. His Grace in Council had written as follows in the last communication on the subject:—

"Without an efficient preventive force, the provisions of the Bill cannot be enforced. The provision of such a force both by land and sea to prevent smuggling on an extensive coast-line must prove exceedingly expensive, while its success will be doubtful; and the Bill will either deprive a large number of Madras vessels of an ordinary article of freight, or will introduce a harassing system of passes and exemptions, which, to the small ship-owner, means either cost in money or loss of time."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT thought, as the information which had been circulated to the Council in reference to this Bill was considered by the hon'ble member to be defective, it was desirable that the correspondence which had taken place should be further examined and an ample selection printed and circulated for the information of members before the question of passing the Bill was taken into consideration. He hoped that, with that understanding, the hon'ble member would be satisfied.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that, after listening to the remarks of his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell, he felt somewhat disposed to infer that his hon'ble friend's own recollection not being very complete as to what had passed when the Bill was introduced, he had attempted to refresh his memory by consulting certain incomplete and inaccurate accounts, instead of referring to the authorized records of the Council. MR. HOPE thought that when reference was made to those records, it would be seen that, on the occasion of introducing the Bill, he had given to the Council sufficient information as to the main principle of the measure. He did not understand that it was necessary or customary, in introducing a Bill, to do more than to sketch its general principle, and to state briefly the necessity which gave rise to it. That sketch he considered that he made. He thought he had said everything that was necessary on the first occasion; especially considering the fact that his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell was about to be appointed a member of the Select Committee, which would afford him full opportunity for considering the Bill in any form or at any length he thought proper. As far as he was aware, it was not customary in introducing a Bill to lay before the Council a complete printed *résumé* of all the correspondence. What was done was to explain the principle of the Bill. It then issued to the Local Governments for their opinion, and all the papers received in reply were printed and circulated, and past records were consulted when necessary. Therefore, under the circumstances, and explaining as he did the reasons and necessity for the measure, he did not think that he had afforded an insufficient account of what was proposed to be done. He was glad, however, to think that his hon'ble friend himself had had full opportunity of perusing the papers, which had been sent to him as soon as they had been collected. As for the non-production of the papers at the time of the introduction of the Bill, and the amusing story of their being very voluminous, and left at home, he would remind the Council that what had really taken place was, that His Excellency the Viceroy having been absent on a tour at the time the Bill had been brought up in the Executive Council, and consequently being unaware of what had taken place, had asked him whether the Bill was the result of communication with the Local Governments, and he had replied that there had been a voluminous correspondence with them, which had lasted, as well as he remembered, for four years, but he had not got the papers with him. The same reasons, as to want of information, which were offered by his hon'ble friend for not accepting the measure would, MR. HOPE thought, justify him in not replying to his criticisms in detail until all the papers were before the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL desired to explain that the expressions which he had ascribed to his hon'ble friend were taken entirely from the official report of the proceedings of the Council, and he believed that if anybody would take the trouble to compare the version of his hon'ble friend's remarks which he had just given, with the official report of them, he would find them almost word for word the same.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. COWIE said there was one feature in this Bill to which he desired to offer strong opposition ; that portion or clause which proposed to give the Presidency Magistrates greatly extended criminal powers, namely, to sentence prisoners to two years' imprisonment. No doubt that had been introduced in order to relieve the High Courts of a great deal of petty business. But he maintained that it overshot the mark. Many years ago he was told by persons who served as grand jurors and petty jurors, of the very paltry nature of the cases which were sent up to the then Supreme Court for trial, and that was a great error. But now the proposal which had been made much overshot the mark, and he could not sit content to see Magistrates with no great experience authorized to sentence persons to the extreme punishment of two years' imprisonment. In London the Police Magistrates were always Barristers of considerable standing and great experience, sometimes of ten, twenty or thirty years, and he believed that the extent of imprisonment they could award was six months; every offence deserving higher punishment they were obliged to commit to the Court of Criminal Sessions. Why in Calcutta gentlemen of much less experience should be allowed the power of sentencing to four times the amount of imprisonment, he could not for the life of him understand. He was bound to believe that the six hon'ble members who had signed the report of the Select Committee had given great consideration to this and other points of the Bill, but there was such a thing as reconsideration, and if it was possible he would ask that the Bill be recommitted, in order that this point might be again considered. But if that could not be done, he could only record his protest against the measure, and his hope that the Presidency Magistrates would use as little as possible the new powers with which they would be invested.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE thought it due to the Council to offer a certain amount of explanation supplementary to that which was recorded on a previous occasion. It would be remembered that the Bill laid before the Council in February 1876 was simply an application of the Code of Criminal Procedure (as it stood) in almost all cases excepting certain ones in which alteration was desirable in the Presidency-towns. And the only material difference between it and the Code of Procedure for the Mufassal was a difference in the extent of power which it was proposed to give. It was then proposed to give the Presidency Magistrates without appeal double the power of imprisonment they previously possessed, that was, to give them the power of sentencing without appeal up to one year instead of six months, and also to raise their power of fine up to Rs. 1,000; and it was further proposed to empower them to sentence, subject to appeal, up to two years, in the same manner as the District Magistrates in the Mufassal did. The Bill was republished, and all the objections received were fully considered and a further report was presented in June of last year. The Bill as then laid before the Council contained very material alterations in wording and arrangement. Moreover, it went back so far as to reduce the proposed summary power of one year's imprisonment to the existing summary power of six months and the fine to two hundred rupees. At the same time it left the limit of sentence subject to appeal as was originally proposed. It likewise made three alterations of considerable importance in the nature of the record. It required that the Presidency Magistrate should record the evidence in all appealable cases and in all cases of fine above two hundred rupees and imprisonment exceeding a term of six months. It likewise obliged him to frame a charge in all cases punishable with imprisonment above six months, and laid on him the obligation of recording the reasons for his judgment in all cases whatever of imprisonment, even for a day, and in every case of fine exceeding fifty rupees. It also made another alteration preventing the Magistrate from issuing process upon mere suspicion.

The Bill as now for the fourth time laid before the Council contained only one alteration as to jurisdiction as revised on the last occasion, which was made on the joint recommendation of the Presidency Magistrates of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and was to the effect that in cases of fine only, the Magistrate need not record his reasons for conviction, except where the fine exceeded two hundred rupees, instead of fifty rupees as at first proposed. As regards the constitution of the Courts, however, the Bill made a very important enlargement, for it provided, in accordance with a recommendation made by Sir Richard Temple and repeated by the present Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, that a case might be tried by two or more Magistrates sitting as a Bench. And further, with reference to procedure it made three more amendments in the same direction as the previous one in regard to process. It precluded the Magistrate from ordering a previous enquiry by the Police to ascertain the truth of a complaint; it provided that warrants of arrest and search should always be directed to the Police instead of allowing them to be directed to private persons in emergent cases; and finally it did not contain the clause which had been inserted in the previous Bill, with the view of placing a telegram on the same footing as a letter as regards the power of having it produced in open Court.

On the question of jurisdiction, MR. HOPE proposed to remark at somewhat greater length. He himself was one of those who regretted the change made in June last, of reducing the summary power of the Presidency Magistrates from one year to six months, because it appeared to him that the very material restrictions imposed on the Magistrate of framing a charge and recording the evidence and the reasons for his judgment were quite sufficient. And for this he could now say that he had very high authority on his side. He knew that there were Judges of the High Court, both European and Native, who shared the opinion he held, and he might possibly quote even higher authority. He would ask why Presidency Magistrates should not be competent to exercise the power now proposed to be given to them? He was glad to think that the post of Presidency Magistrate was held in all the three Presidency-towns by Native gentlemen as well as European. In regard to these Native gentlemen, he would not be guilty of the impertinence of expressing his personal or individual opinion as to the manner in which they performed their duties. But he might say, without fear of contradiction, that they performed them to the entire satisfaction of the public at large. He need hardly do more than call to mind two cases which had occurred in Bombay during the past year, in which it had happened that European gentlemen of high position had been brought before Native Magistrates, and it was universally agreed on those occasions that even the Barrister Judges of the High Court could not have shown greater fairness, tact and judgment than had been shown by the Native Magistrates. He would further remind his Native friends who might be disposed to object to this increase of power given to Native Magistrates, that their argument might be used against themselves. If they were not prepared to allow a Native Magistrate in the Presidency-towns to exercise the power, subject to appeal to the High Court, of passing sentences of imprisonment up to two years, and of six months without appeal but subject to *certiorari*, how could they maintain that their countrymen ought to be made District Judges with powers infinitely greater, and District Collectors and Magistrates with all the great powers of an executive nature which we knew they exercised? Then again as to the objections made to such Presidency Magistrates as were Barristers. If they were unfit as a class to have the powers proposed, how could they be fit for Mufassal Judgeships and Benches, to which some people desired to appoint them?

But people might answer—"our objection was not based on the ground of unfitness of the persons appointed, but on our preference for the system of trial by jury which we happen to enjoy in the Presidency-towns." Now this appeared to him to be an objection which was based on sentiment, and it might be said to be as useless to argue against sentiment as to argue about tastes. Trial by jury was a very old institution; it had a very long history, and a history which was studded with conspicuous failures. The fact was, that although it might be a good institution under ordinary circumstances, it failed completely where public feeling was excited. Whenever any strong sentiment possessed the public mind, it was reflected in the jury. We had only to look to Ireland to see that, in cases where religion or politics were concerned, the jury-system did not ensure justice. In England, again, we saw the same

thing when national antagonism was raised by the Orsini trial. And in India we had only to look round us to be aware that it was a constant complaint that justice was not invariably done when the jury had to decide between a European and a Native. In short, one might say that it failed to give either to society or to the subject special protection just at the very time when there was the greatest need of it. One would be disposed to think that trial by a Judge who was trained to weigh evidence, and who was controlled by an intelligent Bar and also by means of a writ of *certiorari* and a provision for appeal, would be more likely in the long run to give satisfactory results than the institution to which he had referred. However, as he had said before, there was little use in arguing against sentiment. The Bill as it stood, practically yielded to the force of that sentiment as regards many kinds of cases which would have gone before a Magistrate under the Bill as it was, but which would not do so under it as now amended; and it only withdrew from a jury minor cases, such as were daily tried in the Mufassal without practical harm, though under less light. For further improvement we must trust to time. Time had effected great wonders in the direction of law-reform. We had lived to see that provisions of law which less than a century ago had been considered as the perfection of human wisdom were now considered the perfection of human folly. Already, trial by jury was quietly abandoned in England, in a considerable class of cases, and he had very little doubt that eventually it would be relegated, except in rare instances, to the institutions of the past. It would come to hold, he trusted, the position which we saw occupied by some bowl of ancient and valuable China, placed on high on the mantel-piece or the pier-table for general admiration, but never used except on occasions of the greatest importance. Or again, to change the metaphor, it might come to be treated like that most venerable and venerated personage, our grandmother. We were all familiar with her aspect in old age, surrounded by a large circle of affectionate and respectful relatives, relieved one by one of the various functions, social and domestic, which her declining years rendered her unable to perform, and at last laid gently and honourably in the grave by grandchildren and great-grandchildren, to whom the freshness of her budding youth, and the beauty of her matured womanhood were alike traditions of an earlier generation.

He now turned to a less sentimental branch of the subject, and would observe, with regard to the provision for Benches, that those who had heard the remarks he had made as to the Native Presidency Magistrates would quite understand that their admission to Benches could not otherwise than meet with his approval. He could not say that he himself looked for any great advantage from the collective action of Benches, or thought that the decisions of three Magistrates were likely to be more wise than those of one. But the establishment of Benches would have one valuable recommendation; it would induce Native gentlemen to give their attention to public business, and he hoped that from sitting jointly with stipendiary Magistrates they would be led to sitting singly. Native Honorary Magistrates had done, and were doing, much good work in the Mufassal, and he had no doubt that they might do the same in the Presidency-towns, with equal advantage to the political relations of the State and the public, and to the stipendiary Magistrates who would be relieved in their laborious duties.

With regard to the three further changes made in limitation of the Magistrates' powers, the chief objection that occurred to him was that they would render more difficult the assimilation at some future date of the Presidency procedure to that in the Mufassal.

He should perform his duty very imperfectly if he omitted to notice a memorial which had been received a week ago. It was presented by a society called the Indian League, and it purported to embody certain Resolutions adopted at a public meeting held in March last. But in March last we had not presented our second amendment of the Bill, and yet all the references in the memorial were to the Bill as last amended; so that he had some doubt how far this influential meeting could be said to sanction the present memorial, and whether, if the meeting had seen the amended Bill, they might not have deemed further agitation to be unnecessary. As regards trial by jury, to which much of the memorial was devoted, he need not say anything further. But

there were some minor points which should not be overlooked. The memorialists were under a misapprehension in supposing that the Magistrate was not required to assign any reasons. Again, section 117 was simply copied from the Criminal Procedure Code. Then he found here again entertained a misapprehension which he had endeavoured on a former occasion to dispel, that an appeal by the Crown was given to the Government as the executive Government—that it was a right which was not enjoyed by a private party; whereas in fact an appeal was given to the Crown on behalf of the whole community, and was scarcely ever exercised by the Crown in its own behalf.

There was one point in regard to which the Council was very much indebted to the Indian League. They had pointed out a blot which he proposed to remedy. Under section 174 as it at present stood, the High Court would be able to inflict a higher punishment than what the Magistrate could impose. He would move an alteration in section 174, clause (*b*), to meet that objection.

There were several minor matters in noticing which he would not take up the time of the Council. There was also an objection raised to section 17 with respect to the liberation of a female above the age of fourteen years, and it was said that the section was "fraught with the gravest mischief." But the memorialists overlooked the fact that this provision was in their own Bengal law, Act IV of 1866, section 31. He was not aware that the gravest mischief had arisen from it. It was also noticed with reference to section 87 that hardship would arise owing to the Bill making no distinction between summons-cases and warrant-cases, but the fact was that no summons-cases were tried by the High Court.

There was only one other matter, which had been brought to their notice this morning. It related to the definition of "pleader" in the Bill. The Bill as originally drafted provided that an accused person might be defended by any person with the permission of the Magistrate. This would give, it had been said, an arbitrary power to the Magistrate, who might refuse to allow a prisoner to be defended, and it was amended by giving a right to be defended by an advocate, attorney or pleader, and "pleader" was defined to mean a pleader of a High Court established by Royal Charter. It was now pointed out that the definition was not comprehensive enough, as there were persons practising in the Calcutta Police Courts who were not pleaders of the High Court. That might perhaps be met by adding that "pleader" should mean a pleader as defined under the Act XX of 1865. But it was also objected that even if those words were inserted some other difficulty might arise in Madras or Bombay. He therefore proposed to strike out the definition altogether.

MR. HOPE had to say in conclusion that not only had he taken up much of the time of the Council in making these remarks, but he must plead guilty to two previous convictions for the same offence, and he would only express the hope that the Council would render it impossible that he should offend again by passing the Bill at that sitting.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR thought the objections which had been made to the Bill by an hon'ble member were valid and were deserving of fair consideration, but he submitted that they had already received the most careful consideration. The Bill had been before the Council in one form or another nearly four years, and there was no part of it which had received so much consideration and been the subject of so much discussion as the special point which the hon'ble member had raised. The objection of the hon'ble member, as far as he understood it, was made solely to the increased powers to be conferred on Magistrates. But he forgot that precisely the same powers to which he objected were exercised throughout the length and breadth of the country by Magistrates in whose selection we had not the same choice as we had in the case of the Presidency Magistrates. We were obliged to employ a number of officers in sub-divisions and sadr stations of whom we knew very little and had not the same previous knowledge as we had in the case of Magistrates appointed in the Presidency-towns. He should have thought that if in any place it was safe to leave these large powers in the hands of Magistrates, it would be in the Presidency-towns, where every judgment and every word uttered was taken down by reporters and published in the newspapers

and subjected to public criticism and opinion, and where all orders would be subject to an immediate appeal to the High Court on the spot. He thought that if such powers could be exercised at all by any one in the country, they could be more safely exercised by Police Magistrates in the Presidency-towns than anywhere else, and it was out of the question now to go back and say that these powers should not be exercised in the interior.

Then as to the removal of cases from the cognizance of juries, HIS HONOUR thought that by so doing we were more likely to get juries to devote their careful attention to the matter brought before them and arrive at good verdicts, than by over-burdening them and employing them for days and days in deciding petty cases. It must be remembered that our jurors were all busy men and had to be taken away from their work at much inconvenience to sit on juries, and he thought that, as a rule, we should get a better class of men if they found they were only called upon to attend to cases of really serious importance. Other remarks which he had intended to make had been anticipated by his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope, and he need add nothing further.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said he had only one word to say by way of supplement in reference to the hon'ble Mr. Cowie's remarks as to the increased powers proposed to be given to the Presidency Magistrates, that practically the Magistrates in Madras had exercised these powers for a long series of years. The Madras Act permitted them, with the consent of the prisoner, to exercise these extended powers. In all such cases the prisoner was asked whether he wished to be tried summarily by the Magistrate or by the High Court, and he believed that prisoners had always preferred to be tried summarily. No objection whatever had been raised to this course, and as far as he was aware no failure of justice had taken place. The High Court had also been largely relieved of business, to the extent of about three-fourths, that was to say, its present business would be just four times as much if the Presidency Magistrates did not exercise the powers which they did.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA said the Police Magistrates Bill was framed with a view to remove the uncertainty of the procedure for the trial of cases by the Presidency Police Magistrates. So far as it removed that uncertainty and simplified the present complicated practice obtaining in the Police Courts, the proposed measure would no doubt be hailed by the public as an improvement upon the old law. It was also satisfactory to notice that the Bill made no distinction between the powers of a European and Native Magistrate with regard to the trial of British-born subjects.

But he might be allowed to notice some other provisions of the Bill upon which some dissatisfaction might be felt by all sections of the Calcutta community. He alluded to the extension of the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrates as regards the trial of cases hitherto triable by the High Court Sessions. At present the Police Magistrate was invested with the powers of a second class Mufassal Magistrate under the Criminal Code of Procedure. To raise his powers to that of a first class Magistrate, and at the same time to allow him to try a large and serious class of offences without the aid of a jury, would create discontent and would, the Mahárájá feared, work serious evil. If it be determined however to increase his powers, he would recommend the limit to be one year's imprisonment and a fine of five hundred rupees, with an appeal to the High Court in all cases when the sentence exceeded six months' imprisonment and a fine of two hundred rupees, as very properly provided for by section 167 of chapter XII of this Bill. The Natives of this city had come to regard the jury-system as a valuable safeguard of their rights and liberties. They cherished it as one of their dearest privileges enjoyed for a long time past. It was not therefore desirable to take away this safeguard by increasing the number of cases triable by Magistrates under this Bill. As by sections 115 and 116 of the Bill they would be allowed to try cases summarily when the punishment would not exceed the period of six months or a fine of two hundred rupees without the framing of a charge against the accused and the recording of evidence of the witnesses, he would suggest that in all cases in which the Magistrate would inflict more than three months' imprisonment, he would be bound to record the evidence of the witnesses adduced in

behalf of both the parties, and also to state in his judgment his reasons in full for conviction, so that the party who might feel himself aggrieved might have his remedy by way of motion before the High Court. The Mahárájá was certainly of opinion, and he believed the public hoped and expected, that in all cases in which the accused would be liable to more than a year's imprisonment, he should be tried by jurors at the High Court Sessions. The recording of evidence in the cases cited by him would, he apprehended, entail such an amount of work as could not be performed by the present staff of Police Magistrates; but in the interest of justice it would be necessary that the record should be full and complete, even if, for the securing of that object, it be necessary to entertain an additional number of Police Magistrates.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said—"This Bill has been so long before the public, and has met with so much attention and criticism, official and other, that I shall confine the remarks I have to make to its most general and important features. I was indeed under the belief that the objections made to our original proposal to increase the jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrates had been so carefully considered and so completely met by the modifications which were made in the Bill last June, that all unfriendly feeling to the measure had died away. Notwithstanding the lapse of many months, we heard of no objections to our Bill No. V, except that the Magistrates themselves thought that we had been too cautious in requiring them to record reasons for their judgments in certain cases. A paper however has very recently come to us from a very respectable Society, the Indian League, which shows that the respectable feeling which loves whatever exists has not been quite overcome in all quarters. And we have to-day heard from two of our honourable colleagues that they also have objections to altering that which exists.

"With reference to the memorial of the Indian League, I wish to make some remarks to the Council. They take objection to three important points of principle comprised in the Bill, and more or less discussed in the papers which reached our hands prior to last June. The first, and I think the most important, point is the right of appeal by the Crown in cases of acquittal; the next is the power of enhancing punishment on an appeal by the prisoner; and the other is the increased range of jurisdiction given to the Presidency Magistrates.

"As regards appeal by the Crown, I am glad to see that the objections to it are now confined to a narrower range than formerly. I had the honour some few weeks ago to meet a deputation of the Indian League, at which they contended that it was not just or expedient to allow such an appeal at all, and I on my part did my best to point out that in India appeals were found to be necessary things; necessary evils it may be, but still necessary things; that we had therefore allowed them to the prisoner, and that for the welfare of society, they ought to be allowed to the Crown. I cannot however flatter myself that it is owing to any eloquence of mine that the fundamental objection then felt by them has now disappeared. I suspect that the change is owing to the eloquence of events: for we have recently seen here in Calcutta under our very eyes two striking cases, in which the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has had to speak his mind, and which I should think would convince the most sceptical that an appeal by the Crown may be a great benefit to society.

"The subject is one on which the Government have lately been making enquiries how the law of 1872 works, and we find that the right of appeal is one which is exercised sparingly and cautiously by the Local Governments, and that both executive and judicial officers are agreed that its operation is beneficial.

"No doubt it is a power which should only be exerted in adequate cases: and if that precaution is observed, it is certain that the suspicion, which so far as I know was only due to its novelty, and which has already died away to a great extent, will wholly disappear; and this appeal will be looked upon as an integral and valuable part of our criminal system.

"But I turn now to the special objections taken by the memorialists. The first is as follows :—

"'In connection with the subject of appeal, your memorialists further feel themselves bound to protest against the anomalous and inequitable character of the distinction laid down in section 168 of the Bill, by which it is proposed not only to reserve to the Government a right, denied to the subject, of appealing against an order of acquittal or dismissal, but while the period for an appeal is limited, in the case of private individuals, to a period of one month from the date of the order appealed against, a period of two months is allowed to the Government for the same purpose.

"'The grievous inequality involved in these provisions is, your memorialists submit, materially aggravated by the circumstance that the Magistrates are appointed, and may be dismissed, by the very authority on whom it is proposed to confer this extraordinary and exclusive right of appeal, and by the vast disparity in power and position between the Government and private suitors.'

"The complaint then is, not that any appeal is given at all, but that there is an inequality between the Crown and the prisoner. The first allegation of inequality is very oddly put, because the memorial complains that the right of appeal against an acquittal is given to the Government, but is denied to the subject. That certainly is so, but then I never heard of a prisoner who desired to appeal against his own acquittal. I suppose the memorial must mean that a prisoner cannot appeal against his conviction. But then the statement, though ceasing to be absurd, would become untrue, for the Bill does allow an appeal by the prisoner against any conviction in a case beyond the present summary jurisdiction of the Magistrates. So the inequality is reduced to this, that the Crown may appeal in all cases, and the prisoner only in the more important ones. But such an inequality as that is a necessary inequality, unless we are to say that prisoners shall have a right of appeal in every case, even if they are fined a pie or imprisoned till the rising of the Court. If there is a conviction, you can distinguish between a light sentence and a heavy one, and say that there may be an appeal in one case and none in the other. But if there is an acquittal, how can such a distinction be drawn? One acquittal is the same as another acquittal, so far as regards the sentence passed. Moreover, though the Crown does not appeal in petty cases, it may wish to appeal on an important question of law, and such questions may arise in a case which is otherwise of no great importance. If anybody will show us a plan for exact equality between Crown and prisoner, we may consider it, but nobody has shown us such a plan, and I believe nobody can do so. If the Crown is to have an appeal at all, the cases for appeal must be left to its discretion. It has not yet busied itself with appeals in petty cases, and I venture to say that it will never do so.

"The other ground of inequality alleged by the memorial is that the Crown has a longer time for appealing than the prisoner has. I must say that these gentlemen seem to have looked on this matter as one of pure arithmetic. They seem to have reasoned thus: a right of appeal is a good thing, therefore a person who enjoys that right for two months is twice as well off as one who enjoys it for only one month. But I beg to say that the right of appeal is not a luxury or matter of enjoyment to some favoured person. It is, as my friend the Lieutenant Governor well knows, a difficult and responsible duty, to be discharged by high and responsible officers. To enable them to discharge it properly, time must be given for the case to reach their hands. They must take legal advice, and they must make such enquiries as are necessary to understand the exact nature of the case and to judge whether it calls for an appeal. If time is not allowed for these things, the public will not get the amount of benefit which the right of appeal by the Crown is calculated to confer. Cases will be appealed in a hurry which further enquiry would show were not worthy of appeal, merely because the time is running out within which the Government must make up its mind. This provision of the Bill has been framed in the public interest, and for the purpose of having the question of appeal or no appeal maturely decided by the high officers who have to exercise their discretion on it.

"I say moreover that, looking at the question merely as one of time, and of work to be done in a given time, the prisoner has before him a very simple problem to be decided by himself alone; the Crown a complicated one on which several opinions must be taken, and that one month to the prisoner is a more liberal allowance of time than two months to the Crown.

"The next objection taken to an appeal by the Crown is thus stated—

"'A similar objection applies, in the opinion of your memorialists, to the further provision contained in this section, by which it is declared that, in cases so appealed, the High Court may direct a new trial by any Presidency Magistrate; for however justifiable the distrust implied in an application for the removal of a trial may sometimes be in the case of a private suitor, it seems neither decorous nor politic that the Government, in whose favour alone this power could be exercised, should call in question the competency of a Magistrate selected by itself.'

"Here are distinct assertions that certain powers are given in favour of the Crown which are not given in favour of the subject. And whatever may be the value of the argument on pure logical grounds, I decline to examine it, because no one of the assertions on which it rests has any foundation in fact. It is not true that the power of directing a new trial can be exercised only in favour of the Crown, for by section 174 of the Bill it can be exercised in favour of the prisoner. The section under consideration says nothing about the removal of a trial, but speaks only of a new trial. And even if a new trial is ordered to take place before another Magistrate, in the first place that will be the act of the High Court and not of the Government, and in the second place it will not involve any question of the competency of the Magistrate, but only of his fallibility. Unfortunately we are all fallible however competent we may be, and it is in consequence of this common touch of nature, that any appeal at all is necessary.

"So much I have to say of the reasons which are actually expressed in these objections. But besides these it seems to me that there is underlying the whole an idea as false and mischievous as any idea can be; an idea not plainly expressed, probably an attempt to express it would at once show its true character, but so far implied, that if you take it away, the words used become meaningless and lifeless. The idea I speak of is, that in this matter of criminal procedure the interests of the public and those of the Government are contradictory and antagonistic to one another. And I am the more desirous of remarking on it because it enters more or less into other arguments put forward in the paper I am commenting on, and in other utterances both on this measure and on cognate ones.

"Now I ask, what is the meaning of all these insinuations about the great disparity in power between Government and private suitors, which means prisoners: about Magistrates being appointed and removed by Governments, and about its being indecorous and impolitic that Government should call in question the competency of a Magistrate selected by itself? If these expressions mean anything at all, they mean that the Government is to be looked upon as a wicked Government, prone to use Courts of Justice as engines of oppression, and to disgrace Magistrates who are too upright to comply with its wishes. Anything more contrary to the fact, anything more purely imaginary, it is impossible to conceive. The various branches of the Indian Executive Government; being human, are liable to make mistakes, but they certainly do administer the criminal law, whether as original prosecutors or as appellants, in perfect good faith and in the public interest; and since I have been in India I have never heard it so much as alleged that a single appeal from an acquittal or a single prosecution originated by the Government was a vindictive or an improper proceeding. But if there is nothing of that kind to be found in our society, all these remarks are gratuitous insinuations which had better be omitted.

"In the year 1874, when we were making some small alterations in the Criminal Procedure Code, some other friends of ours—the British Indian Association, then represented by the Mahárájá Ramánáth Tagore and now by the two able gentlemen who sit at this table—urged us to revise the Code, and to take away some powers that had been given to the Crown; amongst others, this power of appealing from an acquittal. On that occasion I objected to proceed upon speculative grounds, and asked to be supplied with evidence that the power in question had been worked harshly. No such evidence was forthcoming, and the Council did not think it desirable to make the suggested alterations. So I would tell these memorialists that an ounce of fact will be of greater value than a hundredweight of insinuations that Government is in the habit of abusing power given to it for the public good.

"I do not indeed suppose that the memorialists have formulated to their own minds the proposition which they must maintain in order to gain a footing

for the kind of argument I am speaking of. On the contrary, I feel sure that they, in common with other educated Indian gentlemen, would disclaim all such ideas. All suggestions of this kind seem to me to be mere borrowed plumes which do not fit the borrower. They are borrowed from speeches and writings of purely English origin, which, whatever may be thought of their value as applied to England, are applicable to certain phenomena of English society and certain phases of English history which find no counterpart or similitude in India.

"I will further illustrate this extraordinary preference of speculation to hard facts from the comments which the same paper makes on section 17 of the Bill. That is the section which enables a Presidency Magistrate to set at liberty a woman or a female child under the age of 14 years who is detained for an unlawful purpose. Upon this the memorialists say that it involves an innovation in the existing law, if it is not in direct conflict with sections 372 and 373 of the Penal Code, and that it is fraught with the gravest mischief. Now I can assure the memorialists that there is no conflict between this section and the Penal Code, for the two laws relate to quite different subjects. Whether the practical suggestion which they go on to make is a good one or a bad one I really do not know; but I know that it would require a great deal of enquiry before we could adopt it. I do not now enter into that matter; for the point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Council is, that our section is no innovation at all. It has been the law in Calcutta for at least twenty years, and if it is calculated to produce the evils which these gentlemen apprehend, those evils would certainly have come to the surface. I ask where is the evidence that this provision has produced any evil at all? There is no such evidence. The evils which the memorialists have conjectured are so invisible, so completely non-existent, that they actually do not know that the law they so fear has been long at work in Calcutta.

"I pass now to the question of enhancement of punishment on appeals by prisoners. On this point it appears to me that the memorialists have made one sound stricture. It does not seem to me a matter of great importance, but it is sound and just as far as it goes; and my friend Mr. Hope is about to move an amendment which will meet the objection made by the memorialists. But what is their objection to the principle? It is thus stated,—

"'Section 174 of the Bill gives the High Court, on appeal, power to enhance any punishment that has been awarded by a Magistrate. Your memorialists are aware that the Code of Criminal Procedure already vests the Appellate Courts with a similar power in cases tried in the Mufassal; but they submit that, though the provision is one which, in rare cases, may promote the ends of justice, this consideration is of trifling moment compared with the fact that the fear it must create is calculated to deter innocent persons from exercising the right of appeal, and that it is thus opposed to the principles of both justice and humanity.'

"Now, of this argument as of the former ones, I must say that it is a pure speculation without any basis of fact or probability. I ask what evidence there is of the assertion that any one, be he innocent or be he guilty, is deterred from appealing by the fear of enhanced punishment? There is no such evidence. Speaking of the matter as one of probability, I should say that an innocent man would never be deterred by such a consideration. A man who knows in his own conscience that he is innocent, is just the man who will not suppose that the higher Court will punish him more heavily. On the contrary, he will go to it in the hope that his innocence will be made clear. No doubt the guilty conscience which makes cowards of us all may be so deterred, and if so, I do not see the harm of it. But I cannot believe that the motive would operate at all except in those cases in which a man, being guilty, had the good luck to escape in the lower Court with a very light punishment. Such a man, if his punishment could by no means be increased, might hope that luck would befriend him in the Court above more than it had already done in the Court below. But if he knows that his punishment can be increased, he may think twice over it. Such cases are not likely to be numerous enough to affect the bulk; and in fact we have no reason to believe that the percentage of appeals has been affected by the change in the law which was effected in the year 1872.

"I may add that this change of the law is one which has also been the subject of recent enquiry by the Government, and the result of the enquiry is that the Courts have used their power with much discretion and with quite satisfactory results.

"The third general objection taken by the memorialists has already been observed upon, namely, the extension of the power of the Presidency Magistrates. They speak of its magnitude in rather exaggerated terms, and say that

it can only be justified by some sudden emergency or some very general increase of criminality. Surely it can be justified by showing that it conduces to the general convenience and to the despatch of business; that it is a jurisdiction which is worked without mischief and with benefit over all India except the Presidency-towns; that it is of the same nature as that which has long worked in the Presidency-towns themselves, only with more safeguards attached to it; and that the circumstances of the Presidency-towns, though differing in some respects from the Mufassal, do not differ in this respect that we should be inclined to give a less amount of jurisdiction to the Presidency-town Magistrates than we give to Magistrates in the Mufassal. All we purpose is to give to the Presidency Magistrate the same amount of jurisdiction as a first class Mufassal Magistrate has. Is there any reason for thinking them unfit to exercise such powers? I have heard none. Is there any reason for thinking them fit? I will answer in the words of the British Indian Association, who sent us in a paper when they were opposing this Bill in a prior stage.

"The paper I should say is a very well written one, very interesting from its history of the law, and it has exercised great influence on the deliberations of the Select Committee, and has had a considerable share in moulding the Bill into its present shape. Hear what it says:

"'The present limits of the summary jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the Presidency-towns has worked satisfactorily, and your memorialists are not aware that any public inconvenience has accrued therefrom.'

"Now, speaking broadly, the Presidency Magistrates have for twenty years and upwards been able to inflict fines to the extent of Rs. 200 and imprisonment for a term of six months. That they can do without keeping any record, and with no appeal from them to the High Court; and no sort of complaint is made. Is it likely that they will begin to abuse their powers because they are empowered to pass heavier sentences coupled with the obligation of keeping a record and with the liability of appeal to the High Court? Is it not rather more prudent and more wise to argue from the known to the unknown, and to conclude that those who have been found faithful in a few things may well be made rulers over many things?

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Cowie has told us that we are overshooting the mark. He has not told us how far we are overshooting the mark, or indeed what the mark is. That I suppose he leaves us to find out. I say that it is impossible to draw any line in such a matter as this, that will be perfectly satisfactory to all minds. I believe I am not misrepresenting the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal when I say that in his opinion we are undershooting the mark, for he thinks that some more jurisdiction may well be conferred on the Town Magistrates.

"Every time such a subject is discussed, there will be some differences of opinion. For an illustration, I turn again to the paper of the British Indian Association. I find that in the year 1856, when it was proposed to confer on the Magistrates of Calcutta the larger jurisdiction which they have since exercised, a most weighty opinion was given against the proposal. Sir Lawrence Peel advised the Government that they ought not to give so large a jurisdiction to a single Magistrate. But the Association go on to tell us that the Bill was passed into law without material modifications, and also that the result had been perfect contentment.

"I dare say the same thing will happen twenty years hence, when the Government of the day come to propose some further extension of the system. The Council will then be told that in the year 1877 two eminent Members of Council, who will then I hope be enjoying a combination of ease with dignity, had opposed the extension of the Magistrates' powers and had said that it would be a dangerous thing to give them so much power. And I trust that the Law Member of that day will be able to answer as I do now. 'Nevertheless, the Bill was carried with no material change, and the result has been perfect contentment.'

"Now one of the great objects of this Bill has been to assimilate the procedure of the Presidency-towns and that of the rest of India so far as their varying circumstances will admit. In several respects material to the present purpose the circumstances of the two localities differ: and those who study this Bill and compare it with the Code of 1872 will find corresponding differences. But where is the reason why a Presidency Magistrate should not have as large a jurisdiction as a Mufassal Magistrate, except that it has not been so

hitherto ?• The only reason I have heard assigned is that the Town Magistrate is generally a younger man. But on the other hand, he has the advantage of a Bar, a Press, a Public, and the close proximity of the High Court, to which the prisoner may appeal, or which can of its own motion, directly it hears of any thing going wrong, call up any case from a Magistrate to itself.

"No doubt to a certain extent jury-trials will be displaced. They will not however be displaced to the extent which is urged in this memorial, nor to the extent which my hon'ble colleagues appear to suppose, because, they put their objection as though every case which may be dealt with by the Magistrate must be dealt with by him. They have not observed that the Magistrate has full discretion to commit to the High Court—a discretion which doubtless he will exercise in important cases. Neither have they observed that, under the large powers given to it by the Act of 1875, the High Court has a discretion to call up any case they please from the Magistrate's file. I ask whether such safeguards are not ample? Is it not certain that if a case is of such importance as to demand the intervention of a jury, it will find itself before a jury, either by the discretion of the Magistrate himself, or by the intervention of the High Court using the more simple process that we have substituted for the writ of *certiorari?*

"I cannot at all go along with my friend Mr. Hope in his onslaught upon juries. I am an English lawyer and have seen something both of Judges and juries, and I say that, apart from political considerations and looking simply at the object of getting justice, there are many kinds of cases which I would sooner take before a jury than before a Judge. I admit that there are difficulties and drawbacks in the way of working the system in India, but I have certainly no abstract dislike to the jury-system. As far as my mind is concerned, it has never for a moment entered into it to advocate this extension of powers from any preference of some other tribunal to a jury. I rest my case upon the public convenience and upon the wisdom of extending a system which has answered so completely as our system in the Presidency-towns. These arguments are strongly reinforced by what my hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell has told us to-day of the procedure in Madras. The prisoner there has the rather curious privilege of electing his tribunal: on the one side the High Court and a jury, on the other the Magistrate. And it seems that almost invariably—or I think I understood Mr. Dalyell to say quite invariably—he elects to be tried by the Magistrate.

"Let the Council bear in mind that jury-trials are, and have long been, displaced by the jurisdiction of Presidency Magistrates in the majority of cases, and that not a word of complaint is heard. If you wish to be consistent and say that all criminal cases must be tried by juries, you must alter the law in that direction. But can any reason be assigned why we should keep the line drawn exactly at its present point? Why should we not draw it at a different point, if we can thereby relieve our hard-worked High Courts and jurors of some more of those cases which we are told take up a great deal of their time and constantly turn out to be of a very petty character?

"On this point also the memorialists have insinuated that the Magistrate is appointed and removed by the Local Government, as if the Local Government was a lion going about seeking whom it may devour, or as if a Magistrate's Court was a lurking den in which the innocent may be privily murdered. But I will only remind the Council of what I said before on this topic, and will pass it over without further remark.

"When sinister imputations have been set aside; when hard facts have been substituted for guesses; when exaggerated statements have been reduced to their true dimensions, I think it will be seen that this measure is only a natural, moderate and timely extension of a system which has been thoroughly tried by experience and found to be good and suited to the circumstances of India. I do not often venture to prophesy, because it is a very dangerous trade. But in this case I feel very certain that the arrangements provided by this Bill will work with greater ease and certainty, and with no greater amount of complaint, than the law which is now at work, and that in a few years those who now still forebode evil will have quite forgotten their fears, or if they remember them, will wonder why they should have been excited by so simple and reasonable a change.

"Therefore I hope the Council will accept the Report and pass the Bill without material alteration."

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY wished to say but a very few words. Indeed after the very able and complete exposition which his hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse had just given of the operation of those sections of the Bill to which objection had been taken, there was very little that remained to be said. He only wished to refer to one or two points, one of them of a purely personal nature. He desired, in the first place, to recognize the testimony which his hon'ble friend Mahárájá Narendra Krishna had borne to the general usefulness of the Bill in its present shape, to the effect that it was an improvement in the procedure which now obtained in the Magistrates' Courts; and that if regard was had to the Bill in its general aspect, there was much to satisfy the public that it was a measure calculated to consolidate and improve the existing procedure of the Courts, even if a difference of opinion existed on some minor points.

In the second place, he wished especially to express his own entire concurrence in the opinion which had been given by his hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse in regard to juries, and to say that he did not in the least concur in the opinion which the hon'ble Mover had expressed as regards the usefulness of the jury-system. He quite admitted that its usefulness as a judicial instrument was not unqualified, though he was not wholly prepared to condemn it even in that respect, and he agreed with Mahárájá Narendra Krishna and some of the memorials which were addressed to the Council, that it should not be regarded solely as a judicial instrument. It was something more; he would not say that it was exactly a political institution, because, though no doubt the jury-system in our own country had played an important part in history, it had not done so, and was never perhaps likely to do so, in India. It had, however, what he might call a legislative function. He recollected many years ago, when he was a pupil of an hon'ble gentleman who subsequently sat with great honour in this Council—Sir Henry Maine—he recollected his remarking with regard to legislation, that in many instances legislation had a share in maturing and advancing public opinion, while on the other hand, public opinion had often exercised a most salutary influence in correcting legislation; and he recollected Sir Henry Maine giving two instances in which these reacting influences had been experienced. One was the case of the law as to duelling, in which legislation had proceeded in advance of public opinion, and had brought it into harmony with true morality; the other was as regards infanticide, and in that instance a strong expression of public opinion had brought the law, originally severe even to cruelty, into a humane and useful shape. There was no doubt that an expression of public opinion upon the condition of the law was often valuable, and the action of juries was one of the most ordinary means of so expressing the law. It was certain as a matter of fact that by the continued action of juries the improvement in the law of infanticide was brought about, and therefore he thought the institution was one not lightly to be discarded.

He came now to some remarks which were made by his hon'ble friend Mr. Cowie, and which, if he understood him rightly, had not been quite completely answered by Sir Arthur Hobhouse. He understood that Mr. Cowie would draw the line at six months, and he understood the hon'ble gentleman to say that he could see there was no earthly reason why a power which was limited in the case of the London Magistrates should be in any way extended in Calcutta.

[The Hon'ble MR. COWIE explained that he would draw the line at six months without appeal, and twelve months with an appeal.]

The hon'ble gentleman's argument seemed to be, either that there was some inherent propriety in limiting to six months cases which should not go to a jury, and that in fact British legislation always recognized this line of distinction, or else that there was no difference between the circumstances of London and Calcutta. As regards the first argument, he thought it had no exact foundation. He himself recollected many years ago going the round of a petty sessions in Ireland with an officer who was there called a Resident Magistrate. He remembered perfectly that at that time the law certainly admitted much heavier punishments being given by Magistrates in petty sessions without the intervention of juries. He was not in a position to say what the law was now, but he believed it had not been materially altered as to the extent of jurisdiction. The presiding Magistrate in practice, he believed, was usually now a Barrister. At that time it was not so. In that particular case the gentleman was a military officer who held the Peninsular and

Waterloo medals, and he did his work very well. Having himself some experience of magisterial work in India, SIR EDWARD BAYLEY was very much struck with the curious analogy in the character of the cases disposed of and in the way in which they were treated. He believed also—he was not quite certain—that in some of our colonies which legislated for themselves large powers were given to Magistrates to deal with certain cases without the intervention of juries. He believed that his hon'ble colleague Sir Andrew Clarke could confirm him on this point; and that in some colonies, as was said now to be the case in Madras by the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, a prisoner was allowed to elect to be dealt with summarily by the Magistrate in preference to being committed for trial to a superior Court. Therefore he thought there was no inherent principle in English law which regulated the limit of punishment to be given with or without the intervention of a jury to six months. He thought that nobody who sat here for a moment would doubt that the circumstances of London and Calcutta were not exactly the same, though in many respects certainly we might wish that they were. But with respect to the particular circumstances which bore on this question, there was no doubt, as his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor had pointed out, that we had not the same abundance or quality of material for juries, nor had we the same facility for employing the superior Courts, as existed in London. The superior Courts in London especially were comparatively numerous. It was not so in the Presidency-towns, where we had only one such Court, and that much overworked. There was therefore no similarity in the circumstances of London to those of Calcutta, and no principle in law which limited the summary trial of criminal cases to six months' imprisonment. He believed that if the Council had done anything, it had rather undershot the mark than overshot it. He himself, as a member of the Committee, was personally in favour of still further enlarging the powers of the Magistrates. But he coincided with the majority of the Committee in thinking that probably as an experiment it would be safer to limit it to the period fixed in the Bill. He had no doubt, as his hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse had said, that experience would show that we ought to have proceeded still further.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that, for clause (*b*) of section 174 the following be substituted :—

"(*b*) enhance any punishment which has been awarded, but not so as to inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of the High Court, he has committed, than the Presidency Magistrate could have inflicted for such offence, or"

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the definition of "Pleader" be omitted

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements.

PANJAB COURTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON asked leave to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjáb.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 14th March 1877.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th February 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 14th March 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

MILITARY LUNATICS BILL.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR H. W. NORMAN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums. He said that it had recently been brought to notice that no legal authority existed under which European soldiers could be received into or retained in Lunatic Asylums, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief recommended that a Bill should be introduced to supply the omission. His Excellency also recommended that Act XXI of 1872, for lunatic Native soldiers, should be repealed, and its provisions incorporated in the Bill, and that, at the same time, a small addition should be made detailing the procedure under which any Native soldier might obtain his discharge. If permission were given, he proposed to introduce a Bill which would supply these wants.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT No. XXIII OF 1867 CONTINUANCE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to prolong and amend Act No. XXIII of 1867 (*for the suppression of murderous outrages in the Panjáb*). He had to state that the Act, which was passed on the 18th March 1867, was passed for a period of ten years only. It would in consequence expire on the 18th of the present month, and some explanation was due to the Council of the reasons which delayed the introduction of the present Bill till so late a period. The truth was that some months ago the Panjáb Government submitted a draft measure for the consolidation of several special laws, chiefly relating to procedure, which now obtained in the Panjáb, and among them Act XXIII of 1867 was included. That draft measure necessitated very careful enquiry into various subjects, and a good deal of delay had consequently arisen, more particularly with regard to certain points in civil procedure which depended very much upon the shape which the Bill now before the Council for amending the Code of Civil Procedure would assume.

The consequence was that the remaining period of the currency of the Act had slipped by almost without notice, and it was now likely that the Panjáb Courts Bill, as it was called, would not be introduced into this Council and become law at least for several months to come. Moreover, on reconsideration, the Panjáb Government would prefer that this Bill, which was altogether different in substance to the rest of the Draft Bill, should receive separate consideration, and as it was of a somewhat special character, they desired that it should be introduced and considered in full assembly of this Council before it left Calcutta. This was the reason why the Bill was introduced at this late season of the year and so short a time before the expiration of the law which it was intended to prolong.

He would not detain the Council very long with an account of the policy of the Act itself, because it was very fully discussed indeed when the Bill was originally introduced. As it so happened, the Council then contained several very eminent members especially experienced in the necessities of the districts to which the law was intended to apply. He would mention the names of Lord Lawrence, Lord Sandhurst, Sir Henry Durand, Mr. Brandreth, and Mr. Riddell, who unanimously approved the principle of the measure and considered it a necessary one; and their arguments were accepted by such authorities as Sir Henry Maine, Mr. Massey, and Sir William Muir.

He would very briefly recapitulate the objects of the Act and the reasons which were given for enacting it. The first section of the old law enacted that it should be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, with the previous consent of the Governor General of India in Council, from time to time to declare any part or parts of the territories under his government to be subject to the operation of all or any of the provisions of the Act, and also to withdraw the same. When the law should be thus extended any fanatic who should murder, or who should, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 307, attempt to murder, any servant of the Queen or other person, should on conviction thereof be punished either with death or with transportation for life, and all his property should be forfeited to Government. Then after that the chief provision was, that the person so offending should be tried summarily, usually by the Commissioner, but also in certain cases, where the Commissioner was not on the spot, under the special authority, either of the Commissioner or of the Local Government, by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. From the decision of the officer who so tried the prisoner there was no appeal, but the sentence was immediately executed. The rest of the Act consisted mainly of certain safeguards in order to prevent the measure being extended beyond the immediate necessities of the case; that was to say, the third section provided, for example, that every offence made punishable under the Act should be an offence within the meaning of the Penal Code. The object of that section was to provide for the trial separately of abetments and smaller connected offences. The effect of that clause was therefore to exclude all those minor offences, although connected with the principal offence, from the operation of the Act. It was also provided that, when it was found that a case taken up under the Act ought not to come under it, it should be remitted for trial in the usual way.

These were the provisions of the Act, and the reasons for passing it he would now briefly state. There were a great many of these offences perpetrated on the frontiers of the Panjáb. Our frontier-districts were inhabited by very wild and lawless races, and the districts beyond the border by tribes who were for the most part savage and fanatic to the last degree. Many of these men, simply to gratify motives of fanaticism, were perpetually making attacks, generally on the European civil officers, though not exclusively,—in one case, a lady was attacked. He was informed by the Foreign Department some time ago, that there were twenty-eight cases in which officers were either killed or severely wounded since the annexation of the Panjáb. There were, besides, other cases in which the attack was not successful. That would shew that these attacks were sufficiently common and numerous to warrant the special interposition of Government. As a matter of fact the one thing these people disliked was summary punishment. Sir Henry Maine quoted, in his speech on the introduction of the Bill, a case in which a man who attacked his victim

suddenly and from behind was asked by the officer who seized him why he killed him, and why, if he wanted to kill him, he did not come forward fairly and openly from the front? He said "that would never do; I might be killed myself." The officers, therefore, of the frontier had in self-defence, and practically with the approbation of the Local Government, taken these cases into their own hands, and had, in violation of the law no doubt, summarily tried and executed offenders of this class. In every case, however, a special reference to Government had been requisite for the condonation of their acts, and as Mr. Brandreth pointed out, the officers who thus executed the offenders were in the eyes of the law quite as guilty of murder as the men they executed. It was considered highly indecorous that this authorized scandal should continue to exist. Moreover, it was thought, and, as he should presently show, experience proved rightly, that the formal acceptance by Government—the regular authorization—of this summary procedure would have an extremely good effect in putting an end to these outrages altogether. For these reasons, after a very long discussion, extending over several weeks, the Council in 1867 unanimously accepted the Bill. The Government of the Panjáb now urged that the law should be continued. Their argument was, first of all, that the reasons which necessitated the introduction of the Bill in the first instance remained, it might be said, with undiminished force at the present moment. The tribes were not less fanatic than they were; they had now no more tender regard for human life than they had before; except perhaps within our own border, it could hardly be said that they were less hostile to us: nearly all the causes therefore which operated to bring about these outrages were still as active as ever. But on the other hand, there was no question that the number of these outrages had very materially diminished since the passing of the Act. He was not in a position to give exact statistics, but as he had already stated, between eighteen and twenty years there had been twenty-eight successful attacks of this sort, and during the ten years since the Bill was passed, there had been only one or two—the exact number he did not know. He hoped that he would be in a position, by the next meeting of the Council, to say exactly; but he remembered one case, the case of Dr. Mackertich, in which that gentleman was attacked and seriously wounded, and the assassin was punished under the provisions of this law. The Government of the Panjáb attributed this marked diminution in this class of offences to the existence of this law, the provisions of which were now well known. In fact many a man who would commit an outrage of this kind in the hope of escape, either by the delays of the law, or by some chance, or on appeal, now knew that, instead of having any opening of this kind, his case would be disposed of summarily and he would be executed on the spot, and he would therefore very likely be, and in fact it would seem that many had been, deterred by the existence of this law. The Panjáb Government accordingly requested the Council to continue the law, and the Bill SIR EDWARD BAYLEY proposed to introduce would therefore be simply in the main a continuing Bill. It would provide that Act XXIII of 1867 should continue in force until the Governor General should otherwise direct. In the notice of this motion the Bill was termed a Bill to prolong and amend Act XXIII of 1867, but in reality the amendment was a purely technical one. When the Act was passed, there was no such officer as an Additional Commissioner on the Frontier; that office had since been created, and in the ordinary course of business he would in many cases be the proper person to try such offences. It was therefore proposed to amend the Act by including the term Additional Commissioner, or Sessions Judge, as might be found convenient.

These were the only remarks he had to make. He trusted that they would convince the Council that the reasons for this exceptional procedure as originally enacted were in reality, though the procedure in itself might appear severe, humane and wise, and that the Act since its passing had worked so as to repress what were very cruel outrages, and had effected a very important political object.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements be taken into consideration. He said:—"I think that after what has been said on previous occasions in Council about this Bill, the very briefest recapitulation of the circumstances will suffice for taking the report into consideration. Emigration from Madras to the Straits Settlements is of old standing, dating from a time anterior to the beginning of this century. Latterly it has been carried on to a considerable extent under contracts which bind the labourer for a definite term, the customary term, I believe, having been two years. By our general Emigration Act of 1864, and again by the general Emigration Act of 1871, the effect, the unexpected effect, was produced of rendering all assisted emigration to the Straits Settlements illegal, and it was found that it could not be made legal by the Government except by subjecting that emigration to all the provisions of the general Emigration Act. Now that is not desirable. Emigration to the Straits Settlements is of a different character to that which is dealt with by the general Emigration Act. There are two very important points of difference; one is the shortness of the distance, which makes quite unnecessary many of the compulsory and expensive safe-guards found necessary for longer distances; and another is the old standing of the emigration and the establishment of large Tamil societies in the Straits Settlements themselves. The course we took was to pass an Act by which the Governor General in Council should be empowered to relieve the Straits Settlements from the provisions contained in the general Emigration Act, and that was done in the year 1872. It was intended that the two Governments, the Government of India and that of the Straits Settlements, should arrange with one another to make the best law for governing the subject; and that has at length been done. The Straits Settlements have passed an Ordinance regulating emigration upon their side, and we have framed a law regulating emigration upon our side, which is the Bill before the Council.

"When I last addressed the Council on this subject I informed them that the Ordinance that had been passed was suspended. We have now heard within the last few days that the suspension has been removed and that the Straits Settlements Ordinance is in full work. Now that Ordinance contains two very important features. One is the establishment of a Protector of Emigrants, who is the nominee of the Madras Government. We shall therefore have an official, who may be called an Agent, within the country to which our subjects go, who will furnish us with ample detailed information as to their condition in that country. That is a thing we have desired to have in other countries to which our subjects go, but which we have not been able to obtain. We shall now obtain it in the Straits Settlements, and we hope to be able from time to time to make such arrangements as circumstances may point out to be best.

"Another feature is that the Ordinance makes illegal, according to the Straits Settlements law, every kind of contract bearing upon emigration which is illegal according to our law; so we have only got to provide by our law that certain things shall or shall not be done, and the Ordinance immediately fastens upon them and makes them a portion of the law in the Straits Settlements. In all cases we have required certain conditions as essential conditions of a contract of emigration. I explained these to the Council when I introduced the Bill, and the Committee have made no alteration in them. The principal features are that we require that a minimum of wages shall be provided, and that a maximum of the term of labour shall be provided, which, under the advice of the Madras Government, we have fixed at three years.

"The Committee have made no material alteration in the Bill as it stood when it was introduced. I mentioned then that we had framed it on the lines drawn by the Madras Government. We have had no communication since with the Madras Government, beyond sending them notice of what we were doing, and therefore I assume that they are quite content with the Bill as it was introduced; and as we have only altered it in detail, we may proceed with confidence to pass it.

"There is only one other point which I wish to make the Council quite clear about, namely, that we are not interfering in any way with emigration not under contract; that has been going on for a great number of years. I have no doubt that it is greatly to the benefit of both countries, and we therefore do not want to interfere with it. If any person in the Straits Settlements likes to take free emigrants without contract, taking his chance of their working for him, he may do so, but he cannot compel them to work, if they will not. On the other hand if he wants a contract by which he can compel them to work for him, then he must take a contract subject to the conditions which are fixed in this Bill. With regard to the rest of India not being the Madras Presidency, there is now no emigration to the Straits Settlements; we therefore leave that in the same legal position in which it now stands."

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE wished to make a few remarks on this Bill, especially as in its early history he was more or less an involuntary actor in the circumstances that led to its conception. His hon'ble colleague had mentioned that the Indian Emigration Bill in its application to the Straits Settlements was allowed to sleep from 1871 to the present time. The condition of the Tamil settlements in British territory on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, to which it would only practically apply, was very flourishing. But at the end of 1873 a certain large estate got into excessively bad odour, and there was no doubt that in that estate great neglect had existed with reference to the sick and weak classes of labourers. Some public agitation was locally excited, and the Indian Press subsequently took the subject up. He had just assumed the government of the Settlement and on the circumstances becoming known to him, he at once deputed a special Commission to enquire into the truth of the various statements that had been made. The Commission examined witnesses and went very minutely into the matter, and reported that, with the exception of this single plantation, there was nothing whatever to show that the coolies were not treated excessively well; that in this particular case, however, there was some apparent abuse, and that there was sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution of the owner of the estate. The usual proceedings were then taken by the Police, and their action resulted in the manager of the estate, and several tindals or overseers, being consequently brought to trial before Sir William Hackett, now Chief Justice of Ceylon, and then Puisne Judge of the Straits Settlements at Penang. The principal, the owner, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, and the manager (quite a young man) and the tindals were awarded punishments of more or less duration. For the enquiries that had been instituted, however, that, and to some extent this, Government were responsible; they showed that the province was destitute of all public means for giving relief or succour to the sick; hospitals, dispensaries, medical aid, all being practically wanting. SIR ANDREW CLARKE took steps afterwards to have this want provided for, and the Madras Government expressed themselves perfectly satisfied. They moreover complied with a requisition made to them and sent down medical men and apothecaries. Hospitals were built and things were fairly established to the interests of the coolies, when both the India and Colonial offices moved in the matter. About the same time, in the House of Lords, a noble Peer who had heard the exaggerated reports drew attention to them; and in referring to this, SIR ANDREW CLARKE hoped that he was not trespassing too much on the consideration of the Council in availing himself of the opportunity thus offered him of making a personal explanation which would remove all imputations under which he lay, and which had been more than once repeated in the Press of India. The noble Lord then, in drawing attention to what had transpired in Province Wellesley, stated that in consequence of pressure put upon him, SIR ANDREW CLARKE had released the owner and manager of the estate alluded to, before their punishment was fully completed. The facts of the case were these, that he himself

did not move in the matter until the Judge, who had tried the case and who subsequently, having reason to doubt the truth of the evidence, went again over the whole of it very carefully, and advised him to remit the punishment; and on his advice and with his full approval, orders by telegram were sent to release at once the manager of the estate, who had been suffering severely in health from the punishment: he was released, but the release came too late, for the unfortunate man had but time to reach his ruined home and family to die. His own conviction was, that the man was guilty only of poverty and mismanagement of his property, but his (SIR ANDREW CLARKE's) responsibility in the matter was simply that of acting on the recommendation of the highest authority, that of the presiding Judge, who was convinced in his own mind that there was a case at least for the mercy of the Crown.

It would be seen, SIR ANDREW CLARKE stated, from what he had said, that the law as it stood was more than sufficient to punish in the Straits all culpable neglect or wrong-doing, and thus passing to the measure itself, he would further say that he believed that the Bill as it stood, as far as the emigrant-population of India and a flourishing industry were concerned, was in the wrong direction. If he could have had the Bill framed by his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Burma Bill, extended to the Straits Settlements, he believed it would have been greatly to the benefit of Province Wellesley. The practical operation of the present Bill would be to double the expenditure on the Planters; they would have to incur increased expense to bring emigrants from Madras, and on the whole the expense would be very seriously augmented by the cumbrous and involved operations of this Act. It might be said that the Planter would have this weight thrown upon him; granted: but eventually the whole weight would have to be borne by the coolies; while under the old law the coolies contracted to labour for a period of from eighteen months to two years, you now relegated them to an enforced bondage of three years or more. The effect of that would be no doubt to a very great extent, he believed, to reduce legal and under-contract emigration from the Madras Coast to the Straits Settlements, and throw us back to the very infamous system of emigration without contracts, to which his hon'ble friend had alluded.

If legislation took any direction whatever, it ought to take the direction of preventing people from going to the Straits Settlements without contracts. It was among those of the Tamil population who were induced by their own countrymen to emigrate, that evils had arisen. Many of them passed into the Dutch Settlements, and it was asserted that thus many Natives were kidnapped and taken to the plantations of tobacco on the coast of Sumatra, and this could not happen to coolies under engagement with European Planters, who were restricted or who would, by respecting its provisions, suffer from the operations of this law. That blot you practically did not hit by this Bill, although he thought the Government of the Straits Settlements were alive to it and would legislate for themselves. Before he left the subject he would wish to assure the Council and those who had taken an interest in this matter, that having visited the large majority of estates, he never saw labourers more muscular and apparently well-to-do; the women covered with gold or silver ornaments, and quite sufficient to exercise the mind of any Famine Commissioner; the children even quite healthy—and there were numbers of them—were looking perfectly happy and contented. As to their Lines, he had the opportunity of seeing since some of the Lines of Native regiments in India, and he could only say that hints for their improvement might be taken from the Lines of the Planters of the Straits provided for their coolies. Indeed, on the estates of the late Mr. Horsman, nothing could be better built and conserved. Even our Municipality of Calcutta might take a lesson from these Lines, and improve the squalid hovels that to so great an extent existed in this City of Palaces.

This Bill would pass, and he must content himself by saying that he believed it would seriously check emigration, a result which he for one would regret, because there was no doubt that the Tamil population of the Straits were in a better condition than their countrymen whom they had left in

India. Great numbers of them were well-to-do, with large properties, and any thing which would check that emigration from the coast of India was undesirable, at the same time that it would cripple and reduce the large industries in sugar and other tropical staples which were valuable to that part of the country and to interests both English and Indian.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said:—"I wish to say a few words with respect to what has fallen from my hon'ble colleague. His objections to the measure are in effect objections to the principle of the Bill—a Bill which he says truly enough has been the result of a good deal of negotiation between the Governments of India and Madras, and the Government of the Straits Settlements, the India Office and the Colonial Office. So far as my hon'ble colleague objects to the rather cumbrous formalities which our Emigration Acts throw about emigration, I am very much disposed to agree with him; and I have said once or twice, when I have had Emigration Bills to introduce, that prior Emigration Bills have been framed, not with the view of assisting emigration, but of impeding it. I myself believe that emigration is a very healthy thing, notwithstanding there may be some cases of hardship here and there, and it is much to be desired that we should assist it. At the same time, we are making a law under which people will leave their homes and lose their liberty for a period of years, and it is exceedingly difficult to maintain such a law against hardships inflicted on the labourers, unless you take great care to throw protection around them. What has been done in this instance is, in consideration of the nearness of the country, in consideration of having a nominee of one of the Indian Governments to protect the emigrants, and in consideration of old standing practice, to make it easier to conduct emigration to the Straits Settlements than to other countries. I do not believe that other countries find that employers of labourers are ruined by the amount of safeguards we have thrown around emigration. I dare say it is some expense to them; no doubt it is, but still emigration goes on."

[The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE explained that in other Colonies the State paid for the cost of emigrants, and that is the reason why he said he would prefer the Burma Bill. The State advanced the money, but in this instance the planters have to borrow it at high rates of interest.]

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE resumed—"There is exactly the same arrangement in respect of labour-contracts in Assam, Káchár and Sylhet, as in respect of the Straits Settlements, and the law which regulates emigration to the provinces I have named is more stringent in respect to the protection thrown around the emigrant than the law which is before the Council to-day. But the proposed remedy suggested by my hon'ble colleague seems to be calculated to throw on the planter a great deal more burden than the law I ask you to pass. He says we ought to prevent people going without contracts. But if we say there shall be no free emigration, that not a single emigrant shall leave our shores without a contract, surely we shall create a great deal more expense than if we enact the provisions of this Bill.

"Our position is quite plain. If a man goes as a free man, so that his master takes his chance of his serving him or leaving him, he may do so to this country; and people may assist him; though to other countries such assisted emigration is illegal. On the other hand, if he goes for a term of years, he surrenders his personal liberty and subjects himself to a highly penal law if he does not labour in a proper way. Therefore we say certain precautions shall be taken to show that he understands the nature of his contract, and to show that he is a proper man to enter into the contract.

"The other point is that we have not provided against kidnapping. I can understand how in India we can provide against kidnapping, but how are we to provide against it in the Straits Settlements? That should be the office of the Government of the Straits Settlements. No doubt our attention has been called recently to the fact, or at all events to the allegation, that some of the persons who emigrated from Madras to the Straits Settlements were carried over to Sumatra and other countries beyond the dominions of the Straits Settlements. We do not know the details of these proceedings very well, or what became of the people; but we rely on the new agency to be established to be fully in-

formed of these matters, and we have decided to hold our hands from any further arrangement with the Government of the Straits Settlements in these matters until we get that information which we expect to get from the Protector of Emigrants, who no doubt will send full reports on the matter.

"On these grounds I think the Bill is one which the Council may fairly accept, and I trust that the ominous forebodings of my hon'ble colleague in respect of the effect it will have on the planters of the Straits Settlements will not be fulfilled."

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE was alluding, with reference to kidnapping, to the 40th and 41st clauses of the Bill, which made provision for its suppression within British waters in the Straits: but kidnapping might go on without the Straits Government knowing of it, in the case of its taking place outside their territory.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OPIUM ACT POSTPONEMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill for postponing the day on which the Opium Act, 1876, is to come into force. He said that the object of the motion might be stated in a very few words. The Opium Act, which received His Excellency's assent on the 14th December last, provided that the Act should come into force on the 1st of April of the present year. It was provided by section 8 of the Act that rules on various matters of importance should be made by the Local Governments, and these rules required the sanction of the Government of India. The Act was so drawn that it was, he might say, impossible for it to come into operation until the rules had been passed. But unfortunately the framing of these rules had taken up much longer time than was anticipated, and we were now in this position, that rules had been submitted by only two or three Governments, and it had become plain that there was no chance whatever that before the 1st of April the Government of India would even have received the draft rules, much less have had time to consider and sanction them. Under these circumstances, it had become essential to ask the Council to postpone the date on which the Opium Act should come into force.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said that he ought to have stated just now that it had not been thought necessary or desirable to name any specific date on which the Act should come into force, but to say that it should come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council might by notification direct on that behalf. This would remove all chance of a similar mishap to that which had occurred occurring in the future. As it was important that the amendment of the Act should take place as soon as possible, and that we should be able at once to inform the Local Governments that the operation of the Act had been postponed, he would now apply to His Excellency to suspend the rules for the conduct of business.

THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended—

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY introduced the Bill, and moved that it be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT would adjourn the Council to an earlier date than usual. He wished to adjourn it, if convenient to hon'ble members, to tomorrow the 15th of the present month at the customary hour of assemblage. And his reason for doing so was that he hoped the hon'ble member in charge of the Financial Department of the Government would be able to take that opportunity of making to the Council his Financial Statement. He thought that hon'ble members would probably feel that it would not be convenient, and indeed would not be practicable, that the Financial Statement should come immediately under discussion on the same day that it was made. He had no doubt that it was a statement which would require the attention of the Council some time, and he proposed at the close of the Council tomorrow, either to adjourn the Council to the customary weekly day of meeting, or to some other day which he hoped to be able to name tomorrow. In the meantime the Council was now adjourned till tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 15th March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th March 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 15th March 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES LOCAL RATES ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to assignments from the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871. He said—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

"MY LORD; For the first time since 1872, a Statement regarding the Finances of British India is made before the public, and in this Council. During the last five years, no legislation has been proposed in connection with the Budget, and, under those circumstances, no Statement could have been made in the Legislative Council, without infringing the provisions of the Act of Parliament by which the Council was constituted: the Government is glad, on the present occasion, to be able to return to the practice which formerly prevailed.

"I do not, however, propose to submit to the Council the whole of the details which explain the accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of 1875-76, and the Regular Estimates for 1876-77. They are more

than usually voluminous; and it seemed desirable to keep them separate from my present Statement. The first year for which your Excellency as Viceroy is financially responsible, is now about to commence, and this is the first opportunity which I have myself had, since I assumed my present office, of stating the opinions which I have formed: the time is especially fitting for making the examination of our existing financial position, and of the operations of the past and the present year, as complete as possible: but I could not do this without entering into a mass of details, which, however valuable and interesting they may be, would be out of place, and sometimes hardly intelligible, in a statement made orally to this Council. I have, therefore, thrown them into a separate Minute: it has been published to-day, and it is now in the hands of the Members of the Council: in it I have endeavoured to give the fullest information in my power regarding the Accounts and Estimates of the two years which are now about to close. I propose to give to the Council a brief summary only of some of the main results which that Minute shows, and to confine myself now for the most part to an explanation of the Estimates of the coming year; to a statement of the facts necessary for a clear understanding of our present position; to noticing some of the more important principles by which the Government of your Excellency proposes to direct its future financial policy; and to describing the measures by which we hope to improve the existing condition of affairs: some of those measures will require the sanction of this Council.

"I must, before going further, quote from my Minute an explanation which is there given at greater length. 'The Abstract Statements of the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1875-76 and the Estimates of 1876-77 and 1877-78 differ in form from the Statements prepared during the last seven years.

"'From the 1st April 1871, the Government of Lord Mayo entrusted to the management of the Local Governments and Administrations certain important services, with Consolidated Allotments from the Imperial Revenues for their support, and the revenues connected with these services were, at the same time, surrendered for provincial uses. It was thought inexpedient to retain in the Imperial Accounts and Estimates the details of the revenue and expenditure thus made over to the Local Governments: accordingly, since 1871-72, these transferred Heads of Revenue and Expenditure have been excluded from the General Estimates and Accounts, the whole transactions respecting them being represented there by a single net entry under the head *Allotments for Provincial Services*. The details thus omitted have been published in subsidiary Statements, and each Local Government has given due publicity to its own Provincial Estimates and Accounts.

"'The Government of India now sees reason to regret the method then employed, because, by this method, figures of interest and importance are relegated to subordinate Statements; the General Accounts and Estimates become incomplete; and the character of the arrangements between the Imperial and the Local Governments is not truly represented, nor their operation sufficiently illustrated. The Government of India has, therefore, resolved to re-introduce into the Imperial Accounts and Estimates all the details omitted therefrom since 1871-72. Thus, henceforth, any one desiring to ascertain the gross revenue and expenditure of British India, under the several recognised Heads of Account, will be able to do so from the General Accounts and Estimates. It seems to me that this will be an advantage, and that the re-combination of the Accounts of the Imperial and Provincial Governments into one Imperial Account, will make the whole more intelligible, and enable both the Government of India to control the Revenue and Expenditure, and the public to criticise the Accounts, more effectually than heretofore.'

"I have one more preliminary remark to make. I ask the attention of the Council to the observations made in my Minute, regarding the use of Pounds Sterling in our Accounts and Estimates: for the reasons there given, I came to the conclusion that it was better to state all the figures in Rupees; and I have done this in my detailed review of the Accounts of 1875-76 and of the Regular Estimates of 1876-77. In spite of the apparent inconsistency, I shall to-day usually speak to the Council of Pounds sterling, on the old assumption that the English pound is equal to ten rupees, because I shall thus make myself more readily intelligible to my audience; and, as the figures which I shall have to give will, for the most part, represent estimates only, exact accuracy is less important: it must, however, always be borne in mind that, when I speak of Pounds sterling, I am really using a conventional term of account, and that the Pound sterling of my Statement means ten rupees, a very different thing from the English pound.

"The Accounts of 1875-76 show a surplus on the ordinary account of £1,668,882. If the extraordinary expenditure on Public Works be included, this surplus becomes a deficit of £2,601,740.

"In 1876-77 a deficit is expected on the ordinary account of £2,278,300. Including the extraordinary expenditure, the deficit is £6,078,300. The result on the ordinary account is worse than the original estimate by £2,422,300. This is due to the famine in Madras and Bombay, which is now expected to cost in loss of revenue and in direct expenditure £5,250,000. Of this sum, £3,100,000 belong to 1876-77, and £2,150,000 to 1877-78. If there had been no famine, there would be a surplus on the ordinary account of £624,800 which exceeds the original estimate by £480,800.

"I come now to the Estimates of *Revenue and Expenditure* in 1877-78, and the *Ways and Means* whereby it is proposed to make provision for the service of the year.

"We estimate that the Revenues of 1877-78 will amount to £52,192,700, and the Expenditure to £56,442,400. Thus we expect a Deficit in 1877-78 of £4,249,700, of which, however, £3,628,000 has been granted for the construction of Extraordinary Public Works. Excluding this outlay, we expect a Deficit on the Ordinary Account of £621,700. We estimate the cost of the Famine in 1877-78 at £2,150,000.

"Thus it appears, *primâ facie*, that, but for the Famine, our Estimates would show a Surplus of £1,528,300. I am obliged, however, at once to dispel the flattering impression that might be gathered from this statement, by the observation that one of the indirect consequences of the Famine is the reduction of the entry under the adjusting Head *Loss by Exchange* by an amount which I cannot estimate at less than £700,000: there would, however, be a set-off to this, if there were no Famine, in a lower charge for interest by perhaps £100,000: thus I am led to think that, but for the Famine, our Estimates, as they stand, would have shown a surplus of £928,300. But this really represents the facts in too favorable a light, because the Expenditure on Extraordinary Public Works includes a sum of £1,206,300 to be spent on works which will not be remunerative, and which, as I shall explain further on, ought, therefore, in my opinion, to be looked on as ordinary: if these charges had been so treated, the estimated Surplus of £928,300 would have been converted into a Deficit of £278,028. It will also be seen, immediately, that I am estimating Opium at net £250,000 more than it was estimated for the current year; and also that the causes of apprehension in regard to the value of silver are, unhappily, by no means removed.

"Still, making all allowances, these general results are decidedly encouraging: the expenditure on unremunerative public works has never been hitherto treated as an Ordinary Charge; and it is highly satisfactory that the Estimates of the year should give us reason to believe that our income will not only cover the whole of the charges which have always been classed as Ordinary, but will go far towards paying for those great public works which, although required for the service of the Empire, are not expected to be directly profitable.

"The Famine is, altogether, so serious a disturbing cause, that it seems hardly worth while to make general comparisons; however, I place together the Revenue and Expenditure of the three years as follows:—

	Revenues.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Excluding Public Works Extraordinary.	Excluding Public Works Extraordinary and Famine.
	£	£	£	£	£
					Surplus.
1875-76	53,815,789	55,117,536	*2,601,747	Surplus 1,668,882	2,177,437
1876-77, Regular Estimate	51,206,700	57,285,000	6,078,300	Deficit 2,278,300	624,800
1877-78, First Estimate...	52,192,700	56,442,400	4,249,700	Deficit 621,700	928,300

"*I. Land Revenue*, shows an improvement, compared with the Regular Estimates, of £934,500, but is still below the Original Estimates of 1876-77 by £441,400. Elsewhere than in *Madras* and *Bombay*, there is a small improvement of £3,300 compared with last year's Estimates: the loss, therefore, is entirely caused by the Famine, which is expected by the Local Governments to affect their Land Revenue adversely, in 1877-78, by £495,100.

"*II. Tributes.*—Compared with the present year's Original Estimates, the decrease is only £2,100, which is owing to the postponement of the Nawanagar Tribute in Bombay on account of the Famine.

"*III. Forest*, shows a decrease of Revenue, compared with the Regular Estimates, of £32,800, and a decrease of charge amounting to £20,600: the decrease of Net Revenue is thus £12,200. It occurs in *Burmah*, where we cannot depend upon a continuance of the high Revenue of the present year.

"*IV. Excise.*—The increase of Revenue (£74,200) is due partly to the arrangements made with Local Governments, which I shall presently describe, whereby an increase of £15,000 is guaranteed to the Imperial Treasury in *Bengal*, the *North-Western Provinces*, and *Oudh*; but chiefly to the expectation that the *Excise* Revenue will not suffer in 1877-78 from the Famine so much as it is expected to suffer in 1876-77: the increase compared with the Original Estimates of 1876-77 is only £36,700; which is not nearly equal to a full year's normal growth of the revenue under this Head.

"*VI. Customs.*—The small increase of £17,700 is in *Burmah*, where the Revenue is, this year, unusually low, owing to the export of rice being late.

"*VII. Salt.*—Following the usual custom, I do not propose to estimate any increase of *Salt* Revenue.

"*VIII. Opium.*—The recent Estimates under this important Head have been for net round sums, as follows:—

	Millions.
1874-75	... 5½
1875-76	... 5¾
1876 77	... 6

"The details of the Estimates have, in fact, been adjusted to the total Net Estimate, instead of the Estimate being based upon the details. The actual Net Revenue obtained in past years seems to me to justify the expectation that we shall receive at least (net) £6,250,000 in 1877-78; and I have entered this sum. I am aware that it is important to those engaged in the trade to know the number of chests of Bengal Opium that the Government intends to sell in future; and that, at the present moment, a peculiar interest attaches to the intentions of the Government, owing to the large reserve of 35,315* chests which it already possesses, with the prospect of another good crop this year.

"This reserve has been accumulated in the pursuit of a policy long ago deliberately adopted, the object of which was to enable the Government to make the supply of Bengal Opium to the market as far as possible steady, and independent of calamities of season. The great crop of 1876 has placed the Government in a position to obtain this object earlier than there was any reason to expect; and we have been, for some time past, engaged upon an enquiry what number of chests we can, hereafter, offer to the market without risk of failure and without objection in other ways. It has been, once again, satisfactorily ascertained by the independent testimony of the Revenue Officers, that the cultivation of the poppy is a source of prosperity to the agricultural population in Behar and the North-Western Provinces, and is popular with them, and that it does not tend to any objectionable consumption of the drug by them. But the enquiries necessary to enable the Government of India to determine its permanent policy are not quite completed; and I regret that I can say, at present, nothing more definite than that, in the calendar year 1878, the Government will certainly not sell less than 50,000, or more than 54,000 chests of Bengal opium. We shall not leave the market in uncertainty as to our intentions for a day longer than is absolutely necessary.

"*IX. Stamps.*—It is usual to estimate no increase under this Head, although a normal increase is to be expected: the increase of £32,400 which I enter to-day, is the consequence of the engagements with the Local Governments of *Bengal*, the *North-Western Provinces*, and *Oudh*, which I shall presently describe, and is guaranteed to the Imperial Treasury by these Governments.

"*X. Mint.*—The net revenue from the Mints is estimated to be about the same as this year, the decreased receipts being counterbalanced by decreased

*

	Chests.
Behar	18,087
Benares	17,228
TOTAL ...	35,315

"*XI. Post Office* shows an increase of Revenue, £22,100, and a rather larger increase of charge, £30,600: this occurs in England, and is chiefly for the manufacture of the half-anna envelopes, the popularity of which is so great that we have been unable to supply the demand for them: the Government of India was aware that the concession of a labelled envelope for the price of the label only was a substantial reduction of the rate of postage: we may be well satisfied with the complete success of this measure, which will, I doubt not, eventually affect the revenue favorably.

"*XII. Telegraph.*—The provision for this Service is £180,000 net: the Telegraph Department would have been very glad of a larger grant; but we could not, under the circumstances of the year, supply it: it has been arranged, however, that if the Revenue should, as is not improbable, grow during the year, the excess may be added to the grant for expenditure; in other words, we have made a quasi-contract with the Department for a net grant of £180,000 for the year.

"*XIX. Gain by Exchange.*—The decrease of £74,800 follows the decrease in the Revenue from the *Guaranteed Railways*, which I shall presently explain.

"*XX. Miscellaneous.*—The Regular Estimate contains an item of £49,500 for premium on Government shares sold to the Bank of Bengal: this will not be repeated; sundry exceptional receipts in England also are not expected to recur: hence the decrease of £97,900 under this Head.

"*Public Works Ordinary Receipts.*—Of the increase (£65,400) £18,000 is in consequence of a contract to supply the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with 36,000 tons of coal from the Warora Colliery at Rs. 5 a ton. The rest is in Bombay, the Government of which Presidency has resumed for Provincial purposes certain tolls on roads estimated to yield £53,348, which have hitherto been recorded under Local Funds.

"*Irrigation.*—The improvement of £50,900 under *Irrigation* is the ordinary growth of this source of Revenue.

"*Provincial Contributions* are expected to produce £415,100: of this, the sum of £374,700 is contributions from the Governments of Bengal (£274,700) and the North-Western Provinces (£100,000) in discharge of the responsibility which, as I shall presently explain, the Government of India is about to impose upon them for the interest on the capital expended on Extraordinary Public Works: the Balance (£40,400) is the estimated draft upon separate provincial Resources in support of the Services administered by the Local Governments.

"Including a further grant of £25,000 to Burmah, *the Balances of the Local Governments* are expected to increase by the net sum of £60,100.

"On the EXPENDITURE Side, the sum of £101,700 has been retrenched, as will presently be explained, from the Grants to be made over to the Governments of *Bengal*, the *North-Western Provinces*, and *Oudh*, for the additional Services to be entrusted to them. This retrenchment has been *pro formâ* thus shown in the Estimates; but the Local Government may redistribute it at their discretion—

	Bengal. £	N. W. Provinces. £	Oudh. £	TOTAL. £
Land Revenue	...	5,000	...	5,000
Law and Justice ...	10,000	5,000	...	15,000
Police	20,000	...	...	20,000
Education	4,000	...	...	4,000
Stationery and Printing ...	5,000	...	...	5,000
Public Works ...	20,000	9,400	...	29,400
Balances Decreased ...	...	16,000	7,300	23,300
TOTAL ...	59,000	35,400	7,300	101,700

"*Interest* shows an increase of £235,800, which will be explained by the proposed loan operations of the year.

"The satisfactory decrease of £26,500 under *Interest on other Accounts*, is owing to the relief obtained by the Treasury from the charge for interest upon the Guaranteed Railway Revenue Balances; the Government of India had never admitted the right of the Companies to this interest: Her Majesty's Government have acknowledged the force of the arguments used by the Government of India; and the Railway Companies have acquiesced in the withdrawal of the privilege. The charge was only real when the Companies earned surplus Revenue; in other cases, it went to swell the Net Traffic Earnings made over to the Government of India towards meeting the

Guaranteed Interest, and so diminished the net charge upon the Revenues for that item; therefore, in its bearing upon the Estimates of the year, this saving must be taken in connection with the estimated charge for *Guaranteed Interest, less Net Traffic Receipts*, which must show some corresponding increase. The measure is, however, calculated to save at least £6,000 a year.

"*3. Refunds and Drawbacks.*—The Imperial portion of this Grant is always fixed at £300,000; the increase of £15,000 is the amount necessary to make up this sum.

"*4. Land Revenue.*—The decrease of £20,600 is owing to the completion of settlements, and the retrenchment of £5,000 in the North-Western Provinces.

"*8. Salt.*—The increase of £32,200 is nominal, the decrease in 1876-77 having been casual: it occurs chiefly in *Madras*, to provide for petty construction and repairs omitted this year.

"*14. Administration.*—The decrease of £36,000 is estimated in the hope that the expenditure in 1876-77 may prove to have been abnormally high: the amalgamation of Oudh and the North-West Provinces has caused some saving under this Head.

"*15. Minor Departments.*—The excess of £9,500 is for Chinchona operations in Darjeeling.

"*16. Law and Justice.*—The excess of £37,300 would have been £52,300, but for the retrenchments in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces: the excess is to some extent balanced by excess receipts (£34,400): the remainder is for a large increase to the establishment of Law Officers in Bengal, the result of the recommendations of an influential Committee under the presidency of our colleague Sir Arthur Hobhouse, which recommendations have been approved by the Secretary of State for India.

"*17. Police.*—The decrease of £22,400 under *Police* is owing to the *pro formâ* exhibition under this Head of part of the retrenchment from the Government of Bengal: that Government may, possibly, effect the retrenchment in some other way.

"*18. Marine.*—There is a decrease of £21,700, which is partly counterbalanced by a decrease of £6,700 under Receipts.

"*19. Education.*—Including the grant for *Education* from Local Funds (net £274,000) the net expenditure on education is estimated at £913,400.

"*20. Ecclesiastical.*—Adding the Grant under this Head in the *Army* Estimates, the total Grant for *Ecclesiastical Services* is £196,600.

"*21. Medical.*—The increase of £6,500 is almost entirely in the Provincial portion of this Grant, and does not, therefore, require explanation: adding the Grants for *Medical Services* in the *Army*, net £324,300, and from Local Funds, net £93,500, the total estimated expenditure under this Head in 1877-78 is £1,016,400.

"*22. Stationery and Printing.*—The excess of £49,000, notwithstanding the retrenchment of £5,000, is in the Provincial portion of the Grant; it is evident that the expenditure in 1876-77 has been unusually low.

"*23. Political Agencies.*—The expenditure connected with the assumption of the Imperial Title in 1876-77 explains the decrease of £137,100 in 1877-78. In the review of the Regular Estimates for the current year, in my separate Minute, I have shown that the total charges incurred throughout the whole of India on this account, under all heads, will probably not exceed £100,000: the exact net cost of the Delhi Assemblage cannot now be stated, but, according to an estimate lately made, it will be about £50,000: considering the great political importance of the event, I think that this expenditure was very moderate.

"*26. Superannuations.*—The excess of £12,200 is for the most part in England, where the payments on account of the Military Funds and of the annuities of Covenanted Civil Servants are still increasing.

"*27. Loss by Exchange.*—I have already said that the large diminution under this Head is connected with the loan operations of the year. The estimate here is that the Secretary of State will raise 12½ millions Sterling by Bills for Rs. 13,85,00,000: any one can, of course, calculate that these figures involve an estimate that our Bills will yield 1*s.* 9·23*d.* the rupee; but it is uncertain how much will really be drawn; and the estimate is not intended to indicate that the Government expects that its remittances will be effected at any particular rate. Either by bills, or by borrowing, the Secretary of State must get £16,000,000 for the Home Treasury in 1877-78; and I cannot say, with certainty, how much he will raise by bills and how much by borrowing.

"The rate for the adjustment of transactions with the Imperial Government and of furlough allowances and family remittances during the year is fixed at 1*s.* 9½*d.*

"*28. Miscellaneous.*—The expenditure on account of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which is recorded in the Accounts of 1876-77, will be absent in 1877-78: this is the chief item of the decrease of £40,100 under this Head: the remainder is in the provincial portion of the Estimates.

"*Famine Relief*—Is expected to cost £486,000 less in 1877-78 than in 1876-77. I have given in my review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77, in the Minute now before the Council, details showing the estimated charges for the famine in the current and in the coming year. The gross estimated cost is £3,735,400 in Madras and £1,809,700 in Bombay, making a total of £5,545,100, of which £2,209,100 is loss of revenue and excess cost of army supplies, and £3,336,000 is direct expenditure on measures of relief. Deducting the estimated addition to the earnings of the railways, consequent on the famine, the total estimated net cost of the famine is £5,250,000, of which £3,100,000 will fall on this year, and £2,150,000 on 1877-78.

"*The Army* shows no improvement in 1877-78 as compared with 1876-77; but, on the contrary, an increase of net charge amounting to £49,500. The other items in the Statement which I have explained in the review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77, in the Minute now before the Council, are, however, more favorable; and the true net cost of the Army, according to that Statement, will be £145,907 less in 1877-78 than in 1876-77. I have entered at some length in that Minute into the question of Army expenditure, and have shown how extremely serious the question is.

"*Public Works Ordinary.*—The decrease of £70,000, as will be apparent upon reference to the Table given in the review of the Regular Estimates, is partly nominal, and partly in the *Irrigation* Grant.

"The entire Grants for expenditure on Public Works in India during 1877-78 aggregate £11,489,774, as follows:—

	At Home.	In India.	Total, converting Pounds into Rupees at the average rate of exchange for the year.
	£	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Ordinary ...	102,700	3,86,69,000	3,98,30,139
Less Receipts ...	18,100	18,14,000	20,18,641
Net ...	84,600	3,68,55,000	3,78,11,498
Net grant from Local Funds ...	...	1,37,57,000	1,37,57,000
Public Works Extraordinary ...	734,500	2,89,35,000	3,72,39,347
Guaranteed Railways; Current Account; as calculated in my separate Minute	...	1,39,24,964	1,39,24,964
Ditto Capital Expenditure ...	747,200	—12,83,000	71,64,934
Loans to Public Bodies	...	50,00,000	50,00,000
Total			11,48,97,743

"*State Railways* show a net improvement of £87,600, the Net Revenue of the year being estimated at £191,800, a satisfactory improvement: as I have shown in reviewing the Regular Estimates for 1876-77, the growth of the revenue from these lines is highly encouraging.

"*Land and Supervision.*—Decrease, £13,200: this item must now diminish as the Guaranteed Railways approach completion: but the charge for Supervision alone is upwards of £50,000.

"The *Guaranteed Interest* payable by the Government is expected to increase by £580,700, and the Gain by Exchange to diminish by £74,300; altogether the Estimate for 1877-78 shows a burden of £610,700 in excess of that of 1876-77. The true burden is, as I have shown in my remarks upon the Regular Estimates, £1,392,496, and the true excess, owing to a more favorable estimate of exchange, only £443,260. Some portion of the decrease of the Net Traffic Earnings is nominal: the half-yearly Accounts of the Railway Companies are made up on the 30th June and 31st December, when any surplus found due to the Companies is paid to them: but the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India do not, in this respect, follow the contracts, but record the transactions of the financial year: thus the Estimates which I have presented for 1876-77 include all the earnings of

the Railways to the 31st March 1877. Moreover, it takes some time to complete and audit the Accounts of the Railway Companies and to send them to England; and the surplus due to the Companies is not paid until they have been examined and accepted there. Thus it happens that the large surplus of £400,000 due to the Railway Companies in respect to the period embraced in our Regular Estimates will not be paid till next year, when it will appear in reduction of the Net Traffic Receipts recorded in the Finance Accounts of that year. The surplus payments recorded in the Finance Accounts in 1876-77 are estimated at £299,400, so that the Estimates of 1877-78 are adversely affected by this item to the extent of £100,600.

"I beg to call the special attention of the Council and of the public to the facts and figures regarding these railways which are given in the review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77 in my separate Minute; I will not repeat them here; but they possess the highest importance and interest; the increase in the traffic, the decrease in the working expenses, and the diminution of the burden imposed on the Revenues of the Empire, are most satisfactory; and I look upon the progress of these Railways as one of the most hopeful and important facts connected with the future of our finances.

"The Delhi Assemblage is estimated to have added a sum of £90,000 to the Net Traffic Earnings of 1876-77, and lastly, the chief part of the Famine Traffic will, it is believed, fall into 1876-77.

"*Public Works Extraordinary.*—The Grant is £3,628,000, of which £128,000 is to cover a payment at Home postponed from 1876-77 to 1877-78: the effective Grant is thus only 3½ millions, of which £2,500,000 is for Railways, and £900,000 for Canals. We are most anxious not to check the progress of these beneficial works, and we shall be glad to grant a little more money in the course of the year, if we find ourselves in a position to do so. Of the present Grant of £3,628,000, £1,296,300 is for expenditure on the *Punjab Northern* and *Indus Valley* State Railways. There will still remain the sum of £1,487,800 to be spent before these Railways, which are not reproductive works (although we hope to reap a small revenue from them) are completed. The programme of State Railway construction operations during the year is as follows:—

	£		£
Rajputana line ...	150,000	Northern Bengal ...	290,300
Western Rajputana ...	100,000	Tirhoot	95,600
Neemuch	196,000	Rangoon	158,500
Holkar	100,000	Punjab Northern ...	272,500
Warda Valley ...	22,700	Indus Valley	933,800
Sindhia	205,400		

I am very glad that the Government is at last able to commence the important work of connecting the lines from Northern India and Rajputana with those of the Bombay Presidency, by Ahmedabad and Neemuch; and I trust that it may be found possible to push the work forward rapidly to completion.

"The total grant for Irrigation Works in 1877-78 is as follows:—

	Grant, 1877-78.
	£
Ordinary	900,600
Extraordinary	900,000
TOTAL ...	1,800,600

Of the Ordinary grant £143,808 is to be spent on Works, £401,579 on Repairs, £342,292 on Maintenance, Conservancy Establishment, and Establishment for collection of revenue, and the balance on tools and plant and State expenditure on guaranteed Irrigation Works. The Extraordinary expenditure (£900,000) is to be incurred principally on the following projects:—

	£		£
Sirhind Canal ...	140,900	Sone	191,000
Western Jumna ...	74,900	Orissa	63,400
Baree Doab ...	24,800	Midnapore ...	20,500
Swat River ...	30,500	Godavery Deltas ...	28,600
Ganges	80,000	Kistna Deltas ...	14,800
Agra	10,000	Moota Canal ...	31,900
Lower Ganges ...	170,000		

"I have now to explain the *Ways* and *Means* whereby it is proposed to make provision for the service of the year 1877-78: in doing so, I must

invite attention to the Abstract Tables in the right-hand corner at foot of Statements IV, V, and VI, which contain the figures of which I have now to speak.

"I have stated that the Expenditure of the year is expected to exceed the Revenue by the sum of £4,249,700; £283,300 must be provided from the remaining Balances of the Military Funds to supply the difference between the subscriptions to the Funds recorded under XVIII, *Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances*, and the payments to the beneficiaries of the extinct Funds for which the State is now liable: £500,000 is required for *Loans to Native States and Public Bodies*, such as Municipal Corporations, Port Trusts, and the like: the *Guaranteed Railway Companies* will draw upon us for £618,900.

"It is expected that the Balances of these Companies in our Treasuries on the 31st March will be only £421,000: it is satisfactory to observe that we now owe the Companies little; and that, in the course of a few months, we shall owe them nothing.

"The *Deposit and Remittance Accounts* are estimated to result in the net withdrawal of £470,900 from the Public Treasury.

"Lastly, we want the sum of £823,400 in order to raise our Balances to the lowest amount necessary for carrying on the service of the year. The Government of India is not responsible for the management of the Home Treasury by the Secretary of State in Council; but I remark that the transactions of that Treasury during the year are expected to end in a reduction of the Secretary of State's Balances by £136,900, leaving them at only £1,011,200. With reference to the large transactions of the Home Treasury (aggregating £34,000,000 a year), and to past experience, this amount cannot but be considered moderate.

"The amount of the working balance that the Government of India ought to have at its credit or in its treasuries in India at the beginning of the financial year, has been the subject of frequent discussion: like the balances which any private individual keeps ready at his command, the amount which the Government of India requires must obviously depend upon the sum of its transactions and upon their geographical distribution, and upon various other considerations: if transactions are concentrated in one or two treasuries, a much smaller aggregate working balance will suffice than if they are spread over a multitude of treasuries scattered over vast distances.

"The following Statement of the public Receipts and Disbursements since 1869-70 will be useful in an investigation of the proper amount of the working balance of the Government of India:—

Receipts and Disbursements at the Treasuries of the Government of India at Home and in India.

	Receipts.			Disbursements.			Balances at close of the year.		
	England.	India.	Total, assuming £1=Rs. 10.	England.	India.	Total, assuming £1 = Rs. 10.	England.	India.	Total, assuming £1 =Rs. 10.
	£	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	17,621,323	90,30,62,700	107,92,80,920	17,755,320	86,54,16,230	104,29,69,430	2,892,483	13,94,04,510	16,63,29,340
1870-71 ...	19,473,577	99,68,89,680	119,16,25,450	19,060,088	96,81,06,760	115,87,07,640	3,305,972	16,81,87,430	20,12,47,150
1871-72 ...	15,740,339	118,45,72,750	134,19,76,140	16,225,220	113,27,83,030	129,50,35,230	2,821,091	21,99,77,150	24,81,88,060
1872-73 ...	15,712,672	107,36,39,160	123,07,65,880	15,535,319	110,57,39,380	126,10,92,570	2,998,444	18,78,76,930	21,78,61,370
1873-74 ...	16,121,090	105,08,55,300	121,20,76,200	17,105,896	109,84,07,910	126,94,66,770	2,013,638	14,03,34,420	16,04,70,800
1874-75 ...	17,194,697	106,35,17,120	123,54,66,000	16,412,165	105,20,73,400	121,61,95,050	2,796,370	15,17,78,140	17,97,41,840
1875-76 ...	15,693,341	103,05,46,293	118,74,79,702	17,569,812	101,27,99,495	118,84,97,615	919,899	16,95,24,940	17,87,23,930
1876-77 ...	19,166,300	99,50,32,000	118,66,95,000	18,938,100	104,91,60,000	123,85,41,000	1,148,100	11,53,97,000	12,68,78,000
1877-78 ...	16,651,100	101,33,58,000	118,18,69,000	16,988,000	100,37,55,000	117,36,35,000	1,011,200	12,50,00,000	13,61,12,000

"There are in India 233 treasuries, besides 1,048 revenue sub-divisions of districts, at many of which there is some kind of a treasury, and besides outlying treasure-chests.

"A preponderating share of the land revenue is received in India in the spring; but the expenditure and the bills of the Home Government go on, more or less evenly, all the year round: the result of this peculiarity is that the balances of the Government in India, if not recruited by loans, or sustained by interruptions of the Secretary of State's drafts, subside rapidly from about June, till they reach their lowest point about the end of October, the balances at the end of which month may be expected to fall at least £3,000,000 below the balances at the end of March.

"Having regard to the magnitude of the transactions at our Public Treasuries, (aggregating upwards of £200,000,000 a year), the vast extent of the territories administered by the Government of India, the numerous separate receptacles of public money scattered over the country, and the unequal distribution of the revenues over the year; remembering also the liability of the Government of India to sudden demands upon its treasury for war, famine, or other public necessities, and the scanty resources of the Indian money market, Lord Northbrook's Government determined, a year ago, that it was only prudent to provide for balances at the end of the year aggregating £13,500,000 for ordinary purposes, besides a reserve which Lord Northbrook thought should be substantial: but, under the present financial pressure, we must put up with the inconvenience of a smaller balance, and I propose, therefore, to provide for a closing balance of only £12,500,000. Enquiries are now in progress as to the smallest working balance necessary in each Province: when these investigations are completed, and further experience is gained of the working of the Reserve Treasury, the Government of India will be in a position once more to consider what is the proper amount of balance, altogether, to provide at the beginning of each financial year.

"Before leaving the subject of the balances of the Government of India, I wish to make a few remarks upon some of the misapprehensions that often prevail concerning them. Some people seem to suppose that the Government of India can spend money from the public balances without entering the transactions in the Public Accounts, and that these balances are a mysterious hoard from which we can help ourselves without the inconvenience of justifying or explaining our proceedings: others have gone the length of gravely proposing that the Government of India should credit its balances, or a slice of them, as revenue.

"But there is really no mystery at all about these balances, which do not differ in character from the balances at credit of any private individual: not a rupee of public money can be spent, or is spent, which does not come from the public balances; and not a rupee can be taken from these balances without the fact being recorded and brought to account. The plain truth is, that the Accounts and Estimates which it is my duty to review and explain to-day, exist only for the purpose of recording what money has passed, or is expected to pass, into and out of these balances, and to explain and justify every addition to, and every reduction of, these balances: if the disbursements recorded in the Accounts of the year exceed the receipts, the balances are reduced; if the receipts exceed the disbursements, the balances are increased. Thus, by submitting to a reduction of the public balances, the Government of Lord Northbrook was able to pay some part of the cost of the Bengal famine, without borrowing; but this did not enable the Government to keep a single item of the expenditure out of the Public Accounts: it seems almost absurd that I should gravely say this; but the strange misconceptions that often appear seemed to demand some such explanation.

"Our liabilities in excess of the produce of our revenues aggregate £6,946,200.

"Of this sum we expect to receive £81,000 from the *Civil Service Funds*, £50,000 from *Savings Bank Deposits*, £139,700 *Surplus of Local Revenues*, and £175,500 from certain other deposits called *Sundry Obligations*, which include the Nizámat Stipend Fund, the Bahu Begam's Stipend Fund, and certain Guaranteed Railway Funds.

"The balance is £6,500,000, and this is the net sum which I now estimate that we may have to borrow in the course of the year. I do not forget that the ten year debentures of 1867, the outstanding balance of which amounts to £458,100, are due and payable on the 1st June 1877; but I am not yet prepared to make any special announcement regarding them.

"Of the net sum of £6,500,000 which the Government thus estimates that it may have to borrow in the course of the year, £250,000 is expected from His Highness the Mahárájá Sindhiá for the Gwalior Railway: our present hypothesis is that of the residue, 3¾ millions sterling will be borrowed by the Secretary of State in England and 2½ millions in India.

"But I must here give an important warning: upon the face of the Statements Nos. IV, V, and VI will be found, for the first time, the following note—

'The estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed, and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by bills in 1877-78, are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State in Council will raise by bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England, as the case may be.

This note is added under instructions from the Secretary of State. In order to make these *Estimates of Ways and Means* for the Service of the coming year, it is necessary to set down the amount that it is proposed to borrow, and to frame a hypothesis whether the money will be borrowed in India or in England: but the Government of India is not authorised to commit the Secretary of State to borrow or not to borrow any particular sum during the year: and it is not usually possible to communicate the prospects of the year to the Secretary of State with sufficient fullness to enable him to decide, finally, upon the proposals of the Government of India.

"These important Statements must, therefore, be understood henceforth to be, so far as prospective loan operations are involved, only provisional forecasts; and must not be held in any way to commit the Government of India or the Secretary of State to borrow for the service of the year, either the particular sum set down, or in particular proportions in India and England.

"Moreover, the Secretary of State for India can borrow no money in London without first obtaining authority from Parliament: and at the present moment he has no such authority, having exhausted the statutory powers granted to him on the occasion of the Bengal Famine. It is obviously quite impossible for the Government of India to say that Parliament will authorise the Secretary of State to borrow more money in London; and the Government of India is not even at liberty to pledge the Secretary of State to make application to Parliament for fresh powers to borrow. What I have said, therefore, must be distinctly understood as expressing only the views and intentions of the Government of India, and must not be construed as implicating the Secretary of State, or pledging him to any course of action. I am afraid that this will not be considered altogether satisfactory; but the Government of India is not now in a position to state more definitely how provision will be made for the service of the year.

"The Government of India is fully alive to the importance of satisfying its requirements in India without resorting to the London market more than is absolutely necessary; and if, in the course of the year, circumstances should favor such an arrangement, and the Government of India is in a position to act upon its own judgment, a larger share of the whole amount than £2,500,000 may be offered to the market in India. On the other hand, the Governor General in Council will not, so far as the decision rests with him, submit to any unreasonable terms; and, if the conditions acceptable to the money market in India should appear too unfavorable, he will not hesitate to recommend to the Secretary of State to endeavour to obtain power to borrow in England as much more than 3¾ millions sterling as is found to be really wanted.

"Supposing that the Secretary of State borrows 3¾ millions sterling in England, it will be necessary for him to raise by bills upon India 12¼ millions sterling. To effect this, it is calculated that he must sell bills for about 26½ lakhs of rupees a week throughout the year: the Government of India is accordingly authorised to announce that bills for 26½ lakhs of rupees will, according to present intentions, be offered for sale, weekly, during April and May.

"I will begin what I have now to say to the Council with a brief review of the results of the financial administration of the last seven years, ending with 1875-76, the last year for which the Accounts are completed. I think that this will be useful in enabling us to form a correct judgment of our present position; and the period which I have taken is a convenient one, because, while it was one of general peace and prosperity, a serious famine occurred in it, and a large expenditure took place on unremunerative public works: the results of the seven years may be fairly assumed to contain few elements of a specially abnormal character. In saying this I do not forget the great expenditure on the Bengal famine; but, on the other hand, it must be remarked that, since this period of seven years closed, we have already to meet another famine which will not cost much less; nor have we any right to assume that we shall escape more easily in future.

"The gross revenues during the seven years ending with 1875-76 aggregated £357,573,100, and the total expenditure amounted to £370,555,000. Thus the expenditure exceeded the revenues by £12,981,900.

"During the seven years the sum of £19,654,000 was spent upon works classified as extraordinary, and £6,500,000 was spent from the imperial revenues, on the relief of the famine in Bengal.

"Out of the sum spent on Extraordinary Public Works, £4,771,000 was expended on the construction of the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley State Railways. These railways belong to a class of works of which I shall again speak; they were not undertaken as reproductive works; and, although it is anticipated that they may yield a net return of 2 per cent. on their capital cost, I shall, in a review which I wish to be severe, exclude their cost from the extraordinary head of account, and treat it, as I think strictly speaking it ought to have been treated from the first, as ordinary expenditure. This correction will leave the sum of £14,883,700 as fairly representing extraordinary expenditure on reproductive public works; and, if there had been no famine, we should have been able to pay for the whole of these unremunerative works, and there would have been a surplus in the seven years, according to the Accounts as they are now constructed, of £8,401,700.

"But, in order to obtain a true conception of the financial results of the seven years, some further adjustments are necessary; included in the Gross Revenues is the sum of £2,443,300 transferred from the Book Capital of the extinct Military Funds: great doubts are felt whether it is right to reckon these transfers as Revenue at all, unless, indeed, interest be charged *per contra* as if the Funds were still in existence; and, for my present purpose, I prefer to exclude them. I will also exclude the sum of £986,900 by which the financial results of the seven years are estimated to appear better than they really are, owing to the peculiar mode in which the sterling transactions of the Home Treasury are combined with the rupee transactions of the Indian Treasuries.

"If these two disturbing causes be eliminated, the true financial result of the seven years, including the cost of unremunerative public works, and excluding the cost of famine relief, would be a surplus of £4,971,500. But it has to be remembered that during the same period, the income tax, which has ceased to be one of our sources of revenue, yielded, net, £4,364,900: if, therefore, there had been no income tax, there would have been a surplus of £606,500, after meeting the charges for unremunerative public works, but excluding the charges for famine.

"Another consideration favourable to the finance of these seven years deserves mention: we accumulated a reserve stock of 35,315 chests of Bengal opium, the cost of which will be recovered in future years, with the profit or revenue yielded at auction: the cost of these 35,315 chests may be reckoned at £1,412,600, of which about £850,000 is included in the recorded expenditure of 1869 to 1876.

"On the other hand, a substantial benefit accrued to the revenues upon the redemption, on the 30th April 1874, of the capital stock of the East India Company. The Sinking Fund created by Act 3 and 4, William IV, Cap. 85, Sec, 12, amounted, on that date, to £7,876,439, and its appropriation towards the redemption of the stock relieved the Revenues from the payment of about £315,000 a year.

"Upon the whole, it may be said that this retrospect is satisfactory. From the 1st April 1869 to the 31st March 1876, not only was no addition made to the debt of the country, except for reproductive works, but a substantial portion of the money invested for these works was really provided from current revenue.

"If we look at details, we shall find further encouragement: the growth of the Net Revenue under its main Heads was as follows:—

		1869-70.	*1875-76.*	*Improvement.*
		£	£	£
Land Revenue	...	*19,603,000*	*20,142,800*	*539,800*
Excise	...	*1,997,100*	*2,407,000*	*409,900*
Customs	...	*2,167,200*	*2,470,000*	*302,800*
Salt	...	*5,463,000*	*5,702,200*	*239,200*
Stamps	...	*2,224,900*	*2,692,400*	*467,500*
Opium	...	*6,130,900*	*6,252,000*	*121,100*
Total	...	*37,586,100*	*39,666,400*	*2,080,300*

"The Net Yearly Imperial Expenditure during the same period was as follows:—

	Civil, except Famine Relief.	Famine Relief.	Military.	Grand Total.	Total, excluding Famine Relief.	Total, excluding *Loss by Exchange.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1869-70	...23,242,400	...	15,250,800	38,493,200	38,493,200	38,314,000
1870-71	...23,246,200	...	15,119,400	38,365,600	38,365,600	37,797,800
1871-72	...22,178,000	...	14,733,700	36,911,700	36,911,700	36,515,700
1872-73	...23,797,000	...	14,596,800	38,393,800	38,393,800	37,628,700
1873-74	...22,494,100	3,864,700	14,217,400	40,576,200	36,711,500	35,725,000
1874-75	...22,258,800	2,237,900	14,386,400	38,883,100	36,645,200	35,747,300
1875-76	...23,226,400	508,500	14,262,900	37,997,800	37,489,300	36,059,600

"Thus the net revenue increased during the seven years by more than £2,000,000, or at the average rate of nearly £300,000 a year, while the net expenditure, excluding famine relief, showed no tendency to increase at all, and was actually less in 1875-76 than in 1869-70. Excluding also *Loss by Exchange*, an element which may be said to be practically altogether beyond our control, the net expenditure in 1875-76 was less than the net expenditure in 1869-70, by £2,254,400, of which about £1,000,000 was in the Army, and the rest in the Civil Department: I wish to call special attention to this fact, for it is very important and very encouraging, and reflects great credit on the past administration of our finances.

"Notwithstanding the large amount borrowed during this period, the net charge for *Interest* rose only from Rs. 4,60,67,220 in 1869-70, to Rs. 4,61,69,190 in 1875-76. This favourable result is due to the redemption of the East India Company's Stock already explained; to various successful operations for the reduction of the rate of interest on our Loans; and to the progress of the investment of the Reserve of the Paper Currency Department.

"I think that the facts and figures which I have given for these seven years* show that the finances were administered during this period with great care, economy, and success: I look upon them as highly honourable to the Governments of Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook, and to my predecessors Sir Richard Temple and Sir William Muir: nor must I omit to give due credit to Mr. Chapman, who, during the whole of this period, was Financial Secretary, and who, fortunately for the Government and for me, still holds that post. It is not now my object to enter into a detailed review of the Financial Administration of past years; but if I were to do so, I might say much more to show the extreme care with which it has been directed. It must be remembered, also, that during this period considerable reductions in taxation were effected; besides the abolition of the Income Tax, which for my own part I regret, the Customs Tariff was revised, and some of its most objectionable features removed: a great portion of the duties on exports have been swept away; the general rate of import duty has been reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent.; and the whole of the tariff valuations have been carefully corrected.

"It is no doubt very encouraging to find that since 1869-70 we should have paid our way so well: we must not, however, deceive ourselves into supposing that the facts which I have stated prove that the Finances are in a condition which leaves nothing to be desired: it ought clearly to be understood that, if such charges as those for famine and for unremunerative public works cannot be provided out of the ordinary revenues, the state of our finances must be unsound.

* The following abstract shows how Ways and Means were provided for the Public Service during these seven years. It will be seen that besides the *Deficit of Imperial Revenue*, Rs. 12,98,20,550, we had to find Rs. 1,52,03,280 for the several *Service Funds*, Rs. 5,20,04,100 for *Loans to Native States and Public Bodies* (including Rs. 2,01,27,802 for the purchase from the Bombay Port Trust of the Elphinstone Company's Property), and Rs. 1,66,20,930 for the *Guaranteed Railways*. Moreover, we raised the *Balances in our Treasuries at Home* and in *India* from Rs. 13,20,17,840 by Rs. 4,67,06,090 to Rs. 17,87,23,930. Thus altogether our obligations in excess of our Revenues amounted to Rs. 26,03,54,950. Of this amount, the *Surplus of Provincial and Local Revenues* yielded Rs. 51,96,530. *Savings Bank Deposits* supplied Rs. 88,28,280; the net result of the *Deposit* and *Remittance* transactions was in our favour by Rs. 1,79,07,790 (chiefly repayments by Her Majesty's Government of advances made in India for the Abyssinian Expedition), and we borrowed Rs. 22,84,22,350.

Abstract of Ways and Means Account, 1869—76.

	Rs.		Rs.
Surplus of Provincial and Local Revenues ...	*51,96,530*	*Deficit of Imperial Revenues* ...	*12,98,20,550*
Savings Banks Deposits	*88,28,280*	*Balance of transactions with Service Funds*	*1,52,03,280*
Balance of Deposit and Remittance Accounts	*1,79,07,790*	*Loans to Native States and Public Bodies*	*5,20,04,100*
Borrowed	*22,84,22,350*	*Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn* ...	*1,66,20,930*
		Balances in Treasuries increased ...	*4,67,06,090*
	26,03,54,950		*26,03,54,950*

"These questions are so serious that I wish to refer to them before going further; for, unless we have clear conceptions regarding them, it will be impossible to understand what our financial position really is.

"It cannot be too distinctly stated that charges for the relief of famine must be looked upon as ordinary charges; they are so shown in the Accounts of the present year, and in the Estimates now before the Council; and they were shown in the same way for the Bengal famine by the Government of Lord Northbrook. In the Financial Statement for 1874-75, Lord Northbrook showed very clearly that, whatever means we may take to obviate or mitigate these calamities, famines cannot, under present circumstances, be looked upon as occurrences of an extraordinary character; he said that, in the ten years which had elapsed before 1874, there had been three serious famines in India—the Orissa famine in 1866, the famine in Northern India in 1869, and the famine in Behar in 1874. We have now, unhappily, to add a fourth to the list, that from which a vast tract of country is now suffering, and which will, I fear, prove a not less serious calamity than those which preceded it. Such being the facts with which we have to deal, we cannot, as Lord Northbrook stated, safely depend upon loans for meeting the charges on account of famine. 'It is necessary,' he said, 'that, besides a fair surplus of income over ordinary expenditure, such a margin should be provided, in addition, in ordinary times, as shall constitute a reasonable provision for meeting occasional expenditure upon famines:' if this condition, he said, were fulfilled, and a sufficient surplus secured in years of prosperity, deficit might be endured with less objection in occasional years of adversity. The Government of India, it was stated, had, therefore, resolved to use its best endeavours to maintain for the future a considerable surplus of income over ordinary expenditure, and thus to make provision beforehand for any calls which were likely to arise on account of famines. This resolution on the part of the Government was undoubtedly wise; but, since the charges for unremunerative public works cannot rightly be excluded, the conditions laid down in 1875 have not, in my judgment, been fulfilled: and considering that we have lost the income tax, it is impossible to anticipate that they will be fulfilled in future, unless we take some further steps for ensuring a larger surplus of income over ordinary expenditure.

"I must now mention the other great Head of expenditure regarding which, if we wish to form a correct idea of our real financial position, it is essential that there should be no misunderstanding: I refer to those great public works undertaken to meet the political and military necessities of the empire, but which are not expected to be directly remunerative.

"As an illustration of the kind of works to which I now refer, I will take the railways already mentioned, which are under construction in the Punjab and on the Sindh Frontier: these works will doubtless be very beneficial to the country through which they pass; but they are not undertaken on such grounds as this, but because they are considered, for political and military reasons, to be essential to the service of the Empire; there is no profession that they will be directly remunerative; and, if we have borrowed money for them, we have done so simply because it was held impossible to construct them in any other way; such works cannot properly be called Extraordinary in the technical sense in which we now use that term. They differ only in magnitude, and not in kind, from the works which we pay for out of the ordinary revenues, such as barracks, or fortifications, or other works which involve a heavy outlay and give no direct return. I am afraid that it can hardly be denied that the system which has hitherto been followed, under which these necessary, but not directly remunerative works have been mixed up with works which we expect to be directly profitable, has tended to make us less chary in spending money, than we should have been if the expenditure had been shown, as the famine expenditure is shown, among the ordinary charges of the year: our public Accounts ought to give a complete statement of the actual facts of our financial position, with no reservations or evasions, however unpleasant the appearance of the facts may be.

"I wish it had now been practicable to remove altogether from the Extraordinary head of account all the works of the class which I have been describing; it has, however, been decided that we cannot now do this, and that we had better not attempt to correct past errors of classification: for the future, it has been resolved, in communication with the Secretary of State, that no work shall, under any circumstances, be classed as Extraordinary, unless we are satisfied that it will yield a net income sufficient to cover the interest upon its capital cost: it has also been decided, in respect to future works, that, if a work has been classed as Extraordinary, and it be ascertained, subsequently, that the estimates of profit were fallacious, any further expenditure upon it shall not be treated as Extraordinary, but entered among the ordinary charges. I think, for my own part, that there is very much to be said in favour of the view that we might, with propriety, go much further, and do away with all distinction between Ordinary and Extraordinary expenditure: this would involve no change in our policy; we should still borrow money for useful works; and, although our Budget Statements might usually close with the announcement of a deficit instead of a surplus, and would have a less agreeable appearance, the deficits would have no more real or serious existence than they have now: this, however, is a matter which I need not now discuss: the decision which I have now stated, and on which the Government is resolved to act, will, at any rate, place matters on a sounder basis in future.

"The figures which I have given show that, during the past seven years, we should have just managed, after meeting all charges for unremunerative Public Works, to bring our expenditure within our income, if there had been no income-tax and no famine: but we cannot omit famine from our calculations; and we have now no income-tax: it therefore follows, judging by the experience of these seven years, that our ordinary revenues are just sufficient to meet all ordinary charges excepting those for the relief of famine, for which we may consider that no provision is now made: I think that the estimates of the current and coming years tend to confirm this general conclusion.

"What, therefore, we now have to do, is to establish a sufficient margin of annual income over ordinary expenditure, to enable us to meet with certainty not only the charges for famine relief, according to the principle laid down by Lord Northbrook, and charges for unremunerative public works, but for other demands which cannot be foreseen, but which will inevitably occur: this is the more important because, in India, we have, under present circumstances, almost no means, such as those which can always be applied in England for temporarily increasing the public income to meet a temporary necessity.

"Our financial position also requires improvement to enable us to carry out measures necessary for the regular progress and better administration of the country: there are administrative improvements which are very necessary; and, above all, there are urgent fiscal reforms, closely affecting the economical and commercial interests of India, which, for want of means, have hitherto been hardly touched. It is easy to give illustrations of my meaning: there are the duties on cotton goods, of which I shall have to speak again; and, independently of them, I do not think that any one will maintain that our Customs Tariff is in a satisfactory condition. Then, there are the Inland Sugar duties, to which also I shall refer again presently: six years ago I heard them called, in this Council, the most discreditable relic of the dark ages of taxation that exists in India: every one agrees in this judgment; but the Sugar duties still exist. Take, again, the system under which we levy our Salt revenue in Northern India: no one denies that it is a positive disgrace to a civilized Government; but it remains unaltered. The time is perhaps hardly come for talking of the repayment of debt as a practical object to be aimed at, or for hoping that we may be able to dispense with borrowing even for reproductive public works: for works which are not reproductive we ought not, except under the pressure of extreme necessity, to borrow a sixpence: the increase of debt is so serious an evil, that we must strive to reduce our borrowing to a minimum even for remunerative works, and provide as much money as possible for them from ordinary revenues; so always that we do not allow this determination to check the progress of necessary great works of public improvement, or to interfere with the execution of great fiscal reforms such as those which I have mentioned.

"There is another matter which obviously has a most important bearing on this subject—the question of the future value of silver: I am afraid that we cannot, with any confidence, expect to avoid serious loss hereafter from disturbances in the relative values of the precious metals; and no one can now measure the future deranging effect upon our finances of these disturbances. In connection with this subject, I must mention the great importance of sparing no efforts to prevent the increase of the sum which we have to pay annually in England in gold. I have referred to this subject in my separate Minute, and have said that, although I do not now wish to give opinions in regard to the measures, if any, which ought to be adopted, the subject is receiving, and will continue to receive, all the attention which the Government can give it.

"In asserting that our financial position must be improved, I by no means desire to see the improvement pushed to an extreme: I wish for no such surplus of income over expenditure as would involve the necessity of imposing heavy burdens on the country or might tempt the Government to launch out into extravagancies: I ask, only, for such a reasonable margin on the right side of the account, as will enable us to pay our way honestly, to avoid increasing the burden of debt, and to carry out, at a reasonable and moderate rate, necessary measures of administrative and economical progress.

"Now it is certain that we cannot bring about in the coming year any such improvement as I desire: with famine in a large part of India it is obvious that no time could be so inopportune as the present, not only for imposing fresh burdens on the people who are suffering, but even for measures involving serious administrative changes: we could not, at such a time as this, ask the Governments of Madras or Bombay even to undertake the examination of new financial schemes: all that we can now attempt is to lay down, as fully as we can, the principles by which the Government of India intends to be guided, and to take such steps as may be practicable for carrying out our programme in those provinces which are in a prosperous condition.

"The only means by which the necessary improvement in our financial position can be gained are fresh taxation, or reduction of expenditure, or increased productiveness of existing sources of revenue, or a combination of these means.

"It will be understood, from what I have already said, that I have no measures to propose at present for the imposition of any general taxation: it may be a cause of special relief to some of my audience to learn that the rumours which we have heard from time to time about the re-imposition of an income-tax have no foundation. As to the income-tax, I freely confess that I regretted its disappearance; but there has been no thought of restoring it. The Government is obliged to propose some other taxation, of which I shall speak further on.

"In regard to reduction of expenditure, the only head under which there has, lately, been any serious increase of charge is the Army; I have mentioned this in the Minute now before the Council as a cause of grave anxiety, over which the Government of India has comparatively little control: in regard to the possibility of future reductions of Military Expenditure, all I can say is that the Government of India will do everything that it properly can do to effect them. It is only in the great Imperial Services that we can now hope to see much done in this direction; for there is comparatively little room for saving on the ordinary charges of the Civil Administration carried on, for the most part, by the Local Governments: we have, however, every reason to believe that, under the system of provincial assignments established in 1871, and which we are now further developing, these charges will bring no fresh burdens in future on the Imperial Treasury; and the actual reductions of Imperial Expenditure, for which we are able to take credit in our Estimates for the coming year, in consequence of the extension of that system, are, as I shall presently show, not unimportant.

"I believe that much may be done to increase the productiveness of existing sources of income, and I will explain the measures by which the Government hopes that this may be effected.

"We all remember the schemes which a great Englishman put forth, some twenty years ago, for the better government of India. He told us, with an

eloquence which he alone possesses, of the folly of supposing that so vast a country, with its twenty different nations and its twenty languages, could ever be bound up into a single State. 'What you want,' he said, 'is to decentralize your Government: what would be thought if the whole of Europe were under one Governor who knew only the language of the Feejee Islands?' Now, much as I respect Mr. Bright—and no one has a sincerer respect for him than I have—I am not going to defend the projects by which he would have abolished the Governor-General-in-Council and would have established half a dozen separate Governments in India, having no connection with each other, and each of them directly subordinate to the Secretary of State at home: I believe that, sooner or later, the result of such a plan, if it were put in operation, would be the destruction of our Indian Empire; and I am not one of those people, who unfortunately are not wanting now-a-days, who can look with complacency on such a prospect; nor will I accept it as even a possible contingency.

"If there be one thing more essential than another in India, it is, in my opinion, a strong Central Government; and I utterly disbelieve that we can ever get such a Government out of India itself. Nevertheless, there was a basis of truth and wisdom in Mr. Bright's proposals: it is, in many respects, quite true that what we want is to decentralize our Government; although I dislike the term decentralize, because it conveys to many people the false notion that we desire to diminish the central authority of the Supreme Government: on the contrary, we desire to see that authority increased, and made the strongest possible reality; and I am convinced that we can only maintain true imperial control by refusing to meddle with details which the local authorities can alone understand, and with which they alone can intelligently deal: no Government, whether it be Imperial or Provincial, can ever really deserve to be called strong, unless it be conducted on these principles.

"As Your Excellency told us the other day, on a very different occasion from this, we have been far too much disposed to disregard the fact that India is no homogeneous country, but a continent containing many nations, the differences between which are at least as great as those which exist between the nations of Europe: it is farther from Lahore to Calcutta than from London to Naples; and, wide as the difference is between England and Italy, there is probably far less difference between those two countries in all their physical conditions, and far less difference between their inhabitants, than there is between the Punjab and Bengal. Nor is it at all true that our existing Indian Provinces are merely artificial divisions: there are, no doubt, varieties of race and language and customs to be found within a single Province; but Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab have, nevertheless, each of them, a fairly well-defined and distinct character.

"I believe that the views which I have now been stating, and which Your Excellency has, on more than one occasion, publicly declared, are especially true in regard to measures of taxation and finance; we should think it very unreasonable to suppose that the same plans of taxation and financial administration are applicable to all the countries of Europe; and it is just as unreasonable to suppose that the same plans are applicable throughout India; a system which may be excellent in one Province may be as bad as possible in another.

"Now, the Government is not so foolish as to imagine that there is any essential distinction between provincial and imperial taxation, or between provincial and imperial expenditure: when we talk of throwing upon the Local Governments new responsibilities for increasing the public revenues; or of relieving our finances by making provincial certain obligations which have hitherto been imperial; we are not so ostrich-like, or so dishonest, as to imagine or to profess, that, by any juggle of names, we can alter the nature of new taxation and make it less burdensome to the people; or that the actual expenditure of the Empire is diminished, when we say that charges for certain classes of works, which have hitherto been imperial, shall henceforth be provincial; indeed, in the Accounts as now remodelled, no distinction whatever is made between imperial and provincial revenue and expenditure. I have, nevertheless, a strong conviction that decentralization, leading, as I believe it, infallibly, will do, to improved administration, will bring about a great increase in the productiveness of existing sources of revenue, great diminution of the evils of fresh taxation if fresh taxation becomes necessary, and great economy in expenditure.

"In regard to expenditure, an important step was taken by Lord Mayo six years ago. I will ask Your Excellency, although I am afraid I have no better object than that of saving myself a little additional trouble which would be entailed by explaining my views over again to the Council, to allow me to read a passage from an old paper of my own, in which I endeavoured to describe the reasons for the measures taken by the Government of India in 1870: a clear conception of those reasons is essential to the proper understanding of the plans which are now proposed.

"Under the system which Lord Mayo found in force when he became Viceroy, the Local Governments, which practically carry on the whole administration of the country, had almost no powers of financial control over the affairs of their respective provinces, and no financial responsibility: everything was rigorously centralized in the Supreme Government, which took upon itself in detail the provision of funds for every branch of the public service throughout India. The business of supervising in a central office all the details of the receipts and expenditure of the empire had become so enormous, that its proper performance was impossible: 'I do not think,' wrote Sir Henry Maine in 1867, 'that anybody can have observed the recent workings of our system of financial control, without coming to the conclusion that, if it be not on the point of an inevitable collapse, it is, at all events, in great danger of going to pieces unless the strain be lightened somewhere.'

"For many years before Lord Mayo became Viceroy, the ordinary financial condition of India had been one of chronic deficit; and one of the main causes of this state of affairs was the impossibility of resisting the constantly increasing demands of the Local Governments for the means of providing every kind of improvement in the administration of their respective Provinces: their demands were practically unlimited, because there was almost no limit to their legitimate wants: the Local Governments had no means of knowing the measure by which their annual demands upon the Government of India ought to be regulated: they had a purse to draw upon of unlimited, because unknown, depth; they saw, on every side, the necessity for improvements; and their constant and justifiable desire was to obtain for their own Provinces and people as large a share as they could persuade the Government of India to give them out of the general revenues of the empire; they found by experience that the less economy they practised, and the more importunate their demands, the more likely they were to persuade the Government of India of the urgency of their requirements: in representing those requirements, they felt that they did what was right; and they left to the Government of India, which had taken the task upon itself, the responsibility of refusing to provide the necessary means.

"The Government of India had totally failed to check the constant demands for increased expenditure: there was only one remedy—to prevent the demands being made; and this could only be done by imposing on the Local Governments a real and effectual responsibility for maintaining equilibrium in their local finances: there could be no standard of economy until apparent requirements were made absolutely dependent upon known available means: it was impossible for either the Supreme or Local Governments to say what portion of the Provincial revenues was properly applicable to local wants: the revenues of the whole of India went into a common Fund, and to determine how much of this Fund ought fairly to be given to one Province and how much to another, was impracticable. 'The distribution of the public income,' General Strachey wrote, 'degenerates into something like a scramble, in which the most violent has the advantage, with very little attention to reason: as local economy leads to no local advantage, the stimulus to avoid waste is reduced to a minimum: so, as no local growth of the income leads to an increase of the local means of improvement, the interest in developing the public revenues is also brought down to the lowest level.'

"The unsatisfactory condition of the financial relations between the Supreme and the Local Governments led to still more serious evils: constant differences of opinion about petty details of expenditure, and constant interference of the Government of India in matters of trivial importance, brought with them, as a necessary consequence, frequent conflicts with the Local Governments regarding questions of provincial administration, of which they were the best judges, and of which the Government of India could know little: the relations between the Supreme and Local Governments were altogether inharmonious; and every attempt to make financial control more stringent, increased an antagonism, the mischief of which was felt throughout the public service.

"To Lord Mayo belongs the honour of applying the only effectual remedy for these serious evils: he resolved to give to the Local Governments the economical standard which they required; to make over to them a certain income by which they must regulate their local expenditure; and to leave to them, subject to certain general rules and conditions, the responsibility of managing their own local affairs.

"From the commencement of the official year 1871-72 the financial control of the following services was transferred to the Local Governments: Jails, Police, Education, Registration, Medical Services, Printing, Roads, and Civil Buildings.

"The views of Lord Mayo were stated by himself in the Legislative Council on the 18th March 1871, as follows:—'Under these eight heads it is proposed to entrust the administration, under a few general conditions, to the Provincial Governments, and a fixed contribution will be made from Imperial Revenue every year. * * It is impossible to prophesy or say, at present, what can be done in the far future; but I should be misleading the Local Governments if I were not to say that it is our opinion that these sums are now fixed at an amount which cannot be exceeded for at least a number of years: I think it desirable that this should be perfectly understood; because one of our objects is the attainment of as great an amount of financial certainty as is possible. * * But, in addition to the increased power of administration which it is proposed to give to the Local Governments, an administrative change will take place, which I think they will be able to exercise with advantage: they will have a large sum to devote to local objects; the power of allotment will be left absolutely to them; and they will be able to vary their grants for roads, civil buildings, education, and other heads, from year to year, as they may think most desirable; in some Provinces it may be desirable in one year to spend a larger sum on roads; in others it may be desirable to fill up some shortcomings with regard to education or other objects. The Local Governments will thus be able to exercise that power of allotment with much greater satisfaction to themselves and to the public, than they did under the old system, when they were obliged to consult the Supreme Government, not only as to the allotments that were made in the beginning of the year, but also with regard to any appropriations that were thought desirable within the year, provided that those appropriations exceeded a certain amount * *. I have heard it stated that, by the proposals which we make, there may arise a separation of interests between the Supreme and Local Governments: I fail to perceive any strength whatever in this assertion: I believe that, so far from there being a separation of interests, the increased feeling of responsibility and the feeling of confidence which is reposed in them will unite and bind together the Supreme and Local Governments to a greater extent than before. * * I believe that we shall see, in place of greater uncertainty, greater certainty; we shall see works and objects carried on with more vigour, enthusiasm, and with less hesitation, when these works and these objects are effected under the immediate responsibility of those who are most interested in them.'

"The gross sum made over to the Provincial Governments for these services, and some few others transferred since the scheme was first introduced, amounted, including receipts given up, to about £5,600,000."

"After nearly six years' experience, we can confidently say that the results of the new system have been thoroughly satisfactory. Objections have been made to some of the details; and Local Governments have often said that the change did not go nearly far enough; but, in regard to the main principle and the general success of the new arrangements, I believe that neither the Government of India nor any Local Government has ever felt a doubt. Every object with which the change of system was made has more or less been gained: the old friction between the Supreme and Local Governments has been greatly diminished; the authority of the Supreme Government and its powers of general control, instead of being weakened, have become stronger and more real, since the attempt to interfere in all sorts of petty details was abandoned; the Local Governments have been able to carry out many measures of improvement which would otherwise have been impracticable; and, so far as I know, there has not been a single counterbalancing disadvantage.

"The most important object of all, so far as the Imperial finances are concerned, that of economy and preventing increase of expenditure, has been completely gained, as I think the following figures will show. The charges which were made over to the Provincial Governments were selected because they were especially liable to increase. In 1863-64 the net expenditure for the services afterwards transferred to the Provincial Government was £5,112,000; and, during the four following years, it continued to rise, until in 1868-69 it amounted to £6,030,000: in 1869-70 it was nearly the same, but a little less. In 1870-71, before the new system was introduced, a determined and successful effort was made by Lord Mayo's Government to reduce the charges which had been growing at so alarming a rate; and they fell, in that year, to £5,197,000. The new system of which I have been speaking was then introduced; and, after it had worked for five years, the result, in 1875-76, was that the charges for the assigned services were £5,305,000: there was practically no increase of expenditure; the total charges were only about £200,000 more than they were in 1863-64; they were less by £700,000 than they were in 1868-69. It is true, as I have just shown, that the great reduction took place before the change was actually made; but, if we may judge from what had happened before, the demands of the Local Governments for larger grants to carry out administrative improvements would certainly have gone on increasing; and I believe they would have been as irresistible as before.

"I will not take up the time of the Council with details showing the manner in which the charges for each of the assigned services have varied; but it may

be said generally that there has been no growth of expenditure under any heads, excepting *Education* and *Medical*: these charges, which were £458,000 in 1863-64, and £909,000 in 1870-71, rose to £1,007,000 in 1875-76: in other words, the people have got more Schools, and Hospitals, and Dispensaries, although less money has been spent on Jails and Police. The financial results of the new system have, thus, been entirely satisfactory; the constantly recurring demands, and the consequent embittering controversies between the Supreme and Local Governments have ceased; and, I repeat, that, not only has all this been attained without any sacrifice of financial authority on the part of the Government of India, but there can be no question that this authority is stronger and more efficient than before. From the time in which the new system was introduced until now, I do not believe that one single authority who has seen how it has worked has expressed anything but confident approval of the principles on which it was based.

"When the measures of 1870 were taken, there was a great deal of talk about local taxation; and it was loudly asserted that new burdens were being imposed on the country which were none the less serious for being called local. There was no foundation for this statement, nor did the Local Governments obtain any powers of taxation beyond those which they previously possessed: the truth is that, excepting in the Punjab and Oudh, where new rates for local purposes were imposed on land by Acts of the Imperial Legislature, and to a very small extent in Bombay, the measures of 1870 led to no fresh taxation whatever. The estimated revenue, throughout the whole of India, from local taxes, rates, and cesses in 1877-78 is only £2,233,000.

"The weak point in those measures was this, that, while they transferred to the Local Governments the responsibility for meeting charges which had an undoubted tendency to increase, the income of which the Local Governments had to dispose, although not quite a fixed amount, had little room for development: the difficulty has perhaps not, hitherto, been generally felt to a serious extent, because it has been met by economy and good management: it must however, be felt hereafter; and, for this and for still more important reasons I have always maintained that the system of Provincial Assignments established in 1871 ought to be applied not only to expenditure but to income. What we have to do is, not to give to the Local Governments fresh powers of taxation, but, on the contrary, to do all that we can to render fresh taxation unnecessary, and to give to those Governments direct inducements to improve those sources of existing revenue which depend for their productiveness on good administration.

"I will take as an example the two great heads of income, Excise and Stamps (including the items under Law and Justice hitherto reserved as Imperial Revenue), which are estimated to yield together, this year, net, £5,393,800. The whole of this goes into the Imperial Treasury: the increase or decrease in the receipts depends entirely, in the long run, on good or bad management; and bad management means the wasteful throwing away of revenue without any relief to the country. The administration, although centralized in the Government of India, has to be carried on by the officers of the Local Governments, and I doubt whether there is a single Province in which great improvement in the administration is not possible: throughout a large part of India the evasion of the Excise and Stamp duties is notorious; and, although I will make no guesses about the amount of revenue which we are thus losing, my belief is that it is very large. I have a strong conviction of the financial importance of this matter; and the importance is not merely financial, if I am right in believing that better administration would give us a large additional revenue of a thoroughly unobjectionable character, without the country feeling that any new burdens had been imposed upon it.

"How is this better administration to be obtained? The answer seems to me simple: it can be obtained in one way only; not by any action which gentlemen of the Financial Department, or any other Department of the Supreme Government, can take while sitting hundreds or thousands of miles away in their offices in Calcutta or Simla; not by examining figures and writing circulars; but by giving to the Local Governments, which have in their hands the actual working of these great branches of the revenue, a direct and, so to speak, a personal interest in efficient management. It may

be very wrong, but it is true, and will continue to be true while human nature remains what it is, that the local authorities take little interest in looking after the financial affairs of that abstraction, the Supreme Government, compared with the interest which they take in matters which immediately affect the people whom they have to govern. When Local Governments feel that good administration of the Excise and Stamps and other branches of revenue will give to them, and not only to the Government of India, increased income and increased means of carrying out the improvements which they have at heart, then, and not till then, we shall get the good administration which we desire; and with it, I am satisfied, we shall obtain a stronger and more real power of control on the part of the Central Government than we can now exercise.

"We have not yet been able to work out in detail all the arrangements for carrying out this policy; and it is only with the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, that it has hitherto been possible even to communicate officially on the subject. Although there will be nothing in the proposed measures requiring legislation, their importance is so great that I will give to the Council some account of the plans which have been, in all points of importance, settled with the complete and cordial concurrence of the Local Governments which I have named.

"I will explain first the measures taken for the North-Western Provinces. We propose to transfer to the Local Government the Revenues derived from Excise, Stamps, Law and Justice, Collections from the Tarai and Bhábar and Dúdhí estates, and some miscellaneous items: the total amount which the Local Government will make good to the Imperial revenues on these accounts will be £698,400: this sum exceeds by £4,700 the amount estimated to have been actually received in the present year. The most important of the revenues transferred are Excise, Stamps, and the hitherto reserved revenues under Law and Justice: the net revenue assigned under these heads is £640,600; and the transfer has been made subject to certain conditions. These sources of revenue have gone on pretty steadily increasing throughout India; and it is not proposed to surrender to the Local Governments any part of that normal growth of income which might have been expected to continue if no change of system had been made. On the other hand, while we desire that the Local Governments shall share largely in any increase of revenue to which their own improved administration may lead, it is evidently reasonable and necessary that the Imperial revenues should share in this increase also. In the North-Western Provinces, however, these particular sources of revenue have grown less, and fluctuated more, than elsewhere, and it is proposed that, for the two next years, the Local Government shall pay to the Imperial Treasury one-half of any net increase which may result under its management, the Government of India undertaking on its part to bear half of any deficit: two years hence, the arrangement will be open to revision. If there should be any new legislation intended to increase or reduce any of the assigned revenues, the amount due to the Imperial Treasury will have to be reconsidered.

"As regards expenditure, it is proposed to reserve as Imperial those grants only which, for some particular reason, it seems inexpedient to transfer to provincial responsibility: these are as follows:—

	Estimated Grant, 1877-78. £
(1).—*Interest on other Accounts*	2,400
(2).—*Refunds (excepting refunds of Excise, Stamps, Law and Justice, and Deposits)*	9,600
(3).—*Settlements*	102,800
(4).—*Allowances to District and Village Officers*	32,700
(5).—*Special temporary increase to the pay of Covenanted Civil Servants*	4,500
(6).—*Forests*	43,700
(7).—*Account and Currency Offices*	22,000
(8).—*Minor Departments*	8,800
(9).—*Ecclesiastical*	20,000
(10).—*Medical Establishments*	28,600
(11).—*Political Agencies*	3,000
(12).—*Allowances and Assignments*	52,000
(13).—*Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances* ...	62,500
(14).—*Miscellaneous*	3,500
	396,100

"The reasons for the reservation will, in most cases, be self-evident; and I need not trouble the Council with them: I will only say, in regard to one of the heads, "Forests," that the question remains to be considered whether this ought not also to be transferred to local management. The amount provided for these reserved services in the Estimates of 1877-78 is altogether £396,100.

"The principal remaining services are Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Administration, Stationery, and Law and Justice. These and some others were estimated to cost, in 1877-78, £736,300: the existing provincial allotment for Police, Jails, Education, and the other services transferred under the arrangements of 1870, is £651,100: the total charges for which the Local Government will be responsible amounts, therefore, to £1,387,400. The Local Government, however, is satisfied that it can undertake those services with a somewhat smaller consolidated grant; and the sum of £35,400 will, therefore, be deducted from the total assignment, and will be a saving to the Imperial Treasury, leaving as the net amount to be actually granted £1,352,000. The revenues made over being £698,400, the net expenditure from the reserved Imperial revenues will be £653,600: subject to the conditions on which the transfer is made, the Local Governments will be entitled to add to its Balance in the Imperial Treasury any sum by which the provincial income in any year exceeds the provincial expenditure, and must, on the other hand, make good any sum by which that expenditure exceeds the income.

"It will be incumbent upon the Local Government, in managing its finances, never to exhaust the Balance at its credit with the Government of India; the Government of India will not accept any Estimates or allow any transactions which involve the expenditure of more money than is at credit of the Local Government in the Imperial Treasury; and it will be the duty of the Accountant General, on behalf of the Government of India, to take care that this condition is never infringed; to enable the Government of India to enforce this condition, the Local Government, when submitting its yearly estimates, will always state its opening Balance, and the effect thereon of the estimates presented. Subject to this condition, and to the other rules and restrictions which have been laid down, the Local Government may spend at its own discretion the funds placed at its disposal. I need not describe these rules and restrictions in detail; but the most important of them provide that, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, no fresh taxation can be imposed, or any change made in any system of revenue management; no new general service can be undertaken; no appointment with pay exceeding Rs. 250 a month can be created, or reduced, or abolished; and no class or grade of officers can be created or abolished or its pay altered; that no standing order or rule of the Supreme Government shall be changed, and that returns and accounts shall be submitted in the forms prescribed. Full power is reserved to the Supreme Government to modify, add to, or repeal any of these restrictions and conditions. The liberty of action thus conceded will not affect the duty of the Local Government to keep the Governor General in Council, in the several Departments, fully informed of its executive and financial proceedings: the Government of India will continue to exercise its general powers of supervision and control in all Departments; but it will, as far as possible, avoid interference with the details of the local administration, and everything which might lead to embarrassment of the provincial finances.

"I will not take up the time of the Council by describing in detail the arrangements made for carrying out a similar change of system in Bengal and in Oudh, because they are, in all matters of principle, similar to those adopted in the North-Western Provinces. The scale, however, of the whole settlement with Bengal is much larger; the exact figures are not yet quite fixed; but the total amount of the revenue surrendered in 1877-78 for provincial uses will not be less than £1,910,000, and the total expenditure transferred for the same year will not be less than £2,430,000. A retrenchment of £59,000 from the existing grants has been made, with the consent of the Local Government; and the existing Imperial expenditure will consequently be reduced by this sum.

"Altogether, the immediate saving to the Imperial Treasury by the arrangements entered into with Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, is

£101,700, besides the guarantee of normal increments to the transferred revenues, amounting to £44,000: the estimates of the year are thus better by £145,700 than they otherwise would have been. I hope that when it becomes possible to enter into similar arrangements in other Provinces, equally satisfactory results may be obtained.

"The measures of which I have hitherto spoken will, we confidently hope, lead to improvement in administration, to economy in expenditure, and to increase of revenue, while they involve no fresh taxation. There are other measures, closely connected with them, which the Government proposes to adopt, which cannot, I am sorry to say, be carried into effect without an increase to existing burdens, an increase which, although it involves no fresh imperial taxation, will not, on that account, be less real. We propose, so far as it may be practicable, to make each Local Government responsible not only for the management of many of the great public works which we are constructing with borrowed money, but for meeting the charges which these works entail.

"I must now refer to the system under which our so-called Extraordinary public works are carried on.

"No one is more alive than I am to the importance of providing the railways and works of irrigation which India requires; and, for my own part, nothing would induce me to support a policy which interfered with their progress. Our railways have, in my opinion, been constructed on a scale more expensive than was necessary, and the system of guaranteeing interest on the capital expended has led to extravagance: I believe that the money which has been actually spent on our railways would have been sufficient, if it had been spent in a more economical way, to cover India with a net-work of railway communication sufficient for all the commercial and political requirements of the country, if not for all the luxuries of locomotion: but it is easy to be wise after the event; the Government of the day had practically to choose between having these expensive railways, and having none at all; and its choice was perfectly right. Although the system of borrowing under which India has had to pay for these works has entailed very serious burdens, the benefit which they have conferred upon the country has been literally incalculable: I will say nothing of the enormous increase of wealth and prosperity which they have given us; I will only ask you to reflect on what would, at this moment, be happening through a vast extent of country in Western and Southern India if we had no railways: but for them, the people would probably be now dying of starvation by hundreds of thousands; and it would have been beyond the power of the Government to save them, if it had devoted to the task all the resources of the Empire. With such facts as these, and those which I have narrated regarding these railways in my review of the Regular Estimates, staring us in the face, the statements which we sometimes hear that these works ought not to have been constructed with borrowed money, and that we ought to have waited until we could provide the necessary funds from the surplus resources of the year, seem to me to deserve no serious consideration.

"We may say the same of the great works of irrigation: the works already in operation have enormously enriched great tracts of country, and have provided for many millions of people security against famine: no one who has seen, for example, as I have, the irrigated districts of the North-Western Provinces, and who remembers what they were before the canals were constructed, can doubt the priceless value of the benefits which they have conferred. I will not now enter into the causes, arising, in my opinion, mainly from defective systems of financial management, which, in many instances, have prevented these great and admirable works from giving as speedy and as large direct returns as they ought to have given; but I have no doubt that these causes are removable.

"Although the value of our railways and canals is so immense, and the necessity of going on with their construction so obvious, I have always felt that the system under which we are incurring, on this account, a heavy load of debt is attended with very serious evils; and I hope that it will not be imagined

that in proposing the changes of policy of which I am about to speak, the Government intends to relax the stringency of the rules which the Secretary of State and the Government of India have prescribed in regard to the construction of public works with borrowed money: we desire, on the contrary, to make these rules more stringent, and to obtain more complete security that, except under special circumstances, and for the necessary protection of great imperial interests, no money shall be borrowed for any works in respect of which we cannot say, with certainty, that the direct receipts will, at the very least, cover the interest on the capital expended.

"The system under which our so-called Extraordinary works are now carried on was described in the Resolutions of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, published in July 1873 and in June 1875: the conclusion arrived at by the Government of India in the former of these Resolutions was that we might continue, without fear of financial embarrassment, to borrow annually a sum of 4½ millions sterling for the extension of Railways and Irrigation works in India. The grounds of this belief were stated in the Resolution of 1875, in the following words:—

"In the year 1872-73, after deducting the net receipts derived from works in operation, there remained a sum of £2,378,140 charged to revenue for the interest of money borrowed, whether directly by Government or indirectly through Guaranteed Companies, for the construction of reproductive public works: the term reproductive is meant to imply, not that all these works are likely to be in themselves remunerative as an investment of capital, but that their effect will be to add to the general wealth of the country. The condition of the finances was such as to satisfy the Government of India that a similar charge of £2,378,140 might be met in future years without increased taxation. As works under progress are completed, and as those lately completed are brought into fuller work, fresh receipts will come in: some increase is also to be expected from old works: in the forecast of 1873 the rate of expenditure upon works in progress and new works was so adjusted for five years, that the estimated additional annual charge upon revenue for the interest of money to be borrowed should be met by the estimated additional receipts, and no increased annual charge upon revenue should be incurred."

"The Resolution goes on to say that the forecast of 1873 had been more than justified by the facts; but that it was deemed expedient to limit to four millions sterling, the annual outlay on reproductive public works classed as extraordinary, for the prosecution of which money might be borrowed,

"New tables," the Resolution continues, "have been prepared on this basis; they include the operations of 1872-73 and 1873-74 taken from the accounts of actual outlay, and those of 1874-75 taken from the Regular Estimates; the operations for 1875-76 are taken from the Budget Estimate, and those of the following four years from the best estimate that can be formed of probable operations. The new forecast extends to the financial year 1879-80; the excess of interest charges over net receipts is estimated to decrease from £2,357,698, the actual charge in 1872-73, to £1,939,803 in 1879-80: this charge is expected to average £20,203,126 per annum from 1875-76 to 1879-80: the result is on the whole much the same as in the calculations of 1873. No allowance has been made for the probability that surplus revenue will be applied to the construction of reproductive works: it will thus be seen that a considerable margin has been allowed for safety in these calculations. The result of the new forecast is satisfactory: it appears that, taking a moderate estimate of the growth of income from existing railways and irrigation works, and very small returns from the new works, an annual capital outlay of four millions for the next five years on State Railways and Irrigation works charged with interest at 4½ per cent. is not likely to lead to any increase of annual charge on the Revenues of India."

"The appendices to the Resolution of 1875 show in detail the works which it was proposed to construct with borrowed money: for State Railways it was estimated that the total outlay from extraordinary funds up to the end of 1879-80 would be £22,183,675; for irrigation works up to the same date, the estimate of outlay was £14,125,363; making a grand total to be borrowed of £36,309,038: these figures include sums expended up to 1875. According to the Forecast, the net charge on the Revenues at the end of 1879-80 would be, as before stated, £1,939,806, and this sum was distributed as follows:—

	£
Guaranteed Railways	1,215,000
State Railways	568,265
Irrigation Works	156,541

"I believe that these forecasts were made with excellent care and judgment; and there is no reason for supposing that the anticipations of Lord Northbrook's

Government in regard to the growth of the income from the Railways and Canals will prove at all too sanguine; upon this subject I ask the attention of the Council to the facts stated in the review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77 in my separate Minute. Nevertheless, in the last Financial Statement made by my predecessor, Sir William Muir, about a year ago, the Government was obliged to admit that the difficulty of carrying on the existing system had become extremely great: it was explained that, in consequence of the fall in the price of silver, the situation had become so grave, and the future so uncertain, that the Government of India had felt bound to review its position in respect of the expenditure on reproductive works from funds raised by loans: the Government, it was said, felt that it was not justified in adding to our future obligations by incurring any avoidable debt, even for the construction of works admitted to be beneficial to the country and in themselves remunerative: and it would, therefore, if it had been practicable have altogether refrained, under the existing aspect of affairs, from borrowing for this purpose: such a course, however, could not have been taken without great loss, and it was necessary to complete the works which were in course of construction, not only to prevent waste, but in order that the capital already expended might bring in a return of revenue.

"But," it was added, "the Government of India, though thus unable immediately to stop the expenditure from borrowed funds, are resolved at once to contract the sphere of operations. * * * So long as the present adverse prospects continue, this class of expenditure will be gradually diminished, so as, in the end, if need be, entirely to obviate borrowing for the purpose."

"The whole question of our policy of borrowing money for public works has thus been, to some extent, re-opened. The truth, I think, is that it is impossible to foresee so confidently the financial conditions of the future that we can pledge ourselves to go on borrowing money, for a number of years, at the charge of the Imperial Treasury, without any fear that difficulties will arise. The progress of great works of improvement which, if carried out at all, ought to be carried out in a regular and systematic manner, thus becomes liable to interruption at any time by any temporary financial embarrassment: last year, our embarrassment was the depreciation of silver; this year, it is famine; next year, it may be something else.

"Lord Mayo, in his speech in this Council on the 31st March 1871, made some observations on this subject which seem to me very true and very much to the point:—

"Unless," he said, "the Government is supported in organizing a system by which these works can be constructed without placing further serious charges upon Imperial Revenue, I greatly fear that many of these important operations may not be undertaken at all; or, if they are undertaken, they may run the risk of being stopped before they are finished." and he went on to express his apprehension that we might otherwise have, in a few years, to witness either financial difficulty or the stoppage of some of these great and beneficial works. This anticipation has been exactly verified.

"I am not so foolish as to imagine that there is any panacea for dealing with the difficulties with which this subject is surrounded; but I think that it is posssible to diminish them.

"The works which have hitherto been classed as Extraordinary may be divided into three great classes:—*First*, there are works of the class which I have already mentioned, which, although they are not expected to be directly remunerative, are undertaken because they are necessary for Imperial purposes. I have said all that I have to say at present regarding them; and have explained that, if any new works of this kind are undertaken, they will be treated as Ordinary, and not Extraordinary works.

"Between the *second* and *third* classes of Extraordinary Public Works, of which I have now to speak, there is no broad and distinct line of separation. They are, in both cases, works of improvement for developing the resources of the country, and for meeting its necessary requirements; and, in respect of them, it is anticipated that, besides the indirect advantages to the country arising from their construction, they will yield, within a moderate time, a direct income at least equal to the interest of the capital expended on them. Some of these works which I put into my *second* class are undertaken for objects of such general utility, that they may be fairly called

Imperial: the great trunk lines of railway, for instance, like those which connect Calcutta with Bombay, Madras and Lahore, or that which we hope before long will be completed from Ajmere to the Bombay and Baroda Line, are works which not only confer immense benefits on the Provinces and Districts through which they pass, but are essential to the wealth and prosperity of the Empire: the cost of constructing them falls, properly, so long as private enterprise is not forthcoming, on the Empire at large.

"But there is another class, which I call the *third* class of great works of improvement, which are, primarily, works of provincial or local utility, undertaken for the special benefit of certain districts or places, with the object of increasing their wealth, or protecting them against famine, or for some other purpose: the Orissa canals, for instance, have afforded to that Province an insurance against famine; the Ganges Canal has given absolute immunity from famine to many districts of the North-Western Provinces; the Northern Bengal and the Tirhoot railways will be works of immense local value. There is, as I said before, no broad line of difference between such works as these and works of Imperial utility; Imperial works confer great local benefits; and works of local utility enrich the Empire; but, although the two classes of works thus run into one another, the distinction is, nevertheless, a real one, and it has not been sufficiently recognized.

"It has been frequently said, and I suppose no one denies it, that it is impossible to meet from the Imperial Revenues the obligation of providing all the works of local improvement which India requires; but we still go on as if we believed this to be false, and continue to take in hand, at the charge of the Imperial Treasury, all sorts of works of little imperial importance, and the value of which is mainly and primarily local: these are the undertakings which cause so much financial difficulty.

"I will give a few examples of the practical results of the system which we have been following.

"The total capital outlay on Irrigation works in Lower Bengal up to the end of 1875-76 was £4,072,742; and not less than £1,494,000 will be required to complete the works that are in progress: the gross income from these works in 1875-76 was £23,043, and the working expenses were £52,949; there was a dead loss on the year's operations, independently of interest on borrowed capital, of £29,906: the net loss in interest and working expenses during the year was £203,700; and the total accumulated loss up to 31st March 1876 was £878,100.

"The Orissa and Midnapore Projects had cost, up to 31st March 1876, £2,482,039; and are so far completed that water for irrigation on a large scale has been obtainable for several years past: in 1875-76, these canals yielded an income of £17,953, while the working expenses were £41,406: including interest, the net loss on these canals was £122,567, and the total loss up to 31st March 1876, was £666,131. The further works which it is proposed to undertake in Orissa will cost about £368,000 more; and no one, I believe, pretends that, within any time which can now be foreseen, there is the remotest chance, if things are left as they are, that we shall get any adequate return from this great expenditure.

"The Sône Canals in Northern Bengal had cost, to the end of 1875-76, £1,521,306; and more than £1,185,000 will be required to complete them: they will be, in the highest degree, beneficial; but I am confident that there is not, under the present system, any probability that they will, for many years to come, pay the interest on the capital outlay: the income in 1875-76 was £5,090, and the working expenses were £11,543. I do not lay stress on these figures, because the works are not finished; but it is a curious and most significant comment on them to be told, as we have been on the highest official authority, that the value of the crops saved by these unfinished canals in the single year of drought, 1873-74, was estimated at £480,000.

"The lowest sum at which it is possible to estimate the capital outlay in Bengal on canals and local railways now in operation or in progress, exceeds £8,000,000. After expending £4,072,742 on canals, there was, as just shown, a dead loss to the Imperial Revenues in the year 1875-76 of £203,700. I do not wish to speculate on the results that would probably be obtained under the existing system when the total expenditure reached £8,000,000; but the prospect could hardly be more unsatisfactory: and in spite of all this, the works themselves are most useful and beneficial to Bengal.

"I might give similar, although less extravagant, examples from the works in other Provinces; but I think that enough has been said to show that there must be something radically unsound in our existing policy.

"I come now to the consideration of the remedies for the state of things which I have been describing.

"Six years ago, there was much discussion on the subject of compulsory water-rates; and I wish to refer to that question, before going further, because it is more or less connected with the proposals which I am about to make. So much has been said and written in past times about it (and I am afraid that my own share in the discussion would fill a small volume), that I can hardly say anything which has not been said before: the question, it will be remembered, was one in which Lord Mayo took a deep interest; his views on the subject are well known, and I believe them to have been thoroughly sound. I must explain that, in what I am now about to say regarding compulsory rates for irrigation, I express my own opinions only, and in no way commit the Government at large. The practical measures which are now proposed may, however, be consistently approved by those who disagree with the views which I hold regarding compulsory water-rates; and, if I refer to this subject now, I do so chiefly because I wish to guard myself, personally, against the charge which might otherwise have been brought against me, that I was introducing a measure which I hoped would lead to results very different from those which were apparent on its face.

"The proposals which were made, some years ago, to impose compulsory rates for meeting the charges for works of irrigation, took a definite shape in certain Sections of the Punjab Canals Act, which were passed, after much discussion, in 1871, but were subsequently vetoed by the Duke of Argyll, who was then Secretary of State: I should be sorry to see those Sections re-enacted now: their only merit, in my estimation, was that they recognised a true and important principle; but they could not have been worked in practice, and I do not regret their loss.

"The principle for which I contend is simple: under our existing system, almost the only direct returns which we obtain from our canals are those derived from the voluntary payments of the cultivators who take water for irrigating their fields: I assert that this system is wrong and irrational. In a country like India, exposed not to the chance, but to the certainty, of periodical drought and famine, the construction of works of irrigation is often an absolute necessity: it is a necessity, whether the people in ordinary seasons take the water or not, and whether the canals pay or not.

"I take as an illustration the case of the Orissa Canals, to which I have just referred: there has been an immense expenditure of money; and the result is that an insurance has been provided against the recurrence of any such terrible calamity as the famine which happened some years ago: but, in ordinary years, when the rainfall is sufficient, the people will not pay for the canal water; they know that, in case of necessity, the water is there, and that they can get it; but, under ordinary circumstances, they think they can manage well enough without it: the result is that, although the Province of Orissa is secured against famine, the canal gives no direct return on the great sum of money borrowed for its construction, and does not pay even its working expenses; and the whole burden of the charge falls, not on the people really benefited, but on the Imperial Revenues, or, in other words, on the tax-payers of the Empire.

"I have just given similar figures for the Sône Canals in Behar; the Province is rich and prosperous, and well able to pay for the great local benefits conferred upon it; but, for some reasons which I, for my part, have never been able to understand, or in the least degree to appreciate, we choose to give these advantages to the people of Behar at the cost of the people of India: the people who are to get the benefit are to pay as little as they please; the people are to pay who get almost no benefit at all.

"What I want to know is why irrigation works, which, in many parts of India, are, incomparably, the most beneficial works which it is possible to undertake, and the works which have the greatest possible local utility, are to be singled out as the only local works for which the people immediately benefited are to pay nothing: why are districts and towns to pay for their

own roads, and schools, and hospitals, for the paving and drainage of their streets, and their supply of drinking water; and why is it wrong that they should pay something for the irrigation works on which the actual existence of the people depends?

"It is idle to say that, in the one case, the people are themselves consulted before the expenditure is incurred, whereas, in the other case, the works are undertaken without any reference to their wishes; every one knows perfectly well, that, whatever may be the theory, the fact is, putting aside some altogether exceptional cases, that the people at large have no more to do with the regulation of local and municipal expenditure than with the expenditure on canals and railways; and that, for many years to come, this must continue to be true.

"As it cannot be denied that we cannot go on, for ever, constructing at the expense of the Imperial Revenues, works which will not pay, although those works may be absolutely necessary as a protection against famine, it comes virtually, under our present system, to this, that the question whether we are or are not to make canals, and whether we are or are not to save millions of people from misery and perhaps from actual starvation, is to depend on the views which certain ignorant peasants may hold in regard to their own personal interests.

"Almost everything that I have been saying about canals is, in regard to some parts of India, just as applicable to railways: there are many districts in which irrigation works are not wanted or cannot be made, and where cheap local lines of railway are the proper and only effectual means for preventing or relieving famine.

"I will not now discuss this subject further, because the Government of India has no propositions to bring forward in regard to it: all that we now desire is to enforce provincial responsibility for works of provincial utility; and it will be left to the Local Governments to take, if they should think fit to do so, the initiative in proposing the adoption of more complete measures under which a really local responsibility shall be enforced for meeting local wants: I do not disguise my own opinion; and it is my hope that the system which we now desire to introduce, will lead to results in the direction which I have indicated.

"Our present plan is this: we desire to throw upon every Province, so far as this is now practicable, the responsibility for meeting the cost of its own local requirements.

"It will be objected that to enforce strictly local responsibility in such a matter may be right; but that it is quite another thing to throw such a responsibility on a whole Province: this, it may be said, is, in principle, as bad as making the responsibility Imperial. Now, I fully admit that, in my own opinion, our proposed measures, if they be taken by themselves, are imperfect; and that they ought to be supplemented by others in the manner which I have suggested: but, under existing circumstances, it is not possible for the Government of India to do more than distribute between the various Provinces the burden which now improperly rests on the Imperial Revenues; and, in doing this, and obliging each Province to meet the charges for its own works of local utility, it will have taken a great step in the right direction. It is, for instance, at any rate, less unfair that the cost of the Ganges Canal should fall upon the people of the North-Western Provinces than upon the people of Madras and Bombay.

"When Local Governments find that this responsibility has been imposed upon them, and that the only means of obtaining, without fresh taxation, the works of improvement which they require, is the wise and economical management of the works themselves, and the development of the income which they yield, they, and their officers, will take an altogether different interest in these matters from that which they feel now, when the only apparent practical result of careless financial administration is diminished profit to the distant treasury of the Empire. When new proposals to construct works of improvement with borrowed money are brought forward, the incentives to economy and care on the part of the Local Governments will be especially strong, and a powerful check will be placed on extravagant projects and enthusiastic estimates of profit. Under the present system, every Province desires to get for its own useful works as large a share as possible of borrowed money, knowing that, whether the anticipations of future income prove to be accurate or not, there will be certain gain to the Province, and loss to the Imperial treasury alone.

"The principle on which we base our proposed measures is strictly just: we start with the fact that each of our great Indian Provinces has an individuality of its own; that it is something more than a mere geographical expression; and that its people have, in a great measure, common wants and common interests. I will take as an illustration of my meaning, and of the manner in which our plans will work, the North-Western Provinces and the Ganges Canal: the people who actually take the water to irrigate their fields are the first who profit; the people who, although they do not take the water, can do so whenever they choose, and for whom an insurance against drought has been provided, are those who profit next: but these are not the only people who derive a positive benefit from the canal; it not only gives protection against famine to a great agricultural and non-agricultural population in the tract through which its immediate influence is felt, but, now that the country is intersected with railways and roads, there is hardly any part of the North-Western Provinces which does not receive from it more or less advantage, or which may not fairly be expected to contribute something towards the cost of its construction and its maintenance: in times of drought, it provides food not only for the districts through which it passes, but for those which are less fortunately situated, and it prevents the price of grain from rising to a point which would cause privation and suffering to the poorer classes of the population.

"So far, therefore, as the Government of India is now concerned, the unit with which we shall deal will be the Province which is benefited: it will be the duty of the Local Governments to endeavour, so far as may be practicable, to distribute the charges imposed upon them, so that the burden on any district, or any class of people, shall be proportionate to the benefits received.

"These plans cannot be carried out without imposing fresh taxation in the Bengal Presidency: they will scarcely affect Madras and Bombay, except in regard to new works which it may be proposed to construct hereafter; and the application of these principles to those Presidencies must be reserved for future consideration: it may be added that the present time would obviously be inopportune for imposing fresh burdens in Provinces suffering from famine.

"I do not assert that it will now be possible to apply these plans strictly to all cases in which canals and railways of local utility have, in past times, been constructed at the expense of the Imperial Revenues: all that we say is that they shall be applied, so far as this can now be done, without unwisely and unjustly throwing fresh burdens on provincial resources, and always bearing in mind that there is, as I have said before, no real distinction between imperial and provincial taxation.

"I can do little more; now, than explain the general principles of the policy which the Government proposes to adopt; and I can only describe in detail the plans for carrying it out in the North-Western Provinces: they are the only measures which it has been possible to bring to completion in concert with the Local Government; and they alone will at present require legislation in this Council.

"The capital expended on canals in the North-Western Provinces and classed as "Extraordinary," will amount, at the end of 1876-77, to £5,291,000, and, at the end of 1877-78, to £5,560,000: these figures do not include anything on account of the accumulated interest paid in past years in excess of the net income derived from the works: for our present purpose, there is no propriety in making such an addition to the capital, because the interest has in fact been discharged, from year to year, as it became due, and no longer constitutes any burden on the Revenues.

"The revenue of these canals from water rates, navigation, and other direct returns, in 1877-78, is estimated at £310,100; and the indirect revenue, consisting of land revenue due to the works, at £92,300; so that the estimated gross revenue derived from the canals in 1877-78 is £402,400: the working expenses are estimated at £146,100: thus the Net Revenue will be £256,300 or £164,000, according as the indirect revenue is or is not taken into account. One year's simple interest at 4½ per cent. on the capital hitherto expended is estimated to be £244,000; according to these calculations, therefore, the works will, in 1877-78, after providing for interest on the capital, and taking credit for the indirect Revenue, yield a surplus profit of £12,300.

"These figures do not really exhibit any close approximation to a real profit and loss account: on the one hand, the sum shown as Capital Expenditure includes no interest during construction, nor does it, or the sum shown as working expenses, include any provision for Absentee Allowances and Pensions, or for incidental charges, such as Stationery, Printing, Medical Stores, Imperial Supervising Offices, &c., which are not recorded in the Public Accounts as expenditure on Public Works, but under other heads. On the other hand, the amount shown as Capital Expenditure includes a large outlay on works not yet in operation, and therefore not yielding revenue.

"The following statement shows the estimated Capital Expenditure on the works completed to the end of 1876-77, and the Net Revenue expected to be derived from those works in 1877-78:—

Canals.	Capital expended.	Gross estimated Earnings, 1877-78.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	2,80,00,000	(a) 22,16,000	9,71,000	12,45,000
Eastern Jumna ...	24,24,000	6,34,000	2,17,000	4,17,000
Dhoon	6,14,000	51,000	32,000	19,000
Rohilkhand and others	14,62,000	83,000	68,000	15,000
TOTAL ...	3,25,00,000	29,84,000	12,88,000	16,96,000

(a) Including Rs. 43,000 from Owners' Rate.

"It appears from this Statement that out of the total capital expended to the end of 1876-77, no less than £2,040,700 has been spent on works still in course of construction, or which are not yet producing Net Revenue, and that the interest on the capital yielding revenue, *viz.*, £3,250,000, is, at 4½ per cent., £146,250. These completed works are thus estimated to yield, in 1877-78, a net profit, over and above the interest on their capital cost, of £115,650, including the indirect revenue, or £23,350 if we exclude it: making all allowances for the omissions from the Capital Expenditure and Working Expenses above noticed, there can be no doubt that these results are very satisfactory: it must, however, be remembered that they were only arrived at after the canals had been in operation for a long period of years.

"The exigencies of the Supreme Government will not admit of the surrender of any part of the Net Revenue which it now receives from these works: it has been decided that the most convenient way of adjusting this claim of the Government of India will be, in the first instance, to reserve to the Imperial Treasury the indirect returns from the canals, which are now credited as Land Revenue: they amounted last year to £92,300: this leaves a further sum of £23,350 to be made good; but, as some of the items of the calculation are uncertain, the Government of India will be satisfied with a fixed contribution of £20,000 in addition to the indirect revenue. It must be remembered that the Imperial treasury, in thus claiming the entire profits on capital hitherto expended, only claims what it receives already; and that it foregoes, at the same time, all claims for returns on the large indirect expenditure before referred to. The Local Government will thus be responsible for making good to the Imperial treasury every year the interest on the whole capital expended, plus the sum of £20,000; and to meet these charges the Local Government will receive the whole of the Net Revenue from the works, excepting that portion of it which is credited as Land Revenue: some special arrangements, with which I need not trouble the Council, have been made regarding that portion of the Canal receipts known technically as *Owners' Rate*.

"The amount which will thus be due from the Local to the Imperial Government in 1877-78 may be estimated at £100,000: subject to this payment, and to certain further conditions which I shall notice presently, the Government of India will make over the whole of these works to provincial management, and the whole of the revenue derived from them to provincial uses. The Government of India will advance from the Public Treasury the funds required for completing the irrigation works now in progress or proposed, and for the construction of Railways for local purposes. During the next three years, the account between the two Governments will, it is proposed, be settled in the manner that has been described: the arrangements will then be open to revision.

"It must rest with the Supreme Government to determine how much money it can place at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, each year, for the construction of these works. The Governor General in Council will endeavour in this matter, as far as possible, to meet the wishes of the Local Government, and to supply the necessary funds at such a rate that the works shall go on regularly to completion with no avoidable delay: the amount, however, that it is expedient to borrow for the whole of India, in each year, must be determined upon general considerations; and the Government of India alone must decide how the available funds can be most profitably distributed among the several Local Governments: the demands upon the Public Treasury, ordinary and extraordinary, are too uncertain for it to be possible for the Imperial Government to promise, absolutely, to supply a fixed sum to any Local Government for a succession of years.

"It is understood that the capital cost of the canals and local railways now in existence, under construction, or contemplated in the North-Western Provinces, is estimated at about £8,500,000; so that, to complete the whole, there will still be £3,000,000 to spend after the year 1877-78. Assuming it to be possible to provide £400,000 annually for this expenditure during the next five years, the liabilities of the Local Government for interest and Imperial profits would increase from their present amount of £264,000 to £345,000 at the end of the fifth year; on the other hand, it is anticipated that the receipts will increase, during the same period, at an average rate of £20,000 a year, or from the present amount of £164,000 to about £264,000. On this assumption the amount to be contributed from other sources, which is now £100,000, would have fallen to a little over £80,000 at the close of the five years: the prospective burden undertaken by the Local Government is, therefore, never likely to become formidable. It is no doubt possible that the estimate of £3,000,000 for future expenditure may be increased; but this will not materially affect the calculation, since, in that case, the term for spending the money would no doubt be extended also.

"As the burden imposed upon the Local Government becomes reduced by the growth of the net direct revenue, it is necessary that the Local Government should contribute to the Imperial Treasury a share of the advantage: it would be premature now to define what may ultimately be an equitable settlement between the Imperial and Local Government; but, as a temporary arrangement, open to revision at the end of three years, the Local Government will surrender to the Imperial Treasury one-half of any reduction that it may be able to effect in the charge of £100,000 which it now undertakes. For instance, supposing that the interest plus the profits of the Imperial Treasury payable by the Local Government should increase to £300,000, and the net revenue received by the Local Government should increase to £240,000, the sum to be provided from other sources would fall from £100,000 to £60,000, and, if no further condition were imposed, the Local Government would be in a better position by the difference, *viz.*, £40,000. The Government of India will concede to the Local Government one-half of this future advantage, reserving to itself the other half only, instead of the entire profits which it would keep for the Imperial Treasury if it were to apply to the profits of the future the same rule which has been applied to past profits accruing prior to the transfer now proposed: it is the expectation of the Governor General in Council that this arrangement will be profitable to both Governments; because it is hoped that the change of system will lead to better administration and to increased advantage from the works.

"I must add that some of the figures which I have now given may be somewhat modified before final arrangements are made; but in this case the changes will tend to diminish, and not to increase, the burden placed on the Local Governments.

"Although I hope that the Local Government will endeavour to secure from the land more or less directly benefited by the canals, larger returns than those which are obtained under the existing system, several years must elapse before the completion of the great irrigation works now in progress; and, until they begin to yield income, some general contribution from the Province will be unavoidable.

"As a matter of principle, I think that the larger portion of charges such as those of which I am speaking, ought to fall on the owners of land, rather than on other classes, because the benefit conferred by these works will be permanent: the whole community, however, derives great advantage from them, and it is equitable that the non-agricultural class should contribute also: it is not thought desirable, at present, to impose fresh burdens on the land in the North-Western Provinces; and, without doing this, we can obtain what we want.

"I will now give a sketch of the plans which are proposed, leaving it to my Honorable friend, Mr. Bazett Colvin, who may now be held to represent the North-Western Provinces in this Council, to describe, hereafter, the details of the measures which will require legislative sanction.

"The first of the proposed measures will be a not very extensive amendment of Act XVIII of 1871, which provides for the levy of rates on land for local purposes. Although these rates were only placed on a strictly definite and legal basis in 1871, they have been levied, for many years past, in the greater part of the North-Western Provinces: every estate in which the settlement of the Land Revenue is subject to revision, is liable to the payment of a local rate, not exceeding five per cent., on the annual value of the land: in permanently settled estates, rates are levied for the same purposes at an amount not exceeding annually two annas for each acre under cultivation. All these rates are, in the first instance, credited to a General Provincial Fund, from which the Lieutenant-Governor is bound to assign amounts to be applied in each district for certain specified purposes: these are the construction and maintenance of Roads and Communications; Rural Police; District Post; Education; Hospitals; Lunatic Asylums; Markets; Wells and Tanks; and other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort, or convenience: the annual assignment made to each district must not be less than the total amount of local rates levied in it; but any portion of such assignment which remains unexpended at the end of the year may be spent in any way which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks beneficial to the North-Western Provinces generally.

"The principle is thus recognized, that these rates may, in part at least, be expended on objects of provincial utility; and, as a matter of fact, a large portion of them has been so expended. As it is not now wished to increase the burdens on the land, all that is proposed is to authorise the Local Government to make assignments from the local rates for the purpose of meeting charges on account of Irrigation works and Railways of provincial utility: it is proposed to fix the maximum amount of such assignments at 10 per cent. of the total sum levied under the Act, leaving 90 per cent. to be spent as at present; but I see no reason for anticipating that the actual proportion of the rates so assigned will amount to this maximum. The total amount of the local rates levied annually in the North-Western Provinces is about £430,000, and the proposed amendment of the law will not seriously diminish the existing grants for local purposes.

"The second measure now proposed is the imposition of a light License Tax on trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces. The Bill that will be laid before the Council is taken, in great measure, from a Bill proposed by Sir William Muir when he was Lieutenant-Governor in 1871, under the belief that it would be necessary to impose fresh taxation for provincial purposes: that Bill was introduced into this Council by Mr. Inglis, and passed through Committee; but the Lieutenant-Governor came to the conclusion that additional taxation was after all not necessary, and the Bill was dropped. The original Bill imposed small duties on certain specified trades, and the amount of the duties in no way depended on any trader's means: although, in this respect, the new Bill will not be so satisfactory as the old one, which would not yield as much money as we require, and the estimated receipts from which are admitted to have been greatly over-rated, no inquisition will be made into any man's actual profits, and the measure will not be an income tax in disguise: it will be similar to the License Taxes actually imposed for local purposes in many large Indian towns, and to the Pándhri tax, which has long been levied in the Central Provinces. The principal trades, as the Council will see from the Bill

which I hope to be allowed to introduce to-day, have been classified and graded, and a specific sum is put down against each class and grade: the highest license fees proposed are those on Bankers and Wholesale dealers in country-produce, and they vary from Rs. 16 to Rs. 64 a year: other traders will have to pay smaller sums, which are in some cases as low as Rs. 2, and in no case exceed Rs. 32. It is extremely difficult to say what this measure will probably yield, but, for my present purpose, I will assume it to be £50,000 a year.

"If the plans which I have described are carried into effect, the first step for the Local Government to take will be to look thoroughly into its Public Works Establishments, and to consider whether the existing system under which the canals are managed, and under which the canal revenue is collected, cannot be improved and made less costly: it will then have to consider what means can be taken for increasing the income yielded by the existing canals: there will, therefore, I hope, be no necessity for depending only upon new taxation and on the assignments from local rates, for the means of meeting the new charges.

"The measures which I have thus described will, it is believed, enable the Government of the North-Western Provinces to satisfy, without difficulty, the obligations imposed upon it.

"The whole of these arrangements have been settled in communication with Sir George Couper, the Lieutenant-Governor, and have received in all respects his cordial approval.

"In the imposition upon Bengal of similar responsibilities for meeting the charges for extraordinary public works, similar principles will be applied; but, as the existing works are at present unprofitable, the sum to be made good annually by the province will be larger than in the North-Western Provinces: it will amount at present to about £275,000.

"The Government of India is in communication with the Local Government on this subject: the Lieutenant-Governor will consider what portion of the whole burden can be recovered from the people who are primarily benefited by the works which have been constructed, and what portion must be raised by fresh taxation upon the province at large: I hope that, so far as the immediate demands of the Supreme Government are concerned, there may be no necessity for throwing on the Province generally the whole of this new demand; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the obligations which have been placed on the Local Government will, unless the income from the works be rapidly developed, have an undoubted tendency to increase. It must also be remembered that there are new works of extreme importance urgently required in the interests of the people of Bengal for which, under the system we are now inaugurating, the Government of India will not make itself responsible. Whatever legislation may be necessary will take place, not in this Council, but in that of the Lieutenant-Governor, and it would be improper in me to refer in detail to the measures which His Honor may think fit to initiate: any schemes for new taxation must of course first receive the sanction of the Supreme Government. It is hoped that the Government of Bengal will avail itself, as far as possible, of existing modes of raising revenue, and endeavour to extend and expand them, rather than have recourse to new and unfamiliar systems of taxation, and that it will be able to carry out all necessary measures through its present establishments: even if it were possible to devise new forms of taxation theoretically better than the forms which already exist, it would still be wiser to adhere to systems understood by the people, rather than adopt innovations which might cause dissatisfaction and apprehension, and which might lead to oppression through the creation of new collecting and assessing machinery. Although the amount to be raised is in itself considerable, the increase of taxation which it involves will really be very small, when distributed over an enormous population: I have no doubt that the Local Government will be able to adapt successfully its present system to meeting this increased demand: I am sure that it will be the universal feeling, not only of this Council, but of the public, that the initiation of the necessary measures could not be in better hands than in those of my honorable friend Mr. Eden; and in regard to this matter the views of the two Governments are completely in accord.

"In regard to the Punjab, I can say nothing definite at present: it is thought desirable to wait until the Government arrives at Simla, when it will have the advantage of the presence and co-operation on the spot of the Lieutenant-Governor and some of his most experienced officers: meanwhile, I have the satisfaction of knowing that my honorable friend and present colleague, Mr. Egerton, who will, before long, assume charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor, will give his cordial support to the principles which have been laid down, and that he anticipates no serious difficulty in their application to the Punjab.

"The total amount of the contributions thus made to the Imperial Treasury for Bengal and the North-Western Provinces is estimated to be, in 1877-78, £375,000.

"The combined result of the arrangements made with the Local Governments in regard to both Ordinary and Extraordinary income and expenditure is that the estimates of the coming year have been improved to the extent of £520,000: it will be understood, from what I have already said, that it is not now possible to state exactly what portion of this amount will be provided by new taxation; but it will not exceed £325,000, and will probably be less.

"The questions of which I have been speaking are closely connected with another subject of great importance. In a despatch to the Government of India, dated the 25th November 1875, the Secretary of State called attention to the question of the proper incidence of the charges which have to be incurred for the relief of famine: he said that, however plain may be the primary obligation of the State to do all that is possible towards preserving the lives of the people, it would be most unwise to overlook the great danger of tacitly accepting, if not the doctrine, at least the practice, of making the General Revenues bear the whole burden of meeting all local difficulties or of relieving all local distress, and of supplying the needful funds by borrowing in a shape that establishes a permanent charge for all future time. The Secretary of State fully admitted the difficulty of a satisfactory solution of the question of how local resources can be applied to aid in meeting local wants; but he said that this difficulty ought not to be allowed to obscure the perception of the vital importance of such a solution to the future well-being of the country, and the necessity for establishing some system under which shall be suitably recognized the undoubted responsibility which rests on the people themselves to provide for their own support.

"In the instructions lately issued by the Government of India to Sir Richard Temple, in respect of the inquiries which he is now conducting with signal ability and success in the famine-stricken districts of Madras and Bombay, the same doctrine of the necessity for enforcing some system of local responsibility for providing local relief was recognized by the Government of India; and I wish that it were now in my power to inform the Council that some practical conclusions had been arrived at. This I cannot do; but the question will receive the careful consideration of the Government, and I hope that a useful solution of it may be found, by which, while the Imperial revenues are duly protected, no unjust or excessive burdens shall be imposed upon local or provincial interests: this last condition is obviously essential Meanwhile, the measures which I have been explaining are a step in the direction which I have mentioned; by throwing upon each province the responsibility for meeting the charges necessary for providing the canals and railways required to protect its own people against famine, we give practical recognition to the principle on which the Secretary of State has insisted, and we obtain, to a certain extent, though far from completely, that safeguard for the Imperial Revenue which he thought so necessary. This at least is certain, that the relief of famine must be looked on as an ordinary charge to be met from revenue, and not from borrowed money.

"The question has often been raised of late, whether it is really possible for the State to undertake the responsibility of preserving the lives of the people during famines, the periodical recurrence of which in India must unhappily be looked upon as certain: for my own part I do not think the answer difficult: it seems to me idle to discuss whether the Government of India, on account of

financial considerations, can deliberately allow people to die of starvation: it is quite clear that it can do nothing of the kind: it is a fact which has to be accepted that life must be saved, whatever be the cost. It is conceivable that the performance of such a task might become impossible; but I can conceive many other causes which would make the Government of India by the English impossible; and I see no use in speculating on what may happen, in consequence of financial or other ruin, in some distant future, under circumstances which cannot now be foreseen.

"I have tried to read for myself the lessons of the past, and they appear to me to show that if we treat this great famine question in a rational way, and base our measures on true principles, we shall find no insuperable difficulty in dealing with it. The first thing to be distinctly declared is that, while the State fully accepts the necessity of saving life, and of preventing extreme distress, it refuses to attempt to take upon itself, in time of famine, more than in any other time, the impossible task of preventing and relieving all human suffering; and that we will not allow the strong and natural desire to provide immediate remedies against present misery, to blind us to the duties which we owe to the people of the Empire at large, and to future generations. The task of giving relief to all those who suffer, offers the noblest opportunities of doing good to well-applied private charity and intelligence and zeal; but it cannot be undertaken by the State.

"So far from the experience of past and present famines showing that the performance by the Government of its proper duties in regard to the relief of famine is, on financial grounds, impossible, all the facts seem to me to point to an opposite conclusion: it is not only in the relief of famine that it is easy to throw away millions; and, whenever there has been a very heavy expenditure on famine relief, it has (such at least is my belief) resulted from causes which, we can now see, might have been avoided, and which we ought to be able to avoid in future.

"I earnestly hope that we shall not allow the present famine to pass away, without learning from it the necessity of adopting a clear and definite policy for dealing with such calamities in future: I believe that we can undertake to do everything that a Government ought to do, without any of the ruinous consequences which are sometimes predicted. Very serious obligations are undoubtedly imposed upon us: we must, and will, take measures for guarding against the dangers with which these periodical famines threaten our finances; and, although I cannot now say what those measures will be, the Government of India will not shrink from the duty which rests upon it.

"When, my Lord, only a few months ago, I accepted my present office, I looked forward confidently to proposing, in my first Financial Statement, several fiscal reforms of extreme importance: I hoped, among other things, that we should have been able to undertake measures which it has long seemed to me are more urgently required than almost any that can be named; measures for the reform of the system under which the salt duties are levied throughout India; for enabling the people, through vast tracts of country, to obtain what they cannot obtain now—plentiful supplies of cheap salt; for abolishing that opprobrium of our Government, the Inland Customs Line; and for getting rid, at the same time, of one of the very worst taxes ever levied by a civilised Government, the transit duty on sugar the produce of our own territories. I hoped, at the same time, that it would have been possible to take a really practical and decisive step towards redeeming the pledges given by the Secretary of State for the removal of the Customs duties on cotton goods: those pledges were, in my opinion, wisely given; and I looked forward with the greatest satisfaction to being able to take an active part in carrying out the policy which Her Majesty's Government has approved. Unfortunately these hopes have been disappointed: the terrible famine, from which so large a portion of India is now suffering, and which causes such unceasing anxiety to the Government and imposes such serious burdens upon the finances, has rendered it impossible to deal with these questions. The next best thing, however, to bringing great measures into effect, is to prepare the way for their execution hereafter; and I desire to tell the Council and the public what the policy is which

the Government is firmly resolved to carry out: the Government has a distinct programme which it intends to keep constantly in view.

"There is, perhaps, no great Indian question which has provoked so much discussion as that of salt, and no question on which high authorities have come to more opposite conclusions: it has been declared, on the one hand, that among all the main sources of the existing income of the State, the tax upon salt is one of the best, and one of those least felt by the people, and that by means of it, we raise a great revenue with the least possible objection: it has been frequently declared, on the other hand, that of all taxes this is the worst and wickedest.

"If I were to attempt to repeat to the Council all that has been said in support of these contending views, I should not get through my Financial Statement to-day: all that I can do is to state the conclusions of the Government, and the reasons for them: having, for many years past, given to this subject a large share of my attention, I feel great confidence that the policy is right which the Government, with the approval of the Secretary of State, intends to pursue.

"It is unnecessary now to discuss the question whether salt is or is not a proper subject for taxation in India; we, obviously, cannot do without the revenue which it gives us: for my own part, however, I believe the tax to be, on principle, open to no objection; and this is the view which was laid down by the Secretary of State when the question was before him some years ago. I will read to the Council an extract from a despatch from the Duke of Argyll on this subject, dated the 21st January 1869, not only because it appears to me to express, with great clearness, views which are statesmanlike and true; but because it contains, I believe, the last authoritative statement of opinion on this subject given by Her Majesty's Government to the Government of India:—

"On all grounds of general principles, salt is a perfectly legitimate subject of taxation: it is impossible, in any country, to reach the masses of the population by direct taxes: if they are to contribute at all to the expenditure of the State, it must be through taxes levied upon some articles of universal consumption. If such taxes are fairly adjusted, a large revenue can be thus raised, not only with less consciousness on the part of the people, but with less real hardship upon them than in any other way whatever: there is no other article in India answering this description upon which any tax is levied: it appears to be the only one which at present, in that country, can occupy the place which is held in our own financial system by the great articles of consumption from which a large part of the imperial revenue is derived. I am of opinion, therefore, that the Salt tax in India must continue to be regarded as a legitimate and important branch of the public revenue.

"It is the duty, however, of the Government to see that such taxes are not so heavy as to bear unjustly upon the poor, by amounting to a very large percentage upon their necessary expenditure.

"The best test whether an indirect tax is open to this objection is to be found in its effect upon consumption.

"I observe that several of those officers whose opinions upon this question have been given in the papers before me, found that opinion upon what they have heard, or what they have not heard, in the way of complaint among the native population: but this is a very unsafe ground of judgment: it is one of the great advantages of indirect taxation, that it is so mixed up with the other elements of price, that it is paid without observation by the consumers: even at home, where the people are so much more generally educated, and more accustomed to political reasoning, the heavy indirect taxes formerly levied upon the great articles of consumption were seldom complained of by the poor: they were not themselves conscious how severely they were affected by those taxes, and how much more of the articles they would consume if the duties were lower. But whilst this peculiarity of indirect taxation makes it a most convenient instrument of finance, it throws additional responsibility upon all Governments which resort to it, to bring the most enlightened consideration to bear upon the adjustment of taxes which may really be very heavy and very unjust, without the fact being perceived or understood by those on whom they fall."

"The Government has endeavoured to give to this great question the consideration which the Secretary of State thus referred to: Does the Salt tax press heavily and unjustly on the people?

"I must state, in the first place, that, although the Government of India has adopted the conclusions which I shall presently describe, it must not be supposed that the Government is committed to every opinion which I am about to express: I do not know that, in fact, any difference of opinion exists among the members of the Government; but, on a question of so much difficulty, there may be many matters of detail in which unanimity can hardly be expected.

"The circumstances under which the Salt duties are levied vary greatly in different parts of India. Bengal and Assam, with sixty-seven millions of people, get nearly the whole of their salt supply from Cheshire, a result mainly of the fact that the exports which India sends to Europe greatly exceed the imports which she receives: salt comes virtually as ballast. Almost the only local source within easy reach, from which Bengal can obtain salt, is the sea, and the natural facilities for making salt on the Northern coasts of the Bay of Bengal are not great: the climate is so damp that salt cannot easily be obtained by the cheap process of solar evaporation; and owing to the vast quantities of fresh water poured in by the Ganges and Brahmaputra, the sea is less salt than on the other shores of India.

"In Madras and Bombay, on the other hand, containing together about forty-seven millions of people, the manufacture of salt from the sea is cheap and easy; and, for these Presidencies, as well as for the greater part of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Southern India, the sea is the great source of supply.

"Coming to Northern India we find that the Punjab possesses inexhaustible supplies of rock-salt, which is consumed by about fourteen millions of people. Throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and a portion of the Central Provinces and of the Punjab, on the other hand, although there are many places where more or less impure salts can be produced, the home sources for the supply of good salt could never be sufficient: forty-seven millions of our own subjects depend almost entirely for their salt on the Native States of Rajputana or on places on the confines of those States.

"The system under which the duty is levied, and the rate of duty, vary in the different provinces. In Madras and Bombay the rate of duty is Re. 1-13 per maund (82 lbs): in Madras, this is collected under a monopoly by which all salt is manufactured on behalf of the Government, and sold to the people at a price which gives a profit equivalent to the duty: in Bombay the duty is levied as an excise. In Lower Bengal the tax is Rs. 3-4 per maund, and is levied chiefly in the form of a Sea Customs Import duty. In the Upper Provinces of this Presidency the rate is Rs. 3 per maund: in the Punjab, this is included in the selling price of the rock-salt, which is the property of the Government; in the rest of the Upper Provinces, the duty is levied when the salt is imported from Rajputana.

"For this purpose, and to prevent the ingress of salt taxed at lower rates, a Customs Line is maintained, extending from a point north of Attock to near the Berar Frontier, a distance of more than fifteen hundred miles: similar lines, some hundreds of miles in length, are established in the Bombay Presidency, to prevent untaxed salt from Native States entering British territory. Along the greater part of this enormous system of Inland Customs Lines, which, if they were put down in Europe, would stretch from London to Constantinople, a physical barrier has been created, comparable to nothing that I can think of except the great wall of China: it consists principally of an impenetrable hedge of thorny trees and bushes, supplemented by stone walls and ditches, across which no human being, or beast of burden, or vehicle, can pass without being subjected to detention and search: it is guarded by an army of some eight thousand men, the mass of whom receive as wages six or seven rupees a month. The bare statement of these facts is sufficient to show the magnitude of the evil.

"Although I believe that every thing is done, which can be done under such circumstances, to prevent abuses, it may be easily imagined what inevitable and serious obstruction to trade, and annoyance and harassment to individuals, must take place: I remember a graphic account by Sir George Campbell, in which he described the evils of the system, and the instruments of the nature of cheese-tasters which are thrust into the goods of every one whose business takes him across the line. The interference is not confined to the traffic passing into British territory; for, owing to the levy of the export duty on sugar, to which I have still to refer, the same obstructions are offered to the traffic passing in the other direction. In spite, however, of the evils inseparable from the existence of an Inland Customs Line, it is practically impossible to dispense with it so long as we levy our Salt tax at different rates in different Provinces, and have no means of controlling the manufacture and

taxation of salt produced in Native States until the salt reaches the British Frontier.

"The great object at which the Government ought to aim is to give to the people, throughout India, the means of obtaining, with the least possible inconvenience, and at the cheapest rate consistent with financial necessities, a supply of salt, the quantity of which shall be limited only by the capacity of the people for consumption.

"Although much has been done, during the last six or seven years, towards this object, we are still far from its attainment: a comparison between the average consumption of salt per head in different parts of India proves, incontestibly, that, where salt is cheap and abundant, the consumption is much larger than where it is dear, and where the supply is restricted. In Madras, for instance, the recent inquiries of the Salt Commission show an average annual consumption of more than 12 lbs. per head; and, in the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, the rate does not fall much short of this: in Bengal the consumption is about 9½ lbs. per head: while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, although it is very difficult to speak positively on the subject, the rate can hardly exceed, if indeed it amounts to, 6 lbs. per head.

"The existing system in Northern India has not even the merit of being financially profitable: for instance, the Madras Salt Commission show that thirty-four millions of people in that Presidency pay Salt duty at Re. 1-13 per maund, amounting to £927,000: if these people, instead of consuming more than 12 lbs. a head, consumed, like the people of Northern India, less than half that amount, and paid a duty of Rs. 3 per maund, the revenue would be only £750,000. There can be no doubt that, in the interests of the revenue, the best system would be that under which we should levy throughout India a low rate of duty on unrestricted consumption.

"I have a strong belief that more than a hundred millions of people fail now to obtain a full supply of salt: I do not for a moment assert, nor do I believe, that the actual supply is insufficient for the preservation of health; nor do I at all agree with those who maintain that the salt tax presses with extreme severity on the poorer classes: but, however this may be, it is a great evil that the supply of this necessary of life should be restricted; and the restriction is not only mischievous in respect of human consumption, but in this way also, that there is little salt for the cattle, and little for any of the manufacturing processes in which it would be useful.

"It must not be forgotten, however, that the price of salt depends not only on the amount of the duty imposed, but on other charges: for example, as I have said elsewhere, the North-Western Provinces depend practically for their salt on the inexhaustible supplies which exist in the Native States of Rajputana: for a long time, the British Government acted as if it were its object to aggravate by artificial obstructions, the natural difficulties in bringing the salt into its own territories; we placed between our markets and the salt sources a great Customs Line; imposed on all salt crossing it a heavy duty; and ignored everything on the other side of that line: thus, for example, salt from Sámbhar had to find its way two hundred miles through Native States, with no roads or bridges, and subjected to imposts, and exactions, and hindrances of every kind, until, at last, it came to the greatest hindrance of all, our own preventive line.

"For such a state of things it was obvious that the mere reduction of the duty would do little or no good: the salt dealers, and not the consumers, would have been the chief gainers: with the existing means of communication, it was a physical impossibility to bring from Rajputana the salt required for some fifty millions of people: that task was one that could not be performed by any number of carts, and camels, and ponies which it was possible for the country to furnish; and these were the only means of transport: therefore it was that I have sometimes asserted that there was a salt famine in Northern India, meaning thereby, not only that salt was dear, but that sufficient salt could not be provided. For such a condition of things reduction of duty would no more afford a remedy than it would be a remedy in a food famine to give money to the people when no food existed in the markets: Lord Mayo saw

that there were two essential conditions to be fulfilled before relief could be found: it was necessary to provide cheap means of transport, to a practically unlimited extent, between the salt of Rajputana and our own markets; and also to make arrangements by which the price of salt to our people should be freed from influences outside our territory.

"The first condition could only be provided by making railways into Rajputana; the second condition rendered it necessary that our Government should obtain complete control over the manufacture and supply of salt at the chief places of production. The first of these two conditions has recently been fulfilled by the extension of Railway communication from Agra and Delhi to the Sámbhar salt lake: towards the second a great step was made when we obtained, under Lord Mayo's Administration, from the States of Jaipur and Jodhpur, the lease of this lake, the most important of the salt sources of Rajputana, and acquired, by an amicable arrangement which was as profitable to the Native Chiefs as to the British Government, the complete control over the local manufacture of salt.

"The practical result of these measures has already been, not only to facilitate the supply of salt to the Upper Provinces, but greatly to reduce its price: salt which, before 1869, was sold at Agra for Rs. 5-12 per maund, is now procurable for Rs. 4, and the price is still diminishing.

"During the Administration of Lord Northbrook, another important step in advance was taken: in 1874 about 800 miles of the Customs Line in the Central Provinces, maintained for the purpose of levying the difference between the duty on salt levied in the Central Provinces and that levied in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, was abolished: at the same time, the difference between the rates of duty levied in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies was shaded off by a sliding scale down the Orissa and Ganjam Coast: the result of these measures has been greatly to reduce the price of salt in the Central Provinces and in Orissa, with practically no financial loss to the Government.

"Recently the extension of the Northern State Railway to Jhelum has stimulated the sale of rock-salt at the Government mines in the neighbourhood, and decreased its price to the people.

"We are, at present, engaged in further negotiations with the Native States of Rajputana, which, when completed, will enable us to abolish the greater part of the Inland Customs Line, and to establish, instead of it, a system of local management at the places of production: the measures now in progress will benefit not only the British Government, but the Native Chiefs also: there is no antagonism between our interests; and I confidently anticipate a successful issue. It will not, however, be possible to abolish the Inland Customs Line simultaneously with our obtaining the control over the manufacture of salt at the places of production: there will be, for some time, in Rajputana and Central India, large quantities of salt which have left the places of production and are scattered about in the hands of traders: if the Customs Line were removed, this salt might be brought into British Territory; and, if it could not be taxed, a corresponding loss would be occasioned to our Salt Revenue. Although, therefore, establishments on the Line may be, to some extent, reduced, the line will not be removed, or the pass system abolished, until the Government is satisfied that there do not exist outside the Line large stocks of salt which has not been taxed, and which cannot be otherwise prevented from entering British Territory until it is taxed. Nor would it be safe to abolish the Customs Line until we learn by experience whether our arrangements for controlling the salt manufacture are efficient or not.

"Moreover, before these objects can be accomplished, it will be necessary to take steps towards the equalization of the duties on salt; and this is also an indispensable preliminary to their general reduction: I had hoped on this occasion to have been able to announce some immediate measures in this direction; but, as I have already stated, this is rendered impossible by the famine. I should have been glad, had it been possible, to have seen an immediate reduction in the rate of duties in the Bengal Presidency to that in force in Madras and Bombay: but there is reason to fear that, before this point can be reached, it will be necessary that some temporary mea-

sures should be taken for raising the lower rates of duties while lowering the higher.

"I have alluded to the duties levied on sugar exported across the Inland Customs Line: these are one rupee per maund on refined sugar, and six annas per maund on unrefined sugar, or saccharine produce. Except where the line runs along the left bank of the Indus, exports across it are taken to Native States; but, when it passes the Indus, the sugar is merely taken from one part of British territory to another. This sugar is all the produce of our own people in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab: it is one of the most important agricultural staples of those provinces; and it is important not only to the agriculturists and manufacturers and consumers, but directly to the Government, which looks greatly to sugar cultivation for its irrigation revenue.

"While we are taxing heavily our own sugar grown on the east of the Customs Line, for the supply of the country beyond it, we admit into the same country the Mauritius sugar, which is imported largely to Bombay, taxed at a much lower rate. It is calculated that the Inland Customs duty is equivalent to 10 per cent. on the value; but the incidence of the duty varies considerably, particularly on refined sugar: on the cheaper kinds the duty is equivalent to more than 20 per cent. on its value: the sea import duty on Mauritius sugar is 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. I do not assert that there is, at present, any great competition between the sugar of the Upper Provinces of this Presidency and foreign sugar; but, so far as competition exists, the Inland Customs duty acts as a protective duty in favour of foreign and against our own sugar: to this extent, the duty must fall on the producer within the Customs Line. The competition will be more apparent and severe when the connection of the Rajputana State Railway with the Bombay and Baroda Line is completed.

"Little or no sugar is grown in Rajputana or Central India; and the increase of price caused by the Inland Customs Line must tend to diminish consumption, and so, still further, to injure the producer: it is impossible to estimate the injury to the people and the Government caused by placing artificial obstructions on the export of one of the great agricultural staples of the country; and such obstructions obviously affect not only the export but the import trade as well: the Government of India has repeatedly urged upon Native States the policy of abolishing their transit duties; but it is difficult to see with what consistency we can do this, so long as we retain our Sugar duties. They yield about £165,000 a year: this is my only excuse for not proposing their instant abolition: they will, at any rate, disappear with the abolition of the Inland Customs Line.

"My Lord, I have reserved to the end of my Statement the remarks which I wish to make regarding the Customs duties on cotton goods. I do not now wish to re-open the discussion which was finally closed last year by the Secretary of State: it was then decided by Her Majesty's Government that "the interests of India imperatively require the timely removal of a tax which is at once wrong in principle, injurious in its practical effect, and self-destructive in its operation." The Secretary of State, while leaving to the judgment of the Government of India the mode in which the policy thus laid down should be carried out, declared his opinion that measures for the abolition of these duties should have priority over every other form of fiscal relief to the Indian taxpayers. Financial embarrassments arising from the depreciation of silver prevented any practical steps being taken, last year, in this direction: it was thought unwise to give up any revenue at such a time; and the Secretary of State concurred in this decision. It is with great regret that I have to announce that, for reasons similar to those which prevailed a year ago, it has been decided that nothing can be done, at the present moment, towards the abolition of these duties: the financial difficulties caused by the famine are so serious that we cannot sacrifice any source of income.

"I regret this, not only because we are thus unable to carry out the orders of Her Majesty's Government, to which this Government owes a loyal and unhesitating obedience, but I regret it, personally, because, as the Council are aware, I am no recent convert to the policy which has been laid down, but have been, for many years past, one of those who have advocated the abolition of these duties at the earliest possible opportunity.

"I altogether disbelieve that there is, in this matter, any conflict between Indian and English interests: I am satisfied that these interests are identical, and that they alike require the abolition of this tax. I will not speculate on what ought to have been done if the case had been different; but there is one thing which I wish to take this opportunity of saying: we are often told that it is the duty of the Government of India to think of Indian interests alone, and that if the interests of Manchester suffer it is no affair of ours: for my part, I utterly repudiate such doctrines: I have not ceased to be an Englishman because I have passed the greater part of my life in India, and have become a member of the Indian Government. The interests of Manchester, at which foolish people sneer, are the interests not only of the great and intelligent population engaged directly in the trade in cotton, but of millions of Englishmen: I am not ashamed to say that, while I hope that I feel, as strongly as any man, the duties which I owe to India, there is no higher duty in my estimation, than that which I owe to my own country. I believe that our countrymen at home have a real and very serious grievance, and that it is no imaginary injury against which they complain: I know that Your Excellency has resolved that the Government of India shall not shirk this business; and there need be no fear that it will be regarded in any half-hearted spirit. Your Excellency took the earliest opportunity which could be found, after you had assumed the office of Viceroy, to declare publicly your views upon this subject; and if I say no more regarding it now, it is mainly because I feel sure that Your Excellency will not lose the present opportunity of publicly declaring those views again: for myself personally, if I had not confidently expected to take part in this great reform, I doubt whether anything would have induced me to accept my present office; and I trust that I may still have a share in the performance of a task which I look upon as one of the most important which this Government has before it.

"It is important, in my opinion, not only on its own account, but for the results which may follow hereafter. The net Sea Customs Revenue proper of India amounted in 1875-76 to £2,475,530, of which the duties on cotton goods yielded £850,000: when the cotton duties are removed, there will remain export duties on rice, indigo, and lac yielding together £620,000; and import duties on a multitude of articles yielding £930,000. Excluding the duties on cotton goods, the export and import duties together give £1,550,000: many of these duties are so objectionable that it is impossible that they can last: and can it be supposed that we should long continue to maintain huge establishments for the purpose of levying the small remnant of revenue that might survive? The truth is that cotton goods are the sole article of foreign production which the people of India largely consume, and there is no possibility of deriving a large customs revenue from anything else: I do not know how long a period may elapse before such a consummation is reached; but, whether we see it or not, the time is not hopelessly distant when the ports of India will be thrown open freely to the commerce of the world.

"I feel, my Lord, that the Statement which I have made to-day is open to this general objection, that I have said comparatively little of what has actually been done, and a great deal of what may be done in the future: I may be told that it is seldom wise for a Government to go out of its way to pledge itself to Measures which it intends to adopt hereafter, and which may turn out, after all, to be impracticable. Under our present circumstances, I do not think that this is applicable to us: a distinct conception having been formed of some at least of the great objects at which our financial policy ought to aim, it seems to me highly desirable that a clear and public avowal of those objects should be made: the Government may thus hope to obtain the greatest advantage which an honest Government can desire,—a full examination and discussion of its proposed policy: such discussion will either help it to carry that policy into effect, or will enable it to avoid errors into which it might otherwise fall.

"I have now, my Lord, finished my Statement: I have endeavoured to place before the Council and the public all the facts which it seemed to me might help them to form an accurate judgment on our financial position and on our

proposed policy: I have not attempted to keep out of sight anything which was unpleasant; but have perhaps rather been inclined to err in the other direction, and to bring almost too prominently into notice the weak points of our financial administration.

"The final result which seems to me to come out very clearly is that the finances of India are, on the whole, in a prosperous and satisfactory state; and, that although there are some serious defects of system, they can certainly be removed: while I do not disguise from myself the fact that there may be grave difficulties before us, I look forward to the future not only with hope but with confidence."

MINUTE, DATED 15TH MARCH 1877, BY THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF BRITISH INDIA IN 1875-76, AND THE REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1876-77.

I PROPOSE, in this Minute, to review the Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements, which are now completed for the year 1875-76, and the Revised Estimates for 1876-77, the year which is now about to close. My explanation of the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year, 1877-78, will, on this occasion, be made in the Legislative Council.

I must, in the first place, explain that the Abstract Statements of the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1875-76 and the Estimates of 1876-77 and 1877-78 which I have now the honor to place before the Council, differ in form from the Statements prepared during the last seven years.

From the 1st April 1871, the Government of Lord Mayo entrusted to the management of the Local Governments and Administrations certain important services, with Consolidated Allotments from the Imperial Revenues for their support; and the revenues connected with these services were, at the same time, surrendered for provincial uses. It was thought inexpedient to retain in the Imperial Accounts and Estimates the details of the revenue and expenditure thus made over to the Local Governments: accordingly, since 1871-72, these transferred Heads of Revenue and Expenditure have been excluded from the General Estimates and Accounts, the whole transactions respecting them being represented, there, by a single net entry under the Head *Allotments for Provincial Services*. The details thus omitted have been published in subsidiary statements, and each Local Government has given due publicity to its own Provincial Estimates and Accounts.

The Government of India now sees reason to regret the method then employed, because, by this method, figures of interest and importance are relegated to subordinate statements; the General Accounts and Estimates become incomplete; and the character of the arrangements between the Imperial and the Local Governments is not truly represented, or their operation sufficiently illustrated. The Government of India has, therefore, resolved to re-introduce into the Imperial Accounts and Estimates all the details omitted therefrom since 1871-72.

Accordingly, in the Abstract Statements which I now present to the Council, the heads of *Police* and *Education* appear again on each side of the Account, and the head *Allotments for Provincial Services* disappears, its elements being distributed among the several Heads of Revenue and Expenditure from which they were originally subtracted. Moreover, the Statements contain three new Adjusting Heads which are necessary in consequence of the arrangements between the Imperial and Local Governments, and which will, I believe, usefully illustrate the practical working of these arrangements.

The Local Governments are entitled to keep for provincial uses any surplus, while they must make good from provincial resources any deficit, upon their Provincial Accounts as a whole; such surplus is added to, and such deficit, in the first resort, supplied from, the Balances of the Local Governments in the hands of the Imperial Government. These additions and subtractions will henceforth be recorded under the Heads *Balances of the Local Governments Increased* and *Balances of the Local Governments Decreased*.

It may happen, however, that the balance at credit of a Local Government does not suffice to cover a deficit in its Provincial Accounts; or, for other reasons, a Local Government may think it right to contribute funds from its separate provincial resources in support of the Imperial services which it administers. Whenever such contributions are made, they will be recorded under the Head *Provincial Contributions*. It is not deemed expedient to open on the expenditure side a corresponding account of *Contributions to Local Funds*, because, although such contributions are frequent, and might be found to counterbalance some substantial part of the *Provincial Contributions*, their object and destination can always be classified under some Service Head, and it is considered better thus to classify them, than to show them under a mere Transfer Head, which would give no information as to the nature of the service for which they are made.

Taking the three Adjusting Accounts *Provincial Contributions*, *Balances of the Local Governments Decreased*, and *Balances of the Local Governments Increased* together, a very good idea can be formed of the financial working of the arrangements with the Local Governments.

The engagements between the Imperial and Local Governments will no longer affect the form of the Imperial Accounts and Estimates, except through the adjusting accounts which I have described. The Revenue and Expenditure under all other Heads will be recorded without any reference to the several responsibilities of the Imperial and the Local Governments, which will be matter for arrangement altogether apart from the Accounts. Thus, henceforth, any one wishing to ascertain the total imperial revenue and expenditure of British India, under the several recognised Heads of Account, will be able to do so from the General Accounts and Estimates. It seems to me that this will be an advantage; and that the re-combination of the Accounts and Estimates of the Imperial Revenues and Expenditure, whether immediately administered by the Imperial or by the Local Governments, into one Imperial Statement, will make the whole more intelligible, and enable both the Government of India to control the Revenue and Expenditure, and the public to criticise the Accounts, more effectually than heretofore.

It will be necessary for the Local Governments to excerpt, for their own information, the items of Revenue and Expenditure for which they are primarily responsible: they will be required to publish the Accounts and Estimates thus compiled, which will be of great local interest; but such local Accounts will not form a part of the Accounts of British India.

A change is made in the manner in which the transactions of the Guaranteed Railway and Madras Irrigation Companies are exhibited in Statements Nos. IV, V, and VI. Hitherto these transactions have been there shown net after elimination of the effects of the conditions of the contracts as to the rate at which, in the accounts between the Government and the Companies, Rupees are converted into sterling. Henceforth these transactions will be shown gross, in Rupees, just as they occur.

I ask a passing notice for another change of importance in the character of the Abstract Statements. For the last ten years, these Statements have been prepared, ostensibly, in Pounds Sterling, on the hypothesis that the English Pound is equal to ten Rupees. Since the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India, are really calculated in Rupees, the value of which, compared with the English money of account, varies from time to time, it is plain that the Pound Sterling used in these Statements was not a real Pound Sterling, but a conventional money of account peculiar to this purpose. So long as the value of Rs. 10 did not much vary, as for many years it did not, from £1, there was a certain convenience in this arrangement; and the figures conveyed to English readers a meaning not very far from the truth: but, of late years, there has ceased to be any close or normal relation between Rs. 10 and £1, and Statements prepared upon the hypothesis of such a relation, are now untrue and misleading. I shall, therefore, revert to the use of Rupees in the Abstract Accounts and Estimates appended to the Financial Statement: the Secretary of State will use his own discretion as to the money of account in which the Accounts and Estimates presented to Parliament shall be stated. In combining the Sterling Receipts and Disbursements under each Head, at

Home Treasury, with the Rupee Receipts and Disbursements under the same Heads at the Indian Treasuries, it is only a degree less incorrect to call the totals, under each Head, Rupees, than it is to call them Sterling: the consequent errors of detail, which, under the existing system, cannot be avoided, and which, as will appear in the course of this Minute, are often highly inconvenient, are neutralised in the Grand Totals by the entry of the sum of them under the adjusting Head *Loss by Exchange;* the errors do not involve some of the most important Heads or the Grand Totals; and, although I am unable at present to eliminate them, I prefer to state the Accounts and Estimates in Rupees, as, on the whole, much less misleading than if I were to state them in Pounds Sterling.

PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS, 1871—76.

It would have been interesting to compare the Accounts of the Local Governments for 1875-76 as now re-incorporated in the Imperial Accounts, with the corresponding portions of the last Accounts (for 1870-71), before the introduction of the system of Consolidated Allotments for Provincial Services; I shall attempt such a comparison in my Statement before the Legislative Council; but I fear that it cannot be made quite completely.

As already explained, it is possible that a portion of the expenditure for Education and Public Works now recorded as Imperial in 1875-76, would have been treated as Local in 1870-71 and *vice versâ*. In any case, the growth of the expenditure upon these important Services in the five years was trifling; and the Imperial Government has been, certainly, set free from importunate claims upon its resources.

It will be remembered that the Governments of India inaugurated the Provincial system by granting to the Local Governments balances aggregating Rs. 20,00,000. Their receipts in the five years, apart from *Provincial Contributions*, have aggregated Rs. 29,57,31,568, and the sum of Rs. 55,93,660 has been contributed to the Delegated Services from Provincial Resources. The expenditure upon the Delegated Services has amounted to Rs. 30,03,76,338, and the balances of the Local Governments on the 31st March 1876 were Rs. 29,48,890. Of the whole expenditure, Rs. 15,27,296 is recorded as Contributions to Local Funds; but I am doubtful whether this can be accepted as accurately representing the relief to Local Funds by the transfer of expenditure from the Local to the Imperial category; the net burden upon separate Provincial Resources cannot, in any case, have been very heavy. Of the gross sum of Rs. 55,93,660 shown as *Provincial Contributions*, Rs. 8,98,434 is on account of *Famine Relief* in Bengal, and explains the abnormal amount recorded under this Head in 1875-76. The Abstract Account of the five years is as follows:—

Assigned Revenues of the Local Governments, and their Expenditure upon the Delegated Services, 1871—76.

	Rs.		Rs.
Opening Balance, 1st April 1871	*20,00,000*	*Expenditure on Transferred Services*	*30,03,76,338*
Assigned Revenues ...	*4,13,05,938*		
Allotments from Imperial Revenues	*25,44,25,630*	*Closing Balance, 31st March 1876*	*29,48,890*
Provincial Contributions ...	*55,93,660*		
Total ...	*30,33,25,228*	*Total* ...	*30,33,25,228*

In 1875-76, the Local Governments spent net Rs. 33,72,860* more than their Fixed Allotments and Assigned Revenues together, of which Rs. 18,91,710 was taken from the balances at credit of the Local Governments in the Imperial Treasury, and Rs. 14,81,150 was provided from Provincial Resources.

	Rs.	Rs.
* *Provincial Contributions*		*14,81,150*
Balances of the Local Governments Decreased	*23,33,590*	
Balances of the Local Governments Increased	*4,41,880*	
	18,91,710	
		33,72,860

I think it well to offer a few further explanations of the Provincial Contributions, to which much interest attaches. The Local Funds in any Province are of two kinds: many of these Funds belong exclusively to particular districts or localities, and can be expended only for their benefit; but, in each Province, there is a more or less considerable residuum at the disposal of the Local Government for use, at its discretion, throughout the Province. When the system of Consolidated Allotments of Imperial Revenue for certain Delegated Services was adopted, it was, at first, thought convenient to amalgamate the Accounts of the Transferred Services and Revenues with those of the Local Funds at the disposal of the Local Governments for general provincial purposes, and unnecessary to maintain any separation between these two Accounts. But this amalgamation was found to be inconvenient; as it made it difficult for the Government of India to ascertain, from time to time, all the financial consequences of the new system as compared with the old. The Government of India determined, therefore, some time ago, to arrange for as complete a re-separation as possible of the transactions which would, under the old system, have been recorded in the Imperial Accounts, from those which would have been treated as transactions of Local Funds.

The abandoned system had made such progress that it is doubtful whether this separation can be completely effected as regards the past, or, even, whether it is, as yet, perfectly accomplished as regards recent and current expenditure. For this reason it cannot be said with confidence that the revenue hitherto recorded as *Provincial Contributions* is all of the nature of a demand upon separate Provincial Resources which would not have occurred under the old system. Indeed, it is certain that some considerable portion of these contributions is balanced by the record as imperial of expenditure which would, under the old system, have been a charge upon Local, or separate Provincial Resources. I hope, however, that the means will gradually be found of altogether removing from both sides of the Imperial Accounts, in future, all transactions which, under the old system, would, directly or indirectly, have been recorded under "Local Funds:" when this is effected, the demands upon local resources for imperial purposes will, I believe, be found to be, as yet, inconsiderable.

It will be seen from Statement No. VII that the whole sum raised in India in 1875-76 by Local Taxes, Rates, and Cesses was only Rs. 2,03,83,620: the estimated amount in 1876-77 is Rs. 2,07,32,000, and in 1877-78 Rs. 2,23,29,000. This last amount is, however, exclusive of new taxation to be imposed under the measures which I shall this day describe in the Legislative Council.

ACCOUNTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1875-76.

I proceed to explain the differences between the Regular Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1875-76 made by the Hon'ble Sir William Muir on the 31st March last, and the Accounts of that year as since completed.

Sir William Muir estimated that the Grand Total Revenue would be Rs. 50,99,10,000, and the Grand Total Expenditure Rs. 53,88,70,000; and that there would be a Deficit of Rs. 2,89,60,000; or (the Extraordinary Expenditure being estimated at Rs. 4,14,30,000), a Surplus on the Ordinary Account of Rs. 1,24,70,000. The completed Accounts show the Revenue to have been Rs. 52,51,57,887, the Expenditure Rs. 55,11,75,355, and the Deficit Rs. 2,60,17,468, being less than the estimate by Rs. 29,42,532: the Extraordinary Expenditure having been Rs. 4,27,06,290, the Surplus on the Ordinary Account was Rs. 1,66,88,822, being more than the Estimate by Rs. 42,18,822.

The Revenue has exceeded the Estimate by Rs. 1,52,47,887, and the Expenditure by Rs. 1,23,05,355. Of these excesses, Rs. 97,23,653 on each side of the Account is due to the re-incorporation, in gross, of the transactions of the Local Governments, which were represented in the Regular Estimates, by a single net entry; if this disturbing cause be abstracted, there remains an excess Revenue of Rs. 55,24,234, and an excess Expenditure of Rs. 25,81,702, of which Rs. 13,05,412 is in the Ordinary Section of the Account, and Rs. 12,76,290 is Extraordinary. This latter excess is due to the purchase of certain stores from the Guaranteed Railway Companies for the State Railways, a transaction not anticipated when the Regular Estimates were closed.

It is not necessary now to make any minute comparison between the details of Sir William Muir's Estimates and the Accounts, and I shall content myself with mentioning only the principal items of difference. Only two of the Heads of Revenue yielded, in a noteworthy degree, less than the estimate, *viz.*, *Salt*, Rs. 4,15,850, the clearances of Foreign Salt during March having been abnormally deficient, and *Irrigation*, Rs. 1,12,800, an old Account having been adjusted: all the other important Heads of Revenue show improvement, the chief items being as follows:

Land Revenue, Rs. 13,17,420, occurred in Bengal, where unexpected arrears were collected, and in Madras. So large a portion of the Land Revenue is collected at the close of the year, that it is impossible to secure absolute correspondence even between the Regular Estimates and the Accounts of Land Revenue.

Forest, net improvement Rs. 6,88,598, which occurred chiefly in British Burmah, and might perhaps have been foretold.

Marine, net improvement Rs. 5,35,639, chiefly in Bengal, where there was an unexpected transfer entry.

The only important failure in the Estimates of Expenditure is under *Refunds*, under which Head it became necessary to adjust a large erroneous credit of Land Revenue in Bombay.

The expenditure on *Famine Relief* was considerably less than the sum shown in the Regular Estimates. The Imperial Expenditure was, indeed, only Rs. 50,85,550, being less than the Regular Estimate by Rs. 14,74,450. But, under the new system of combining the two Accounts, the Provincial Expenditure, in 1875-76, upon the Famine, Rs. 8,72,243, is added to the Imperial Expenditure, and the whole becomes Rs. 59,57,793.

In the Original Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1875-76 provision was made for a Surplus upon the Ordinary Account of Rs. 50,60,000. The actual Surplus was Rs. 1,66,88,822; and this, notwithstanding a revision of the Customs Tariff, in the middle of the year, with an estimated effect of Rs. 26,60,000 adverse to the Estimates; notwithstanding, also, an unestimated adjustment from the Imperial Revenues of Rs. 50,85,550 for *Famine Relief*.

The Revenues exceeded the Original Estimates by Rs. 1,72,34,234, and the Expenditure exceeded the Estimates by Rs. 56,05,412. The principal items of improvement are *Opium*, Rs. 50,28,600, and *The Army*, Rs. 51,31,540: minor improvements are *Land Revenue*, Rs. 12,47,420; *Forest*, Rs. 10,30,080; *Excise*, Rs. 12,63,770; and *Customs* (notwithstanding the revision of the Tariff), Rs. 4,46,580. The chief items of deterioration are *Famine Relief*, Rs. 50,85,550, and *Public Works Ordinary*, Rs. 19,05,530.

Of the Extraordinary Expenditure, Rs. 3,16,51,840 was spent upon Railroads, chiefly as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Rajputana ...	33,69,370	Punjab Northern ...	32,69,800
Holkar	28,39,730	Sindhia	5,57,810
Neemuch ...	20,03,080	Tirhoot	9,75,760
Wardah Valley ...	14,08,940	Northern Bengal ...	31,88,540
Indus Valley ...	1,00,62,100	Rangoon ...	40,95,180

and Rs. 1,10,54,450 on Canals, principally as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	10,50,430	Lower Ganges ...	25,22,870
Midnapôre ...	3,35,730	Western Jumna ...	4,91,840
Sône	25,75,140	Bari Doab ...	3,27,090
Ganges	5,82,550	Sirhind ...	14,84,260
Agra	5,91,450	Godavery Delta Works	4,48,300
		Moota Lake ...	3,35,650

The Total Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works in India, to the end of 1875-76, amounted to Rs. 16,55,44,070, of which Rs. 8,70,80,510 was classified as Extraordinary as follows:—

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Contribution.	Capital value of land used for works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Capital outlay in Provinces in which the Revenue due to the Canals has been ascertained—					
Bengal	14,63,490	3,92,12,490	...	51,440	4,07,27,420
North-Western Provinces ...	2,82,10,100	2,01,27,210	...	10,57,960	4,93,95,270
Punjab	1,63,22,770	1,27,68,910	41,80,090	83,260	3,33,55,030
	4,59,96,360	7,21,08,610	41,80,090	11,92,660	12,34,77,720
II.—Capital Outlay in Provinces in which the Revenue due to Canals has still to be ascertained—					
Madras	1,20,36,200	67,34,780	...	...	1,87,70,980
Bombay	1,03,17,420	80,50,140	16,810	2,34,660	1,86,19,030
Rajputana	10,44,140	1,86,980	...	...	12,31,120
	2,33,97,760	1,49,71,900	16,810	2,34,660	3,86,21,130
III.—Capital Outlay in Provinces in which Operations on Irrigation Works have been suspended—					
Central Provinces ...	3,40,860	...	...	...	3,40,860
Oudh	4,41,080	...	...	...	4,41,080
	7,81,940	...	...	...	7,81,940
Total of I, II, & III...	7,01,76,060	8,70,80,510	41,96,900	14,27,320	16,28,80,790
IV.—Capital Outlay on Embankment Works in British Burmah	26,63,280	...	...	...	26,63,280
	7,28,39,340	8,70,80,510	41,96,900	14,27,320	16,55,44,070

	Rs.
The total Receipts during 1875-76 have been	69,86,570
From this sum the amount to be deducted for working expenses is...	33,41,780
Thus leaving the Net Revenue at	36,44,790

which is 3·6 per cent. on a Capital Outlay of £10,072,328, which is the amount spent on Canals now yielding revenue.

Of the Rs. 4,27,06,290 classified as Extraordinary Expenditure, Rs. 1,66,88,822, or 39 per cent., appears from the Accounts to have been provided from the Revenues of the year, leaving only 61 per cent. to be met from borrowed money. The financial results of the year 1875-76 would thus have been highly satisfactory if all the Extraordinary Expenditure had been on really reproductive works. Unfortunately, however, no less than Rs. 1,33,25,923 was expended under this head on the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley Railways in 1875-76, and, as I shall have occasion to explain elsewhere, the direct returns which we shall get from these Railways will be very small.

The expenditure for the relief of the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, may now be said to have been completely brought to account: there may be still some outlying items; but they will not be important. The total is as follows:—

	Rs.
In 1873-74	3,86,46,730
In 1874-75	2,23,78,600
In 1875-76 (including Expenditure from Provincial Funds)...	59,57,793
Total	6,69,83,123

of which Rs. 8,98,434 was provided from Provincial Resources, and Rs. 6,60,84,689 from the Imperial Revenues. There was a set-off in increased Net Traffic Receipts on the *Guaranteed Railways* estimated by Sir William Muir, last year, at Rs. 17,00,000; but, on the other hand, there was some loss of *Excise* and other revenue, and a substantial expenditure from Local Funds. The whole net cost of the measures for the relief of the Bengal Famine cannot now be stated at less than $6\frac{3}{4}$ crores of Rupees.

If there had been no Imperial Expenditure for Famine Relief, the Surplus Imperial Revenue of the three years on the Ordinary Account would have been—

	Rs.
1873-74...	2,05,70,050
1874-75...	2,55,70,575
1875-76...	2,17,74,370
Total ...	6,79,14,995

Thus, according to the Accounts, the Revenues of the three years bore the whole cost of the Famine, and even yielded a Surplus of Rs. 9,31,872. If we add to this the sum of Rs. 8,98,434 contributed from Provincial Resources, the net Surplus of the three years on the Imperial Ordinary Account would be Rs. 18,30,306. This apparently happy result is marred by the fact that there was, during these three years, an expenditure of Rs. 3,35,26,565 upon the Railways which I have just mentioned, which, although treated as Extraordinary Works, cannot be expected to be, in any sufficient degree, reproductive. In speaking of the arrangements proposed for the coming year, 1877-78, I shall refer more particularly to this subject, and shall explain the resolution of the Government to treat, hereafter, expenditure of this kind as ordinary.

ACCOUNTS OF WAYS AND MEANS, 1875-76.

I have still to examine the Ways and Means by which provision was made for the service of the year 1875-76, and to compare them with the Regular Estimates. The figures which I am about to quote will be found, in a convenient shape, in little tables at foot of the page in the left hand corner of Statements Nos. IV, V, and VI. Those with which they are to be compared are in the corresponding little tables in the centre of the same Statements appended to Sir W. Muir's Financial Statement of 31st March last. If any one wishes for more details than these little abstracts contain, they are to be found in the body of the Statements themselves.

We have seen that the deficit of Imperial Revenue in 1875-76 was altogether Rs. 2,60,17,470, being an improvement upon the Estimate of Rs. 29,42,530. We lent, during the year, to Native States and Public bodies Rs. 38,74,876 more than we received: the sum is smaller by Rs. 7,40,124 than was expected. The Guaranteed Railway and Irrigation Companies withdrew from our Treasuries the sum of Rs. 1,04,31,836, being less than was expected by Rs. 19,86,164. The disbursements from the balances of the Military Funds were Rs. 41,36,267, being Rs. 733 less than Estimate: the amount is abnormal, being due to the refund of their subscriptions to a large number of the members of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund. The Local Governments drew for separate provincial and local purposes Rs. 40,22,930, being more by Rs. 60,930 than was estimated. Altogether we had to make good from other sources than the public Revenues the sum of Rs. 4,84,83,379, being less than Sir William Muir estimated by Rs. 74,16,621.

Towards meeting this obligation we borrowed the net sum of Rs. 4,10,95,219, being more by Rs. 20,68,219 than was expected; the excess was in England. The money deposited in our Savings Banks exceeded the money drawn out by Rs. 8,40,206, being less by Rs. 1,22,794 than was estimated: the deposits of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Service Funds were Rs. 11,18,471, being more by Rs. 85,471 than the Estimate, and the balance on the Deposit and Advance Account was in our favour by Rs. 20,18,538, being less by Rs. 30,25,462 than was expected. The remaining transactions yielded to the Treasury the net sum of Rs. 23,93,032, while it was estimated they would withdraw from the Treasury Rs. 18,08,000.

Thus it happened that, instead of the estimated reduction of Rs. 98,33,000, the actual reduction of the cash balances during the year was only Rs. 10,17,913, an improvement of Rs. 88,15,087, of which Rs. 70,93,000 was in India and the rest in the Home Treasury.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS, 1875-76.

In the following table some important financial and commercial statistics belonging to the year 1875-76 are compared with the same statistics for the two preceding years.

(Values (excepting (a),) in Rupees.)

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Net imports of gold	*1,38,00,000*	*1,87,00,000*	*1,54,00,000*
Net imports of silver	*2,47,00,000*	*4,64,00,000*	*1,56,00,000*
Total Net imports of Treasure ...	*3,85,00,000*	*6,51,00,000*	*3,10,00,000*
Public Debt incurred, including Guaranteed Railway Capital ...	*1,04,00,000*	*9,24,00,000*	*4,79,00,000*
Bills drawn by Secretary of State upon Government of India	*14,25,00,000*	*11,76,00,000*	*13,75,00,000*
Amount in sterling obtained for each rupee (a)	*22,37d.*	*22,12d.*	*21,62d.*
Average price of an ounce troy standard Silver in London (a) ...	*59,16d.*	*58,16d.*	*56,20d.*
Commodities excluding Treasure.			
Exports	*55,00,00,000*	*56,36,00,000*	*58,09,00,000*
Imports	*33,82,00,000*	*36,22,00,000*	*38,89,00,000*
Net exports	*21,18,00,000*	*20,14,00,000*	*19,20,00,000*

The excess net imports of silver, and the reduction of the Council Bills, in 1874-75, are due to the large amount borrowed in that year for the campaign against the Bengal Famine, and for Railways and other Public Works.

In 1873-74, for the first time for 23 years, the average price of an ounce troy of standard silver in London fell below 60*d.*: the continuous fall in 1874-75 and 1875-76 marks the course of a phenomenon that has already caused, and must, I fear, for some time to come, cause, grave anxiety to all interested in India: I shall have to refer to the subject hereafter.

The value of commodities (other than treasure) exported in 1875-76 exceeded the exports of 1874-75 by Rs. 1,73,00,000: but the value of Imports grew by the still larger sum of Rs. 2,67,00,000: consequently, the Net Exports of India (excluding treasure) fell off by Rs. 94,00,000.

Including treasure, the Net Exports of the three years were—

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,38,00,000	13,63,00,000	16,10,00,000

So that the Net Exports of 1875-76 altogether, though less than those of 1873-74 by Rs. 1,23,00,000, exceeded those of 1874-75 by Rs. 2,47,00,000.

The most important of our exports is *Cotton, Raw*, the statistics of which are as follows:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Cwts.	45,00,000	56,00,000	50,10,000
Value (in Rupees) ...	13,21,22,000	15,25,73,000	13,27,90,000

The great exports of 1874-75 were thus not maintained in 1875-76: this is attributed, partly, to an abundant crop in the United States, and, partly, to increasing demands for this important staple for home consumption. In correspondence with this latter influence, the exports of *Manufactures of Cotton*, including twist and yarn, show an important development, as follows:—

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
52,26,000	51,24,000	66,34,000

The imports of Cotton Goods, including twist and yarn, were:—

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,78,46,000	19,42,13,000	19,25,87,000

The value of the imports of Cotton Manufactures, excluding twist and yarn, has not decreased. The figures are—

1873-74	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,15,57,000	16,26,36,000	16,46,39,000

There was, indeed, a decrease in the value of grey (unbleached) goods imported, on private account in 1875-76, as compared with 1874-75, amounting to Rs. 73,58,240; but it was more than counterbalanced by increases under other descriptions in both quantities and values. It should be mentioned here that the values of grey goods returned in 1873-74 and 1874-75 were tariff values, which were above the market values; while, in 1875-76, their recorded values have been the actual market values, exclusive of duty.

The following table contains the Statistics of our most important Exports for the three years:—

(Values in Rupees.)

		1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Cotton Goods, Twist and Yarn ...	lbs. ...	2,455,000	2,835,000	6,229,000
	value ...	12,84,000	14,76,000	26,69,000
,, *Manufactures* ...	value ...	39,42,000	36,48,000	39,65,000
Coffee	(cwts.) ...	364,000	312,000	372,000
	value ...	1,49,14,000	1,30,53,000	1,62,70,000
Hides and Skins, raw, dressed, and tanned	(value) ...	2,61,82,000	2,67,78,000	2,94,36,000
Indigo	(cwts.) ...	116,000	81,000	110,000
	value ...	3,55,53,000	2,57,63,000	2,87,51,000
Jute, raw and manufactured ...	(value) ...	3,63,77,000	3,48,55,000	3,29,45,000
Lac	(value) ...	25,77,000	25,40,000	75,57,000
Opium	(chests)...	89,000	95,000	88,000
	value ...	11,34,19,000	11,95,70,000	11,14,84,000
Rice	(cwts.) ...	20,245,000	17,393,000	20,416,000
	value ...	5,54,98,000	4,76,53,000	5,31,11,000
Saltpetre	(cwts.) ...	4,51,000	5,53,000	415,000
	value ...	46,50,000	50,15,000	34,89,000
Seeds	(cwts.) ...	4,433,000	6,075,000	10,507,000
	value ...	2,36,14,000	3,23,59,000	5,46,20,000
Silk	(cwts.) ...	19,000	14,000	11,000
	value ...	1,14,37,000	76,65,000	41,60,000
Sugar and Saccharine produce ...	(value) ...	22,78,000	31,92,000	25,39,000
Tea	(cwts.) ...	1,72,000	1,88,000	2,17,000
	value ...	1,74,29,000	1,93,74,000	2,16,64,000
Wheat	(cwts.) ...	1,756,000	1,069,000	2,498,000
	value ...	82,76,000	49,04,000	90,10,000
Wood, Teak ...	...(cubic tons)	51,000	43,000	61,000
	value ...	38,13,000	32,86,000	44,06,000
Wool, raw	(cwts.) ...	1,81,000	1,90,000	2,12,000
	value ...	93,83,000	95,99,000	1,09,42,000

This table shows a healthy condition of our export trade. The augmented exports of *Coffee*, *Hides*, *Seeds*, *Tea*, *Wheat*, and *Wool* are especially noteworthy. It is interesting to find that, as with *Cotton*, so with *Hides* and *Jute*, the export of manufactured articles is, in an important degree, superseding the export of the raw material; our chief customers for gunny bags are, *Australia* for wool packs, *California* for grain-sacks, and the *Eastern Asiatic Countries* for grain-bags, &c. The serious decline in the silk trade is

compensated by the growth of other items. I hope that the nascent demand for Indian wheat will not be checked by malpractices in India, or by the carelessness of exporters. There are complaints of the admixture in Indian wheats of barley, gram, and other grains; and, should this continue, India will fail in her competition with the United States, Austro-Hungary, Southern Russia, Egypt, and other wheat-producing countries.

The following table contains statistics of our most important imports besides *Cotton Manufactures*. The growth of the imports of *Metals* and *Woollens* is interesting. The *Salt* figures indicate a serious decrease in the value of that staple, by which, however, consumers must have profited—

(Values in Rupees.)

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Apparel	57,82,000	62,05,000	61,60,000
Coal, excluding coke and patent fuel			
(tons)	3,54,000	3,[illegible]000	3,69,000
(value)	72,22,000	66,19,000	63,47,000
Liquors	1,39,27,000	1,52,93,000	1,70,22,000
Machinery and Millwork ...	1,00,23,000	1,18,59,000	1,43,99,000
Metals	1,73,85,000	2,60,71,000	3,30,92,000
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	88,960	78,090	1,07,910
Salt (tons)	2,79,000	2,77,000	3,65,000
,, (value	83,53,000	75,58,000	60,71,000
Silk (Raw) (value)	78,69,000	87,29,000	69,49,000
,, *(manufactured)* (value)	60,84,000	71,05,000	70,94,000
Sugar and Saccharine produce ...	55,90,000	51,65,000	89,59,000
Tea (value)	18,29,000	17,00,000	24,76,000
Woollen Manufactures (value) ...	66,89,000	55,76,000	86,98,000

Upon the whole, the trade of India, at the end of 1875-76, seems to have been in a satisfactory condition.

REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.

I come now to the present prospects of the current year, 1876-77, which I will first compare with the Estimates of Sir William Muir published on the 31st March 1876. As those Estimates have been recast in the form that I propose henceforth to use, I shall be able to enter into any detail that seems expedient.

Sir William Muir estimated that the Grand Total Revenue would be Rs. 50,48,00,000; that the Grand Total Expenditure would be Rs. 54,09,50,000; and, thus, that there would be a Deficit of Rs. 3,61,50,000. These same Estimates recast in the new form are as follows:—

	Rs.
Expenditure	55,11,04,000
Revenue	51,49,54,000
Deficit ...	3,61,50,000

In both cases alike, the Deficit is converted into a Surplus of Rs. 14,40,000 if the Extraordinary Expenditure (Rs. 3,75,90,000) is excluded from consideration.

The present Estimates are—

That the Expenditure will be Rs. 57,28,50,000, exceeding the Original Estimates by Rs. 2,17,46,000.

That the Revenue will be Rs. 51,20,67,000, or less than the Original Estimates by Rs. 28,87,000.

And, thus, that the Deficit will be Rs. 6,07,83,000, or more than Sir W. Muir's Estimates by Rs. 2,46,33,000.

If the estimated Extraordinary Expenditure be excluded from the Account, the Deficit is reduced to Rs. 2,27,83,000, being a result worse than Sir William Muir expected by Rs. 2,42,23,000.

These Estimates may be compared thus :—

	Sir William Muir's Estimates. Estimates of 31st March 1876.	*Sir William Muir's Estimates.* As now recast.	*Present Estimates.*	*Worse.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grand Total Expenditure ...	54,09,50,000	55,11,04,000	57,28,50,000	2,17,46,000
Grand Total Revenue ...	50,48,00,000	51,49,54,000	51,20,67,000	28,87,000
Deficit	3,61,50,000	3,61,50,000	6,07,83,000	2,46,33,000
Public Works Extraordinary ...	3,75,90,000	3,75,90,000	3,80,00,000	4,10,000
Result if Extraordinary Expenditure is excluded ... *Surplus*	14,40,000	14,40,000	*Deficit* 2,27,83,000	2,42,23,000

This untoward result is due entirely to the Famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Without describing afresh the extent and severity of this calamity, I will, here, simply state its effects upon the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, both for the current and the coming year, so far as they can now be traced. This will be most conveniently done in the following tabular form :—

Effects of the Famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, upon the Estimates, 1876-77 and 1877-78.

1876-77	*Loss of Land Revenue.*	*Loss of Excise Revenue.*	*Loss of Forest Revenue.*	*Direct Outlay for Famine Relief.*	*Excess charges in the Army.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	99,65,000	9,25,000	50,000	1,44,10,000	5,00,000	2,58,50,000
Bombay ...	38,80,000	...	1,50,000	47,00,000	3,00,000	90,30,000
Total ...	1,38,45,000	9,25,000	2,00,000	1,91,10,000	8,00,000	3,48,80,000
1877-78.						
Madras ...	31,84,000	3,33,000		73,50,000	6,37,000	1,15,04,000
Bombay ...	17,67,000	...		69,00,000	4,00,000	90,67,000
Total ...	49,51,000	3,33,000		1,42,50,000	10,37,000	2,05,71,000
Grand Total	1,87,96,000	12,58,000	2,00,000	3,33,60,000	18,37,000	5,54,51,000

The gross estimated cost of the Famine altogether is—

	Rs.
In Madras	3,73,54,000
In Bombay	1,80,97,000
TOTAL ...	5,54,51,000

of which Rs. 2,20,91,000 is loss of revenue and excess charges in the Army, and Rs. 3,33,60,000 is direct expenditure on measures of relief. From this gross sum of Rs. 5,54,51,000 must be deducted the gain to the Revenues from the increased earnings of the Guaranteed and State Railways; and this I find it at present impossible to estimate with any accuracy. I shall presently have to speak of a very gratifying improvement in the net traffic earnings of these Railways; but how much precisely of the improvement is due to the Famine, it is impossible, as yet, to say. Perhaps, on the whole, as near an estimate as can now be made of the net cost of the Famine is five and a quarter crores of Rupees, of which Rs. 3,10,00,000 falls on this year, and Rs. 2,15,00,000 on next year.

The eventual cost of this Famine will depend upon how far it is found necessary wholly to remit the Land Revenue of which the collection is, for the present, suspended. The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple is strongly of opinion that, if favorable seasons follow, the people will, hereafter, be able to pay at least Rs. 1,29,50,000 of the Rs. 1,87,96,000 Land Revenue which must for the time be left uncollected: but the Governor General in Council has considered it right to leave to the Governments of Madras and Bombay an unfettered discretion in this matter. These Governments will doubtless receive Sir Richard Temple's recommendations with all the deference which they deserve; and I may perhaps be permitted to express a hope that, without any undue harassment of the people, the Local Governments may yet find themselves able to recover, for the benefit of the general tax-payers, from those on whose behalf this great expenditure is being incurred, more than they now think possible.

I cannot quit this part of my Statement without calling again to mind the zeal, energy, and ability with which Sir Richard Temple, abandoning a distinguished position of comparative ease and comfort, has devoted himself to those important public duties which he is now performing with admirable success.

If there had been no Famine, there would have been no Deficit in 1876-77, but, on the contrary, if the Estimates of the cost of the Famine are trustworthy, a Surplus on the Ordinary Account of Rs. 62,48,000,* that is to say, an improvement upon the Original Estimate of Rs. 48,08,000. Here, however, it must again be remembered that the sum of Rs. 1,38,58,850 was expended on works classed as extraordinary, but which cannot be called reproductive.

The following are the explanatory remarks which seem called for regarding the various increases and decreases shown in the Abstract Statements.

I. Land Revenue.—The whole of the decrease, Rs. 1,37,59,000, is due to the Famine, but for which there would have been a small net improvement of Rs. 86,000.

II. Tributes.—The improvement of Rs. 50,000 is due to arrear payments by Banswara and Udhaypur.

III. Forest.—The Original Estimates were for a Net Revenue of Rs. 18,26,000; the Regular Estimates are for a Net Revenue of Rs. 17,31,000, being less by Rs. 95,000. The failure is in the *Bombay* and *Madras* Presidencies, and is attributed to the Famine, which is estimated to have reduced the Net Revenue from *Forests* by at least Rs. 2,00,000.

IV. Excise.—The Net Revenue from this source is now expected to be only Rs. 2,37,92,000, instead of Rs. 2,43,80,000. The decrease of Rs. 5,88,000 is much more than accounted for by the loss of Revenue from the Famine in Madras. But for the Famine, there would have been a considerable improvement. The Net Revenue from *Excise* in recent years (deducting Refunds) has been as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70 ...	... 1,99,20,810	1873-74 ...	... 2,19,12,340
1870-71 ...	... 2,07,93,600	1874-75 ...	... 2,25,44,140
1871-72 ...	... 2,23,24,660	1875-76 ...	... 2,40,70,560
1872-73 ...	... 2,19,09,070	1876-77, Regular Estimates	2,37,33,000

The steady improvement is satisfactory.

VI. Customs show a serious decrease as compared with the Original Estimates of Rs. 15,08,000; the loss is generally distributed. It seems probable that the Original Estimates, which were based upon last year's Regular Estimates, were too sanguine. The net *Customs* Revenue of the last few years (deducting Refunds and Drawbacks) has been as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70 ...	... 2,16,63,020	1873-74 ...	... 2,37,36,730
1870-71 ...	... 2,35,11,350	1874-75 ...	... 2,42,17,380
1871-72 ...	... 2,34,05,590	1875-76 ...	... 2,47,00,620
1872-73 ...	... 2,40,11,230	1876-77, Regular Estimates	2,20,77,000

The net yearly Revenue sacrificed by the revision of the Tariff on the 5th August 1875 was estimated at Rs. 30,84,000: this sum deducted from the Net Revenue of 1874-75, the most productive recent year before 1875-76, would leave only Rs. 2,11,33,380, from which point the Revenue of 1876-77 shows a satisfactory recovery of 9½ lakhs of rupees. The *Customs* Revenue of 1875-76 was evidently abnormal; we cannot expect so speedy a recovery from the standard of 1874-75 as was estimated in March last.

Salt.—The Net Revenue was estimated at Rs. 5,77,40,000: it is now estimated at Rs. 5,85,65,000, being a gross improvement of Rs. 8,25,000. The

* Estimated cost of Famine in 1876-77 ... ... Rs. 3,10,00,000
Deficit on ordinary Account 2,27,83,000
Surplus but for Famine ... 82,17,000
Deduct loss by Exchange saved by Secretary of State reducing his drafts 19,69,000
Remains ... 62,48,000

Net Revenue under this important Head (deducting Refunds) has been as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	5,46,20,160	1873-74	5,64,60,590
1870-71	5,68,52,590	1874-75	5,73,52,620
1871-72	5,45,57,090	1875-76	5,70,22,180
1872-73	5,64,28,950	1876-77, Regular Estimates ...	5,81,99,000

so that the Net Revenue of 1876-77 will, if the present Estimates are realised, be the largest yet obtained

VIII. Opium.—The Net Revenue was estimated at 6 crores of Rupees ; it is now expected to be Rs. 6,37,50,000, an improvement of Rs. 37,50,000. The Gross Revenue has only once before been exceeded ; and the Net Revenue would have been much larger than is now expected, but for the unprecedentedly large crop of 1876. The cost of this great crop fell upon the Revenues of the year, its surplus yield being added to the reserve store in the possession of the Government, which now amounts to 35,315 chests more than the quantity which will be sold during the calendar year 1877. The recent figures of the Opium Revenue are as follows :—

	Gross Revenue.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	
1869-70	7,95,15,570	1,82,06,830	6,13,08,740	
1870-71	8,04,54,590	2,01,44,250	6,03,10,340	
1871-72	9,25,38,590	1,59,66,460	7,65,72,130	Short crops.
1872-73	8,68,46,910	1,81,42,680	6,87,04,230	Short crops.
1873-74	8,32,48,790	2,00,12,800	6,32,35,990	
1874-75	8,55,66,290	2,34,15,460	6,21,50,830	
1875-76	8,47,14,250	2,21,85,650	6,25,28,600	
1876-77	9,17,68,000	2,80,18,000	6,37,50,000	Great crop.
	68,46,52,990	16,60,92,130	51,85,59,860	

The average yearly Net Revenue for these eight years has been Rs. 6,48,19,982, the Net Revenue of particular years depending much upon the outturn of the crop paid for. The Net Revenue of 1876-77 is rather below the average of the eight years, but compares favorably with all but two of these years. Bengal Opium is now expected to yield net less than the Estimate by Rs. 1,60,000, the excess expenditure being, by this amount, larger than the large excess revenue. Malwa opium is expected to yield Rs. 38,90,000 more than the Estimates.

On the 19th December 1876, the Opium Act (No. XXIII of 1876) received the assent of the Governor General. This much-needed Law will enable the Government to regulate and supervise the growth of the poppy and all transactions with Opium throughout India : hitherto, in many parts of the country, either there has been no law, or the law has been doubtful.

IX. Stamps.—The Net Revenue from *Stamps* and *Law and Justice* (the portion now Imperial) is now expected to be Rs. 3,09,25,000 instead of Rs. 3,05,00,000, as at first estimated, an Improvement of Rs. 4,25,000. The Net Revenues from *Stamps* and the existing imperial items under *Law and Justice* (deducting Refunds) show a steady improvement as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1871-72	2,68,40,230	1874-75	2,88,44,860
1872-73	2,84,31,580	1875-76	2,97,10,000
1873-74	2,89,55,410	1876-77, Regular Estimates	3,02,05,000

X. Mint.—Sir W. Muir estimated the Net Revenue from the Mints at Rs. 3,00,000; it is now expected to be Rs. 8,46,000, the excess (Rs. 5,46,000) being due to a large coinage of silver.

XIII.—The decrease of Rs. 3,37,000 under *Law and Justice* is in the Provincial portion (*Jails* and *Registration*), and is partly set off by a saving of Rs. 1,75,000 under the corresponding Heads of Expenditure.

XIX. Gain by Exchange.—The large improvement in the Net Traffic Earnings of the Guaranteed Railway Companies entails the improvement of Rs. 11,57,000 here shown.

XX. Miscellaneous.—The improvement of Rs. 2,91,000 occurs mainly in England, the chief items being £9,600 for Cinchona bark sold, £6,400 from the exhibition of the presents taken home by His Royal Highness the Prince

of Wales, and £5,000 fines on contractors subsequently remitted, and shown under the corresponding Head of Expenditure. A curious item in India is the State share of nine ingots of gold, valued at Rs. 53,240, discovered in the Kistna District.

Irrigation.—The small decrease of Rs. 2,63,000 is due to the favorable season in the Punjab causing a loss of Rs. 1,37,200, and to disappointments in Bengal.

The probable Extraordinary outlay on Canals in 1876-77 is Rs. 1,01,20,000, as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Madras	3,75,000	North-Western Provinces	33,00,000
Bombay	6,49,000	Punjab	20,00,000
Bengal	37,50,000	In England ...	46,000

In 1876-77 the total direct receipts from Irrigation Works are estimated to amount to Rs. 50,06,750. Of this sum, the amount expected to be derived from the completed Canals on which the Capital Outlay has been Rs. 10,07,23,280 is Rs. 47,01,000 : the estimated amount of Land Revenue due to or dependent on the works is Rs. 20,20,340 : thus the Gross Revenue is estimated at Rs. 67,21,340. The working expenses from which this Gross Revenue is derived is estimated to amount to Rs. 33,78,060 : so that the expected Net Revenue is Rs. 33,43,280, or 3·3 per cent.

State Railways.—The Net Revenue from State Railways was estimated at Rs. 11,80,000 ; it is now expected to be only Rs. 10,42,000 ; the decrease of Rs. 1,38,000 is owing to slackness of trade, especially on the Holkar Line, and also to the Northern Bengal and Indus Valley Lines not having been opened for traffic so soon as was expected.

The growth of the revenue from State Railways is, however, encouraging : as follows :—

	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net Traffic Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	1,65,330	1,79,140	— 13,811
1873-74	3,99,140	7,28,240	— 3,29,100
1874-75	13,09,860	18,38,830	— 5,28,970
1875-76	28,95,120	21,47,130	7,47,990
1876-77, Regular Estimates ...	36,96,000	26,54,000	10,42,000
1877-78, Original Estimates ...	67,48,000	48,30,000	19,18,000

The Capital Expenditure on State Railways to the end of 1875-76 was Rs. 11,78,34,920 ; the Expenditure in 1876-77 is estimated at Rs. 2,95,80,970 ; and that in 1877-78 at Rs. 2,60,00,000, making the total Capital Expenditure to the end of 1877-78 Rs. 17,34,15,890.

Provincial Contributions and Balances of the Local Governments.—According to the Estimates, the Local Governments were to supplement their Assigned Revenues from separate Provincial Resources by Rs. 3,07,000, and from their balances by (net) Rs. 14,82,000 ; total Rs. 17,89,000. It is now expected that they will have to draw upon local resources for only Rs. 1,85,000, and upon their balances for only Rs. 7,84,000, *i. e.*, for (net) Rs. 9,69,000 in all : the amount would have been larger, but for a special grant of Rs. 2,50,000 from Imperial Funds to British Burmah, the rapid expansion of which Province makes such assistance indispensable. The Punjab draws from its local resources more than any other Province ; it seems probable that some expenditure may still be classed there as Imperial, which, under the old system, was local.

I pass now to EXPENDITURE. The net charge for *Interest* is now expected to be larger than was estimated by Rs. 3,42,000. The excess is entirely in the Estimates of the Home Treasury, where a larger sum was borrowed than was intended in March last. The Estimate then was that £2,640,000 would be

borrowed; the actual sum raised was £4,600,000, besides £500,000 borrowed temporarily.

(In Rupees.)

(1876-77.)	Interest Estimates compared. Original.	Present.	Worse.	Better.
Interest on debt ...	5,86,00,000	5,41,07,000	5,07,000	
Interest on Service Funds, &c. ...	39,07,000	38,61,000	...	46,000
Total ...	5,75,07,000	5,79,68,000	4,61,000	
Receipts ...	50,80,000	51,99,000	...	1,19,000
Net Charge	5,24,27,000	5,27,69,000	3,42,000	

The following Government Securities were purchased by the Government of India early in the year, before any cause of anxiety had arisen respecting the crops:—

	Capital. Rs.	Premium paid. Rs.
Bearing interest at 5½ per cent. ...	35,65,000	1,23,000
,, ,, 5 ,, (debentures) ...	3,75,000	3,000
,, ,, 4½ ,, ...	68,80,000	98,000
,, ,, 4 ,, ...	17,20,000	14,000
	1,25,40,000	2,38,000

These Securities have been cancelled, and will not be re-issued: the premium has been written off under the Head of *Interest*.

The Debt of the Government of India is estimated to be on the 31st March 1877 as follows:—

(*Debt of India; combining Sterling and Rupees on the assumption that £1=Rs. 10.*)

Rate of Interest.	Capital amount outstanding, England. £	India. Rs.	Total. Rs.	A year's Interest thereon. Rs.
5½ ...	...	9,84,52,000	9,84,52 000	54,15,000
5 ...	17,200,000	1,05,84,000	18,25,84,000	91,28,000
4½ ...	...	15,44,96,000	15,44,96,000	69,52,000
4 ...	37,176,000	45,37,40,000	82,55,00,000	3,30,20,000
3½ ...	...	6,52,000	6,52,000	23,000
Nil ...	21,000	3,50,000	5,60,000	*Nil*
	54,397,000	71,82,74,000	1,26,22,44,000	5,45,38,000

Thus, the average yearly rate of interest upon the Registered Debt of India at the end of the current year is estimated to be 4⅓ per cent. The Capital of the Railway and Madras Irrigation Companies, interest upon which is guaranteed from Indian Revenues, is £96,946,907, the interest thereon being £4,716,100. The total Debt of British India, therefore, of all kinds is £151,343,907, and Rs. 71,82,74,000, and the interest thereon is £7,063,104, and Rs. 3,10,68,600: if a Rupee is worth 1*s.* 9½*d.*, the entire Debt of India is Rs. 2,40,76,94,357, or £215,689,286, and the interest thereon, Rs. 10,99,12,551, or £9,846,333. The average interest upon the whole Debt of India, including the Guaranteed Capital, is 4·56 per cent.

The proportion of the Rupee Debt held by Natives of India on the 30th of December is estimated, from the distribution of the actual payments of interest, to have been as follows:—

1869	22,50	1873	25,29
1870	20,25	1874	25,23
1871	24,74	1875	24,34
1872	22,76	1876	25,87

The excess over the Grant under *Land Revenue* (Rs. 2,19,000) occurs chiefly in *Bombay*, and is nominal, being an increase in Village Allowances set off by increased Revenue under *I, Land Revenue.*

The excess of Rs. 2,13,000 under *Excise* is for stores (probably hydrometers for Madras) from England.

The saving under *Salt*, Rs. 3,95,000, is in the item Petty Construction and Repairs in *Madras.*

Post Office.—The estimated Net Expenditure on this Service was Rs. 9,11,000; it is now only Rs. 5,99,000, an improvement of Rs. 3,12,000. The following are recent figures of the Post Office:—

	Expenditure. Rs.	Revenue. Rs.	Net Expenditure. Rs.
1873-74	80,86,840	68,81,980	12,04,860
1874-75	80,75,960	73,94,000	6,81,960
1875-76	82,20,790	76,35,970	5,84,820
1876-77	86,37,000	80,38,000	5,99,000

It is to be borne in mind that the Post Office carries the correspondence of the State at a reduced rate. It is satisfactory to find that the loss from the reduction of the Overland Postage (from 8 annas to 6 annas *viâ* Brindisi, and from 6 annas to 5 annas *viâ* Southampton) has been almost made good already.

13. Telegraphs.—The estimated Net Cost of this Service was Rs. 19,80,000; it is now only Rs. 15,97,000. The improvement of Rs. 3,83,000 occurs chiefly in India, and is due to increased traffic. The following are the figures for the past eight years:—

	Expenditure. Rs.	Revenue. Rs.	Net Expenditure. Rs.
1869-70	55,34,000	25,71,340	29,62,660
1870-71	50,54,310	24,70,100	25,84,210
1871-72	44,99,110	22,83,680	22,15,430
1872-73	48,29,750	24,98,020	23,31,730
1873-74	41,18,180	25,06,380	16,11,800
1874-75	43,20,300	28,64,790	14,55,510
1875-76	49,06,240	30,90,400	18,15,840
1876-77, Regular Estimates ...	49,18,000	33,21,000	15,97,000

The improvement since 1872-73 is satisfactory.

14. Administration.—The increase of Rs. 6,52,000 is due, for the most part, to an insufficient provision having been made for tour and staff expenses in India; but partly to increased charges at Home.

16. Law and Justice.—The saving (Rs. 1,75,000) is in the Provincial portion (*Jails and Registration*). The Imperial portion, which constitutes, as yet, the greater portion of this Grant, shows an increase of Rs. 6,16,000, the largest item in which is for the Convict Establishments on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

17. Police.—This grant is entirely under the control of the Local Governments, and the small excess (Rs. 1,56,000) does not require explanation from me. There is a corresponding excess receipt, amounting to Rs. 1,28,000.

19. Education.—This service, too, is entirely under the Local Governments The net saving of Rs. 3,57,000 is generally distributed: it seems probable that some economies may have been effected in consequence of the warning given by His Excellency the Viceroy in July last, to which I shall have occasion hereafter to refer.

22. Stationery and Printing.—This resuscitated Head shows an increase of Rs. 4,25,000, some portion of which occurs in the Central Press of the Government of India, the work of which is constantly increasing; but the greater portion is for Stores from England.

23. Political Agencies.—Of the excess of Rs. 18,39,000, the sum of Rs. 13,71,000 is for the ceremonies throughout the country attending the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India. There are other items of increase which need not be explained.

The gross cost of the ceremonies throughout India on the 1st of January is Rs. 13,71,000 under this Head; Rs. 2,83,000 in the Public Works Department; and Rs. 3,00,000 under the Army: total Rs. 19,54,000: there was also an inconsiderable outlay in England, the particulars of which we do not yet know. Against the gross outlay is to be set the increased revenue from the Railways (estimated at, at least, net Rs. 9,00,000), and under Telegraphs and other Heads: upon the whole, it does not seem likely that the net cost exceeded Rs. 10,00,000. It will be understood that these charges are by no means on account of the Delhi Assemblage only, but include the gift of a day's pay to the Army, and the cost of the ceremonies at the Presidency towns and at

every large station throughout India: such charges as these had no connection with the Assemblage. The net cost of the Assemblage itself cannot at present be exactly ascertained; but, in an estimate sent last month to the Secretary of State, it was calculated at about Rs. 5,00,000, a sum which must be looked upon as extremely moderate.

24. Allowances, &c., under Treaties.—The decrease of Rs. 1,71,000 is owing to sundry lapses.

25. Furlough Allowances in England.—The increase of Rs. 1,76,000 is attributed to an increase in the number of Officers on furlough, and, to some small extent, to the privilege of drawing furlough pay at 2*s.* the Rupee, which has been granted, with retrospective effect, to those Military Officers who, before 1st July 1871, elected, under the option given to them, the Furlough Rules of 1868. The charges under this Head have been as follows:—

	£
1873-74	260,556
1874-75	216,704
1875-76	229,199
1876-77, Regular Estimates	210,600

27. Loss by Exchange.—The present Exchange Estimates may be compared with the Original Estimates as follows:—

	Loss by Exchange. Rs.	Gain by Exchange. Rs.	Net Loss. Rs.
1872-73	76,51,090	30,14,360	46,36,733
1873-74	98,65,300	39,51,680	59,13,620
1874-75	89,78,780	39,53,350	50,25,430
1875-76	1,42,97,220	39,53,650	1,03,43,570
1876-77, Original Estimate	2,33,20,000	34,70,000	1,98,50,000
1876-77, Present Estimate	2,13,51,000	46,27,000	1,67,24,000

Thus, the whole improvement compared with the Estimates is Rs. 31,26,000, of which Rs. 11,57,000 has been already explained as due to improved Guaranteed Railway Receipts. Almost the whole charge entered under *27, Loss by Exchange*, is incurred upon the Bills upon the Government of India, by which the Secretary of State supplies the Home Treasury with funds. The Estimate was that the sum thus raised in London would be £13,660,000, and that, to produce this amount, Bills would be sold for Rs. 15,99,20,000, being at the rate of Re. 1=1*s.* 8$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* It is now estimated that we shall pay Bills for Rs. 14,53,96,000, which will yield to the Home Treasury £12,418,000, the rate realised being still estimated at Re. 1=1*s.* 8$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* The cost now estimated of the £12,418,000 thus supplied to the Home Treasury is only Rs. 16,310 more than it would have been at the precise rate originally estimated: that the Original and Revised Estimates should thus precisely correspond, is only a curious coincidence; for no one could, in March last, have foretold what the average rate of exchange during the year would be, and the Government of India had certainly little confidence in its own Estimate. The gross saving of Rs. 19,69,000 under this Head is wholly due to our having paid for £1,242,000 less than we expected; and this, again, is due to the Secretary of State having borrowed more than was, at first, proposed: the reason for this excess borrowing was chiefly the state of the exchanges between England and India during the early part of the year.

This brings me to speak of the fall in the price of silver, which began to alarm the Government of India and all those interested in the prosperity of the country long before the last Financial Statement was made, and which, during the year, assumed formidable proportions. It is impossible for me, in making this Statement, to avoid reference to a subject so intimately affecting the interests of India: at the same time, I desire, on this occasion, to treat the matter historically only, and not to express any opinion of my own upon the causes of the divergence of the value of the two metals, or upon the remedies, if any, which ought to be adopted.

The fall in the value of silver dates from November 1872. For 22 years before that date, the price in London of an ounce Troy of standard silver had never been below 60*d.*, and for 18 years more, it had never been below 59*d.* In the calendar year 1873, the average price was 59·22*d.*, the lowest price (*13th November*) being 57$\frac{1}{16}$*d.* In 1874, the average price was 58·37*d.*, the lowest price (*31st December*) being 57$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* In 1875, the average price was only 56·76*d.*, the lowest quotation being (*on the 3rd June*) 55$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* In 1876, the average price fell to 53·08*d.*, the lowest quotation being (*8th July*) 47*d.*; sales were reported even as low as 46*d.*: the recovery from this depression was rapid; the highest point since attained being (*18th January 1877*) 58$\frac{5}{8}$*d.*, the highest price quoted since 23rd July 1874: there has since been, again, a downward re-action, the latest quotation being 55*d.*

On the 17th July 1876 the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce transmitted, for the consideration of the Governor General in Council, the following two Resolutions adopted at a Special General Meeting of the Chamber held on Saturday, the 15th July:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1*st.*—"That the continued depreciation in the value of silver is a question most seriously affecting the political and financial interests of the Country; and that, in view to its very great importance, the Committee be requested to address the Government in order to obtain such information as they may be able to give, in regard to the policy which they propose to pursue under the circumstances.

2*nd.*—"That the Chamber approves of the suggestion of the Committee that it is expedient, in view of any ultimate measures that the Government may adopt, that Clause 19 of Act XXIII of 1870, making it obligatory on the Mints in India to receive all silver tendered for coinage, and also section 11, clause (b) of Act III of 1871, making it obligatory on the Currency Department to issue Notes against silver bullion sent in, be temporarily suspended, at the discretion of Government; and that, during such suspension, or till further notice, it be not lawful to import coined rupees from any foreign port."

On the 22nd July, the Secretary to the same Chamber forwarded, for the consideration of the Government, a copy of the Proceedings of the Chamber.

In this letter, the Committee of the Chamber, while recognising the difficulty of the position of the Government of India, remarked that the uncertainty which had hitherto shrouded the action of Government had been attended with serious consequences to merchants and bankers, and would continue to embarrass their transactions so long as they were kept in ignorance of the course of action the Government proposed to take. The Committee, therefore, expressed a hope that His Excellency the Viceroy would, in the interests of commerce and of the country generally, accede to the prayer of the first Resolution of the meeting, and make public the intentions of the Government.

As to the second Resolution, the Committee pointed out that its object was not to prohibit coinage altogether; for that would be likely to bring about a collapse of credit; but to place all coinage in the hands of the Government, to be exercised at its discretion. It appeared to the Committee suicidal for the Secretary of State to allow the competition of bar silver with the rupees which he has to offer to those requiring money in India, and that to suspend the free conversion of silver bullion into legal-tender coin was not only a wise and reasonable, but a necessary precaution for the Government of India to take, for the preservation of its own currency, and to support the credit of its own loans, as well as to prevent the country from being swamped by silver sent in by foreign nations.

The Committee argued that the fact that the Government of India was compelled to put their Mint Stamp to all silver sent to India had given an artificial and fictitious value to silver, which would cease as soon as the law was suspended. Bar silver would then, gradually, fall to its own intrinsic value; and the extent to which it was depreciated would be soon gauged; whereas, as things were, it was impossible to say how much its value was appreciated by our 'open coinage system.'

When all Europe was closing its doors against the import of silver with the avowed object of having as little of the metal as possible, should the depreciation be found permanent, it seemed most impolitic, the Committee thought, to keep ours wide open for the reception of an unlimited quantity, costing the country, through our coinage laws, far more than its real intrinsic value. The Committee could see no valid reason against the immediate adoption by the Government of the second Resolution of the Meeting, and considered that the objections brought against it were based either on a misconception of its real scope, or on abstract principles ignored by other States; whereas the position of affairs was altogether exceptional, and ordinary rules did not apply. The Committee represented that the measures recommended in the Resolution were not more

stringent than, in fact, scarcely so stringent as, those which the first financiers in Europe had found it necessary to adopt.

Lastly, the Committee pointed out that there was a third proposition put before the Meeting, recommending the adoption of a gold standard, which, in deference to the feeling apparent among members present, was temporarily withdrawn; and they referred the Government to the debate at the Meeting upon this proposal.

On the 31st July the Government of India published a Resolution inviting attention to the immediately probable financial consequences of the fall in the gold-price of silver, and insisting upon the necessity for the utmost economy of the public resources.

On the 1st August the Secretary to the Calcutta Trades' Association forwarded a Memorial from the Master, Wardens, and Committee of the Association to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

In this document the Memorialists represented that they had, for many months past, been suffering great loss from the low rate of exchange which bid fair to paralyse trade. The Memorialists joined earnestly with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in urging on the Government the importance of declaring the policy it intended to pursue for the remedy of this evil, and prayed that the policy of a temporary suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver might receive the early consideration of Government.

The Memorialists further expressed great satisfaction at the desire manifested by the Government to encourage local manufactures, and suggested a relaxation of the rules against the purchase of imported stores for the Government in India.

On the 22nd September 1876, after considering the "Report by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the depreciation of silver, with the Proceedings of the Committee, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 5th July 1876," the Government of India published a Resolution (No. 3044) upon the suggestions of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades' Association. The following is a summary of its arguments and conclusions.

1. The recent change in the value of silver measured in gold may be due to changes in the value of one metal or the other, or of both: before a fit remedy can be applied, it is essential to ascertain what exactly has happened, whether gold has risen or silver fallen, and how much the value of each metal has changed. It cannot be assumed, without decisive proof, that the divergence of the two metals is due wholly, or even chiefly, to the fall in the value of silver.

2. The prices of commodities and of the precious metals, in London and in India, witness to a considerable rise in the value of gold since March 1873, and especially since December 1875, and do not show any fall in the value of silver measured in commodities other than gold: using these prices with all reserve, it must still be said that they afford evidence of this fact at least that a rise in the value of gold is one of the causes which has disturbed the equilibrium of the two metals.

3. The divergence of the values of the two metals seems due to three principal causes, of which the first appears to be the most efficient:

(1).—The substitution of gold as the standard of value, in Germany, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian Kingdoms, for silver; and, in the countries of the Latin Convention, for their customary alternative or compensatory standard of silver and gold.

(2).—The increased production of silver in the United States of America.

(3).—The decreased demand for silver in India.

4. The value of gold and silver, like that of any other commodities, depends, on the one hand, upon the supply, on the other, upon the demand for them; and this again depends upon the uses made of them: the long-continued equilibrium between the value of gold and that of silver is due to the two metals having shared, without material change of conditions, the only great field for the employment of either of them, *i. e.*, the supply of legal-tender metallic money: this equilibrium has been disturbed by the rapid supersession of silver by gold in Europe and America as the standard of value, and therefore as the material of legal-tender metallic money: this supersession is calculated, *a priori*, to raise the value of gold no less than to lower the value of silver.

5. Excessive importance is not, *per se*, attached to the increased production of silver in the United States of America.

6. When India is in a normal condition, *i. e.*, when there is no abnormal demand for any of her staples, and she is not borrowing large sums from abroad, the amount of treasure required to settle her accounts with the world is not considerable; and a substantial proportion of the treasure received has always been gold: the large imports of treasure into India since 1850 are due to abnormal circumstances, as follows:

(1).—The Crimean War transferred to India large demands for produce theretofore obtained from Russia.

(2).—The American Civil War exaggerated temporarily the value of Indian cotton.

(3).—Great sums of money have been borrowed for—

(*a*) the suppression of the mutiny;

(*b*) the construction of railroads (Guaranteed and State) and canals;

(*c*) the Bengal famine.

It would be altogether misleading to treat the great imports of treasure in the last 25 years as normal, or to expect that they will, or can, continue: there is, therefore, no reason to expect that silver will be poured into India, although of course, if it falls in value, a greater weight of it must come to represent the same value.

7. To suspend the free coinage of legal-tender metallic money, as advocated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, would give a monopoly value to the existing stock of rupees, and so reduce prices; whereas prices are not yet risen.

8. The value of no substance can serve as a standard-measure of value unless its use as the material of legal-tender currency is freely admitted: if, therefore, the free coinage of silver on fixed conditions were disallowed in India, silver would no longer be the standard of value of India, but another standard would be substituted, *viz.*, the monopoly value of the existing stock of rupees, tempered by any additions made to it by the Government, or illicitly: if no such additions were made, the value of the rupee would gradually, but surely, rise, owing to the supply being cut off.

9. The stamp of a properly regulated mint, such as the Indian Mints, adds nothing, except the cost of manufacture and seignorage, to the value of the metal on which it is impressed; but only certifies to its weight and purity.

10. A sound system of currency must be automatic or self-regulating: no civilised Government can undertake to determine from time to time by how much the legal tender currency should be increased or decreased; nor would it be justified in leaving the community without a fixed metallic standard of value even for a short time: it is a mistake to suppose that any European nation has rejected silver as a standard of value without substituting gold.

11. For all these reasons, the Government of India rejected as inadmissible the proposal that the Mints should be closed to the free coinage of silver for the public on fixed conditions, unless they were, at the same time, opened to the free coinage of gold as legal-tender money on fixed conditions.

12. The Government of India further concluded that there was nothing, as yet, demanding recourse to a measure so costly, and of which all the conditions were so uncertain, as the adoption of a gold standard.

Thus, the conclusions stated in the Resolution were:

1stly.—That the divergence of the values of gold and silver is not necessarily attributed only to a diminution in the value of silver; that there are strong reasons for believing that gold may have increased, as well as that silver has decreased, in value; and that this consideration must have an important bearing on the action of Government in reference to the present disorder.

2ndly.—That although it is most desirable, in the interests of trade, that the standard of value in India should be the same as the standard of value in the chief countries with which India inter-

changes commodities, yet trade will not be permanently injured by a fall in the value of the rupee measured in gold, provided only that a fresh stable equilibrium of the precious metals be attained.

3rdly.—That, up to the present moment, there is no sufficient ground for interfering with the standard of value.

This Resolution of the Government of India was issued some time before I took charge of my present office, and I do not now wish to offer any comments on its conclusions.

The only other representations received upon the subject by the Government of India have been complaints by various European officers in its service of the loss which they are suffering from the fall of the sterling-value of the rupee, and prayers for assistance from the State: some of these memorials are still under consideration: the Government feels much sympathy with its officers; but I cannot at present say whether it will be possible to help them.

I am afraid that we cannot, by any means, conclude that the partial recovery of the value of silver which we have lately witnessed is permanent, and that our exchange with countries whose standard is gold will not be again, seriously, and perhaps frequently, disturbed. I can only say that the Government of India is devoting, and will continue to devote, anxious attention to the subject.

The representation of the Trades' Association in regard to stores is still receiving attention: it is the present policy of the Government of India and the Secretary of State to allow much greater freedom of resort to the local markets than heretofore.

I may mention, here, that the amount of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for the payment of Interest in London by drafts upon India decreased, during the year, from Rs. 14,20,23,120 to Rs. 12,94,59,526, or by Rs. 1,25,63,594, and that the price of our Four per cent. Rupee securities fell, at one time, in India (13th January) to Rs. 96¼, and in London (16th July) to Rs. 77. Our Four per cent. Rupee securities had not been at a discount in India since March 1873, and had not fallen below 90 in London since May 1865; they are now again quoted there at 88½: our Sterling bonds did not share the depression of the Rupee paper in London, which was doubtless due entirely to the fall in the price of silver. In India, our Rupee paper did not fall to a discount till the 3rd October, and the fall since then may doubtless be partly attributed to the apprehension that the Government may have large demands to make upon the money-market on account of the Famine, and to the scarcity of money in India.

28. *Miscellaneous.*—The excess of Rs. 4,15,000 is accounted for by some charges connected with the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having escaped record in the Accounts of 1875-76, and by the refund of £5,000 fines levied upon contractors in England and credited under the corresponding Head of Revenue.

The item of Rs. 1,91,10,000 for *Famine Relief* requires no further explanation.

The Army.—The following are the accounts of the Army in recent years compared with the Original and Revised Estimates of the current year—

	Established Strength of the Army. Europeans.	Natives of India.	Expenditure.	Revenues and Contributions from Native States.	Net Expenditure.	Loss by Exchange on sterling expenditure.	Cost of Military Buildings.	Cost of Military Secretariats.	True Net Expenditure.
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	69,262	122,442	16,32,97,290	1,21,30,730	15,11,66,600	10,94,924	1,84,94,790	5,28,720	17,12,86,094
1870-71 ...	67,150	122,122	16,07,47,980	1,05,01,630	15,02,46,360	21,00,446	1,25,13,140	5,04,120	16,54,33,066
1871-72 ...	67,062	121,981	15,67,81,120	1,02,67,930	14,65,13,190	14,83,805	1,30,33,150	4,80,800	16,05,11,005
1872-73 ...	66,955	121,979	15,30,36,120	98,04,520	14,32,31,600	18,19,661	1,18,65,580	4,52,480	15,91,69,321
1873-74 ...	66,794	123,170	15,23,82,740	1,10,31,530	14,13,48,210	24,61,830	1,12,29,600	4,61,730	15,54,01,170
1874-75 ...	66,701	123,474	15,37,51,920	1,07,47,740	14,30,04,180	28,75,339	1,18,59,260	4,83,420	15,82,27,199
1875-76 ...	66,608	123,479	15,30,84,590	1,12,46,240	14,18,38,350	37,81,859	1,23,77,380	4,53,160	15,84,50,549
1876-77* ... }			{15,97,90,000	98,74,010	15,04,16,990	70,35,435	1,22,84,000	4,71,070	17,02,07,495
1876-77† ... }	66,624	123,484	{16,20,77,000	97,09,010	15,23,67,990	72,00,897	1,24,08,340	4,60,270	17,24,97,497
1877-78* ...	66,543	123,605	16,23,86,000	95,13,010	15,28,72,990	53,83,314	1,23,18,850	4,64,270	17,10,40,424

* Orig. Est. | † Rev. Est.

The Revised Estimates of the net expenditure upon the Army, as recorded in the Accounts, exceed the Original Estimates by Rs. 19,51,000,

and the actual net expenditure of 1875-76 by no less than Rs. 1,05,29,640: if we use the true rate of exchange for converting the Home Expenditure into Rupees, this excess over 1875-76 rises to Rs. 1,39,48,878: if all the items entered in the preceding Statement are counted, the excess is Rs. 1,30,46,948.

It appears from this Statement, which does not quite exhaust the public expenditure upon the *Army*, that even its net cost in 1876-77, Rs. 17,24,97,497, exceeds one-third of the entire gross expenditure of British India, excepting the charge for Famine relief: the importance of our Military Finance is therefore pre-eminent; and I think it necessary to examine carefully the causes of the alarming growth of the cost of the Army.

The Army Receipts in 1875-76 were accidentally swollen by about Rs. 15,00,000, so that the increase to be explained upon the accounts of the Army, as recorded, is really the increase of gross expenditure (Rs. 89,92,410). Of this amount, again, it will be found that £300,000 is nominal, being due to the accidental transfer of payments at Home, amounting to £150,000, from 1875-76 to 1876-77.

I proceed then to compare the Revised Estimates of expenditure for 1876-77 with the Accounts of 1875-76, in order to ascertain how the residue of that increase, *viz.*, £764,505 in England and Rs. 13,47,360 in India, has arisen. The following table brings out clearly the causes to which this increase is due:—

	Effective. England. Stores.	Effective. England. Other items.	Effective. India.	Effective. Total, taking £1=Rs. 10.	Non-Effective. England.	Non-Effective. India.	Non-Effective. Total, taking £1 = Rs. 10.	Grand Total, taking £1 = Rs. 10.
	£	£	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	878,491	1,486,207	12,19,32,870	14,50,79,850	1,190,403	63,54,630	1,82,58,660	16,33,38,510
1870-71 ...	929,782	1,461,809	11,91,43,760	14,30,59,670	1,140,556	63,49,270	1,77,54,830	16,08,14,500
1871-72 ...	936,730	1,331,853	11,40,84,790	13,67,70,620	1,373,431	62,76,190	2,00,10,500	15,67,81,120
1872-73 ...	811,736	1,432,806	11,34,64,880	13,59,10,300	1,279,743	63,28,390	1,91,25,820	15,50,36,120
1873-74 ...	852,635	1,248,208	11,24,38,690	13,34,47,130	1,354,645	62,90,720	1,88,37,170	15,22,84,290
1874-75 ...	1,124,644	1,056,314	11,08,12,280	13,26,21,860	1,436,820	67,61,530	2,11,29,780	15,37,51,590
1875-76 ...	1,096,947	1,027,986	11,06,15,180	13,18,64,510	1,458,262	66,87,460	2,12,20,080	15,30,84,590
1876-77, Estimate	1,096,100	1,385,600	11,20,89,000	13,64,06,000	1,916,000	65,11,000	2,56,71,000	16,20,77,000
1877-78 ...	996,000	1,315,100	11,41,29,000	13,62,40,890	1,957,500	65,70,110	2,61,45,110	16,23,86,000

It will be observed that the excess in 1876-77 over 1875-76 is about equally divided between the Effective and Non-effective branches as follows:—

	Rs.
Increase in Effective	45,41,490
„ in Non-effective	44,50,920
	89,92,410

The Effective increase is divided between India and England thus:—

England	£306,767
India	Rs. 14,78,820

The *Home* increase is mainly in the *Home charges of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India*, including *Furlough Allowances of Officers of the British Service*. The charges under these two Heads have been as follows:—

	£		£
1869-70	725,233	1874-75	509,407
1870-71	658,710	1875-76	453,812
1871-72	590,805	1876-77, Regular Estimates...	750,000
1872-73	659,774	1877-78, Original Estimates...	700,000
1873-74	567,012		

Of the increase in 1876-77, £180,000 is attributed to the accidental transfer of certain payments, amounting to £90,000, from 1875-76 to 1876-77, but for which transfer the figures would have been—

1875-76	£547,958	1876-77	£660,000

Still even this residue of increase which continues in 1877-78 is formidable: it is the result of much negotiation with the War Office at Home, and does not seem susceptible of definite explanation in India.

An increase of £7,655 in the *Furlough Allowances of Indian Officers* is doubtless due to the concession of the privilege of drawing Furlough Pay at 2*s.* the rupee, with retrospective effect, to Officers who elected the Furlough Rules of 1868 before the 1st July 1871.

The net cost of the passages of officers and troops and of the Overland Troop Transport Services has been as follows:—

	At Home.	Altogether at Home and in India, counting £1 = 10 Rupees.
	£	Rs.
1869-70	278,132	42,76,430
1870-71	311,652	82,56,750
1871-72	271,373	38,42,010
1872-73	329,395	44,22,090
1873-74	381,506	46,11,760
1874-75	292,859	47,04,140
1875-76	266,734	33,44,700
1876-77 } Estimates	316,600	35,61,000
1877-78 }	241,100	28,74,500

This charge has of late years been somewhat diminishing, but the cost of the transports is still great.

The recent charges for stores, the yearly cost of which has been stated already, have been very heavy: this is owing to the supply of Snider Rifles to the Native Army, of new rifled guns to the Artillery, and of Martini-Henry Rifles to the European troops.

Of the Effective charges in India the following items show, on the whole, till lately, no important increase of cost; *Army and Garrison Staff, Regimental Pay and Allowances, Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage, Ecclesiastical, Education and Volunteer Corps.*

The total expenditure for these items is as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	7,79,97,350	1874-75	7,62,55,820
1870-71	7,58,73,910	1875-76	7,65,58,510
1871-72	7,63,10,110	1876-77 } Estimates ...	7,69,86,000
1872-73	7,58,66,690	1877-78 } ...	7,85,99,400
1873-74	7,57,65,150		

The growth in 1876-77, and still more in the coming year, is in the item *Regimental Pay and Allowances*, and is due to increased allowances to Native Troops (estimated in all at Rs. 14,22,840 a year) and to Non-Commissioned Officers of British Troops (estimated to cost Rs. 4,00,000 a year): only a small part of these new burdens falls on 1876-77.

The *Administrative Staff, Commissariat, Clothing* and *Medical Establishments and Services* also show rather a saving than an increase:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	3,19,24,510	1874-75	2,71,28,750
1870-71	2,91,67,380	1875-76	2,64,75,270
1871-72	2,66,86,370	1876-77 } Estimates ...	2,66,56,000
1872-73	2,75,12,120	1877-78 } ...	2,81,56,310
1873-74	2,79,07,690		

The increase in 1876-77 and 1877-78 is chiefly in Commissariat supplies due to the Famine, which is estimated to add, in the two years, Rs. 18,00,000 to the cost of the Army, and to the purchase of malt liquor in India instead of in England, to the relief of the account there. Contracts have been made for 18,714 hogsheads of beer brewed at Murree, Kussowlie and other stations; and it is estimated that, in 1877-78, Rs. 3,62,220 will be thus transferred from the Home Accounts to India. Improved pay to British Medical Officers is calculated to cost Rs. 2,24,000 a year.

The remaining Heads are *Remounts and Cattle, Barrack Establishments, Martial Law, Sea Transports and Miscellaneous Services*, and they show a nominal diminution as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	1,20,11,010	1874-75	74,27,710
1870-71	1,41,02,470	1875-76	75,81,400
1871-72	1,10,88,310	1876-77 } Estimates ...	84,47,000
1872-73	1,00,86,070	1877-78 } ...	78,74,180
1873-74	87,65,850		

The decrease, as compared with earlier years, is, to a great extent, nominal, owing to the establishment of the Troop Transports, the cost of which is recorded in the Home Accounts, and to the transfer of Barrack Establishments to the Public Works Department. The excess in 1876-77 is in the item *Miscellaneous Services*, and is due to a charge of Rs. 10,00,000 awarded under revised instructions from the Secretary of State as compensation for loss of sums paid, up to the 1st February 1861, for the purchase of promotion; to the charges throughout India connected with the assumption of the Imperial Title (Rs. 3,00,000); and to compensation for dearness of provisions in Madras and Bombay (Rs. 4,00,000) included in the sum of Rs. 18,00,000 already stated.

Thus, of the increased Effective charges, £180,000 is due to accidental transfers of payments, amounting to £90,000, from 1875-76 to 1876-77, and the remaining Rs. 27,41,480 appear to be essentially due to the increased charges at Home for Her Majesty's Troops serving in India, and to the improved pay and allowances granted to the Native Troops and to British Non-Commissioned and Medical Officers.

I will now examine the increases in the *Non-effective* charges, which increases all occur at Home.

The first item is *Payments to the Imperial Government on account of the Retired Pay, &c., of Troops serving or having served in India*, the charges for which have been as follows:—

	£		£
1869-70	217,000	1874-75	318,388
1870-71	239,562	1875-76	350,000
1871-72	479,974	1876-77 } Estimates ...	605,500
1872-73	371,635	1877-78 } ...	598,500
1873-74	288,300		

This item shows an increase in 1876-77 of £255,500, of which £120,000 is attributed to the postponement of payments, amounting to £60,000, from 1876-77 to 1877-78. But for this postponement, the figures would have been—

1875-76 ... ... £410,000 | 1876-77 Estimate ... £545,500

the increase being £135,000. Like the *Home Charges of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India*, these charges are the result of long negotiations with the War Office, and are beyond the control of the Government of India. The item *Deferred pay to discharged or deceased soldiers for service in India subsequent to 1st April 1876*, which is entered at £2,000 in 1876-77 and £40,000 in 1877-78, is expected to rise to £200,000 a year.

The next item appears for the first time in 1876-77, *viz.*, *Payments to the Imperial Government on account of the capitalised value, from 1st April 1874, of the proportion chargeable to Indian Revenue of the pensions granted between 18th February 1861 and 31st March 1870 to soldiers transferred from the Indian Local Army to the British Army.* This charge, which we do not expect to recur, is estimated to be in—

1876-77 ... ... £100,000 | 1877-78 ... ... £130,000

The third item is *Retired Pay of Officers of the Indian Service, including Colonels' Allowances and including also the capitalised value of pensions granted to Indian Officers on retirement, representing the estimated value of the proportionate claim to the Colonels' Allowances.* The charges for this item, which accounts for £119,086 of the increase, are as follows:—

	£		£
1869-70	759,867	1874-75	982,209
1870-71	754,347	1875-76	982,114
1871-72	750,575	1876-77, Estimates ...	1,101,200
1872-73	765,004	1877-78 Do. ...	1,120,000
1873-74	816,598		

of which the capitalised payments, which are calculated to prevent a still larger increase hereafter, are:—

	£		£
1874-75	147,040	1876-77 } Estimates ...	111,200
1875-76	75,775	1877-78 } ...	100,000

The pensions from Lord Clive's Fund are diminishing, thus:—

	£		£
1869-70	204,384	1874-75	133,462
1870-71	131,478	1875-76	121,908
1871-72	131,535	1876-77 } Estimates ... {	108,500
1872-73	132,730	1877-78 }	108,000
1873-74	133,167		

Thus it appears that, of the whole increase of £457,738 in the Home non-effective charges, £120,000 is due to an accidental transfer of payments from 1875-76 to 1876-77, £119,086 to the growing charge for *Retired Pay of Indian Officers, including Colonels' Allowances,* and £218,652 to increased demands by the Imperial Government for the retired pay and deferred pay of the troops serving or having served in India.

In concluding this Review of the Army Expenditure I have only to add that the Government of India must certainly endeavour to find the means of meeting the increased military charges, some of which are apparently inevitable, by economies in other Departments of the Military Service: their endeavours must be largely dependent for success upon the support of Her Majesty's Government. I do not assert that the whole of the additional expenditure on the Army has not been incurred for excellent objects, or that it could have been avoided; but that the Indian Revenues are liable to have great charges thrown upon them without the Government of India being consulted, and almost without any power of remonstrance, is a fact the gravity of which can hardly be exaggerated.

Guaranteed interest less net traffic receipts shows the gratifying improvement of Rs. 84,07,000.

The following Statement exhibits the whole effects recorded in the Public Accounts and Estimates upon our Revenues, of the transactions with the Companies upon whose capital interest is guaranteed from Indian Revenues.

Transactions as recorded in the Finance Accounts, upon the hypothesis that £1 = Rs. 10.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77, Original Estimates.	1876-77, Regular Estimates.	1877-78. Original Estimates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Guaranteed Interest, less Net Traffic Receipts ...	1,54,70,640	1,83,48,110	1,72,32,180	2,11,95,010	1,43,73,520	1,24,45,620	97,53,100	1,26,00,000	41,93,000	1,00,00,000
Land and Supervision ...	9,13,900	8,29,530	6,61,630	16,10,560	15,24,380	5,53,940	8,33,130	9,20,000	9,12,000	7,80,000
Interest on Revenue Balances	2,78,544	2,37,392	2,57,241	2,31,363	2,69,337	3,56,431	3,49,700	3,08,000	3,20,000	9,000
Total Expenditure ...	1,66,63,084	1,94,15,032	1,81,51,051	2,29,46,933	1,61,67,237	1,33,55,991	1,09,35,930	1,38,28,000	54,25,000	1,07,89,000
Deduct Net Gain by Exchange	4,02,170	13,18,670	20,96,760	26,66,450	33,34,890	36,14,530	35,71,610	32,41,130	42,43,000	35,00,000
Net Cost of undertakings to the Indian Revenues as recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts ...	1,62,60,914	1,80,96,362	1,60,54,291	2,00,80,483	1,28,32,347	97,41,471	73,64,320	1,05,86,870	11,82,000	72,89,000

According to this Statement, the improvement in 1876-77, compared with the Original Estimates, is, altogether, no less than Rs. 94,14,870, and the net cost of the undertakings in 1876-77, only Rs. 11,82,000: but this Statement does not exhibit the true effect upon Indian Revenues of the transactions with these Companies: the system by which we combine the sterling transactions of the Home Treasury with the rupee transactions of the Indian Treasuries upon the hypothesis that Rs. 10 = £1, and call the totals pounds sterling or rupees, has many inconveniences; and especially obscures the truth as regards the important transactions with which I am now dealing.

In the following table I have collected the facts of the last seven years, and the estimated facts of the present and coming years, as regards these

undertakings, from which the results to the Indian Exchequer have to be ascertained: these facts are, in themselves, well worthy of a place in this review.

Transactions of the Companies upon whose Capital interest is guaranteed from Indian Revenues.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77, Original Estimates.	1876-77, Regular Estimates.	1877-78, Original Estimates.
Traffic Earnings ... Rs.	7,05,79,320	7,21,90,590	7,30,57,340	7,51,00,761	8,32,02,792	9,93,11,870	9,96,63,756	8,55,75,000	10,31,73,000	9,27,94,000
Working Expenses ... Rs.	4,12,04,040	4,35,61,240	4,11,74,569	4,64,57,492	4,70,78,350	4,74,87,392	4,70,34,569	4,59,55,000	5,35,43,000	4,84,51,000
Percentage of Working Expenses on Earnings ... Rs.	58·379	60·342	56·359	61·860	56·582	53·170	52·456	53·701	51·896	52·213
Net Traffic Receipts ... Rs.	2,93,75,280	2,86,29,350	3,18,82,771	2,86,43,269	3,61,24,442	4,18,24,478	4,26,29,187	3,96,20,000	4,96,30,000	4,43,43,000
Surplus paid to Companies Rs.	8,13,050	7,09,600	5,95,940	8,53,950	9,15,010	42,75,610	22,72,510	19,50,000	29,94,000	40,00,000
Net Traffic Receipts applicable to relief of Indian Revenues ... Rs.	2,85,62,230	2,79,19,750	3,12,86,831	2,77,89,319	3,52,09,432	3,75,48,868	4,03,56,677	3,76,70,000	4,66,36,000	4,03,43,000
Gross Guaranteed Interest paid in sterling at Home £	4,138,150	4,352,713	4,548,236	4,619,249	4,631,531	4,659,755	4,656,886	4,700,000	4,686,000	4,692,000
Do. do. do. paid in Rupees in India Rs.	4,12,303	4,22,773	4,94,729	4,21,153	3,91,911	3,67,992	3,34,135	3,28,000	2,41,000	2,61,000
Equivalent of total Guaranteed Interest in Rupees, at Contract Rates Rs.	4,54,11,983	4,76,98,609	4,93,34,366	5,41,29,570	5,06,18,932	5,08,96,887	5,08,13,729	4,73,00,000	4,70,83,000	4,71,61,000
Equivalent of total guaranteed interest in Rupees, sterling payments being converted at yearly average rates obtained for Secy. of State's Bills Rs.	4,30,94,883	4,66,37,388	4,78,37,577	4,90,13,122	5,01,33,910	5,06,95,142	5,19,69,307	5,53,51,718	5,49,48,120	5,33,09,326
Net Capital paid in by Companies in India ... Rs.	...	...	....	8,32,330	11,75,020	21,54,820	21,25,810	8,00,000	39,07,000	16,22,000
Net Capital withdrawn by Companies in India ... Rs.	2,63,32,272	1,51,66,000	1,14,86,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The foregoing net Capital converted into pounds at Contract Rates ... £	2,434,128	1,407,359	1,097,911	27,760	75,369	137,307	176,991	50,416	339,092	128,458
The foregoing re-converted into Rupees at yearly average rates of Secretary of State's Bills ... Rs.	2,51,06,598	1,49,42,532	1,14,32,204	2,92,020	8,09,452	14,82,968	19,62,462	5,90,229	39,58,759	14,52,362

From the foregoing table we can deduce the true cost of these undertakings to our Revenues as follows:—

True Cost to the Indian Revenues of the undertakings upon the Capital invested in which Interest is guaranteed.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77, Estimates.	1876-77, Regular Estimates.	1877-78, Estimates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Guaranteed Interest at the average rates obtained for Secretary of State's Bills	4,30,94,883	4,66,37,388	4,78,37,577	4,90,13,122	5,01,33,910	5,06,95,142	5,19,69,307	5,53,51,718	5,49,48,120	5,33,09,326
Land and Supervision ...	9,13,900	8,29,530	6,61,630	16,10,560	15,24,380	5,53,940	8,33,130	9,20,000	9,12,000	7,80,000
Interest on Revenue Balances	2,78,544	2,37,392	2,57,241	2,31,363	2,69,337	3,56,431	3,49,700	3,08,000	3,20,000	9,000
Loss by Contract Rates of Exchange on Capital Transactions...	...	...	...	5,40,310	3,65,568	6,71,852	1,63,378	2,09,771	...	1,69,638
	4,42,87,327	4,77,04,310	4,87,56,448	5,13,95,355	5,22,93,195	5,22,77,365	5,33,15,515	5,67,99,489	5,61,80,120	5,42,67,964
Net Traffic Receipts applicable to relief of Indian Revenues	2,85,62,230	2,79,19,750	3,12,86,831	2,77,89,319	3,52,09,432	3,75,48,868	4,03,56,677	3,76,70,000	4,66,36,000	4,03,43,000
Gain by Contract Rates of Exchange on Capital Account	12,25,674	2,23,468	53,976	...	...	...	...	...	51,759	...
Total sets off	2,97,87,904	2,81,43,218	3,13,40,807	2,77,89,319	3,52,09,432	3,75,48,868	4,03,56,677	3,76,70,000	4,66,87,759	4,03,43,000
Net cost to Revenues ...	1,44,99,423	1,95,61,092	1,74,15,641	2,36,06,036	1,70,83,763	1,47,28,497	1,29,58,838	1,91,29,489	94,92,361	1,39,24,964

The last table which I shall give is the following comparison of the true cost of these undertakings to our Revenues compared with the results shown in our Accounts:—

	Net cost to Indian Revenues according to Finance Accounts.	True net cost.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	1,62,60,914	1,44,99,423	...	17,61,491
1870-71	1,80,96,362	1,95,61,092	14,64,730	
1871-72	1,60,54,291	1,74,15,641	13,61,350	
1872-73	2,00,80,483	2,36,06,036	35,25,553	
1873-74	1,28,32,347	1,70,83,763	42,51,416	
1874-75	97,41,471	1,47,28,497	49,87,026	
1875-76	73,64,320	1,29,58,838	55,94,518	
1876-77, Original ...	1,05,96,870	1,91,29,489	85,32,619	
1876-77, Revised ...	11,82,000	94,92,361	83,10,361	
1877-78	72,89,000	1,39,24,964	66,35,964	

Although the true estimated net cost, this year, of these undertakings thus exceeds the amount shown in our Accounts by Rs. 83,10,361, still it is by far the smallest burden that has resulted from them to our Revenues for many years; and the relief of Rs. 96,37,128 compared with the Original Estimates is most acceptable: the particulars of this improvement are as follows:—

	Better.
	Rs.
Net traffic Receipts applicable to relief of Indian Revenues ...	89,66,000
Exchange on Capital transactions	2,61,530
Reduction of Interest on Capital	4,03,598
Land and supervision	18,000
TOTAL ...	96,49,128
Interest on Revenue Balances, worse	12,000
Net improvement ...	96,37,128

Of the improvement in the Net Traffic Receipts, about 9 lakhs of Rupees is attributed to the Delhi Assemblage, and about 29 lakhs to the Famine; the remainder is said to be due to a great traffic in seeds, wheat, and other produce, corresponding with the increased exports which we shall presently observe: the saving in interest is owing to the discharge of some debentures and to the renewal of others at lower rates.

The fact that the gross traffic earnings are expected, for the first time, to exceed ten crores of Rupees, appears to me to be full of promise, and to be a signal demonstration of the services which these Railways already perform for India: there can be no question that multitudes will owe their lives to them this year. The gross traffic earnings of 1876-77 exceed those of 1869-70 by no less than Rs. 3,25,93,680, or 46 per cent., and the Net Traffic Receipts applicable to the relief of Indian Revenues in 1876-77 exceed the amount so applicable in 1869-70 by Rs. 1,80,73,770, or 46 per cent. The decrease in the percentage of working expenses is highly creditable to the management of these great undertakings, and to the supervision of the Government in the Public Works Department. Altogether, I have found nothing so gratifying in my present review of our finances as the progress of these Railways.

Their net financial result is burdened by the inclusion of the operations of the Madras Irrigation Company, which is, as yet, an absolute failure and a dead weight upon the Revenues, not nearly even paying its way.

The true cost of the Madras Irrigation Company's Works to the Revenues in 1876-77 is estimated to be Rs. 6,77,729, so that the whole cost of the Guaranteed Railway system (5,866 miles) to India in 1876-77 is now estimated at Rs. 88,14,632.

The following is the Net Revenue earned (including Companies' Surplus) by each line:—

	Rs.		Rs.
East Indian	2,34,81,000	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi ...	22,00,000
Great Indian Peninsular	1,43,00,000	Eastern Bengal ...	18,88,000
Bombay and Baroda ...	28,00,000	Oudh and Rohilkund ...	11,86,000
Madras	28,00,000	South India	9,75,000
		TOTAL ...	4,96,30,000

Public Works Ordinary.—The excess over the Net Grant in the Imperial portion of this Head is Rs. 9,28,000; but savings in the Provincial portion reduce the net excess to Rs. 5,57,000. The following figures show the Imperial expenditure of recent years compared with the present Estimates; they include the Estimates for 1877-78, which I shall presently explain:

	Original Estimate, 1876-77.	Regular Estimate, 1876-77.	Original Estimate, 1877-78.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works	1,22,84,000	1,24,69,000	1,23,19,850	1,33,77,380	1,18,59,260	1,12,29,600
Other Services	27,14,000	29,68,000	32,34,650	32,06,110	30,05,750	29,97,970
Collieries	1,57,000	1,30,000	2,59,000	1,16,270	1,83,370	2,12,720
Furlough Allowances ...	4,90,000	5,40,000	5,40,000	4,71,960	4,47,750	4,99,940
Royal Civil Engineering College, England	2,30,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,37,650	2,67,190	3,97,690
Miscellaneous payments ...	45,000	40,000	40,000	33,050	25,130	— 21,080
Irrigation Works ...	94,00,000	95,88,000	90,06,000	1,07,02,400	92,56,330	82,40,890
Delhi Assemblage ...	...	2,83,000	...	...	...	...
	2,53,20,000	2,62,58,000	2,56,39,500	2,82,44,320	2,50,44,780	2,35,57,230

The excesses over the Grant are as follows: *Military Works*, Rs. 1,85,000 attributed to expected saving not being realised; *Other Services*, Rs. 2,54,000, of which Rs. 2,00,000 is for the new Government House and other Offices at Simla, and the rest is more than accounted for by the transfer of certain Light Houses from Provincial to Imperial Funds with a grant of Rs. 64,000; *Furlough Allowances*, Rs. 50,000; *Irrigation Works*, Rs. 1,88,000. It has been found necessary to grant, in all, Rs. 3,47,350 for urgent irrigation works not provided for in the Estimates; of this sum, Rs. 1,59,350 is made good by savings on items included in the grant; the excess of Rs. 1,88,000 remains. The only important item remaining is Rs. 2,83,000, which I have included in the Estimate given under the Head of *Political Services* of the total cost of the ceremonies of the 1st January 1877 throughout India.

Public Works Extraordinary.—The Grant was increased in the middle of the year by Rs. 20,00,000; that the excess now expected is only Rs. 4,10,000 is owing to the accidental transfer, at the last, of a payment in England of £128,000 for stores from 1876-77 to 1877-78. Of the whole Grant, Rs. 2,83,00,000 is being spent upon Railways and the rest on Canals.

The Railway expenditure is as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Rajputana ...	13,99,000	Sindhia ...	18,90,000
Western Rajputana	84,000	Northern Bengal ...	42,69,000
Neemuch ...	18,63,000	Tirhoot ...	15,10,000
Holkar ...	15,50,000	Rangoon ...	31,04,000
Wardha Valley ...	7,59,000	Punjab Northern ...	38,59,000
Chatisgarh ...	76,000	Indus Valley ...	1,00,00,000

This completes my review of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1876-77 as now estimated. Compared with the Original Estimates, the general result is that, but for the Famine, the Original Estimates, although they were in some respects more sanguine than is usual, would have been more than made good. In the midst of the gloom that the Famine casts upon the financial situation to-day, we must not forget that this result was, at one time, little expected: in July 1876 the Government was justly so alarmed at the continued fall in the price of silver, that the Viceroy deemed it right to issue a general warning to all authorities throughout India that every possible economy was called for: I am hardly prepared to say that the comparatively favorable results which, apart from the Famine, I have

now set forth, can be directly traced to that warning; but I know that, in some cases, it led to vigorous measures of retrenchment, which have already facilitated certain important financial measures which I shall describe in speaking to the Legislative Council of the arrangements proposed for the coming year.

WAYS AND MEANS, 1876-77.

I must next compare the Regular Estimate of *Ways* and *Means* for 1876-77 with the Original Estimate, using, as before, the abstract tables in Statements IV, V, and VI.

The *Deficit of Imperial Revenue* has grown, as we have seen, from Rs. 3,61,50,000 to Rs. 6,07,83,000. The *Deficit of Provincial and Local Revenue* is now estimated at Rs. 28,77,000, being more than the Estimate by Rs. 1,07,000. The payments on account of the *Military Service Funds* are now estimated at Rs. 27,69,000, being Rs. 89,000 more than we expected. The net *Loans to Native States and Public bodies* are expected to be Rs. 61,30,000 being Rs. 16,50,000 more than was expected.

As these transactions possess considerable interest, I present the following, account of them:—

Loans to Native States and Public bodies.

	Advanced.	Recovered.	Net advances.
1872-73 ...	43,88,360	17,89,690	25,98,670
1873-74 ...	58,08,490	12,36,850	45,71,640
1874-75 ...	80,16,540	19,00,270	61,16,270
1875-76 ...	55,87,980	17,13,110	38,74,870
1876-77 ...	75,10,000	13,80,000	61,30,000
TOTAL ...	3,13,11,370	80,20,920	2,32,91,450

During these five years, the sum of Rs. 2,32,91,450 has been for the most part (the loans to Native States being inconsiderable) invested, by the agency of various public bodies, in works of local improvement. The Grand Total outstanding due to the Government of India on this account, on the 31st of March 1876, was Rs. 5,67,78,790, full details of which are given in the 70th Account appended to the Finance and Revenue Accounts of India for 1875-76. The largest items are Rs. 2,14,75,860, due from the *Bombay Port Trust*; Rs. 92,05,560 from the *Calcutta Municipal Corporation*; Rs. 59,83,420 from the *Calcutta Port Fund and Port Trust*; Rs. 57,51,000 from the *Bombay Municipality*; and Rs. 21,26,670 for the *Hooghly Bridge*.

The Guaranteed Railway Companies were expected to withdraw net Rs. 10,43,000: they will, it is believed, actually withdraw Rs. 1,21,42,000. Deposits and Remittances shew an adverse balance of Rs. 78,00,000, being more than Estimate Rs. 53,70,000. Thus, we now expect to have to provide, otherwise than from the Revenues, Rs. 9,25,01,000, being more than Sir William Muir's Estimate by Rs. 4,19,08,000.

Of this large sum, the Covenanted and Uncovenanted *Civil Funds* will yield Rs. 11,40,000, being more than was estimated by Rs. 2,50,000. *Savings Banks Deposits* are expected to supply Rs. 10,60,000 instead of Rs. 5,00,000.

This item is not important financially; but it has so much interest of its own, that I will state the past figures:—

Savings Banks.

	Deposited. Rs.	Withdrawn. Rs.	Net Deposits. Rs.
1872-73	89,89,940	65,75,820	24,14,120
1873-74	1,17,73,520	91,86,580	25,86,940
1874-75	73,08,730	72,09,370	99,360
1875-76	73,75,390	65,35,180	8,40,210
1876-77	57,60,000	47,00,000	10,60,000
	4,12,07,580	3,42,06,950	70,00,630

The balances in the hands of the Government on the 31st March 1876 are shown in the 65th Account appended to the Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1875-76 to have been Rs. 1,83,08,140, of which Rs. 1,45,19,370 were in the

Presidency Savings Banks (Rs. 93,86,040 in Bombay alone); Rs. 17,13,540 were in Regimental Savings Banks; and Rs. 20,75,230 in District Savings Banks. It was ascertained in 1873 that the Presidency Savings' Banks were being used, especially at Bombay, for purposes for which they were not intended; and means were taken to prevent the abuse. The *District Savings Banks* have made some progress during the year, but they are still quite in their infancy.

The net amount borrowed in 1876-77 is Rs. 3,72,40,000, being more by Rs. 74,60,000 than was estimated by Sir William Muir: the excess of £1,960,000 borrowed in England was, so far, neutralised by operations in India, chiefly by the purchase of securities already described.

If some unimportant items are omitted, the rest of our requirements for the year have been supplied from the Balances in our treasuries, which have been reduced by Rs. 5,41,27,937 in India, and raised by £228,200 in England. Sir William Muir calculated upon a reduction of only Rs. 1,76,23,000: he expected the Government of India to reduce its Balances by Rs. 2,69,06,000, and the Secretary of State to increase his Balance by £928,300. I have shown that the Opening Balances proved to be larger by Rs. 88,16,000 (*viz.*, Rs. 70,93,000 in India, and £172,300 in England) than was at that time expected. But making allowances for this, the net reduction amounts to the formidable sum of Rs. 2,54,07,000 in excess of Sir W. Muir's estimate, of which Rs. 2,01,29,000 is in India, and £527,800 in England. I cannot speak for the Secretary of State as regards the Balances in the Home Treasury, but the estimated Balances in India on the 31st March next (Rs. 11,53,97,000) are decidedly too low; and we have only submitted to them under the pressure arising out of the Famine.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS, 1876-77.

The Exports and Imports of Merchandise (including Government stores but excluding treasure) during the ten months from April to January, in the years 1872-73 to 1876-77, were—

April to January.	Exports (including re-exports). Rs.	Imports. Rs.	Net Exports. Rs.
1872-73 ...	*43,78,45,284	25,52,53,692	18,25,91,592
1873-74 ...	*43,09,58,722	26,43,52,662	16,66,06,060
1874-75 ...	44,31,72,208	29,42,86,036	14,88,86,172
1875-76 ...	46,30,93,697	30,82,62,938	15,48,30,759
1876-77 ..	48,26,54,961	30,24,29,230	18,02,25,731

* These figures are for private trade only, those for Government Stores not being available.

Including treasure, the Net Exports during the same periods were—

April to January.	Net Exports of Merchandise. Rs.	Net Imports of Treasure. Rs.	Net Exports. Rs.
1872-73 ...	18,25,91,592	2,90,97,380	15,34,94,212
1873-74 ...	16,66,06,060	1,15,05,223	15,51,00,837
1874-75 ...	14,88,86,172	5,04,96,376	9,83,89,796
1875-76 ...	15,48,30,759	2,45,25,580	13,03,05,179
1876-77 ...	18,02,25,731	5,21,85,306	12,80,40,425

The Gross Exports of commodities (other than treasure) in the ten months of 1876-77 exceeded those in the corresponding period in 1875-76 by nearly 2 crores, whilst the imports were 58 lakhs less: the Net Imports of treasure in the ten months of 1876-77 were 276 lakhs more than in the corresponding period in 1875-76.

The exports of the principal articles of Indian produce were as follows :—

(Values in Rupees.)

		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Coffee ...	(Cwt.)	226,000	234,000	167,000	165,000	169,000
	(Value)	64,72,000	86,17,000	74,04,000	66,23,000	72,25,000
Cotton Goods—						
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	1,529,000	2,009,000	2,143,000	4,587,000	6,817,000
	Value	8,23,000	10,53,000	11,11,000	19,68,000	31,66,000
Manufactures ...	Value	27,17,000	35,37,000	31,46,000	32,62,000	37,59,000
Indigo ...	(Cwt.)	94,000	88,000	65,000	78,000	83,000
	(Value)	2,83,82,000	2,76,12,000	2,10,75,000	2,03,80,000	2,45,04,000
Rice and Paddy ...	(Cwt.)	17,373,000	13,829,000	10,048,000	13,046,000	11,656,000
	(Value)	4,25,58,000	3,82,53,000	3,15,43,000	3,54,97,000	3,39,77,000
Wheat ...	(Cwt.)	320,000	1,338,000	998,000	2,156,000	4,839,000
	(Value)	13,52,000	61,16,000	45,76,000	77,56,000	1,67,34,000
Hides and Skins ...	Value	2,30,71,000	2,09,52,000	2,05,66,000	2,37,88,000	2,30,98,000
Jute, Raw and manufactured ...	Value	3,63,27,000	3,06,90,000	2,94,91,000	2,63,96,000	2,89,54,000
Lac ...	Value	15,65,000	19,44,000	19,24,000	59,36,000	42,53,000
Seeds ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	8,514,000	8,559,000
	Value	1,29,41,000	1,90,73,000	2,45,19,000	4,41,45,000	4,68,86,000
Opium ...	Chests	69,000	72,000	81,000	73,000	82,000
	Value	9,67,05,000	9,23,48,000	10,18,01,000	9,18,68,000	10,49,10,000
Saltpetre ...	Cwt.	396,000	390,000	423,000	301,000	370,000
	Value	40,77,000	40,64,000	38,70,000	25,50,000	30,27,000
Silk, Raw and manufactured ...	Value	1,11,61,000	1,08,14,000	87,27,000	53,19,000	80,14,000
Sugar and saccharine produce ...	Value	46,77,000	19,17,000	27,91,000	22,66,000	60,60,000
Tea	lbs.	15,710,000	16,800,000	17,231,000	21,255,000	25,186,000
	Value	1,40,33,000	1,52,02,000	1,59,09,000	1,89,99,000	2,36,18,000
Wood, Teak ...	Value	32,53,000	33,16,000	26,39,000	35,63,000	27,32,000
Wool, Raw ...	lbs.	16,344,000	16,062,000	17,924,000	19,507,000	19,845,000
	Value	66,58,000	74,55,000	80,68,000	89,93,000	89,10,000

The export of *Cotton Goods* continues to grow remarkably. There are now, or will immediately be, fifty-two mills at work in India for spinning and weaving cotton, *viz.* :—

	Mills.	Spindles.	Throstles.	Looms.
Bombay ...	40	932,530	21,476	8,390
Bengal ...	4	101,191	3,352	100
North-Western Provinces	2	27,350	...	275
Madras ...	3	26,800	...	44
Nagpur ...	1	30,000	...	450
Hyderabad ...	1	15,172	...	200
Indore ...	1		*No information.*	
Total ..	52	1,133,046	24,828	9,459

The increase in exports of *Wheat*, *Seeds*, and *Tea* is very considerable; and, after three years of depression below the amount in 1872-73, the export of *Sugar* in 1876-77 has greatly exceeded that in 1872-73.

The following table of imports of principal articles during the ten months from April to January in 1872-73 to 1876-77 shows a slight improvement in *Cotton Goods* and a material improvement in *Metals*, which two classes of goods form the bulk of the imports. Grey cotton goods, of which the quantities in 1875 declined below the imports in 1874, show an improvement in the ten months, compared with the corresponding period in 1875-76. In the remaining articles there is, on the whole, a falling off in comparison with 1875-76 :—the decline of machinery and mill-work being considerable: woollen manufactures, though less than in 1875-76, are in advance of the corresponding amounts in 1872-73 to 1874-75. I reserve for my Statement in the

Legislative Council the remarks which I have to make regarding the import duties levied on cotton goods.

(Values in Rupees.)

		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Apparel	Value	52,04,000	49,15,000	52,36,000	53,17,000	44,43,000
Coal	Tons	233,000	240,000	220,000	243,000	336,000
	Value	32,69,000	49,62,000	42,17,000	41,60,000	62,67,000
Cotton Goods—						
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	25,622,000	25,358,000	31,708,000	25,924,000	26,692,000
	Value	2,14,09,000	2,16,42,000	2,70,55,000	2,28,61,000	2,23,04,000
Manufactures ...	Value	11,99,17,000	12,76,16,000	13,55,07,000	13,08,42,000	13,03,80,000
Liquors ...	Gallons	28,08,000	33,28,000	38,93,000	32,45,000	49,56,000
	Value	1,23,14,000	1,11,22,000	1,19,68,000	1,19,48,000	1,26,86,000
Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	38,93,000	75,10,000	96,02,000	1,20,04,000	73,06,000
Metals	Value	1,51,23,000	1,30,65,000	2,00,73,000	2,47,22,000	2,77,08,000
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock	Value	44,44,000	93,61,000	80,89,000	1,33,78,000	1,20,26,000
Salt	Tons	239,000	2,39,000	199,000	303,000	256,000
	Value	70,95,000	70,33,000	54,57,000	50,52,000	36,37,000
Silk, Raw and manufactured ...	Value	1,02,30,000	1,13,66,000	1,31,54,000	1,12,68,000	83,27,000
Spices	Value	19,19,000	12,41,000	15,31,000	31,57,000	36,79,000
Sugar and saccharine produce ...	Value	30,75,000	39,08,000	36,16,000	61,88,000	34,98,000
Tea	lbs.	1,961,000	1,233,000	1,364,000	2,268,000	1,537,000
	Value	19,61,000	12,33,000	13,64,000	19,72,000	12,18,000
Woollen Manufactures ...	Value	63,62,000	60,08,000	48,15,000	74,39,000	72,59,000

The Net Imports of gold and silver were as follows :—

April to January.	Net Imports of Gold. Rs.	Net Imports of Silver. Rs.	Total Net Imports of Treasure. Rs.
1872-73 ...	2,18,65,723	72,31,657	2,90,97,380
1873-74 ...	1,13,64,648	1,40,575	1,15,05,223
1874-75 ...	1,63,00,406	3,41,95,970	5,04,96,376
1875-76 ...	1,48,62,220	96,63,360	2,45,25,580
1876-77 ...	-41,02,337*	5,62,87,643	5,21,85,306

The condition of Trade in 1876-77 is understood to have been flourishing: doubtless the expansion of the Net Imports of Silver and the fact of there having been, for the first time, a Net Export of Gold, are closely connected with the fall in the gold-price of silver, and the consequent depression of the sterling exchange.

The Bank of Bengal's rate of interest on loans payable on demand has varied from 11 per cent. (from the 13th to the 27th April) to 5 per cent. (from 4th August to 21st September). Money has thus been scarce and dear, a fact which may be attributed, partly, to the contraction of the Government Balances and the creation of a separate Government Reserve Treasury, but, to a much greater degree, probably, to the apprehensions felt by banks and capitalists as to the future value of silver. There is reason to believe that much capital was for a time, and may again be, withdrawn from the East in consequence of these apprehensions.

The Government Securities held by the Presidency Banks have fallen from Rs. 2,44,71,000 on the 1st April and (by the latest returns) Rs. 1,64,73,000. The largest amount held by these institutions was at the end of June Rs. 2,69,15,000, since which date they have sold securities for Rs. 1,04,42,000. The following Statistics of the transactions of these Banks at the close of the 8th week (the latest date for which we have complete Statistics) of each calendar year are interesting.

	Assets.					Liabilities.			
	Government Securities held.	Advances on Government Securities.	Mercantile bills discounted.	Cash Balances.	Other Assets.	Reserve Funds.	Public Deposits.	Bank Post bills.	Other deposits and liabilities.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871	151,28,000	128,57,000	351,48,000	995,08,000	58,94,000	25,44,000	624,14,000	21,76,000	677,75,000
1872	145,84,000	424,70,000	432,26,000	945,63,000	35,04,000	25,91,000	1,160,19,000	10,07,000	451,05,000
1873	219,52,000	145,04,000	370,13,000	896,36,000	55,11,000	29,79,000	795,65,000	3,83,000	520,64,000
1874	163,06,000	188,92,000	403,20,000	516,16,000	29,04,000	34,92,000	531,81,000	7,33,000	390,27,000
1875	231,93,000	170,92,000	380,22,000	579,96,000	38,07,000	35,56,000	512,00,000	6,61,000	471,00,000
1876	257,07,000	152,44,000	347,73,000	598,52,000	39,31,000	41,78,000	514,41,000	10,28,000	452,35,000
1877	164,13,000	148,87,000	325,91,000	472,81,000	33,02,000	41,96,000	305,74,000	3,86,000	443,18,000

* Net Exports.

The public Deposits fell at one time (second week of January 1877) to Rs. 2,54,66,000. Their depletion is due to the decrease of the general Balances of the Government, and, latterly, to the demands for money for the operations against the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

The Presidency Banks' Act No. XI of 1876 came into operation on the 1st of May 1876, and is understood to have worked satisfactorily. New agreements have been completed, under this Act, between the Government and the Banks for the conduct of the public business at the Presidency Towns, and at the Branches of the Presidency Banks at country towns; and these agreements, too, have worked smoothly and well.

A Government Reserve Treasury was opened in Calcutta on the 11th May 1876. The largest Balance accumulated in this Treasury was Rs. 1,66,25,677 (*on the 1st November*): this amount rapidly decreased; and, since the middle of December, the contents of the Reserve Treasury have been nominal. Local revenue is not received at this Treasury, which is supplied only by remittances from the Calcutta Mint and from the interior of the country. It is considered important to concentrate the spare resources of the State, as far as possible, in one Government Reserve Treasury, in order that they may be more readily available for use, in case of need, than they would be if they were deposited, as heretofore, in the Presidency Banks and employed in their ordinary business. The Government intends always, in ordinary times, to leave with each Presidency Bank a balance calculated upon a liberal scale with reference to the public transactions at each Bank.

The rates of exchange at which the Secretary of State sold his bills upon the Government of India have ranged from 1*s.* 6·57*d.* the rupee on the 5th July to 1*s.* 10·33*d.* on 24th January, following, of course, the Sterling price of silver: the average rate, as we have seen, is 1*s.* 8½*d.*

The rate fixed for the adjustment during the year of transactions with the Imperial Treasury is 1*s.* 9¾*d*: this rate is fixed once a year, according to the state of the exchanges in London on the date on which the calculation is made: hitherto, no forecast of the probable course of the exchanges during the year has influenced the determination of the rate: this year, the rate has been so much above the market rate that the Treasury has lost heavily by it. The amount to which the rate applies, directly, in 1876-77 (apart from furlough allowances, the proportion of which affected by the rate I cannot exactly calculate) is estimated to be net £1,371,000. At the average rate of the year we should have received in India, in exchange for this sterling sum, Rs. 1,60,52,236; by the operation of the adjusting rate we have received only Rs. 1,51,28,275; the difference (Rs. 9,23,961) is loss to the Indian Treasury arising from the adjusting rate; and perhaps Rs. 1,50,000 may be added for loss on furlough allowances. The furlough allowances of our civil and military officers and the family remittances of military officers are affected by the adjusting rate; and, in so far as the high rate of the year has mitigated the loss sustained from the depreciation of silver, by our military officers and by our poorer civil officers, the Government does not grudge its loss. One consequence of the advantage enjoyed, this year, by these officers is to be observed in the remittance by them to their families through the India Office of £275,000 more than was expected.

The Paper Currency circulation during the first ten months of 1876 was only marked by the ordinary fluctuations due to season: towards the close of the year the circulation was increased by the issue of notes against bullion,—a measure authorised by the law but not hitherto adopted. The lowest point of the circulation, Rs. 10,53,22,945, occurred, as in 1875, in May: the recovery, however, which is observable in the dull season, took place earlier and more rapidly than in 1875: this agrees with the movements of the money-market; in 1875, the highest point of the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount was reached on the 13th May, and the first reduction took place on the 27th May; in 1876, the highest point was reached on the 13th April, and the first reduction took place on the 27th April. At the close of 1876, the amount of the circulation was almost exactly 12 crores of rupees. The largest circulation, Rs. 12,27,36,080, was on the 15th December.

The Money Orders issued by the Government fell to a lower number and amount than has been reached for several years, as follows:—

	No. of Orders issued.	Amount.	Average amount of each Order.	Profit.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1869-70	210,781	1,16,63,338	55 5 4	60,894
1870-71	242,702	1,30,55,924	53 12 8	64,891
1871-72	251,213	1,25,14,115	49 13 5	58,017
1872-73	269,435	1,29,21,632	47 15 4	58,387
1873-74	245,879	1,07,20,240	43 7 3	66,825
1874-75	242,001	1,01,67,465	42 2 3	56,919
1875-76	231,907	91,26,625	39 5 8	55,664

The low average amount of each order is satisfactory, as showing that these orders are being used for the purpose for which they were intended, *viz.*, to make small remittances: the diminishing use of the orders seems to show that the means of remitting money in the interior are becoming cheaper.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended,

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN-PROVINCES LICENSE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended,

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY then introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE begged leave to make a short statement with reference to the course which the Government proposed to take with the Civil Procedure Code. He said:—"I said nothing on the subject yesterday, because I expected to speak so soon on the subject at large. It has however been suggested to me that that was a mistake, and that it would be more satisfactory if I were to state publicly what would be the course of business. What the Government propose then is, that the list of business for Wednesday, the 28th instant, shall contain notices of motion in my name for taking the reports into consideration and for passing the Bill. If then it is found that this discussion more than exhausts the day, or if amendments are carried which necessitate a careful examination of the draft, there will be time for an adjourned debate, and His Excellency the President will doubtless appoint some convenient day for the purpose.

"I am afraid that it may occasion some inconvenience and hurry to Members of Council, that so large a measure should be debated within so short a time after the last report has been presented. But it is important to pass a

measure which has reached such a stage of maturity as is the case with the Civil Procedure Code; and having regard to the movements of the Government of India, it will be difficult to perform that operation during the present year if it is not performed during the present sittings in Calcutta. Moreover, it will be recollected that a large proportion of the Members of this Council, no less than eight, are also Members of the Select Committee, and they are acquainted with at least the larger details of the Bill. Still there is hurry, but our Secretary is hard at work, preparing the new prints of the Bill, so as to get them into the hands of the Members as early as possible, and I believe that every one will have time to study such portions of the Bill as interest him.

"As regards those who are outside this Council, the case stands thus. The Committee have made many alterations in the current draft, Bill No. IV, but the great bulk of those alterations relates to technical or professional matter, which is not only not interesting to the general public, but which requires a long period of study for anybody to digest and to comment on. In fact there are only two subjects which have attracted anything like general interest, one being the remedies given to creditors against their debtors, and the other being the distribution of business between District Courts and Subordinate Courts.

"On those two subjects some alterations were proposed by Bill No. IV, which have received a great deal of comment adverse and other. But in settling Bill No. V, the Select Committee, with an eye to the passing of the Bill during these sittings, have carefully abstained from widening the field of alteration opened by Bill No. IV. Such alterations as they have made have distinctly narrowed that field of alteration, and have travelled back again in the direction of Bill No. III. There is therefore nothing, so far as regards the two subjects I have mentioned, which is contained in Bill No. V and which was not contained in distinctly greater force in Bill No. IV.

"Now Bill No. IV was published at the end of September last, so that by the time we come to debate it will have been six months before the public. Moreover, it was not published as a rude and undigested mass of details from which each man might pick what suited him if he could find it. It was accompanied by comments proceeding partly from myself and partly from my friend Mr. Cockerell, for the very purpose of calling attention at once to the material alterations, so that those who had comments to offer on them might offer them without loss of time. Surely the time which has passed is sufficient for the purpose. In point of fact we have received some very able and efficient comments on our proposals, and I can hardly think we should get much more if more time were allowed."

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th March 1877.

STATEMENTS.

I.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

[£ *1 reckoned* = *Rs. 10.*]

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,50,50,380	21,38,22,000	20,00,63,000	...	1,37,59,000	20,94,08,000	93,45,000	...
II.—Tributes and Contributions ...	72,61,880	70,00,000	70,50,000	50,000	...	69,79,000	...	71,000
III.—Forest	67,25,280	60,00,000	61,20,000	1,20,000	...	57,92,000	...	3,28,000
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,49,32,320	2,52,50,000	2,48,75,000	...	3,75,000	2,56,17,000	7,42,000	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	5,100	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
VI.—Customs	2,72,25,330	2,62,00,000	2,46,92,000	...	15,08,000	2,48,69,000	1,77,000	...
VII.—Salt	6,24,44,150	6,30,00,000	6,34,30,000	4,30,000	...	6,34,30,000	...	...
VIII.—Opium	8,47,14,250	8,20,00,000	9,17,68,000	97,68,000	...	8,61,00,000	...	56,68,000
IX.—Stamps	2,83,53,680	2,83,70,000	2,86,40,000	2,70,000	...	2,89,61,000	3,24,000	...
X.—Mint	11,04,890	12,40,000	21,43,000	9,03,000	...	17,50,000	...	3,93,000
XI.—Post Office ...	76,37,650	77,80,000	80,38,000	2,58,000	...	82,59,000	2,21,000	...
XII.—Telegraph ...	30,90,400	29,00,000	33,21,000	4,21,000	...	31,55,000	...	1,66,000
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	79,64,600	84,20,000	80,83,000	...	3,37,000	84,27,000	3,44,000	...
XIV.—Police	8,41,600	5,28,000	6,56,000	1,28,000	...	7,00,000	44,000	...
XV.—Marine	23,04,310	20,04,000	20,86,000	82,000	...	20,19,000	...	67,000
XVI.—Education	10,38,910	10,28,000	10,12,000	...	16,000	10,19,000	7,000	...
XVII.—Interest	56,11,890	50,80,000	51,99,000	1,19,000	...	51,25,000	...	74,000
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	74,91,660	59,40,000	59,68,000	28,000	...	59,74,000	6,000	...
XIX.—Gain by Exchange ...	39,53,650	34,70,000	46,27,000	11,57,000	...	38,79,000	...	7,48,000
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	36,82,710	34,81,000	37,72,000	2,91,000	...	27,93,000	...	9,79,000
Total ...	50,14,34,640	49,35,13,000	49,15,45,000	...	19,68,000	49,42,59,000	27,14,000	...
Army	1,04,56,130	87,80,000	91,06,000	3,26,000	...	89,20,000	...	1,86,000
Public Works Ordinary ...	13,80,053	12,84,000	13,41,000	57,000	...	19,95,000	6,54,000	...
Irrigation	51,77,200	52,70,000	50,07,000	...	2,63,000	55,16,000	5,09,000	...
State Railways	28,95,120	41,50,000	36,96,000	...	4,54,000	67,48,000	30,52,000	...
Provincial Contributions ...	14,81,150	3,07,000	1,85,000	...	1,22,000	41,51,000	39,66,000	...
Balances of Local Governments decreased	23,33,594	16,50,000	11,87,000	...	4,63,000	3,38,000	...	8,49,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,51,57,887	51,49,54,000	51,20,67,000	...	28,87,000	52,19,27,000	98,60,000	...
Deficit, excluding Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	2,27,83,000	2,42,23,000	...	62,17,000	...	1,65,66,000
Deficit	2,60,17,468	3,61,50,000	6,07,83,000	2,46,33,000	...	4,24,97,000	...	1,82,86,000

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	5,17,81,080	5,36,00,000	5,41,07,000	5,07,000	...	5,64,65,000	23,58,000	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	38,58,600	39,07,000	38,61,000	...	46,000	35,96,000	...	2,65,000
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	34,63,175	30,49,000	29,10,000	...	1,39,000	30,60,000	1,50,000	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,53,34,500	2,48,79,000	2,50,98,000	2,19,000	...	2,50,66,000	...	32,000
5.—Forest ...	40,36,682	41,74,000	43,89,000	2,15,000	...	41,83,000	...	2,06,000
6.—Excise ...	10,13,231	8,70,000	10,83,000	2,13,000	...	10,71,000	...	12,000
7.—Customs ...	18,67,571	18,92,000	19,51,000	59,000	...	19,33,000	...	18,000
8.—Salt ...	50,75,796	52,60,000	48,65,000	...	3,95,000	51,87,000	3,22,000	...
9.—Opium ...	2,21,85,650	2,20,00,000	2,80,18,000	60,18,000	...	2,36,00,000	...	44,18,000
10.—Stamps ...	10,64,716	10,30,000	9,77,000	...	53,000	9,82,000	5,000	...
11.—Mint ...	10,76,260	9,40,000	12,97,000	3,57,000	...	8,92,000	...	4,05,000
12.—Post Office ...	84,85,035	86,91,000	86,37,000	...	54,000	89,43,000	3,06,000	...
13.—Telegraph ...	49,06,240	48,80,000	49,18,000	38,000	...	49,55,000	37,000	...
14.—Administration ...	1,42,69,076	1,39,40,000	1,45,92,000	6,52,000	...	1,42,32,000	...	3,60,000
15.—Minor Departments ...	34,49,947	31,48,000	31,33,000	...	15,000	32,28,000	95,000	...
16.—Law and Justice ...	3,21,24,471	3,27,46,000	3,25,71,000	...	1,75,000	3,29,44,000	3,73,000	...
17.—Police ...	2,13,00,488	2,10,18,000	2,11,74,000	1,56,000	...	2,09,50,000	...	2,24,000
18.—Marine ...	62,98,671	57,62,000	56,64,000	...	98,000	54,47,000	...	2,17,000
19.—Education ...	75,51,205	77,18,000	73,45,000	...	3,73,000	74,13,000	68,000	...
20.—Ecclesiastical ...	16,21,888	16,63,000	16,63,000	...	...	16,66,000	3,000	...
21.—Medical ...	60,79,717	59,39,000	59,24,000	...	15,000	59,89,000	65,000	...
22.—Stationery and Printing...	43,75,751	36,68,000	40,93,000	4,25,000	...	41,42,000	49,000	...
23.—Political Agencies ...	43,33,370	34,92,000	53,31,000	18,39,000	...	39,60,000	...	13,71,000
24.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	1,71,37,240	1,69,60,000	1,67,89,000	...	1,71,000	1,67,35,000	...	54,000
25.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances in England ...	22,91,990	22,30,000	24,06,000	1,76,000	...	23,81,000	...	25,000
26.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	1,93,93,050	1,79,60,000	1,80,05,000	45,000	...	1,81,27,000	1,22,000	...
27.—Loss by Exchange ...	1,42,97,220	2,33,20,000	2,13,51,000	...	19,69,000	1,60,00,000	...	53,51,000
28.—Miscellaneous ...	33,06,444	20,12,000	24,27,000	4,15,000	...	20,26,000	...	4,01,000
Famine Relief ...	59,57,793	...	1,91,10,000	1,91,10,000	...	1,42,50,000	...	48,60,000
TOTAL CIVIL ...	29,79,36,857	29,67,48,000	32,36,89,000	2,69,41,000	...	30,94,23,000	...	1,42,66,000
Army ...	15,30,84,590	15,97,90,000	16,20,77,000	22,87,000	...	16,23,86,000	3,09,000	...
Public Works Ordinary ...	4,42,72,376	4,03,08,000	4,09,22,000	6,14,000	...	3,96,96,000	...	12,26,000
State Railways ...	21,47,130	29,70,000	26,54,000	...	3,16,000	48,30,000	21,76,000	...
Land and Supervision (Guaranteed Railways) ...	8,33,130	9,30,000	9,12,000	...	18,000	7,80,000	...	1,32,000
Guaranteed Interest, less net Traffic Receipts ...	97,53,098	1,26,00,000	41,93,000	...	84,07,000	1,00,00,000	58,07,000	...
Balances of Local Governments increased ...	4,41,884	1,68,000	4,03,000	2,35,000	...	10,29,000	6,26,000	...
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	50,84,69,065	51,35,14,000	53,48,50,000	2,13,36,000	...	52,81,44,000	...	67,06,000
Public Works Extraordinary ..	4,27,06,290	3,75,90,000	3,80,00,000	4,10,000	...	3,62,80,000	...	17,20,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,11,75,355	55,11,04,000	57,28,50,000	2,17,46,000	...	56,44,24,000	...	84,26,000
Surplus, excluding Public Works Extraordinary ...	1,66,88,822	14,40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross Guaranteed Interest ...	*4,69,02,996*	*4,73,28,000*	*4,71,01,000*	...	*2,27,000*	*4,71,82,000*	*81,000*	...
Net Traffic Receipts ...	*3,71,49,898*	*3,47,28,000*	*4,29,08,000*	*81,80,009*	...	*3,71,82,000*	...	*57,26,000*
Guaranteed Interest, less net Traffic Receipts ...	*97,53,098*	*1,26,00,000*	*41,93,000*	...	*84,07,000*	*1,00,00,000*	*58,07,000*	...

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

II.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,50,50,380	21,38,22,000	20,00,63,000	...	1,37,59,000	20,94,08,000	93,45,000	...
II.—Tributes and Contributions from N. States...	72,61,880	70,00,000	70,50,000	50,000	...	69,79,000	...	71,000
III.—Forest	67,25,280	60,00,000	61,20,000	1,20,000	...	57,92,000	...	3,28,000
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,49,32,320	2,52,50,000	2,48,75,000	...	3,75,000	2,56,17,000	7,42,000	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	5,100	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
VI.—Customs	2,72,25,330	2,62,00,000	2,46,92,000	...	15,08,000	2,48,69,000	1,77,000	...
VII.—Salt	6,24,44,150	6,30,00,000	6,34,30,000	4,30,000	...	6,34,30,000	...	...
VIII.—Opium	8,47,14,250	8,20,00,000	9,17,68,000	97,68,000	...	8,61,00,000	...	56,68,500
IX.—Stamps	2,83,53,680	2,83,70,000	2,86,40,000	2,70,000	...	2,89,64,000	3,24,000	...
X.—Mint	11,04,590	12,40,000	21,43,000	9,03,000	...	17,50,000	...	3,93,000
XI.—Post Office ...	76,37,650	77,80,000	80,38,000	2,58,000	...	82,59,000	2,21,000	...
XII.—Telegraph ...	29,19,180	28,15,000	31,72,000	3,57,000	...	30,94,000	...	78,000
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	79,64,600	84,20,000	80,83,000	...	3,37,000	84,27,000	3,44,000	...
XIV.—Police	8,41,600	5,28,000	6,56,000	1,28,000	...	7,00,000	44,000	...
XV.—Marine	22,97,310	20,04,000	20,86,000	82,000	...	20,19,000	...	67,000
XVI.—Education	10,38,910	10,28,000	10,12,000	...	16,000	10,19,000	7,000	...
XVII.—Interest	52,49,160	48,80,000	50,99,000	2,19,000	...	50,25,000	...	74,000
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	65,61,670	50,44,000	50,52,000	8,000	...	50,59,000	7,000	...
XIX.—Gain by Exchange on Transactions with London	39,53,650	34,70,000	46,27,000	11,57,000	...	38,79,000	...	7,48,000
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	34,94,380	32,75,000	33,55,000	80,000	...	26,73,000	...	6,82,000
TOTAL ...	49,97,75,070	49,21,26,000	48,99,63,000	...	21,63,000	49,30,63,000	31,00,000	...
Army	93,84,640	84,08,000	86,30,000	2,22,000	...	84,50,000	...	1,80,000
Public Works Ordinary ...	12,04,543	11,04,000	11,64,000	60,000	...	18,14,000	6,50,000	...
Irrigation	51,74,530	52,70,000	50,07,000	...	2,63,000	55,16,000	5,09,000	...
State Railways	28,95,120	41,50,000	36,96,000	...	4,54,000	67,48,000	30,52,000	...
Provincial Contributions ...	14,81,150	3,07,000	1,85,000	...	1,22,000	41,51,000	39,66,000	...
Balances of Local Governments Decreased	23,33,594	16,50,000	11,87,000	...	4,63,000	3,38,000	...	8,49,000
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	52,22,48,647	51,30,15,000	50,98,32,000	...	31,83,000	52,00,80,000	1,02,48,000	...

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	3,01,72,530	3,10,64,000	3,10,40,000	...	24,000	3,16,00,000	5,60,000	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	38,53,270	39,07,000	38,61,000	...	46,000	35,96,000	...	2,65,000
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	34,63,175	30,49,000	29,10,000	...	1,39,000	30,60,000	1,50,000	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,52,91,660	2,48,27,000	2,50,52,000	2,25,000	...	2,50,22,000	...	30,000
5.—Forest	40,11,202	41,49,000	43,63,000	2,14,000	...	41,57,000	...	2,06,000
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	10,13,231	8,70,000	10,62,000	1,92,000	...	10,71,000	9,000	...
7.—Customs	18,66,131	18,92,000	19,50,000	58,000	...	19,33,000	...	17,000
8.—Salt	50,72,996	52,56,000	48,34,000	...	4,22,000	51,87,000	3,53,000	...
9.—Opium	2,21,78,510	2,19,90,000	2,80,18,000	60,28,000	...	2,36,00,000	...	44,18,000
10.—Stamps	7,12,016	7,17,000	7,24,000	7,000	...	7,23,000	...	1,000
11.—Mint	8,22,760	7,90,000	8,84,000	94,000	...	8,60,000	...	24,000
12.—Post Office	78,33,765	78,65,000	78,57,000	...	8,000	79,63,000	1,06,000	...
13.—Telegraph	40,54,620	38,13,000	38,50,000	37,000	...	39,41,000	91,000	...
14.—Administration ...	1,19,39,326	1,17,10,000	1,22,52,000	5,42,000	...	1,19,86,000	...	2,66,000
15.—Minor Departments ...	30,92,067	27,72,000	27,56,000	...	16,000	27,82,000	26,000	...
16.—Law and Justice ...	3,21,09,761	3,27,18,000	3,25,52,000	...	1,66,000	3,28,93,000	3,41,000	...
17.—Police	2,13,00,488	2,10,18,000	2,11,74,000	1,56,000	...	2,09,50,000	...	2,24,000
18.—Marine	43,14,481	40,36,000	38,88,000	...	1,48,000	39,99,000	1,11,000	...
19.—Education	75,48,205	77,12,000	73,36,000	...	3,76,000	74,07,000	71,000	...
20.—Ecclesiastical	16,11,338	16,54,000	16,30,000	...	24,000	16,52,000	22,000	...
21.—Medical	60,79,717	59,39,000	59,24,000	...	15,000	59,89,000	65,000	...
22.—Stationery and Printing...	22,85,431	24,63,000	24,03,000	...	60,000	23,55,000	...	48,000
23.—Political	41,80,440	29,36,000	51,48,000	22,12,000	...	32,65,000	...	18,83,000
24.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	1,69,43,880	1,67,52,000	1,65,78,000	...	1,74,000	1,65,24,000	...	54,000
25.—Civil Furlough, &c., Allowances	7,680	...	6,000	6,000	...	1,000	...	5,000
26.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	79,87,950	58,60,000	57,45,000	...	1,15,000	57,67,000	22,000	...
27.—Loss by Exchange on Transactions with London ...	1,42,97,220	2,33,20,000	2,13,51,000	...	19,69,000	1,60,00,000	...	53,51,000
28.—Miscellaneous ...	29,22,134	16,82,000	19,87,000	3,05,000	...	16,36,000	...	3,51,000
Famine Relief... ...	59,51,913	...	1,91,10,000	1,91,10,000	...	1,42,50,000	...	48,60,000
TOTAL CIVIL ...	25,29,17,897	25,07,61,000	27,62,45,000	2,54,84,000	...	26,01,69,000	...	1,60,76,000
Army	11,72,52,640	11,82,07,000	11,86,00,000	3,93,000	...	12,07,00,000	21,00,000	...
Public Works Ordinary ...	4,33,25,886	3,94,03,000	4,00,08,000	6,05,000	...	3,86,69,000	...	13,39,000
State Railways	21,47,130	29,20,000	26,54,000	...	2,66,000	48,30,000	21,76,000	...
Land and Supervision (Guaranteed Railways)	8,33,130	9,30,000	9,12,000	...	18,000	7,80,000	...	1,32,000
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	41,64,76,683	41,22,21,000	43,84,19,000	2,61,98,000	...	42,51,48,000	...	1,32,71,000
Public Works Extraordinary ...	3,52,27,210	3,01,59,000	3,14,54,000	12,95,000	...	2,89,35,000	...	25,19,000
Balances of Local Governments Increased	4,41,884	1,68,000	4,03,000	2,35,000		10,29,000	6,26,000	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	45,21,45,777	44,25,48,000	47,02,76,000	2,77,28,000	...	45,51,12,000	...	1,51,64,000

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

II

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT THE HOME

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with the Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Mint ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Telegraph ...	17,122	8,500	14,900	6,400	...	6,100	...	8,800
XV.—Marine ...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVI.—Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVII.—Interest ...	36,273	20,000	10,000	...	10,000	10,000	...	...
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	92,999	89,600	91,600	2,000	...	91,500	...	100
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	18,833	20,600	41,700	21,100	...	12,000	...	29,700
TOTAL ...	165,957	138,700	158,200	19,500	...	119,600	...	38,600
Army	107,149	37,200	47,600	10,400	...	47,000	...	600
Public Works Ordinary ...	17,551	18,000	17,700	....	300	18,100	400	...
Irrigation	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	290,924	193,900	223,500	29,600	...	184,700	...	38,800

Fort William;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

I.

TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	2,160,855	2,253,600	2,306,700	53,100	...	2,486,500	179,800	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	4,284	5,200	4,600	...	600	4,400	...	200
5.—Forest	2,548	2,500	2,600	100	...	2,600	...	...
6.—Excise	...	...	2,100	2,100	...	...	...	2,100
7.—Customs	144	...	100	100	...	...	...	100
8.—Salt	280	400	3,100	2,700	...	...	...	3,100
9.—Opium	714	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
10.—Stamps	35,270	31,300	25,300	...	6,000	25,900	600	...
11.—Mint	25,350	15,000	41,300	26,300	...	3,200	...	38,100
12.—Post Office	65,127	82,600	78,000	...	4,600	98,000	20,000	...
13.—Telegraph	85,162	106,700	106,800	100	...	101,400	...	5,400
14.—Administration ...	232,975	223,000	234,000	11,000	...	224,600	...	9,400
15.—Minor Departments ...	35,788	37,600	37,700	100	...	44,600	6,900	...
16.—Law and Justice ...	1,471	2,800	1,900	...	900	5,100	3,200	...
18.—Marine	198,419	172,600	177,600	5,000	...	144,800	...	32,800
19.—Education	300	600	900	300	...	600	...	300
20.—Ecclesiastical	1,055	900	3,300	2,400	...	1,400	...	1,900
22.—Stationery and Printing...	209,032	120,500	169,000	48,500	...	178,700	9,700	...
23.—Political	15,293	55,600	18,300	...	37,300	69,500	51,200	...
24.—Allowance, &c. ...	19,336	20,800	21,100	300	...	21,100	...	...
25.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	228,431	223 000	240,000	17,000	...	238,000	...	2,000
26.—Superannuation, &c. ...	1,140,510	1,210,000	1,226,000	16,000	...	1,236,000	10,000	...
28.—Miscellaneous... ...	38,431	33,000	44,000	11,000	...	39,000	...	5,000
Famine Relief... ...	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,501,896	4,598,700	4,744,400	145,700	...	4,925,400	181,000	...
Army	3,583,195	4,158,300	4,347,700	189,400	...	4,168,600	...	179,100
Public Works Ordinary ...	94,649	90,500	91,400	900	...	102,700	11,300	...
State Railways	...	5,000	...	...	5,000	...	...	...
Guaranteed Interest less Net Traffic Receipts	975,310	1,260,000	419,300	...	840,700	1,000,000	580,700	...
Total Ordinary ...	9,155,050	10,112,500	9,602,800	...	509,700	10,196,700	593,900	...
Public Works Extraordinary ...	747,908	743,100	654,600	...	88,500	734,500	79,900	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,902,958	10,855,600	10,257,400	...	598,200	10,931,200	673,800	...

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

IV.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND. [£ 1 reckoned = Rs. 10.]

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Opening balance ...	17,97,41,843	16,99,08,000	17,87,24,000	88,16,000	...	12,68,78,000	...	5,18,46,000
II.—Imperial revenue ...	52,51,57,887	51,49,54,000	51,20,67,000	...	28,87,000	52,19,27,000	98,60,000	...
III.—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways	8,96,71,083	8,53,02,000	10,31,74,000	1,78,72,000	...	9,27,94,000	...	1,03,80,000
IV.—Local revenue ...	4,11,81,370	3,47,08,000	3,51,99,000	4,91,000	...	3,59,03,000	7,04,000	...
V.—Service funds, civil ...	54,41,655	55,00,000	53,40,000	...	1,60,000	53,80,000	40,000	...
VI.—Service funds, military	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Loans to native states, corporations and individuals repaid ...	17,13,110	15,20,000	13,80,000	...	1,40,000	15,80,000	2,00,000	...
VIII.—Savings banks' deposits	73,75,388	70,00,000	57,60,000	...	12,40,000	55,80,000	...	1,80,000
IX.—Other deposits received & advances recovered	12,84,37,471	10,99,30,000	11,52,79,000	53,49,000	...	10,55,33,000	...	97,46,000
X.—Local remittances ...	88,58,810	30,00,000	70,00,000	40,00,000	...	80,00,000	10,00,000	...
XI.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	16,55,32,950	17,00,00,000	17,00,00,000	...	...	17,00,00,000	...	...
XII.—Remittance account with the home treasury ...	1,30,16,030	1,01,90,000	1,39,90,000	38,00,000	...	1,17,00 000	...	22,90,000
XIII.—Secretary of state's bills on India sold*	12,38,96,130	13,66,00,000	12,75,00,000	...	91,00,000	12,25,00,000	...	50,00,000
XIV.—Sundry obligations incurred ...	60,79,462	50,00,000	55,10,000	5,10,000	...	56,80,000	1,70,000	...
XV.—Public debt incurred*	4,58,53,400	3,47,00,000	5,81,40,000	2,34,40,000	...	7,37,80,000	1,56,40,000	...
XVI.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	3,36,96,442	2,37,82,000	2,63,56,000	25,74,000	...	2,15,12,000	...	48,44,000
TOTAL ...	137,56,53,774	131,20,94,000	136,54,19,000	5,33,25,000		130,87,47,000		5,66,72,000

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Imperial expenditure ...	55,11,75,357	55,11,04,000	57,28,50,000	2,17,46,000	...	56,44,24,000	...	84,26,000
2.—Working expenses of guaranteed railways ...	4,70,32,997	4,59,17,000	5,35,44,000	76,27,000	...	4,84,51,000	...	50,93,000
3.—Surplus profits paid to railway companies	22,72,502	19,50,000	29,94,000	10,44,000	...	40,00,000	10,06,000	...
4.—Credited to Government as gain from contract rates of exchange on railway revenue account ..	32,15,686	27,07,000	37,28,000	10,21,000	...	31,61,000	...	5,67,000
5.—Interest on guaranteed railway capital supplied from surplus earnings...	3,71,49,898	3,47,28,000	4,29,08,000	81,80,000	...	3,71,82,000	...	57,26,000
6.—Local expenditure ...	4,52,04,300	3,73,90,000	3,80,76,000	6,86,000	...	3,45,06,000	...	35,70,000
7.—Service funds, civil ...	43,23,184	46,10,000	42,00,000	...	4,10,000	45,70,000	3,70,000	...
8.—Service funds, military ...	41,37,010	26,80,000	27,69,000	89,000	...	28,33,000	64,000	...
9.—Loans advanced to native states, corporations and individuals ...	55,87,986	60,00,000	75,10,000	15,10,000	...	65,80,000	...	9,30,000
10.—Savings banks' deposits withdrawn ...	65,35,182	65,00,000	47,00,000	...	18,00,000	50,80,000	3,80,000	...
11.—Other deposits repaid and advances made ...	12,64,18,933	10,89,78,000	12,01,99,000	1,12,21,000	...	10,97,80,000	...	1,04,19,000
12.—Local remittances ...	72,52,285	30,00,000	80,00,000	50,00,000	...	80,00,000	...	...
13.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	15,81,86,631	17,00,00,000	17,25,00,000	25,00,000	...	17,00,00,000	...	25,00,000
14.—Remittance account with the home treasury ...	1,26,97,260	1,36,60,000	1,66,90,000	30,30,000	...	1,21,62,000	...	45,28,000
15.—Secretary of state's bills on India paid ...	13,08,10,830	13,66,00,000	12,41,80,000	...	1,24,20,000	12,25,00,000	...	16,80,000
16.—Sundry obligations discharged ...	60,43,344	42,40,000	42,95,000	55,000	...	39,25,000	...	3,70,000
17.—Public debt discharged ...	47,58,181	49,20,000	2,09,00,000	1,59,80,000	...	87,80,000	...	1,21,20,000
18.—Credited to Government as gain from contract rates of exchange on railway capital account	3,55,925	3,56,000	5,16,000	1,60,000	...	3,39,000	...	1,77,000
19.—Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	4,37,72,353	2,44,69,000	3,79,82,000	1,35,13,000	...	2,73,62,000	...	1,06,20,000
20.—Closing balance ...	17,87,23,930	15,22,85,000	12,68,78,000	...	2,54,07,000	13,51,12,000	82,34,000	...
TOTAL ...	137,56,53,774	131,20,94,000	136,54,19,000	5,33,25,000	...	130,87,47,000	...	5,66,72,000

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be

Abstract of the above shewing how the Ways and Means are provided.

ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.				REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.			
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Savings banks' deposits ...	8,40,206	Deficit of imperial revenue	2,60,17,470	Service funds, civil ...	11,40,000	Deficit of imperial revenue	6,07,83,000	Service funds, civil ...	8,10,000	Deficit of imperial revenue ...	4,24,97,000
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	20,18,538	Deficit of local revenue	40,22,930	Savings banks' deposits ...	10,60,000	Deficit of local revenue	28,77,000	Surplus of local revenue ...	13,97,000	Service funds, military ...	28,33,000
Service funds, civil ...	11,18,471	Service funds, military ...	41,36,267	Public debt incurred ...	3,72,40,000	Service funds, military ...	27,69,000	Savings banks' deposits ...	5,00,000	Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	50,00,000
Sundry obligations ...	36,118	Loans to native states, corporations and individuals...	38,74,876	Sundry obligations ...	12,15,000	Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	61,30,000	Sundry obligations ...	17,55,000	Deposits repaid and advances made ...	42,47,000
Remittances	23,56,914	Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn	1,04,31,836	Cash balance reduced ...	5,18,46,000	Deposits repaid ...	49,20,000	Public debt incurred ...	6,50,00,000	Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	61,89,000
Public debt incurred ...	4,10,95,219					Remittances ...	28,80,000			Remittances ...	4,62,000
Cash balance reduced ...	10,17,913					Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	1,21,42,000			Cash balance increased ...	82,34,000
TOTAL ...	4,84,83,379	TOTAL ...	4,84,83,379	TOTAL ...	9,25,01,000	TOTAL ...	9,25,01,000	TOTAL ...	6,94,62,000	TOTAL ...	6,94,62,000

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

V.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
I.—Opening balance ..	15,17,78,143	16,24,32,000	16,95,25,000	70,93,000	...	11,53,97,000	..	5,41,28,000
II.—Imperial revenue ...	52,22,48,647	51,30,15,000	50,98,32,000	...	31,83,000	52,00,80,000	1,02,48,000	...
III.—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways	8,96,62,183	8,53,02,000	10,31,74,000	1,78,72,000	...	9,27,94,000	...	1,03,80,000
IV.—Local revenue ...	4,11,81,370	3,47,98,000	3,51,99,000	4,91,000	...	3,59,03,000	7,04,000	...
V.—Service funds, civil ...	54,41,655	55,00,00	53,40,000	...	1,60,000	53,80,000	40,000	...
VI.—Service funds, military	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Loans to native states, corporations and individuals repaid ...	17,13,110	15,20,000	13,80,000	...	1,40,000	15,80,000	2,00,000	...
VIII.—Savings banks' deposits	73,75,388	70,00,000	57,60,000	...	12,40,000	55,80,000	...	1,80,000
IX.—Other deposits received & advances recovered	12,81,31,261	10,98,90,000	11,42,08,000	43,18,000	...	10,54,93,000	...	87,15,000
X.—Local remittances ...	88,58,810	30,00,000	70,00,000	40,00,000	...	80,00,000	10,00,000	...
XI.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	16,55,32,950	17,00,00,000	17,00,00,000	...	...	17,00,60,000	...	...
XII.—Remittance account with the home treasury ...	1,20,72,130	87,90,000	1,30,70,000	42,80,000	...	1,02,20,000	...	28,50,000
XIII.—Secretary of state's bills on India sold*..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.—Sundry obligations incurred ...	60,79,462	50,00,000	55,10,000	5,10,000	...	56,80,000	1,70,000	...
XV.—Public debt incurred*	3,38,53,400	83,00,000	71,40,000	...	11,60,000	3,62,80,000	2,91,40,000	...
XVI.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	1,68,27,412	1,46,12,000	1,74,19,000	28,07,000	...	1,63,68,000	...	10,51,000
TOTAL ...	119,07,56,664	112,90,69,000	116,45,57,000	3,54,88,000		1,12,87,55,000		3,58,02,000

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates. 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Imperial expenditure ...	45,21,45,777	44,25,48,000	47,02,76,000	2,77,28,000	...	45,51,12,000	...	1,51,64,000
2.—Working expenses of guaranteed railways ...	4,70,32,997	4,59,17,000	5,35,44,000	76,27,000	...	4,84,51,000	...	50,93,000
3.—Surplus profits paid to railway companies ...	22,72,502	19,50,000	29,94,000	10,44,000	...	40,00,000	10,06,000	...
4.—Credited to Government as gain from contract rates of exchange on railway revenue account ...	32,15,686	27,07,000	37,28,000	10,21,000	...	31,61,000	...	5,67,000
5.—Interest on guaranteed railway capital supplied from surplus earnings...	3,34,136	3,28,000	2,41,000	...	87,000	2,62,000	21,000	...
6.—Local expenditure ...	4,52,04,300	3,73,90,000	3,80,76,000	6,86,000	...	3,45,06,000	...	35,70,000
7.—Service funds, civil ...	43,23,184	46,10,000	42,00,000	...	4,10,000	45,70,000	3,70,000	...
8.—Service funds, military ...	41,37,010	26,80,000	27,69,000	89,000	...	28,33,000	64,000	...
9.—Loans advanced to native states, corporations and individuals ...	55,87,986	60,00,000	75,10,000	15,10,000	...	65,80,000	...	9,30,000
10.—Savings banks' deposits withdrawn ...	65,35,182	65,00,000	47,00,000	...	18,00,000	50,80,000	3,80,000	...
11.—Other deposits repaid and advances made ...	12,63,01,613	10,89,38,000	12,01,59,000	1,12,21,000	...	10,97,40,000	...	1,04,19,000
12.—Local remittances ...	72,52,287	30,00,000	80,00,000	50,00,000	...	80,00,000	...	...
13.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	15,81,86,631	17,00,00,000	17,25,00,000	25,00,000	...	17,00,00,000	...	25,00,000
14.—Remittance account with the home treasury ...	19,32,580	13,90,000	20,60,000	6,70,000	...	11,70,000	...	8,90,000
15.—Secretary of state's bills on India paid ...	13,08,10,830	13,66,00,000	12,41,80,000	...	1,24,20,000	12,25,00,000	...	16,80,000
16.—Sundry obligations discharged ...	60,43,344	42,40,000	42,95,000	55,000	...	39,25,000	...	3,70,000
17.—Public debt discharged ...	47,58,181	49,20,000	1,59,00,000	1,09,80,000	...	87,80,000	...	71,20,000
18.—Credited to Government as gain from contract rates of exchange on railway capital account	3,55,925	3,56,000	5,16,000	1,60,000	...	3,39,000	...	1,77,000
19.—Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	1,48,01,573	1,34,69,000	1,35,12,000	43,000	...	1,47,46,000	12,34,000	...
20.—Closing balance ...	16,95,24,940	13,55,26,000	11,53,97,000	...	2,01,29,000	12,50,00,000	96,03,000	...
TOTAL ...	119,07,56,664	112,90,69,000	116,45,57,000	3,54,88,000	...	112,87,55,000	...	3,58,02,000

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

Abstract of the above showing how the Ways and Means are provided.

ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.				REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.			
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Surplus of imperial revenue ...	7,01,02,870	Deficit of local revenue	40,22,930	Surplus of imperial revenue ...	3,95,56,000	Deficit of local revenue	28,77,000	Surplus of imperial revenue ...	6,49,68,000
Guaranteed railway traffic earnings ...	3,68,06,862	Service funds, military ...	41,36,267	Guaranteed railway traffic earnings ...	4,26,67,000	Service funds, military ...	27,69,000	Surplus of local revenue ...	13,97,000
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	18,29,648	Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	38,74,876	Service funds, civil ...	11,40,000	Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	61,30,000	Guaranteed railway traffic earnings ...	3,69,20,000
Service funds, civil ...	11,18,471	Secretary of state's bills paid ...	13,08,10,830	Savings banks' deposits ...	10,60,000	Deposits repaid and advances made ...	59,51,000	Service funds, civil ...	8,10,000
Savings banks' deposits ...	8,40,206	Cash balance increased ...	1,77,46,797	Remittances ...	75,10,000	Secretary of state's bills paid ...	12,41,80,000	Savings banks' deposits ...	5,00,000
Remittances ...	1,90,92,392			Sundry obligations ...	12,15,000	Public debt discharged ...	87,60,000	Remittances ...	90,50,000
Public debt incurred ...	2,90,95,219			Guaranteed railway capital received ...	33,91,000			Sundry obligations ...	17,55,000
Sundry obligations ...	36,118			Cash balance reduced ...	5,41,28,000			Public debt incurred ...	2,75,00,000
Guaranteed railway capital received ...	16,69,914							Guaranteed railway capital received... ...	12,83,000
TOTAL ...	16,05,91,700	TOTAL ...	16,05,91,700	TOTAL ...	15,06,67,000	TOTAL ...	15,06,67,000	TOTAL ...	14,41,83,000

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
	Rs.
Service funds, military ...	28,33,000
Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	50,00,000
Deposits repaid and advances made ...	42,47,000
Secretary of state's bills paid ...	12,25,00,000
Cash balance increased ...	96,03,000
TOTAL ...	14,41,83,000

Fort William;
Financial Department,

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
[illegible]

VI.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE HOME TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN ENGLAND.

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Opening balance ...	2,796,370	747,600	919,900	172,300	...	1,148,100	228,200	...
II.—Imperial revenue ...	290,924	193,900	223,500	29,600	...	184,700	...	38,800
III.—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Other deposits received and advances recovered ...	30,621	4,000	107,100	103,100	...	4,000	...	103,100
XIII.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	94,390	140,000	92,000	...	48,000	148,000	56,000	...
XIV.—Secretary of State's bills on India sold*	12,389,613	13,660,000	12,750,000	...	910,000	12,250,000	...	500,000
XVI.—Public debt incurred*	1,200,000	2,640,000	5,100,000	2,460,000	...	3,750,000	...	1,350,000
XVII.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	1,686,903	917,000	893,700	...	23,300	514,400	...	379,300
TOTAL ...	18,489,711	18,302,500	20,086,200	1,783,700	...	17,999,200	...	2,087,000

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Imperial expenditure ...	8,927,648	9,595,600	9,838,100	242,500	...	9,931,200	93,100	...
4.—Interest on guaranteed railway capital supplied from surplus earnings	4,656,886	4,700,000	4,686,000	...	14,000	4,692,000	6,000	...
11.—Other deposits repaid and advances made ...	11,732	4,000	4,000	...	...	4,000	...	...
14.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	1,076,468	1,227,000	1,463,000	236,000	...	1,099,200	...	363,800
17.—Public debt discharged ...	...	...	500,000	500,000	...	...	...	500,000
18.—Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	2,897,078	1,100,000	2,447,000	1,347,000	...	1,261,600	...	1,185,400
20.—Closing balance ...	919,899	1,675,900	1,148,100	...	527,800	1,011,200	...	136,900
TOTAL ...	18,489,711	18,302,500	20,086,200	1,783,700	...	17,999,200	...	2,087,000

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

Abstract of the above showing how the Ways and Means are provided.

ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.				REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
	£		£		£		£
Secretary of State's bills sold ...	12,389,613	Deficit of revenue ...	8,636,724	Secretary of State's bills sold ...	12,750,000	Deficit of revenue ...	9,746,500
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	18,889	Interest on guaranteed railway capital ...	4,655,996	Public debt incurred ...	4,600,000	Interest on guaranteed railway capital ...	4,692,000
Public debt incurred ...	1,200,000	Remittances ...	982,078	Deposits received and advances recovered ...	103,100	Remittances ...	951,200
Cash balance reduced ...	1,876,471	Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	1,210,175			Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	747,200
TOTAL ...	15,484,973	TOTAL ...	15,484,973	TOTAL ...	17,453,100	TOTAL ...	16,136,900

ESTIMATES, 1876-77.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
	£		£
Deficit of revenue ...	9,614,600	Secretary of State's bills sold ...	12,250,000
Interest on guaranteed railway capital ...	4,686,000	Public debt incurred ...	3,750,000
Remittances ...	1,371,000	Cash balance reduced ...	136,900
Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	1,553,300		
Cash balance increased ...	228,200		
TOTAL ...	17,453,100	TOTAL ...	16,136,900

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

VII.
LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.
Estimates, 1877-78.

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, compared with Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
OPENING BALANCE ..	2,13,65,750	1,73,42,820	1,73,42,820	...	1,44,65,820	—28,77,000
TAXES, RATES AND CESSES—						
On lands ...	1,90,22,660	2,09,90,570	1,94,24,000	—15,66,570	2,10,12,000	+15,88,000
On houses ...	5,73,820	5,23,380	6,62,000	+ 1,38,620	6,65,000	+ 3,000
Assessed taxes ...	1,85,740	1,75,810	1,77,000	+ 1,190	1,88,000	+ 11,000
Miscellaneous taxes—						
Octroi ...	56,330	87,860	54,000	— 33,860	63,000	+ 9,000
License ...	3,61,900	3,64,810	3,75,000	+ 10,190	3,71,000	— 4,000
Miscellaneous ...	1,83,170	30,160	40,000	+ 9,840	30,000	— 10,000
	2,03,83,620	2,21,72,590	2,07,32,000	—14,40,590	2,23,29,000	+15,97,000
DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS—						
Jails ...	31,030	41,770	52,000	+ 10,230	55,000	+ 3,000
Registration ...	54,640	46,560	93,000	+ 46,440	1,08,000	+ 15,000
Police ...	3,54,039	2,92,850	2,20,000	— 72,850	2,58,000	+ 38,000
Education ...	6,30,380	4,91,990	4,93,000	+ 1,010	5,19,000	+ 26,000
Medical ...	73,830	67,900	76,000	+ 8,100	70,000	— 6,000
Printing ...	730	4,000	4,000	...	...	— 4,000
Marine ...	2,57,900	2,19,240	2,02,000	— 17,240	2,30,000	+ 28,000
	14,02,540	11,64,310	11,40,000	— 24,310	12,40,000	+ 160,000
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—						
Tolls ...	27,55,170	26,47,470	26,71,000	+ 23,530	26,38,000	— 33,000
Port dues ...	8,61,470	7,88,450	7,87,000	— 1,450	8,64,000	+ 77,000
Interest ...	1,13,120	3,31,100	3,83,000	+ 51,900	3,82,000	— 1,000
Rents ...	8,82,680	7,59,180	6,87,000	— 72,180	8,16,000	+ 1,29,000
Sale of lands, houses, &c.	1,96,930	2,45,520	2,17,000	— 28,520	1,42,000	— 75,000
Cattle trespass fines ...	10,19,450	10,18,380	10,88,000	+ 69,620	10,40,000	— 48,000
Miscellaneous fees and fines	7,69,710	8,11,780	7,52,000	— 59,780	7,41,000	— 11,000
Contributions ...	5,02,350	5,29,260	5,77,000	+ 47,740	5,46,000	— 31,000
Sundry receipts ...	23,57,080	7,14,420	16,66,000	+ 9,51,580	9,40,000	— 7,26,000
	94,57,960	78,45,560	88,28,000	+ 9,82,440	81,09,000	— 7,19,000
CONTRIBUTIONS ...	64,33,500	10,00,460	16,43,000	+ 6,42,540	12,40,000	— 4,03,000
PUBLIC WORKS ...	15,64,190	18,67,660	15,63,000	— 3,04,660	14,70,000	— 93,000
TOTAL REVENUE ...	3,92,41,810	3,40,50,580	3,39,06,000	— 1,44,580	3,43,88,000	+ 4,82,000
DEBT ACCOUNTS ..	14,97,680	4,89,420	8,90,000	+ 4,00,580	4,86,000	— 4,04,000
BALANCES OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS INCREASED	4,41,880	1,68,000	4,03,000	+ 2,35,000	10,29,000	+ 6,26,000
	4,11,81,370	3,47,08,000	3,51,99,000	+ 4,91,000	3,59,03,000	+ 7,04,000
GRAND TOTAL ... Rs.	6,25,47,120	5,20,50,820	5,25,41,820	+ 4,91,000	5,03,68,820	—21,73,000

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, compared with Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
REFUNDS ...	6,75,630	1,73,660	4,11,000	+ 2,37,340	1,16,000	— 2,95,000
COLLECTION OF TAXES AND CESSES ...	2,42,880	2,52,790	2,43,000	— 9,790	2,38,000	— 5,000
JAILS ...	30,970	14,790	15,090	+ 300	13,000	— 2,000
REGISTRATION ...	40,250	39,450	45,000	+ 5,550	57,000	+ 12,000
POLICE ...	31,43,680	31,11,350	30,83,000	— 28,350	31,29,000	+ 46,000
EDUCATION ...	29,90,220	32,54,090	33,06,000	+ 51,910	32,59,000	— 47,000
MEDICAL ...	8,43,090	9,92,440	9,38,000	— 54,440	10,05,000	+ 67,000
PRINTING ...	7,200	7,910	12,000	+ 4,090	5,000	— 7,000
MARINE ...	5,26,780	6,96,470	6,54,000	— 42,470	6,95,000	+ 41,000
MINOR ESTABLISHMENTS—						
General management ...	9,23,060	6,56,870	8,94,000	+ 2,37,130	9,03,000	+ 9,000
Model farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botanical and other public gardens ...	55,880	51,790	52,000	+ 210	51,000	— 1,000
Collection of tolls, rates, rents, &c. ...	1,42,110	1,53,810	1,91,000	+ 37,190	1,64,000	— 27,000
Collection of cattle trespass fines ...	3,56,780	4,13,460	3,82,000	— 31,460	4,31,000	+ 49,000
Cemeteries ...	2,620	2,240	3,000	+ 760	3,000	...
District post ...	5,42,050	5,61,570	5,46,000	— 15,570	5,77,000	+ 31,000
Miscellaneous establishments	55,64,620	58,81,310	52,60,000	— 6,21,310	56,31,000	+ 3,71,000
	75,87,120	77,21,050	73,28,000	— 3,93,050	77,60,000	+ 4,32,000
MISCELLANEOUS ...	42,35,500	10,73,260	22,14,000	+11,40,740	10,17,000	—11,97,000
CONTRIBUTIONS ...	17,61,710	10,74,240	16,26,000	+ 5,51,760	10,97,000	— 5,29,000
	2,20,85,030	1,84,11,410	1,98,75,000	+14,63,590	1,83,91,000	—14,84,000
PUBLIC WORKS ...	1,93,39,740	1,71,31,680	1,66,19,000	— 5,12,680	1,52,27,000	—13,92,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	4,14,24,770	3,55,43,090	3,64,94,000	+ 9,50,910	3,36,18,000	—28,76,000
DEBT ACCOUNTS ...	14,45,940	1,96,910	3,95,000	+ 1,98,090	5,50,000	+ 1,55,000
BALANCES OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS DECREASED	23,33,590	16,50,000	11,87,000	— 4,63,000	3,38,000	— 8,49,000
	4,52,04,300	3,73,90,000	3,80,76,000	+ 6,86,000	3,45,06,000	—35,70,000
CLOSING BALANCE ...	1,73,42,820	1,46,60,820	1,44,65,820	— 1,95,000	1,58,62,820	+13,97,000
GRAND TOTAL ... Rs.	6,25,47,120	5,20,50,820	5,25,41,820	+ 4,91,000	5,03,68,820	—21,73,000

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ABSTRACT

Of the Financial Statement for Electric Telegraph and Press.

Financial Statement by the Honorable Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., published this day.

Accounts, 1875-76: Revenue, £52,515,789; Expenditure, £55,117,536, of which £595,779 for Famine relief, and £1,270,629 for Public Works Extraordinary: Deficit, £2,601,747: Surplus, excluding Public Works Extraordinary, but not famine, £1,668,882.

Regular Estimates, 1876-77: Revenue, £51,206,700; Expenditure, £57,285,000, of which £3,800,000 for Public Works Extraordinary: Deficit, £6,078,300, or, excluding Public Works Extraordinary, £2,278,300: Estimated cost of Famine, including loss of Revenue, £3,100,000: Surplus on Ordinary Account, excluding Famine, £621,800.

Budget Estimates, 1877-78: Revenue, £52,192,700; Expenditure, £56,442,400, of which for Public Works Extraordinary, £3,628,000: Deficit, £4,249,700, reduced to £621,700 if Extraordinary Works be excluded. Estimated cost of Famine, £2,150,000, making £5,250,000 in the two years; Surplus on ordinary account, excluding famine, £928,300.

Net Amount borrowed in 1876-77, £3,724,000.

Loans in 1877-78, £6,500,000, of which £250,000 from Sindhia for Gwalior Railway: of the remaining £6,250,000, the Government of India proposes to raise £2,500,000 in India. Government of India is not authorized to pledge the Secretary of State as to loans in England, but will recommend him to ask Parliament for power to borrow £3,750,000 in England.

No fresh Imperial taxation; but Bengal and the North-Western Provinces required to guarantee £375,000 interest on money spent on Canals and local Railways, which are made over to Provincial management, and for maintenance and completion of which provincial responsibility will be enforced. This will necessitate fresh Provincial taxation, the maximum amount of which is estimated at £325,000, of which £275,000 in Bengal and £50,000 in North-Western Provinces. Measures for raising amount in Bengal not yet actually settled, but extension of existing system of Provincial taxation proposed, and no tax of novel character. For North-Western Provinces light license tax on trades; and authority given to assign for canals and railways ten per cent. of existing local rates. Large extension in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Oudh of system inaugurated by Lord Mayo of making over revenues and expenditure to Provincial uses and management: further development promised in other Provinces hereafter.

Programme for the future: unremunerative public works and famine to be classed as ordinary and provided from revenue; special measures for meeting famine charges under consideration; abolition of Inland Customs Lines and Sugar duties; equalisation and reduction of Salt duties; Government pledged to abolish import duties on Cotton goods with least possible delay. All measures of fiscal relief postponed this year on account of famine. Financial position considered satisfactory and future promising.

Estimated bills upon India in 1877-78, Rs. 13,85,00,000. Present intention of Secretary of State to sell bills for 26½ lakhs a week during April and May.

Estimated Balances at credit of Government of India: at end of 1876-77, £11,589,700; at end of 1877-78, £12,500,000.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

FROM 1st APRIL to 31st JANUARY.

YEAR.	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Sind.		British Burma.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1872-73	255,867	2,26,36,933	157,330	1,26,37,665	185,633	91,63,867	75,497	36,61,766	3,563	54,089	25,011	1,13,758	702,901	4,82,68,078
1873-74	246,494	2,18,07,662	161,020	1,29,65,794	188,782	93,23,027	79,828	38,81,486	4,590	67,984	19,733	1,12,236	700,447	4,81,58,189
1874-75	257,171	2,23,74,833	163,249	1,27,16,029	188,862	93,64,638	75,004	36,51,040	4,004	58,569	20,895	1,04,518	709,185	4,82,69,627
1875-76	248,699	2,18,76,907	164,507	1,27,66,204	191,788	95,36,298	81,372	39,64,681	5,458	75,204	28,347	1,36,911	720,171	4,83,56,205
1876-77	253,142	2,20,41,297	172,675	1,33,48,671	189,481	94,29,060	90,864	44,35,799	4,891	67,584	24,821	1,13,763	735,874	4,94,36,174
Average ...	252,275	2,21,47,526	163,756	1,28,86,873	188,909	93,63,378	80,513	39,18,954	4,501	64,686	23,761	1,16,237	713,715	4,84,97,654

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH).
Calcutta, 22nd March 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS.

No. 1, dated 18th January 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I forward herewith for the information of Your Excellency in Council copy of a correspondence* between this Office and the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust, from which you will observe that the Trustees are prepared in future to assign a sum of not less than £50 for the return passage of each successful scholar whose passage shall not have been otherwise provided for.

* Letter from India Office, dated 19th August 1876.
Letter from Trustees, Gilchrist Educational Trust, dated 5th December 1876.

2. Your Lordship in Council is aware from the 5th para. of the despatch of the 16th of January, No. 3 of 1868, in the Educational Department, that my predecessor, Sir Stafford Northcote, on the recommendation of Sir John Lawrence's Government, consented to grant the sum of £100 for the return passage of each of those gentlemen who might forfeit his scholarship. I am of opinion that it would not be right to give a larger sum for return passage to an unsuccessful scholar than is given by the Trustees to a successful scholar. I therefore desire that you will announce that the sum to be given in future for return passage to a gentleman who has forfeited his scholarship will be only £50.

Dated 19th August 1876.

From—Sir Louis Mallet, C. B., Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India,
To—The Secretary to the Gilchrist Trust, London.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to invite the attention of the Trustees of the Gilchrist Scholarship to the following facts.

2. The Secretary of State in Council decided in 1868 to grant the sum of £100 for passage to each scholar proceeding to this country. He also, on the suggestion of the Government of India, determined to allow the same sum for return passage to those gentlemen who forfeited their scholarships.

3. Very recently an application has been received from Mr. Prasanna Kumar Roy for a grant of £100 to defray the expense of his return passage to India. In consideration of the remarkable merit of this gentleman, the Secretary of State has, as a special case, acceded to this application.

4. It appears to the Marquis of Salisbury, 1st, that there is something faulty in the present arrangement, as it seems objectionable that a concession should be made to an unsuccessful scholar which is not, as a rule, made to a successful scholar; and, 2nd, that the passages of all scholars to England and the return passages of unsuccessful scholars being paid from the Indian revenues, it would not be just to make any further change in connection with the scholarships on these revenues.

5. I am, therefore, instructed to invite the attention of the Trustees to these facts, and to ask whether it would not be proper that successful scholars should receive their return passages to India from the funds of the trust; or if that be not practicable, whether a deduction should not annually be made from the emoluments of all the scholarships sufficient to defray the expense of the return passages of all the scholars whether successful or unsuccessful.

Dated 5th December 1876.

From—W. B. Carpenter, Esq., Secretary to the Gilchrist Trust,
To—Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India.

I have the honour to forward to you three packets of papers for the examination to be held for the Gilchrist Scholarships in the second week of January, and have to request that you will cause them to be transmitted by the next post to the three presidential capitals to which they are respectively addressed.

Having duly brought your letter of the 19th August under the consideration of the Gilchrist Trustees, I am directed by them to inform you that they will be prepared to assign a sum not exceeding £50 for the return passage of each successful scholar whose passage shall not have otherwise been provided for.

XLVII

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABBI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st JANUARY 1877.

CANAL DIVISION.		WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JANUARY 1877.			NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
		Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge.		Gross Consumption, C. ft. per second.	Principal Items of Traffic.		Zillah.	Acres.	During month.	Average.	Name.	Area in Acres.	
		Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Up.	Down.							
Bari Doab (Canals.	1st Division	4·90	2·94	3073·60	...	...	Gurdáspur...	4,314	4·21	1·40	Wheat ...	70,212	There is an increase in the area irrigated as compared with the corresponding period last year of 9,963 acres consisting chiefly of wheat. There was abundant rainfall in the districts watered by the Bari Doab Canal during the month. This has doubtless checked the irrigation which promised to be very extensive.
	Main Branch, Lower	4·60	2·70				Amritsar ...	42,708	...	...	Barley ...	956	
	Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·28				Lahore ...	61,575	2·75	0·72	Mixed Grains...	5,271	
											Miscellaneous...	26,178	
	Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	108,597	...	...	...	108,597	
	Corresponding Period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	98,628	...	...	...	98,628	
Western Jumna Canals.	Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·04	2546·00	1892·23 Bullocks, Sheep, Carts, &c., and 9,289 Bundles firewood.		Umballa ...	1,891	1·393	0·270	Wheat ...	130,770	*Western Jumna Canals.* There is an increase in the area irrigated as compared with January 1876 of 20,246 acres. This increase is chiefly due to lighter rains at the close of the season hence a greater demand for water. The area irrigated up to date of this return compares favorably with the average and is indeed only 1,367 acres less than that reported in 1874-75, when there was an exceptionally fine rabi crop.
	Delhi ,, ...	4·40	3·49				Karnál ...	11,861	...	0·240	Barley ...	821	
	Hánsi ,, ...	8·80	4·66				Delhi ...	23,365	...	2·30	Mixed Grains..	11,576	
	Rohtak ,, Jhalla Head ...	8·00	4·53				Rohtak ...	33,003	...	1·40	Miscellaneous..	20,963	
							Hissár ...	36,219	...	...			
							Jhind ...	26,406	...	...			
							Bikánir ...	293	...	...			
							Kalsia State ...	1,089	1·393	2·70			
	Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	164,130	...	...	...	164,130	
	Corresponding Period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	64,884	...	...	...	64,884	*Inundation Canals.* The entry opposite Multan is very doubtful.
Inundation Canals.	Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	9,000	...	...	Details not available for want of establishment.	...	
	Lower Sutlej and Chinab ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	31,000	0·23	1·60		...	
	Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	Multan ...	139,000	...	...		...	
							Dera Gházi Khan ...	41,636	...	...		...	
Total Inundation Canals ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	220,636	...	...	...	220,636	
Corresponding Period of last year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	188,200	...	...	...	188,200	
Delhi and Gurgaon Works ...		...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	3,250	...	...	Wheat ...	2,550	
							Gurgaon...	3,500	...	...	Barley ...	1,980	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Mixed Grains..	2,220	
Total Delhi and Gurgaon Works ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	6,750	...	...	...	6,750	The decrease is due to there having been less rain this year, hence a less area was irrigated.
Corresponding Period of last year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	12,389	...	...	...	12,389	
Perennial Canals—		...	...	...	...	...	...	272,727	...	...	...	272,727	
Grand Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	163,512	...	...	...	163,512	
Ditto Corresponding Period of last year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT ON THE PUBLIC WORKS OF INDIA BY COLONEL SIR ANDREW CLARKE, MADE IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 21st MARCH 1877.

My Lord,—The Budget of last year with a written statement reviewing it, prepared by the Member of Council in charge of the Finances of India, was followed by the publication of a detailed departmental review of the estimates for Public Works for the same period.

This year your Lordship has decided, to have the announcement of the Budget for the coming year reviewed orally in open Council, and with your Excellency's assent I will follow the precedent afforded by former proceedings in this Chamber, and will offer some explanations as to the present phase, the progress and the prospects, of the great interests and resources with which I am personally charged.

Adhering to the form adopted last year, I would first observe that it has not yet been found convenient or practicable to include the grants from Provincial Services and Local funds for public works, nor the estimated receipts and expenses of the Port Trusts at Calcutta and Bombay, nor the Harbour Works at Madras. The expenditure from Municipal funds on public works and on loans to Corporations, and the receipts and expenses of the Light Railways under the Government, North Western Provinces, as also the expenditure on public works by Public Works Officers from contributions, cannot be brought under consideration, because the materials for the purpose are still wanting. Consequently these observations do not embrace the whole field of the operations of the Department. Endeavours will be made to obtain the materials required for a comprehensive summary of the entire receipts and expenditure on public works, whether controlled directly, or supervised indirectly, by the State, in time for the next annual review. I will now confine myself to dealing with the facts and estimates relating to the receipts and expenses from Imperial funds and to Guaranteed undertakings included in the Imperial accounts.

The amounts then to be dealt with are—

	£
The estimate of receipts for 1877-78 which provides for a sum of	11,697,500
And an expenditure amounting to	13,485,160
Making a Grand Total of ...	25,182,660
Of the sum shown under receipts the amount expected to be received from rents and other miscellaneous receipts from buildings classed as Imperial, from the Warora Collieries, from fees from students of the Civil Engineering Colleges at Cooper's Hill and Roorkee, and from the Press at Roorkee, is	92,100
From water-rates and other miscellaneous receipts of irrigation works, excluding the share of the land revenue ascribed to such works, the receipts are likely to be ...	551,600
The revenue of the Telegraph Department, both Indian and Indo-European, is expected to amount to ...	315,500
And the revenue from State Railways to	674,800
So that the direct Imperial receipts that will be accounted for in the Public Works Department aggregate ...	1,634,000
The credits to Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways by transfer to Revenue are taken at	1,510,200
From the earnings of the several Guaranteed Railways there is expected to be received	8,540,800
And from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ...	12,500
These several items make up the total of ...	11,697,500

The average Miscellaneous receipts of the three years ending with 1875-76 have been £80,663, for 1876-77 the receipts are estimated to amount to £84,000, and in 1877-78 to £92,100. The anticipated increase in the revenue of 1877-78, as compared with the average receipts of previous years and with the probable income of 1876-77, is chiefly due to the receipts from the Warora Collieries being now taken at £18,100 as against £5,700 in 1876-77. This will just pay the cost of working expenses.

I view the future of these collieries, with iron-ore in their vicinity, as a subject of great importance, and of this the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is keenly sensible.

The sums under this head also include the fees from the students of the Royal Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. These receipts are not sufficient to pay the working expenses of the Institution, on which there is a deficit of £4,300. The expenses, not including first cost and additions to buildings, are £24,000; the receipts £19,700; a deficit of but little importance or significance once admitting that the principle of such an establishment is the right one. The receipts for the Roorkee Press and College are expected to amount to £4,100, of which £600 only is derived from fees of the students; and as the expenses of the College amount to £20,494, the result is a net deficit of £19,894. But the College is mainly kept up for the training of Upper and Lower Subordinates of the Department, and as these classes of students pay no fee for tuition, the College cannot be expected to pay its expenses. The items of income classed as Miscellaneous necessarily vary from year to year in consequence of the fluctuating nature of the source of the income; the receipts realized are commensurate with cost of buildings rented. I may here notice in the case of the receipts from buildings classed as Provincial, the revenue is credited to Provincial Services. The tolls on lines of roads in cases where such tolls are levied, on the Circular Canals and Nuddea Rivers in Bengal and on the East Coast Canals in Madras, and generally on such canals as are used for the sole purpose of navigation, are credited to Local Funds, and are at the disposal of the Local Governments concerned for local works.

The gross direct receipts from Irrigation Works in 1876-77 are expected to amount to £500,700 against an average receipt in the three previous years of £489,880 per annum. In 1877-78 a sum of £551,600 may be realized—so that, as compared with 1876-77, there is likely to be an increase of £50,900. But the receipts in 1876-77 were unduly low in consequence of the favourable rainfall in the Punjab in the winter of 1876, while in Bengal there was some delay in collecting the full assessments. It may be added that no portion of the expected receipts is to be derived from new canals coming into operation during the year.

Of the sum of £315,500 set down as the expected receipts from Telegraph, £241,000 is from the Indian and Ceylon Telegraphs, and the remainder from the Indo-European Telegraph. The average receipts per annum of the three years ending with 1875-76 from the Indian Telegraph Department have been £204,538, the expected receipts of 1876-77 amount to £236,000, so that the estimate for next year provides for an increase of £5,000.

In the case of the Indo-European Telegraph no increase can be expected. The average receipts have been £76,668 per annum, the probable

receipts of 1876-77 £96,100, while those of 1877-78 are £60,285. The decrease is due to exceptional items of receipt on Capital Account in previous years and to the opening of the duplicate cable now being laid between Suez and Bombay which will probably affect the income of the European Telegraph to the extent of £13,900. A further falling off of £14,215 is due to the payment to the Indo-European Telegraph Company for earnings collected in India on messages home, and anticipated to exceed the sum due by the Company for earnings collected in England on messages out. In other words the outward messages *vid* Russia are calculated to be in excess of the inwards due by that route.

In 1877-78 the gross receipts on State Railways are taken at £674,800, the receipts of 1876-77 being £369,600, and the average actual receipts of the three previous years £153,470 per annum. The increase in receipts of 1877-78, as contrasted with those of 1876-77, will be due to the opening of the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal, and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley, State Railways, from which there will probably be received £209,300 in all.

The balance £95,900 of the increase occurs in the other Railways, *viz.*, £35,000 from the Rajputana, £11,100 from the Punjab Northern, £18,000 from the Holkar State Railway, and £14,700 from the Tirhoot State Railway. The increase in the receipts of the last two Railways is partly owing to a larger extent of line being opened.

At the rate in which the Government accounts are made up, *viz.*, 2 shillings per rupee, the gross traffic receipts from Guaranteed Lines of 1877-78 are expected to amount to £8,540,800, the probable receipts of 1876-77 being £9,492,600, and the average receipts of the three previous years £8,036,172 per annum. The large revenue of the year 1876-77 is due partly to the increase in the traffic caused by the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and greatly to the famine in Madras and Bombay. But the growth of the export trade in seed and grains has also added to the traffic, and this will, I trust, still largely increase and be a permanent source of income to our railways, and of greatly extended prosperity to the whole empire and its peoples.

The scarcity in Madras has improved slightly the income of the Madras Irrigation Company. In 1873-74 the receipts were £4,633 in 1874-75 £4,193, and in 1875-76 £6,620. In 1876-77 they are expected to be £7,000, and in 1877-78 £12,500.

Excluding the items of receipt on Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways which to a great extent have to be deducted from the expenditure side of the account, the total sum due to the operations of the Department and carried to the credit of the Imperial Revenues is £9,915,000, the expected receipts in 1876-77 being £10,786,000, so that there is a decrease of £871,000. The decrease under Guaranteed Railways due chiefly to the operation of the famine is £1,224,100, so that under other heads there is an increase of £353,100. Of this increase £8,100 falls under Revenue Miscellaneous and £50,900 under Revenue Irrigation. Under State Railways the increase is £305,200, and in the receipts from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company £5,500. On the other hand the receipts from Telegraphs show a decrease of £16,600.

Turning to expenditure the aggregate of £13,485,160 is thus made up—

	£
Grant from Ordinary Imperial funds for expenditure on Public Works (exclusive of the portion given to Provincial Services)	2,563,950
Provision for expenditure on Telegraphs	495,500
„ „ „ on State Railways Ordinary, including working expenses	501,110
Provision for land and control for State expenditure on Guaranteed Railways	78,000
The total Ordinary grant is thus ...	3,638,560
Under Extraordinary the provision is	3,628,000
For Capital expenditure of the Guaranteed Railways there is required	1,382,000
And for working expenses of the same Railways there is wanted	4,457,800
It is necessary to provide for payment of surplus profits to Shareholders of the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Eastern Bengal and Bombay Baroda and Central India Railways	367,000
And for working expenses of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company it is necessary to provide ...	11,800
Making up the total of ...	13,485,160

The grant for Public Works, Ordinary, as contrasted with the Regular Estimate of the current year and the average expenditure of the three previous years is as follows :—

	Budget-Estimate, 1877-78.	Regular Estimate, 1876-77.	Average actual outlay of previous three years ending with 1875-76.
	£	£	£
Military Works	1,231,985	1,246,900	1,215,541
Other Services	431,365	392,800	406,049
Irrigation	900,600	958,800	939,970
Imperial Assemblage at Delhi	...	2,3800	...
	2,563,950	2,626,800	2,561,560

On the whole the grant for expenditure is £62,850 less than of 1876-77, and £2,389 more than the average outlay of the previous 3 years. Of the decrease in 1877-78 as contrasted with 1876-77, £28,300 is due to the exceptional expenditure on the Imperial Assemblage, and £58,200 to a diminution in the grant for Irrigation Works. Under other Services the increase of £38,565 includes the expenditure necessitated on Government of India buildings and water-supply project at Simla.

The grant for next year for Telegraph amounting to £495,500 includes a sum of £14,215 of refunds to the Indo-European Telegraph Company, which ought to be really deducted from Revenue, so that virtually the expenditure provided for amounts to only £481,285, the probable expenditure in 1876-77 being £491,800, and the average expenditure of the three previous

years £444,816. The net charge on the Revenues of the State by the operations of the Telegraph is expected to amount to £180,000 in 1877-78 against an average of £162,632 in the previous 4 years.

The provision for State Railways under the head of Ordinary is £501,110 against a probable charge of £303,650 for 1876-77. Of this sum £18,100 is for outlay on surveys, and the remainder for working expenses of the several State Railways. The increase in the charge on the Ordinary Revenue of £197,460 is more than covered by the increase of £305,200 shown as likely to accrue under receipts.

Of the increase of £197,460 in 1877-78, £169,300 is accounted for by provision having been made for the working expenses of the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal, and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railways, the receipts from which are expected to aggregate £209,300. A further increase of £48,270 is expected to be incurred on the expenses of the other State Railways, from which an increased income of £95,900 is anticipated. On the other hand the provision for outlay on Capital account of surveys has decreased by £20,110.

The charge for State outlay on Guaranteed Railways is decreasing. The average charge in the three years ending with 1875-76 was £97,048 per annum. In 1876-77 it is expected to be £91,250, while in 1877-78 the provision made is only £78,000.

The total outlay on Extraordinary Works, Irrigation and State Railways, to end of 1877-78 is expected to amount to close upon £28,000,000. The figures are as follows :—

	Irrigation.	State Railways.	Total.
	£	£	£
Actual outlay to end of 1875-76 ...	8,708,195	11,785,492	20,493,687
Probable outlay, 1876-77	1,012,000	2,788,100	3,800,100
„ 1877-78	900,000	2,728,000	3,628,000
	10,620,195	17,301,592	27,921,787

This is called extraordinary outlay, and is all of it treated as being defrayed from borrowed funds, though much of it has been paid out of current revenue.

The actual charge on the Ordinary revenues for interest on this outlay is estimated at £1,174,850, against £1,007,718 in 1876-77, so that there is an increase in charge of £167,132. Of this increase, £138,500 is met by an increase in revenue, so that the net increased charge really incurred on the income of 1877-78 by the construction of Extraordinary Works amounts only to £28,632.

The Revenue expense of the Guaranteed Lines is nearly £460,000 less for 1877-78 than for the current year.

It is expected that there will have to be paid as surplus profits	£
over the guaranteed 5 per cent. rate of interest	367,000
The probable charge in 1876-77 being	274,000
And the average charge per annum of the three previous years ...	226,638

The increase in the charge for next year is due to the large earnings of 1876-77 whereby the surplus profits to be paid in 1877-78 have been considerably augmented.

The provision made for working expenses of the Madras Irrigation Company is £11,800, the probable charge for 1876-77 being £16,400, and the actual charge of the three previous years £16,025.

Excluding the Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways, the total sum included as grants from Imperial Revenue in 1877-78 is £12,103,160, the probable charge in 1876-77 being £12,524,600, so that there is a decrease of £421,440. The net decrease in the working expenses of Guaranteed Railways, caused chiefly by the hope of a cessation of traffic for famine relief, is £462,800, but this may, I am sanguine enough to think, be partially met by the growth of the traffic in wheat for export; especially if our rates of freight can be kept at a minimum, so as to allow of this staple firmly establishing itself in European estimation. The increase under other heads is £41,360. This increase occurs as follows :—

	£	£
Increase in Telegraph charge		8,700
„ in State Railways Ordinary		197,460
„ in provision for surplus profits to be paid to shareholders of certain Guaranteed Railways ...		93,000
		294,160
Less decreases under the following heads :—		
Public Works Ordinary	62,850	
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways ...	13,250	
Public Works Extraordinary	172,100	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ...	4,600	
		252,800
		41,360

Excluding Madras, Bombay, Rajputana and Burmah, and deducting the construction outlay on Irrigation works not yet brought into operation, the total Capital expenditure to end of 1876-77 for works from which revenue is expected to be realized in 1877-78 is 10,719,537

The gross direct receipts from these works in 1877-78 is expected to be	518,730	
And the working expenses are estimated at ...	333,863	
Leaving the net revenue at	184,867	
The share of land revenue ascribed to these works is ...	203,634	
So that the *net* total revenue is		388,501

and the net return expected to be derived is 3·7 per cent. of the construction cost.

It is desirable to further analyse these figures so as to bring out clearly the sources of the revenue according to the character of the works. Thus there are the two great canals constructed entirely by the British Government, the Ganges Canal and the Baree Doab. Singling out these two as having been in operation for a considerable time, and therefore such as may reasonably be expected to give a fair return, the results are as follows :—

	Ganges Canal.	Baree Doab Canal.	Total.
	£	£	£
Probable Capital outlay to end of 1876-77 ...	2,921,381	1,545,221	4,466,602
Net direct and indirect return expected in 1877-78	186,252	49,817	236,069
Percentage of latter on former ...	6·4	3·2	5·2

Thus these two permanent canals are calculated to return over 5 per cent. on their construction cost.

The next group of canals, consisting of Orissa Project, Midnapoor Canal, Tidal Canal, Soane Canal, Agra Canal, cannot, according to the experience derived from other canals, be reasonably expected to pay their working expenses in consequence of their having been less than 10 years in operation. The construction outlay on these canals to end of 1876-77 will be £ 5,139,912, and the loss in their working during 1877-78 is anticipated to amount to £20,653, or about ·40 per cent.

The third group of canals consists of the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals, the construction outlay on which as recorded in the accounts includes only that portion spent by the British Government, and shows that with a total outlay of £746,129 to end of 1876-77, and an anticipated revenue in 1877-78 of £150,774, the Eastern Jumna Canal will pay 26·3 per cent. and the Western Jumna Canal 20·2. The results for these canals are expected to be as follows :—

	Eastern Jumna.	Western Jumna.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
Expected construction outlay by British Government to end of 1876-77	242,433	503,696	746,129
Expected net direct and indirect revenue in 1877-78 ...	63,822	86,952	150,774
Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay ...	26·3	17·3	20·2

Next come the inundation canals in the Punjab the construction outlay on which to end of 1876-77 is expected to be £124,208, and the net returns in 1877-78, direct and indirect, will probably amount to £12,961 or 10·4 per cent.

Finally, there are the minor works of Irrigation constructed entirely by the British Government, such as the Dun and Rohilkhund Canals, the Bijnour Canals, the Bundlekhund Irrigation Works, the Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works, and the Shahpoor and Shahival Canals. The net return from these works is balanced at £9,350 against a Capital outlay of £242,686, so that the works pay about 3·8 per cent.

Thus the Ganges and Baree Doab Canals are expected to pay 5·2 per cent., the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals 20·2 per cent., the Inundation Canals 10·4 per cent., and certain minor Irrigation Works 3·8 per cent. On the other hand the Orissa, Midnapore and Tidal Canals, the Soane Canal and the Agra Canal having been less than 10 years in operation are to be worked at a loss of ·40 per cent. on construction outlay.

The estimate of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company provides for a net receipt of £700 in 1877-78. The provision for State outlay on Establishment and land for these works is £1,050, and the charge for interest on guaranteed Capital close upon £50,000, so that the operations of the Company are expected to involve a charge on the State in 1877-78 of £50,350. The conditions under which the Government bore the deficit in the working expenses of these canals have now ceased, the Secretary of State having decided that the Government is not to advance funds for such expenses.

The construction outlay, actual and approximate, Ordinary and Extraordinary, on State Railways to end of 1876-77 is £14,895,668, of which

sum £440,380 will have been expended on lines not in operation during the year 1877-78. The construction cost of the lines, the whole or part of which will earn revenue in 1877-78, is thus £14,455,288.

The net receipts from such Railways during the year 1877-78 are expected to be £191,790 and form 1·3 per cent. of the construction outlay of £14,455,288, which includes £1,703,995 of stores, &c., in suspense.

I have thus given a general sketch of our operations, adhering, for the purpose rather of easier comparison than because the form has anything special to recommend it, to the shape the review of these details took last year. I will now allude to our present and proposed expenditure on Military Works, for which in 1877-78 a grant of £1,231,985 is assigned, that for last year being £1,228,400.

Of this grant, 38 per cent. must be spent on repairs, maintenance of buildings, barracks and furniture, and the very heavy proportion of 22 per cent. on Establishment, a proportion apparently inseparable from all Public Works in India, and which is surprising to those acquainted with the subject at Home. It is quite true this supervision is costly, due to some extent to the employment of a highly paid European staff, but still more due to the fact that the practice in India is to charge salaries and wages of overseers, gangers, and leading men—in fact all who are on permanent employment, or paid by the month—to Establishment, whilst in England and the Colonies this would be charged to the work. I believe our practice in India is better, and really exercises a beneficial influence, and tends to keep down unnecessary establishment; but as it is not understood at Home, our supervision has been often commented on as extravagant.

Since 1873-74 there has been a steady increase for Repairs, due for the most part to existing buildings not having been kept in proper repair during several years prior to 1872-73. Repairs were deferred because the efforts of the Department were mainly directed to pushing on new buildings for the additional European force thrown into the country immediately after the mutiny. There is no point on which the Inspector General is now so particular as that of keeping existing buildings in a sound condition, and we have not withheld the necessary funds for this purpose, even though the result has been to decrease the provision for expenditure on new works.

I have in the last two years practically not permitted any new Barracks, with one exception in Madras, to be commenced, but have concentrated the efforts of the officers to complete those that have been already begun; and when I use the word new works, it only applies to works the construction of which had been approved, or the buildings had really been begun before 1875.

So that, of the provision for works in progress, it is expected that works, the estimates for which aggregate £467,500 will be completed during the year, the grant being £165,868.

The remaining works in progress, the completion of which in 1877-78 is not anticipated, are estimated to cost £245,000, of which £77,500 will have been expended to end of 1876-77, leaving £165,000 to complete. The grant allowed for next year is £62,180, so that these works may reasonably be expected to be finished off in three years.

Of the provision for new works, £49,789 have been allotted for completion by the close of 1877-78. The remaining new works are 27 in number, estimated to cost £167,500 and the grant allowed is £69,630.

Thus, on the whole, works estimated to cost £930,000 will be in hand during the year, the probable expenditure to end of 1876-77 being £405,000. The grant allowed for the coming year is £347,467, so that a further sum of £175,000 will remain to be provided for their completion. These figures exclude the sum of £45,700 allowed for works the probable cost of which is not known as yet.

The grant for Original Works, Military, may be thus further analysed—

	£
Buildings for accommodation of troops ...	215,082
Drainage works	5,575
Protective „	6,000
Water-supply	74,540
Fortifications	12,850
Works for Ordnance Department	38,400
„ for Commissariat Department ...	11,590
„ for Dock-yards	11,200
Military lines of communication	24,400
Miscellaneous works	6,120
Minor Works	94,793
	500,550

The amount allowed for buildings has been applied to some extent to the scheme for completing barrack accommodation on a permanent scale. It cannot be told exactly what that scheme will cost, as the wants of the army vary from time to time. But we have considered every means for reducing the cost, and in this view, amongst other measures, the principle of remodelling old buildings and adapting them to the requirements of the present day has been followed in some cases with much financial advantage. The buildings so remodelled have been found to answer the purpose.

Under the Government of Madras the chief work, for which provision has been made, is for a new set of buildings for European troops at Poonamalee, estimated to cost £37,037, of which it is computed that £4,001 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, the grant allowed for the work is £10,000. The scheme provides for double-storeyed barracks for 200 men to cost £16,807, barracks for 30 families to cost £8,015, and a double-storeyed hospital for 90 patients to cost £10,200.

Another work for which a provision of £5,000 has been made, and to which it is necessary to draw attention, is the scheme for constructing an entire set of new lines for a Regiment of Native Infantry at Pudupetta near Madras. Rendered necessary in consequence of the existing lines occupied by the Regiment having been condemned by several high authorities as inconvenient and unhealthy, the demand has been considered to be an urgent want which should be met as soon as possible and is an excess. The provision made is for purchase of land for the lines. The probable cost of the scheme is not known as yet.

Of the grant allowed for Bombay, £16,000 is for the project for providing additional barrack accommodation at Ghoreporee, estimated to cost £60,680, of which £2,600 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. The scheme provides for 12 single-storeyed barracks and one block of quarters for married men.

For troops of the Native Army under the Government of Bombay provision of funds has also been made. Thus a sum of £3,000 has been allowed for improvements to lines of the troops at Boree Bunder. The scheme provides for 2 new rows and for re-erecting 25 rows of sheds, and for providing drainage, the latter to cost £2,943, the total scheme involving an expense of £6,141, of which £3,146 has already been spent.

At Poona two new buildings for a Regiment of Native Infantry are about to be provided at a cost of £6,035, the grant for the year being £2,600. The buildings consist of a hospital to cost £3,937, a quarter-guard to cost £766, a school-room costing £873, and sundry small buildings including an Armourer's shop to cost £458.

For the troops of the Native force located at Jacobabad £2,100 have been given for improving and providing new hospital accommodation.

Under the orders of Government the troops of the Punjab Frontier Force are provided with quarters at the expense of the State, and a grant of £7,570 has been provided for the purpose for 1877-78. Among the works to be executed are the re-construction of Native Infantry lines at Kohat to cost £5,300, the grant for 1877-78 being £2,500. A hospital for the Right Native Infantry lines at Dera Ismael Khan is also to be provided at a cost of £1,360. In the Fort at Dhalipghur the quarters for Native Officers are to be re-constructed at a cost of £970.

At Kamptee, in the Central Provinces, the principle of remodelling existing buildings to suit them to present requirements has been carried out with great success. Following out this principle £7,030 has been provided for remodelling three barracks of European Infantry and one of Artillery. For 24 families of European Infantry at Kamptee accommodation is to be provided at an expense of £6,800, the grant for 1877-78 being £4,000. And at Jubbulpore £3,000 has been allotted for re-roofing three of the barracks of European Infantry.

At Rangoon the scheme of providing new buildings for European Infantry is being gradually carried out. By the end of 1877-78 the first and third sections of the scheme, providing accommodation for 3 Companies and the Band, will have been carried out at a cost of £25,865, the grant for the year being £7,850. The single-storeyed barracks for 80 men and 4 Sergeants in the redoubt at Thayetmyo will also have been finished at a cost of £6,855, the grant for 1877-78 being £2,500.

In Central India the only Military Works of importance are at Neemuch and Mhow both occupied by troops of the Bombay Army. At Mhow a provision of £7,000 has been made for commencing the long desired scheme for providing new accommodation for the Artillery. The estimate of the cost of so doing has still to be prepared. At Neemuch auxiliary buildings are still required to complete the new sets of buildings already constructed for the Artillery, and a provision of £8,000 has been made for the purpose.

At Hyderabad, Deccan, the great project for providing an entire set of new buildings for a Regiment of European Cavalry at Trimulgherry is approaching completion. The proved unhealthiness of the buildings occupied by that Regiment at Secunderabad rendered it necessary to remove their location to the adjoining Station of Trimulgherry. The scheme is expected to cost £232,500 of which £165,000 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, leaving £67,500 to complete, the grant for 1877-78 being £20,730. The project provides for the accommodation, in four double-storeyed barracks, of all the

single men of a full Regiment of Cavalry and of 50 married men in four block of single-storeyed buildings. A hospital for male patients, to cost £8,500 is also provided. Quarters for Officers have also been constructed, the accommodation being given in single-storeyed buildings constructed on the unit system. The usual auxiliary and subsidiary buildings have also been provided.

Turning to the works in charge of the Inspector General of Military Works, the grant allowed for buildings for accommodation for troops for the force located in Bengal, North Western Provinces and the Punjab is only £59,250. Of this grant, £24,750 has been allowed for buildings in the hills, and £34,500 for buildings in the plains.

For buildings in the hills £1,400 has been allowed for the completion of quarters for families at Jullapahar, estimated to cost £2,699 and of which £1,259 have already been spent. For providing verandahs to the barracks for single and married men at Cliffden, Murree, £2,000 has been given, £1,000 having been already spent. For the buildings at Ranikhet £3,450 have been allotted. Of this sum, £3,100 has been devoted to a Regimental Hospital which is estimated to cost £10,789 and of which £7,689 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. For the buildings at Chukrata £10,500 has been assigned. Of this sum, £3,000 is for barracks for single men, estimated to cost £5,802 and £300 for barracks for married men to cost £2,949. Of this, £2,649 has already been spent. For quarters for Staff Sergeants £2,200 has been given.

Of the grant of £34,500 for buildings in the plains, a sum of £10,000 has been devoted to the re-construction of barracks and out-offices at Lucknow, and £10,000 for a similar purpose at Fyzabad. The schemes are estimated to cost, the former £65,760 and the latter £27,692 and provide for the renewal of the old barracks constructed immediately after the mutiny. By this means the expense of constructing new barracks is avoided.

At Nowgong a barrack for the Royal Artillery will be completed at a cost of £5,378 the sum allotted for the purpose for next year being £4,700. Family barracks for Infantry will also be completed for £7,000 at Agra, the grant allowed being £1,500 and the hospital for the left Native Infantry at the same place will be finished at a total cost of £3,838.

The out-offices for barracks for single men of Infantry at Mooltan will be completed next year with a grant of £2,000; £4,000 having already been spent.

For drainage works only £5,575 I am sorry to say, has been assigned, for it is a service in which I wish I could spend more, as I firmly believe that good drainage and well selected sites, with good drinking water, will ever ensure the health of troops. Of this sum, £1,000 has been allotted for the drainage of the Fort at Govindghur, and £1,000 for the drainage of the Cantonment at Lucknow, both being very urgent sanitary works. For the drainage of swamps lying to windward of European Infantry Barracks at Kamptee £1,000 has been allotted, the expenditure incurred to end of 1876-77 having been £504. For the drainage of the lines of the European troops at Meean Meer £300 has been given.

The encroachments of the Indus at Dera Ishmail Khan were so serious that it was necessary to consider whether the Cantonment should not be removed. But by the skill of the Engineers concerned protective works have been constructed during the past and present year.

The serious overflow of the Kanhan River at Kamptee last rains which led to much property, both public and private, being placed in imminent risk of destruction, has forced us to consider what works should be devised for protection from an inundation which may occur at any time. The result has been a scheme estimated to cost about £6,000, and for which the necessary funds have been allowed. It is expected that the work will be done before the next rains.

I cannot over-estimate the importance to the health of the troops of providing a pure system of supply of water, and it has led me to increase the grant for the purpose from £45,900 in 1876-77 to £74,540 in 1877-78. The works provided for are as follows :—

The Ulsoor Water-supply project at Bangalore will be completed by the end of 1877-78 at a cost of £14,162, the grant for 1877-78 being £500, in addition to £1,250 for providing a new filter, and making certain alterations to the work. The project is in addition to the scheme for supplying Bangalore with water, which is being carried out at an expense of £55,000 from Mysore funds.

A small sum of £1,000 has been provided for settling tanks in connection with the water-supply at Poona.

In the Punjab £1,410 have been given for Artesian borings and wells at two of the frontier out-posts.

A sum of £770 has been allotted for sinking wells at Asirgurh.

For water-supply at Trimulgherry and Secunderabad a provision of £4,610 has been made. Of this sum, £4,000 has been reserved for pipes from England for the project for the North water-supply scheme at Trimulgherry, estimated to cost £ 25,000 The balance of the grant for 1877-78 has been devoted to an engine and pump for water-supply to the 2nd European Infantry Regiment.

At Nusseerabad in Rajpootana it is hoped that the scheme for supplying the station with water at a cost of £25,874 will have been completed by end of 1877-78. The expenditure on the work to end of 1876-77 has been £13,807, the grant for next year being £10,900.

The scheme for water-supply at Mhow, for which a grant of £3,000 has been given, has still to be matured. This is now being done.

For the scheme of the water-supply at Umballa £10,000 has been given. The complete project has yet to be matured. Meanwhile a project for a temporary supply of water is under execution at a cost of £6,800, of which £5,000 will be made use of in the permanent project.

Small sums of £500 and £900 respectively have been allotted for water-supply tanks at Darjeeling; and for a filter and storage reservoir at Chukrata.

For water-supply at Meean Meer £13,700 has been allotted. It is expected to cost £16,000, of which £2,100 has already been spent. The scheme provides for a supply of 6 gallons per head per diem to British Troops.

The grant allowed for the water-supply at Peshawar is £25,000. A sum of £25,400 will have been spent by end of 1876-77 on an estimate of £28,752. But the complete project for the work has still to be prepared.

For clearing and repairing the tank at Fort Kangra, £1,000 has been given.

The limited amount of the Public Works grant prevents much being done under the head of Fortification. A provision of £6,000 has been made for improving the defences at Aden, and of £2,000 for keeping in repair the large stock of plant collected for the harbour defences at Bombay. For the inner line of defences at Ferozepoor £2,000 has been given. The estimated cost of this work is £4,250, of which £2,220 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, so that the work will be completed next year. The bomb-proof magazine in the redoubt at Thayetmyo will be finished for £2,762, the grant being £1,650. And sufficient funds have been provided for keeping the existing forts in an efficient state of repair.

The additional buildings for the small-arms factory at Kirkee will be completed by the end of 1877-78, the grant for that year being £4,000, and the computed outlay to end of 1876-77 £10,000. For buildings for 6 incorporating mills in the Gun Powder Factory at Kirkee a provision of £5,000 has been made, the estimated cost being £15,190.

Amongst the measures contemplated for a fortified post and place of refuge at Rawul Pindee the provision of buildings for Magazines and other works of the Ordnance Department found a place. The sum it is expected to spend on the purpose is £83,750 and in furtherance of the scheme a provision of £19,900 has been made in the Budget next year for Store-room, Workshops, Armoury, Offices, Laboratory and Small arms ammunition magazine. These works are expected to cost £38,041, of which it is expected that £15,800 will have been spent by end of 1876-77.

The alteration to the Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgurh the construction of the Powder Magazine in the Fort at Allahabad, and the provision of Workshops in the Arsenal at Ferozepoor are all expected to be finished during the coming year, at a cost of £4,488, £9,183 and £7,464, respectively, the grant allowed for next year being £1,900, £1,000 and £1,200. A grant of £2,200 has also been allowed for the Pebble Powder House at Ishapore.

Some small works for the Commissariat Department will be completed this year at Allahabad.

A small amount has been reserved for urgent works in hand at the Dock-yards, but for Bombay, in view of future contingencies, I wish I could say the sum was larger.

For Military roads the grant to Chukrata is £19,900. Of this sum £10,000 is to be devoted to the completion of the bridge over the River Jumna, which is expected to cost £30,545, and of which £20,500 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. The balance of the grant has been devoted to completing the earthwork and formation of the road.

The road to Dalhousie will also, it is hoped, be finished during the year at a cost of £68,000, the grant for the purpose for next year being £4,500, the outlay to end of 1876-77 being expected to be £63,500.

A provision of £ 19,500 has been made for improving the roof and making sundry additions to the Lawrence Asylum buildings at Mount Aboo.

Next to nothing has been appropriated for the defences of our ports or arsenals, and literally nothing for strong places; if no change in our policy is made, there is no prospect of anything material being done to remedy these wants which, to repeat former warnings, are becoming more imperative and more essential the more you raise and develope the material wealth and value of this country.

Let me not here be understood to advocate the costly and ponderous defences which it has been the fashion of recent years to elaborate under the idea of converting defences into success over attack, but rather more simple measures which may protect us from insult on the sea-board, and be sufficient to leave in the interior the sick and the helpless in comparative safety. But I regard this subject as one of much more serious importance than is practically recognised by the part assigned to it in the distribution of the resources of the State.

The bulk of the outlay on Civil Buildings and Roads is now drawn from grants made over to Provincial Services. The direct expenditure from Imperial Funds is for Departmental and Government buildings, church, burial grounds, harbour works, civil works, roads, as well as for the Establishments at Cooper's Hill and Roorkee, the colliery charges at Warora, and the furlough allowances in England.

The grant for 1877-78 is taken at £ 431,365, or £ 67,500 in excess of that for the previous year, owing to the provision required for the works at Simla.

This sum does not fully represent our wants, and I regret there is but little hope of any great or sensible increase to the sum now set apart.

Under Civil Buildings the grant amounts to £ 139,069, of which one-third is for Repairs. The balance is allowed for Original Works, and distributed among the different departments in the following manner :—

For the Salt works, the sum allotted (£ 5,494) has been fairly divided between Madras and Bombay.

On Opium, the whole grant (£ 14,752), with the exception of a small sum reserved for Oudh, has been fairly apportioned between Bengal and the North Western Provinces.

The greater part of the sum, £ 2,700, allowed for the Mints is needed at Calcutta, and it is most probable that the grant under this head will have to be largely increased for next year.

Of the sum set aside for Postal (£ 13,099), one-half nearly is for the introduction of several small post offices, and the remainder for additions to existing offices throughout India.

Under Telegraph (£ 12,531) allotments have been made for new offices, &c., at Ootacamand, Alipore, Umballa, Gadac, Rajanpur, and Gowhattee, and the amount given to Bombay completes the instalments required for the signallers' quarters. Suitable telegraph and post office accommodation has still to be provided for the Presidency Town of Madras.

The largest sum, £ 21,390, is required for the Government of India Buildings, and includes the cost of additions to the Peterhoff estate, the purchase of houses at Simla, and improvements to the Viceregal buildings generally.

The designs for the Mayo College Buildings at Ajmere by Major Mant, R. E., have been approved, and the grant (£ 6,560) is provided for

the collection of necessary material. The funds (£ 4,194) required for the boarding houses in connection with this College are being found by Native States.

Out of a total of £6,784, sums have been reserved for the completion of the Thuggee Jail at Indore, and for the commencement of a new Jail at Mercara. The Civil Jail at Rewah will probably be constructed from funds supplied by the State of Rewah.

From the amount £4,066 under Churches, &c., the completions of the Bolarum Church and the commencement of a Roman Catholic Chapel at Rawul Pindee have been provided for.

The restoration of the beautiful temple at Ajmere, referred to in the review of 1876-77, has to be continued at an excess on the original estimate, the peculiar nature of the work and the necessity for its extension during the course of reconstruction having led to this result.

The great scheme of restoration and preservation of antiquities in the North Western Provinces is undertaken from Provincial Funds, aided by a grant from Imperial Revenues.

Under Communications the grants allowed are for Provinces to which the Provincial Service arrangements do not apply, *viz.*, Rajpootana, Central India and Coorg. The total £ 64,035 as against £ 69,270 for last year is divided into £ 20,934 for Original Works, and £ 43,102 for Repairs.

The outlay from Imperial funds in the construction of new roads in Rajpootana has practically ceased.

The conditions under which these roads were commenced, *viz.*, that ¼ths of the outlay on the portions passing through foreign territory would be provided for by Native States, have in some cases been fulfilled, while in others the roads have been made over to the States concerned to complete. The provision £ 10,552 is for the repair of the roads so constructed, and of this sum nearly ¼th is for the portion lying in Foreign Territory.

In Central India also a portion of the outlay on roads has been and is still being met partly from funds supplied by Native States; for in addition to the expenditure (£ 14,050) on the roads from Mhow to Neemuch, Nowgong to Sutna and Dewas to Ashta, the road from Gwalior to Chumbal River receives an allotment of £ 4,800 from a contribution by His Highness the Maharaja Scindiah. Of the total for repairs £ 29,000, more than half is for the Agra and Bombay Road, one-fifth is absorbed between Neemuch and Khandwa, and the balance is distributed over the Gwalior and Jhansee Roads.

The comparatively large grant £ 5,614 to Coorg is to facilitate trade and encourage the export of coffee by opening out new communications; the maintenance of existing roads also is contemplated to an extent of £3,300 from Imperial funds.

Under Miscellaneous Public Improvements £ 35,320 have been set aside, in which £ 5,935 are included for repairs. Three-fourths of the grant is absorbed by the Simla Water-supply Project, for which, exclusive of Establishment, £27,435 has been provided until the arrangements with the Municipality for the provision of funds have been settled.

Under Lighthouses, £ 1,500 have been assigned to Kurrachee for a new Lighthouse with its revolving light.

For the Harbour Works at Kurrachee, the sum appropriated for Maintenance, Conservancy, Dredging, &c., exclusive of Establishment, is but £ 5,000.

The growing importance of this harbour, with the early completion of the Indus Valley Line, make it desirable to leave as little as possible undone which may facilitate and increase the rapidity of our communications between the Punjab and the Sea. The construction of jetties has also to be considered with the necessary sheds for the accommodation of trade. These works should receive early consideration, and the grant now fixed at £5,000 will probably have to be doubled before the close of the year.

The importance of the Warora Colliery Works to the coal industry of India, and their effect on the reduction of Railway working expenses is obvious. The pits are now in working order, and it is expected during the year 36,000 tons of coal will be raised, and be sold for a sum closely approaching the expenses of production.

The exploration for coal in the Central Provinces continues, and the necessary grants have been assigned for the Satpura and Warora Districts.

The Budget-Estimate of the Telegraph Department for 1877-78 as contrasted with the Regular Estimate for 1876-77, and the actual average receipts of the three previous years shows that—

	£
The Receipts were in 1876-77	332,100
The Budget-Estimate of 1877-78 is taken at	315,500
The average of actuals for the last three years being ...	281,200
The Charges were in 1876-77	491,800
The total net charge thus being	159,700
The Budget-Estimate for 1877-78 is taken at	495,500
Making a total net charge of	180,000
The average of actuals for the last three years being ...	444,800
Making a total net charge of	163,600
Thus, on the whole, the expected net charge in 1877-78 as compared with the Regular Estimate for 1876-77 shows a net increase of	20,300
Of this net increase the amount due to an anticipated falling off in the revenue of the Indo-European Telegraph Department caused by the construction of a second line of cable from Bombay to Suez is	13,900
While the payment to the Indo-European Company in England in excess of receipts due to its being anticipated that the messages despatched from Home *vid* Russia will be more than those despatched from India by the same route, is ...	14,215
so that in these two items alone there is a net increase of ...	28,115

Under Receipts the figures for the Budget and Regular Estimate for the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Departments, as compared with the Budget-Estimate of the current year and the average actuals of the three previous years, are as follows :—

The Estimate of 1876-77 is—

Indian Telegraph—	£
Indian Telegraph	206,700
Ceylon „	8,500
Total ...	215,200
Whilst the Indo-European Telegraph has a total of	74,800
making a Grand Total ...	290,000

The Regular Estimate for 1876-77 is—

Indian Telegraph—	£
Indian Telegraph	225,700
Ceylon „	10,300
Total ...	236,000
The Indo-European Telegraph has a total of	96,100
making a Grand Total ...	332,100

In the Budget-Estimate of 1877-78, the—

Indian Telegraph—	£
Indian Telegraph	232,000
Ceylon „	9,000
Total ...	241,000
The Indo-European Telegraph has a Total of ...	74,500
making a Grand Total ...	315,500

The average of actuals for the last three years being—

Indian Telegraph—	£
Indian Telegraph	196,100
Ceylon „	8,400
Total ...	204,500
Indo-European Telegraph ...	76,700
Grand Total ...	281,200

Compared with the Budget-Estimate of the current year, the Regular Estimate for the Indian Telegraph Deppatment shows a gratifying increase of £20,800.

The steady increase in the receipts of the Telegraph Department as shown by the preceding figures justifies the expectation that the receipts for next year may be set down somewhat in excess of those for the current year, and the estimate for 1877-78 has therefore been accepted at £241,000, being £5,000 only more than the Regular Estimate for 1876-77.

In the case of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, the Regular Estimate amounts to £21,300 in excess of the Budget-Estimate for 1876-77, of which £6,400 occurs in England, and the balance in India. The increase in England is ascribed to be due to recoveries of revenue earned in the previous year arising from the interruption of the Red Sea route from 15th November 1875 to 3rd February 1876, and to the receipt of £1,986 being an additional instalment of the Persian debt. The increase in India is due to a general increase of receipts on the Government lines due partly to general causes, and partly to the late interruption of the Madras-Penang cable.

For 1877-78 the Budget-Estimate of receipts in India of	£
the Indo-European Telegraph Department amounts to only ...	68,400
The probable receipts of 1876-77 being	81,200
And the actual receipts of 1875-76	76,468

The opening of the duplicate cable now being laid between Suez and Bombay is expected to affect the income of the Indo-European Telegraph

Department to the extent of £ 13,900, and the estimate for next year has therefore had to be reduced accordingly:—

	£
In England the expected receipts of 1877-78 are set down at	6,100
But in the Budget-Estimate of expenditure a sum of ... is included for amount due to the Indo-European Telegraph Company for earnings collected in India on messages home being expected to exceed the sum due by the Company for earnings collected in England on messages out, so that really the estimate of revenue is for a net charge of	14,215 / 8,115
The expected receipts of 1876-77 being	14,900
And the actual receipts of 1875-76	17,122

The Budget charges have been accepted for a sum of £ 411,900 (including £ 13,050 for Ceylon). Of this amount £ 123,900 are for capital outlay, £ 17,350 being for establishment and other charges, £ 21,560 for additional stores, and £ 84,990 for actual construction operations on the following lines of telegraph :—

State Railway Lines.

	£.
Agra to Gwalior	5,440
Reconstruction, Lahore to Jhelum	1,375
Reconstruction and adding wire, Jhelum to Rawul Pindee	2,870
Rutlam to Neemuch	4,680
Works in progress, *viz.*, Northern Bengal State Railway	9,200
Rangoon to Prome	800
Indus Valley	500
	24,365

Guaranteed Railway Lines.

	£.
Due for Stores and Carriage for South Indian Railway—	
Madras to Tanjore	3,700
Trichinopoly to Tuticorin	3,500
	7,200

Departmental Lines.

	£
Madura to Ramnad	5,290
Extra wire, Madras to Trichinopoly	4,250
Nynee Tal to Raneekhet	875
Extra wire, Chittagong to Elephant Point, Rangoon	25,710
Works in progress—	
Trichinopoly to Tuticorin	300
Calcutta to Chittagong	500
Gowhatti to Debrugurh	1,000
Lahore to Kotree	1,000
Miscellaneous	620
Special—	
Jacobabad to Quetta and Khelat	9,480
	49,025
Minor Works	5,400
Abstract—	
State Railway Lines	24,365
Guaranteed ditto	7,200
Departmental	49,025
Minor Works	5,400
	85,990
Less recoveries	1,000
	84,990

Excluding the sum provided for the completion of the special line to Quetta and Khelat, the whole of the provision made for departmental lines will practically be absorbed by the cost of an additional wire between Chittagong and Elephant Point, and the line Madura to Ramnad with an extra wire from Madura to Trichinopoly. The former will materially improve communication with Burmah, and is rendered necessary by the increased importance of this route in connection with the cable shortly to be laid between Rangoon and Penang, so that it will be necessary to make the line from Calcutta to Rangoon fit for international traffic. On this point the following extract from a letter No. 58, dated 8th June 1876, will show the necessity for the work, the estimate for which has been sanctioned by the Government of India :—

The existing line between Calcutta and Rangoon, although gradually improving with every season's work, is still utterly unfit for international traffic, and incomparably inferior to the line across the Dhunds between Deesa and Hyderabad, respecting which the Indo-European Company have made so many complaints. It consists, moreover, of one wire unequal to the existing traffic, and although a second wire has been sanctioned and is in course of erection, as far as Chittagong, it will be fully taken up by its own local traffic. It will therefore be necessary to add an extra wire throughout, for although we may expect no cable messages so long as the Madras-Penang line is in order, when an accident does occur, and they are diverted *vid* Rangoon, no delays would be tolerated by the Company or by the public.

It may be added that this expenditure has been made the basis of a demand for an increase in the Indian Tariff for all Foreign messages, an increase which cannot be refused and which will add more than £10,000 to the annual revenue of the Telegraph Department.

The latter, that is the line from Madura to Trichinopoly, is needed to strengthen communication between Madras and Ceylon and the south-west coast, by the substitution of an inland line, mainly on a Railway, for the existing precarious sea-coast line between Negapatam and Tuticorin.

The Budget-Estimate for 1876-77 was passed for—

	£
Expenditure	383,000
Receipts	215,200
Net charge	167,800

For 1877-78 the figures are—

	£
Expenditure	411,900
Receipts	241,000
Net charge	170,900

an increased charge, therefore, of £ 2,100 as compared with the Budget for 1876-77. This increase is entirely due to increased capital outlay, and, excluding capital outlay from the figures for both years, 1877-78 shows an improvement of £19,749 over 1876-77.

There has been for several years a progressive reduction in the difference between earnings and revenue charges. This reduction is very marked during 1876-77, and justifies the expectation that but a very short time is needed for the Department to pay not only its working expenses, but also a small dividend on the capital expended.

Net annual loss on revenue account, *i.e.*, the difference between expenditure, excluding capital outlay and receipts, including *pro formâ* charges :—

		£	
1872-73	... ...	78,211	
1873-74	... ...	56,166	
1874-75	... ...	44,837	
1875-76	... ...	42,367	
1876-77	... ... *Under*	10,000	(*partly estimated*).

The capital expended from the commencement is nominally somewhat over £3,000,000. I say nominally, because this amount includes the value of lines and offices abandoned or destroyed in past years.

In the earlier days of Indian telegraphy, lines were hastily constructed of perishable material, requiring frequent renewal, and were abandoned or replaced by others mainly on military and political considerations; but for the sums spent year by year the State received a full equivalent in the assistance, direct and indirect, which the Telegraph afforded in the administration of the country.

Again, contrary to the experience of Europe, in India the Telegraph preceded the Railway, and long before the Railway was more than an idea, the Telegraph had spread over many hundreds of miles. As the Railways extended, it became necessary to re-erect the Telegraph lines within the Railway fences, to secure the advantages of immunity from malicious interference, and the incomparably greater facilities for locomotion, and consequently for inspections and repairs.

In those earlier days professional knowledge was very imperfect, as indeed it was also in Europe, and many mistakes were made, costly it is true, but a cost absolutely inappreciable, when contrasted with the inestimable services rendered by the telegraph during the mutiny alone.

Increased knowledge obtained by experience of climatic difficulties in this country, and by watching the development of electrical discovery in other countries, has led to the adoption of material which, although in the first case expensive, will last for many years to come with ordinary care and supervision.

Practically, then, it may be said that the lines, as they at present stand, have, with few exceptions, been created since 1866, and the amount expended upon them, and the speed and skill with which they have been constructed, compare very favorably, not only with the earlier efforts of the Department, but also with the results obtained in other more favored countries.

The vastly improved quality of the line material and apparatus, and the many improvements of late years introduced in the organization and technical management, have raised the character of the Indian Telegraph system to a deservedly high position. The speed and accuracy with which telegrams are transmitted from end to end of this vast continent appear almost marvellous, when contrasted with the state of things that existed not so very many years back, and these results have been obtained in face of considerable difficulties.

Besides the greater number of our station buildings and a valuable plant of stores and apparatus, we now possess 18,120 miles of lines and cables and 41,000 miles of wire. Of these, upwards of 8,000 miles were erected and are maintained by the Department for Guaranteed and State Railways. In addition, the Department maintains lines and wires, the property of Railway Companies aggregating 3,344 miles, which will, it is expected, be shortly more than trebled by the transfer to the Telegraph Department of the maintenance of all Railway telegraph lines in the country.

I look forward to the early accomplishment of this arrangement, as the result, judging from the experience already gained, cannot be other than satisfactory to us and to the Railway administrations.

The direct and indirect value of the telegraph to the administration of the country in the preservation of order and general development of its

resources is so considerable, and the operations of the Department are necessarily conducted in so great a measure with reference to Imperial requirements, that it would be obviously incorrect to judge of them by a purely commercial standard. The only lines that might be expected to pay commercially are those connecting the Presidency towns; and hampered, as the Department is, by the very great extent of its unproductive lines, and by the necessarily expensive construction of its lines generally, it is gratifying to find that the financial result, bad as it undoubtedly is, is not far worse.

While then it may be admitted that the requirements of the State in the matter of telegraphs are in India more onerous than in most European countries, the fact must not be ignored how very large a portion of the total outlay has been, and continues to be, incurred in the interests of the mercantile community. The costly improvements introduced in late years are, indeed, mainly the outcome of the growing demands of commerce, as what is called domestic traffic is here altogether unimportant.

It is true that the revenue of the Department is largely derived from mercantile telegrams, especially those exchanged between the great centres of commerce; but there can, I think, be no doubt that, considering the enormous distances over which these messages are transmitted, the rates are very inadequate and, considering the gain in time over the Post, proportionately much lower than obtain in any other country.

The average distance by alternative routes* from Calcutta to Bombay, Madras and Kurrachee is 1,875 miles. Extreme distances in India are far greater.

The average distance between the following places in Europe is under 1,800 miles, *viz.*:—

Madrid and St. Petersburg.
Paris and Constantinople.
Lisbon and Berlin.

The average cost of a message of 20 words, *including* address, between those places, is 11 francs = 9·68*s.*

The Indian charge is 2*s.* for 6 words, with a free address which may be taken at an average of 6 words.

We have, therefore, 12 words for 2*s.* in India as compared with 20 words for 9·68*s.* for lesser distances in Europe, or, to bring the comparison nearer,—

IN INDIA.

12 words + address averaging 6 = 18 words for 4*s.*

IN EUROPE.

20 words inclusive ... ... 9·68*s.*

For less extreme distances in Europe, *viz.*,—

Madrid to Vienna,
Vienna to St. Petersburg,
Paris to Constantinople,
Madrid to Berlin,

averaging about 1,400 miles, we find the charge to be 8·48*s.* for a 20-word message against the Indian charge of 4*s.* for a message of 12 words, with free address equal to 6 more, and of 2*s.* for a six word message with the same free address.

* By shortest routes the average is about 1,500 miles.

It is not uncommonly insisted that a reduction of tariff is the only *panacea* for a Telegraph deficit; but it is now, I believe, very generally admitted by all political economists who have given attention to the subject, that, under the most favorable conditions, a reduction of tariff results in a diminution of net proceeds. This has been the experience of many European administrations and also of Great Britain. It is a fallacy to imagine that the measures that have proved in Europe so successful in the case of the Post Office must be equally successful when applied to the Telegraph. Professor Jevons, F.R.S., writing on the subject of the British Postal Telegraphs, says with much force:

"There cannot be a greater contrast than between the rapid Progress of the Postal net reveuue and the alarming decrease in the Telegraph net revenue. This comparison entirely bears out the statement of the Treasury Commissioners, that "the Telegraph Branch is not in the position of the Postal Department after the introduction of the penny postage. * * *

"The Post Office stands in an entirely unique position as regards the great increase in traffic, which can be carried on with a small increase of cost.

* * * * *

"A postman, to put the principle as briefly as possible, can carry a hundred letters as easily as one, and a ton of mail-bags can be transmitted by railway almost as easily as a single bag. But it is totally the reverse with the Telegraph, in which each message has to be individually received by a clerk, transmitted, re-transmitted, written out, and finally delivered by a special messenger. In this case every increase of traffic involves an increase of expense in nearly the same ratio as regards many items."

An eminent Belgian authority writing on the subject sums up as follows:—

"The effects of a reduction of tariff are under the most favourable conditions (in the interior of a country itself), the maintenance of the gross receipts by the stimulant of cheapness, and under ordinary conditions, the decrease of the gross receipts, the stimulant being insufficient to compensate for the reduction of the mean product per unit. In either one case or the other, without a single known exception, the net product is diminished."

All experience points to the fact that Telegraph traffic follows, more especially in its augmentation, the fluctuations of trade, and that it is influenced by the tariff only in a very secondary degree.

If these be sound conclusions for countries of limited extent, very populous and very rich, how much more strongly must they apply to a country like India, where the distances are so enormous and the average poverty of the people so conspicuous?

I trust that continued financial improvement in the working of the Telegraph Department may obviate the necessity for any revision of the tariff, but the foregoing observations indicate the direction which such revision must take should it become imperative.

The result of the changes introduced in the tariff for international messages by the Convention of St. Petersburg, has not, so far as the Indian Department is concerned, been altogether successful; for while the number of messages exchanged with foreign countries has materially increased, the increase in their value is only nominal, and there are not wanting indications of even a prospective decrease. To some extent this may be traced to the insufficiency of the Indian share of the total tariff, but it is questionable whether the reduction of the unit charge to one word can prove a financial success, unless the rate per word be proportionately very much higher than the previous rates for the larger units.

There are two points of detail in connection with the rules for foreign messages which have given rise to complaints from the Chambers of Commerce in this country—one referring to gratuitous repetitions of messages which are supposed to have been incorrectly transmitted; the other to the charge made for figure cipher telegrams. Proposals have been made to other States, parties to the Convention, by this Government and by the Postal Telegraph Department of England to modify the rules on these points somewhat in accordance with the wishes of the mercantile community, but these proposals have been rejected, and the grounds of their non-acceptance cannot well be contested.

The real grievance of the Indian public lies in the circumstance that the rules are not strictly enforced in England; but it has been explained that the relaxations have there been carried out by private Telegraph Companies in a spirit of competition and with a view to attract customers (though possibly for the present at a loss to the shareholders); that such a proceeding is one which the manager of a private company dealing with private money subscribed for a special purpose may perhaps adopt with some sort of justification, though in defiance of rule, but that his example cannot be followed by a public agent dealing with public funds for the benefit of a class interest at a further sacrifice to the general community, who have already to bear the loss on an unremunerative undertaking. An opportunity will shortly be afforded of reconsidering the rules in concert with other Administrations, and I venture to hope that some means may be found of amending those which have given rise to so much discussion.

The fact not generally known that the telegraphs are worked at a loss in some of the principal countries in Europe, and an examination of the results obtained in Great Britain, enable some conception to be formed of the difficulties with which State, *i. e.*, cheap, telegraphy has to contend under the most favorable conditions; and it is a fair matter for congratulation that India with all her disadvantages possesses a highly efficient and extensive telegraph system which at no very distant date promises to be self-supporting.

I have dwelt at some length on this subject, for I have felt that it is due to the Chambers of Commerce of the three great centres of Indian trade, with whom we have been in communication, to offer to them here a fuller explanation of our motives and position than I could introduce into ordinary official or business correspondence.

I would add a few words of explanation on the Indo-European Telegraph Department which has charge of the Indian Government lines from Kurrachee to Fao and Teheran. The head-quarters of the Director-in-Chief are in London where there is an office of account adjustment with a small branch office at Constantinople.

The lines of the Department are in two sections: the Persian, which includes the lines in Persia, and the Persian Gulf section, which includes the cables connecting Kurrachee with Bushire and Fao and the land line along the coast of Beloochistan from Kurrachee to Jask.

The Gulf section has its head-quarters at Kurrachee where are the offices of the Deputy Director (who is in charge of the section), and of the traffic manager as well as workshops and a store depôt. A special steamer, the *Amberwitch*, is attached to the service of this section for the repair of cables and conveyance of establishment and stores.

The land line consists of 739 miles of line and 1,478 miles wire. It has, besides the usual maintenance establishments, the aid of a special Political Agency at Gwadur, half the cost of which is borne by the Telegraph Department. Subsidies to the extent of £ 3,128 a year are also paid to Chiefs in Beloochistan for protection of this line.

The cables of the Gulf section are 1,738 miles in length, of which 1,235 miles are of Gutta Percha, and 503 miles of India-rubber core.

The Persian section is under a Director whose head-quarters are at Teheran. This section contains 792 miles of line and 2,406 of wire. The lines of the Department do not extend beyond Teheran.

The total length of the lines of the Department is 2,754 miles, consisting of 3,884 miles of wire and 1,738 miles of cable.

	£
Excluding the provision for payment to foreign lines of traffic earnings realized in India, the Budget-Estimate for 1877-78 amounts to	95,985
The Regular Estimate of 1876-77 being	102,200
so that there is a decrease of	6,215

which is due to the work of erection of iron poles to replace existing wooden ones, and for which a provision of £ 3,980 was made in current year's Budget, not being required next year. There is also a decrease of £ 850 in the provision for Repairs.

The estimate has been framed for the authorized scale of expenditure for Establishment and Repairs, and there is nothing in it to call for comment, or which can be reduced.

Extraordinary Irrigation.

The total grant for the year 1877-78 from Extraordinary funds for Irrigation amounts to £ 900,000, distributed to the several Provinces as follows. This amount is exclusive of £ 107,500 to be spent from contribution of the Native States for the Sirhind Canal.

	£
Madras	50,000
Bombay	40,000
Bengal	275,000
North Western Provinces	260,000
Punjab	275,000

The works for which this sum is provided were all in progress during the current year (1876-77) in which the aggregate outlay under Extraordinary is expected to amount to £ 1,012,000.

In Madras the improvements to the Godavery and Kistna systems of canals are still the most important works in progress.

In the Godavery system several works for the improvement of irrigation and navigation in the Eastern and Western Deltas were carried out. The widening of the main canal in the Eastern Delta has been finished; the banks of the Coconada, Ingeram and Coringa main canals were raised and improved. The widening of the bank and Coringa Canals was carried on; nine miles of the former were opened out for navigation; one lock was built and four more were completed; and three weirs finished. Ten minor distributaries with an aggregate length of 25 miles were completed, and some improvements made to drainage cuts.

In the Western delta, widening and other improvements were carried on on nine canals; the widening of the main canal above water-line was completed, as also the widening and deepening of the Bank canal for 22½ miles and some masonry works built: on these works about £20,000 were spent during 1876-77. The sum allotted for the coming year is £ 28,561.

In the Kistna delta the works on Ryves's main canal were much retarded by continued outbreaks of cholera; but they will probably be completed early in the coming year. The new supply head, though incomplete, was opened for the admission of water, the volume supplied by the old heads being insufficient owing to the low state of the river caused by the excessive drought.

The alterations to these channels will probably be completed as relief works. The widening of the Masulipatam Canal will also be completed early next year. The grant for the coming year is £ 14,777.

The Streeviguntum Anicut Project, which will supply irrigation to a portion of the Tinnevelly District and water to the town of Tuticorin, was practically finished during the year; only a portion of the revetment of the Korsur Pallam Tank and the raising to full height of the Ooppar Oday dam being incomplete. The grant for the coming year is £ 3,477.

On the Pennair Delta some expenditure was incurred from the Ordinary grant. A sum of £ 3,183 is allotted from the Extraordinary grant for this work during the coming year.

The Sungum Project for the irrigation of the Northern Delta of the Pennair River from storage reservoirs in the river is still under consideration; no work is contemplated on it in the coming year.

The Perryaur Project referred to in last year's Resolution is still under consideration; the works which will consist of a tunnel through the Ghauts in the Madura District leading from a large storage reservoir are estimated to cost £ 602,762; there is no prospect of their being commenced this year.

In Bombay the only work of any magnitude in progress the Mootta Moola Project consisting of a dam across the River Moota 99 feet height and 3,683 feet long, exclusive of the waste weir which is 1,453 feet long with channels for the water-supply of Poona and Kirkee and for the irrigation of about 70,000 acres. The total expenditure to the end of the current year amounted to £ 423,372, a grant of £ 31,924 is proposed for the coming year, which will bring the works so far as sanctioned very near completion, the estimated cost of the works being £ 466,448. The right bank canal, which is capable of discharging 414 cubic feet per second, has been extended to a distance of 39 miles from the head out of a sanctioned length of 71 miles, and this portion is now being carried out as a famine relief work; the left bank canal, discharging 38 cubic feet per second, has been almost completed. A gross revenue of £ 7,385 is anticipated from these works during the coming year and the working expenses are estimated at £ 4,063.

The remainder of the grant will be divided among five projects of less importance. £. 2,674 are set apart for the completion of the Ekruk Tank in Sholapur, at a total cost of £ 97,446; the water retained in this reservoir by an earthen dam with a maximum height of 78 feet. £. 3,443 are allotted to a small canal called the Hathmatti in Ahmedabad; the work, which is approaching completion, is estimated to cost £ 38,470. £ 1,177 are allotted to the Lakh Canal in Ahmednag, which is also very near completion, at an estimated cost of £ 25,954. £ 4,800 are allotted to the Mukti Reservoir, and £ 300 to the Palkhed Canal, both of which are nearly complete, at an estimated cost of £26,456 and £ 14,029, respectively.

In Bengal the grants for 1877-78 for the works in Orissa and Midnapoor are £ 63,425 and £ 20,503, respectively. These with the Tidal Canal in Hidgellee are separate sections of the Orissa scheme purchased

by Government from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company. They were originally intended to form portions of a connected system, but are now worked as separate projects. About £ 850,000 have been spent on the Tidal and Midnapoor Series of works out of an estimated total of £ 945,803; 248 miles of distributaries are completed and in operation out of a total projected of 320 miles; and during the past kharif season 12,160 acres were irrigated from them. The navigation works on the Midnapor Series are not quite finished, but by the end of the current year the canal will be complete as a navigation line throughout, with the exception of 4 miles in the second range in which the locks are still under construction.

The Tidal Canal is in full operation.

The portion of the Orissa Section, to which it has been determined to limit expenditure for the present, consists only of the channels in progress and distributaries for the irrigation of 206,172 acres; the total estimated cost is £ 1,929,568, of which about £ 1,740,000 have been expended to the end of the current year (1876-77), the grant for next year being £ 63,425. The principal lines of canals are nearly finished; before the end of the coming year, with the exception of part of the Kendrapara extension, the whole of the navigable canals will be open for traffic throughout their length. Of the distributaries 50 miles are completed and in operation out of a total projected length of 547¼ miles.

For the Soane Project the grant for next year is £ 191,071. The cost of this scheme, now limited is estimated at £ 2,710,361, of which about £ 1,770,000 will have been spent up to the close of the current year (1876-77) by which time the Main Western Canal, the Behecea and Doomraon Branch Canals and the Eastern Main Canal will, with their distributaries, be complete. The Arrah Branch, the Buxar Branch Canal, the Chowsa Branch Canal and the Patna Canal will, with their distributaries, be ready for irrigation, and with the exception of some locks and waste weir bridges will be complete throughout. The area irrigable from the completed portions by the end of the year will be 443,000 acres. The Arrah Branch has for some months been navigable throughout with exception of the junction with the Ganges at the termination. The cadastral survey of the land commanded by these channels is under execution and up to the end of the current year about 1,600 square miles out of a total of 2,900 square miles will have been surveyed.

In the North Western Provinces there are three series of works in execution from the Loan funds.

The rectification and completion of the Ganges Canal at an estimated cost of £ 858,843 is the first: up to the end of the current year about £ 387,400, exclusive of value of materials in hand, will have been expended. The grant for the coming year is £ 80,000. The works executed during the past year consisted mainly of protective works to the floorings of the falls in the main canal; the re-construction of two locks and the building of new locks and weirs near Jaoli regulator, Willipura and Nanoon, with the view of reducing the slope of bed and consequent velocity of the water in the main canal. The completion of the upper portion of the Anoopshahr Branch with an escape into the Ganges, and the preparation of surveys and detailed plans and estimates for some of the new branches and some other minor works. The construction of the new branches will be undertaken shortly.

The Agra Canal is virtually complete, and has been already in operation for two years. The navigation arrangements are nearly complete throughout. A sum of £ 10,000 has been allotted for the current year for expenditure on drainage works and minor distributaries. The total estimated cost, exclusive of plantation, is £ 772,553, of which £ 40,000 are still unspent. The revenue from this canal has so far more than justified the expectations formed regarding it.

The Lower Ganges Canal is the most important work in progress in the North West Provinces. The supply is drawn from the River Ganges by a masonry weir, the closing of which was successfully accomplished during the past year. The grant for expenditure during the coming year is £ 170,000; revised estimates for this project have been submitted, and are now under the consideration of the Government of India, meantime permission has been accorded to proceed with the more urgent works: the first 40 miles of the main canal and the supply branch, 22 miles in length, will be finished by the close of next year. The remaining earth-work of the main canal, as far as its junction with the old Cawnpoor Branch, is also nearly complete. About £ 1,083,000 will have been spent on this canal to the end of 1876-77; the ultimate expenditure will probably considerably exceed £ 2,000,000.

The project for a canal from the River Betwa in Bundelkhund has proved to be too expensive to justify its execution from the Loan funds; further enquiries are being made with a view to substituting, if practicable, a cheaper and less elaborate scheme.

The execution of the project for the Eastern Ganges Canal to water a portion of Rohilkhund has been postponed indefinitely owing to doubts as to the volume of water available from the Ganges after providing for the Lower Ganges Canal.

In the Punjab there are four series of works in progress from Extraordinary funds; two, the Sirhind and Swat River Canal projects, are not yet brought into operation. Indeed the last has only been just begun, and though it gives fair prospect of paying interest on its outlay, it has been accepted rather on political than on material reasons. With this exception it is the only new Irrigation project which has been sanctioned within the last two years, for in my opinion it is desirable to complete those already commenced, and watch their prospects before we commit ourselves to any further great or doubtful operations; the other two consist of improvements and extensions of existing canals—the Bari Doab and the Western Jumna.

The Bari Doab Canal has been yielding revenue since 1860; the estimated cost of the improvements now in progress is £ 333,114, of which about £ 135,000 will have been spent to the end of 1876-77. The grant proposed for the coming year is £ 24,791. The two new branches have been completed, the grant now to be made will be utilised in constructing distributaries. Two new distributaries have been completed on the old portion of the canal. The escape sluices of the weir across the Ravi at the head of the canal suffered severely from the floods again this year, but not to the same extent as in 1875: the protective and training works were also slightly damaged.

The work on the Western Jumna Canal consists of a masonry weir across the Jumna River with regulating heads for both Eastern and Western Jumna Canals; and of new channels in substitution for portions of the main canal and branches. The estimate for works is about £ 730,000; about £ 262,000 will have

been spent up to the end of 1876-77, and the grant for the coming year is £ 74,900. The head-works are approaching completion, land has been acquired for the portions known as the new Main Line and new Delhi Branch, and a considerable quantity of material has been collected, two of the new distributaries have been completed, and another is in hand.

The largest work under construction is the Sirhind Canal, drawing its supply from the Sutlej River for the irrigation of the British Districts of Loodiana and Firozpoor, and the Native States of Patiala, Jheend and Nabha; the entire cost of the works is estimated at £ 3,087,388, of which £ 1,187,000 will be contributed by the Native States. The outlay to the end of 1876-77 will probably aggregate £ 1,485,000, and the grant for the coming year is £ 248,217, of which £ 107,317 will be contributed by the Native States. The head-works and the excavation of the main canal are well in hand, and seven out of the eight bridges are complete. Convict labor has been tried with success on these works. The Abohur Branch and the first and second feeders are well advanced. The third feeder and the Patiala navigation channel are nearly complete, and the excavation of the Choya Branch is complete to the 20th mile. Work on the navigable junction with the Sutlej at Firozpoor was commenced during the year.

The fourth and last work is the Swat River canal in the Eusufzaie valley, at an estimated cost of £ 167,313; a commencement of work has been made, and about £ 10,000 spent. Its chief object is to induce some of the lawless borderers to settle down in British territory, and betake themselves to peaceful pursuits. It will be desirable to push on the works to completion as rapidly as possible; the grant proposed for the coming year is £ 30,484.

Of the Ordinary grant for 1877-78 amounting to £ 900,600, as against £ 958,800 for 1876-77, £ 141,163 will be an addition to the Capital outlay on the works. £ 544,133 provides for the current expenses of works in operation for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, and £ 245,305 are charges debitable to works for which there are no Capital or Revenue accounts.

In Madras the principal works on which Capital expenditure is being partially incurred from the Ordinary Revenues are the Godavery Delta, the Kistna Delta system, the Pennair Delta system and the Chembrumbaukum Tank. For the Madras water-works a grant of £ 2,774 exclusive of establishment is provided in the Budget which will be utilised on embanking the river and left side of supply channel, in extension of weirs in the supply channels and in works of protection from the river floods. The tanks are in good order, and the weir has been raised to full tank level. In the Godavery District a larger extent of cultivation and of revenue is anticipated. In the Tanjore District the high floods towards the end of July breached in the left bank of the Vennaur Tank, and caused considerable damage to the crops. Owing to the prevailing drought the supply in the river has proved insufficient for the irrigation under the river.

The total grant amounts to £ 262,000, the grant for 1876-77 being £ 272,200, and the average outlay of the three previous years £ 266,986. The necessity for increasing the normal Irrigation grant so often urged by Madras owing to the vast revenue at stake and the interests to life and agriculture involved by the efficient maintenance of Irrigation Works, has received consideration and further detailed information has been called for. The large irrigation works already constructed in the Godavery,

Kistna, Pennair, Tanjore, &c., have assisted not only in reducing the extent of the Districts subject to scarcity at exceptional times, but also in increasing production in ordinary years, and in this double capacity they differ from some of the works in Bengal which are more for the prevention of famine only.

Of the grant assigned, £35,999 is for works, and £146,759 for repairs, the balance being devoted to establishment and other charges. Of the grant for works, £3,987 is for Embankments, £3,091 for the Chembrumbaukum Tank Project, and the remainder for sundry minor works.

In the Bombay Presidency there are numerous irrigation works under construction from the ordinary revenues. The Desert canal of Sind which takes its supply from the River Indus to irrigate land both in Khilat and British territory is one of the principal. The estimated cost is £83,481 of which £42,500 have been spent; a grant of £6,100 has been made for expenditure during next year on this canal from which an ultimate net revenue of £7,737 is expected. A grant of £5,362 has been made for the excution of the important series of embankments known as the Kashmor and Begari bunds which are designed to shut out the flood water of the Indus for a distance of 45 miles, and to protect the land on the right bank. The provision now made will, it is expected, suffice to complete the work at a total cost of £72,947. The Begari Canal, 76 miles in length, and yielding a revenue of £17,639 is being enlarged, extended and improved at an estimated cost of £104,942, these improvements are expected to double the area under irrigation, and raise the profits to 15 per cent. on the outlay: this canal will be protected from injury by the Kashmor Bund; a grant of £6,100 is allotted for the coming year. The Sukkur Canal is approaching completion, its supply is derived from the Indus, the main canal is 75 miles long, and is capable of irrigating 88,250 acres, yielding a revenue of £18,400. The estimated cost of the project is £106,892. The grant for the coming year is £2,440. The Eastern Narra system comprises a series of works extending from the Indus at Rohri to the Runn of Cutch. Provision is made for £6,100 for expenditure during the coming year. The Great Marak Canal in the Hyderabad Collectorate has been enlarged at an estimated cost of £17,008. This work promises to yield a good return for the money spent, the grant for the coming year is £400. A grant of £ 1,200 is made for works on the Fuleli Canal chiefly to secure efficient control over the supply of water; the main canal is 95 miles long and the branches aggregate 986 miles. A small provision of £700 is made for the Krishna Canal which is nearly completed, the estimated cost is £62,341, and it already irrigates 4,000 acres: progress on all these canals is much restricted by want of funds.

The total grant assigned is £ 180,000, of which £ 47,365 is for works, £79,465 for repairs, and the remainder for establishment and other charges. Of the provision for new works, £2,387 will be spent in the completion of 12 works, estimated to cost £262,068, and on which it is expected that £248,623 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. For other works in progress, the grants for which will not suffice for completion in 1876-77, £27,604 has been given, the estimated cost being £262,068, and the probable outlay to end of 1876-77 £333,392. The balance of the grant for new works has been devoted to sundry small and minor works.

On Irrigation Works, commenced in view to give employment to the distressed, £225,000 have been spent from famine relief funds, the total estimated cost of these works being £467,500

In Bengal the principal works under investigation, the expenses connected with which are defrayed from the Ordinary revenues, are the Tirhoot irrigation scheme and the Hooghly irrigation scheme; the expenditure during the current year on the former has been £8,148. A very promising scheme of irrigation from the Gunduck River was prepared this year; it consists in diverting a perennial supply from the River Gunduck into some natural beds of streams, which in the ordinary course are dry except in the rainy season.

In the North-West Provinces the expenditure from the Ordinary grant consists almost entirely in Minor Works and Repairs connected with the large canal systems. The subject of drainage has occupied the serious attention of Government, and enquiries have shown that a very large expenditure may prove eventually necessary. During the current year about £ 65,000 were spent on these works, the cost being shared by Extraordinary funds, Imperial revenues and Provincial funds. A project for navigable communication between the Ganges Canal and the Agra Canal at Delhi is under consideration by the North Western Provinces Government.

In the Punjab, the chief items of expenditure from the Ordinary grant are on repairs to the Bari Doab and the Western Jumna Canals; a few Minor Works are in progress and call for no remark.

In Mysore the grant for the current year is £96,800. Irrigation in this part of India is carried on chiefly from tanks and reservoirs. The principal works in progress are the extension of the North Channel, and the completion of the Sereeramdavur dam the Chickdawur Sagar Channel, the Sulikerray Series of tanks, the Hussergutta Series of tanks and various other Minor Works. There is also a scheme for water-supply to the town and station of Bangalore at a cost of £56,925, and for the water-supply of the town of Mysore, at a cost of £41,820.

In British Burmah, the principal works under construction are the Irrawaddy embankments for the protection of the culturable land along the river; one section, 27 miles long, will protect a hundred and twenty thousand acres; £4,500 are entered for expenditure for next year, which will suffice to complete the work, at an estimated cost of £ 12,353. Three other sections previously completed with an aggregate length of 154 miles are to be raised and strengthened at an estimated cost of £30,464, and for these works £ 40,900 have been allotted for expenditure during the coming year. A grant of £1,000 is also made for the reclamation of the Pegu Plain, this sum will suffice to complete the work at a total cost of £24,954, this work is calculated to reclaim 50,000 acres of good land and to afford protection to the canal from inundation; the Pegu and Sittang navigable Canal, executed from Provincial funds at a cost of £118,690, will be completed in the coming year, and will, it is hoped, be open to traffic by April or May 1878.

In Rajpootana, the system of irrigation is from tanks dependent for their supply on local rainfall; the proposed expenditure is on completing and maintaining these tanks, and calls for no special remarks.

The aggregate construction outlay on Irrigation Works, ordinary and extraordinary, throughout India up to the end of the year 1875-76 as booked in the registers of the Public Works Department amounts to £16,554,690, of which the expenditure shown for Madras and Bombay is open to correction, the accounts not having been completely adjusted.

The expenditure in Burmah has been altogether on flood embankments and protective works; the works in Oudh and Central Provinces have been abandoned. In the three Provinces, Bengal, the North-West and Punjab, the aggregate outlay has been £12,348,057, and in these only can a comparison be usefully made of expenditure and returns.

On the financial results of Irrigation Works I have already spoken.

The irrigation from the Orissa, Midnapoor and Tidal Canal is of very slow growth, and it is feared that the income from this source will never, under the present system, yield an adequate return on the Capital that has been invested. The Sone Canal and the Agra Canal have only recently been brought into operation, and there is a fair prospect of their eventually proving profitable undertakings both directly and indirectly; the condition of the Ganges and Eastern and Western Jumna Canals is very prosperous, and the Bari Doab Canal is now yielding a fair income.

It will be premature for me here now to do more than to allude to the proposals for a further localization of Irrigation Works. I have from my arrival in India felt that the success of some, if not of all these works would be better secured if they were the outcome of local sacrifice and self-denial rather than of Government munificence alone, and that local interests and local duties should call this class of improvement into existence. Indeed, without ignoring altogether the responsibilities of the State towards the land, resting on the assurance of those who know India better than I do, and who understand the relations of the landholders to the cultivator, I would wish to see no work of Irrigation commenced till those who expected the benefit had either subscribed the Capital or had given a guarantee for the interest of the work which has to be undertaken from Loan funds. I am inclined to draw a distinction between lands, such as those in Sind, in Burmah, and in Bengal too to some small extent, which need protection from flood. I will not dwell further on this matter, leaving time to thoroughly work out what is needed to effect a change in policy, from which, if care and caution are exercised to give it effect in its earlier stages, I for one believe, infinite benefit will ultimately arise, though for the moment extreme advocates for irrigation may not acquiesce in the chances of very rapid development.

Early in last year with the assent of Lord Northbrook I suggested such a course in reference to a very extensive scheme put forward for the protection of Behar against the recurrence of the disasters of 1874, and for the mitigation of the normal misery of that overcrowded district. The response I received from the then Government of Bengal gave but little hope that any means could be relied upon beyond the usual one of the work being undertaken by the Indian Treasury. I trust that the present Government of Bengal will be able to show that its predecessor was deceived.

I am also now in communication with the Government of the Punjab on a project lately submitted by it, in order to ascertain if the work can be undertaken on the conditions we are now seeking to establish.

The extension to Local Governments of administrative control with a simultaneous increase of their responsibilities cannot fail, if guarantees are taken for the continuity of a fixed and stable policy, (the difficulty of all personal

government subject to a short tenure) to result in greater local efficiency even if it does not secure greater economy and thrift in outlay.

Of the application of the same principle of local management to Railways, I confess I do not myself entertain a favorable opinion unless indeed full powers on questions of principle are reserved in the hands of a central authority; for the essential feature of Railway success—I mean financial success—is an arrangement for the public service at once simple, rapid, certain, and this can only be secured by unity and harmony in administration. To localize entirely the control of Railways would increase their cost in management, and re-introduce the worst features of the early European system, which all Railway administrators are now hoping to see followed by a more automatic system.

I hope to see this principle thoroughly recognised in this country at no distant date, and the whole Railway system of India guided by one authority, whilst the improving and increasing Revenue is devoted to the further development of the system itself.

It is possible perhaps, whilst enlisting the co-operation of the Local Government in aiding the sources and development of Railway traffic, not to weaken Railway administration: if this can be secured, the experiment is however worth a trial.

I have now, My Lord, to ask the Council's attention for a few minutes to the prospect of our State Railways.

The length of State Railways open for traffic, under construction and under survey at the close of 1876 was 2,720 miles, of which 170 miles are either Provincial or the property of foreign States, leaving 2,550 miles chargeable to Imperial Public Works Extraordinary. Of this length about 800 miles are now open for traffic, and 1,100 miles are under construction. On the remainder, construction operations have not yet been commenced.

During the past year the increase to the open mileage has not been large, the additional length permanently opened being only 128 miles, distributed over the Rajpootana, Punjab Northern, Tirhoot, Holkar and Neemuch lines. The Rajpootana line was opened throughout.

On the Indus Valley Railway 110 miles have been temporarily opened between Multan and Chuni Gote for the goods traffic of the Flotilla.

During the ensuing year a much greater addition to the open mileage is expected, which will make up the aggregate length to about 1,500 miles, thus maintaining the projected average of 300 miles a year since the date of first opening. The chief additions will be on the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley lines, on which it is expected that 660 miles will be opened for public traffic.

The total Imperial Extraordinary expenditure up to the close of 1875-76 was £ 11,785,492.

The estimated expenditure during the current year, 1876-77, is £2,788,000, and the estimate for the ensuing year is £ 2,728,000, which will raise the total expenditure at the close of 1877-78 to about £17,300,000.

The grant for the coming year provides for steady progress on the lines already under construction, and for a commencement of the extension of the Punjab Northern Railway to Rawul Pindee, and of the Western Rajpootana Railway.

It has been necessary in the present state of the finances to restrict the grant for the latter to only £ 100,000. And for the same reason, other lines on which a small commencement should be made so as to carry forward the extension of our railways with regularity must, I fear, be postponed.

These are the Chatisgurh line from Nagpore and the Neemuch-Nasirabad link of the Central Indian system. The extension of the Northern Bengal Railway to the foot of the hills—a distance of about 30 miles—is also a work which, I still trust, may be pushed on if our prospects brighten in the coming autumn.

In the course of the last month the earth-works of two railways, the claims of which had already been before the Government, have been authorized as famine relief works. These are the Dhond and Munmar, forming a chord above the Ghâts between the north-east and south-east lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and which if existing would be especially valuable in the present crisis,—and an extension of the Madras Railway from Bellary to Hubli. This last line when carried out will not be complete without an outlet on the western coast.

As in the case of the famine of 1874 when the construction of certain lines had to be anticipated, so now, these lines must be accepted as divergences from the fixed programme of our Railway scheme.

With an annual appropriation of three millions approximately for railways, we ought to be prepared to put in hand about 400 miles of line yearly. As respects future extensions therefore it may be mentioned that we have surveys in progress for lines in Burmah towards the frontier;—from Assam on the east to Tirhoot on the west;—from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur; and from Sukkur towards the western frontier.

The receipts from the open lines are, for the current year, estimated at about £370,000 with a mean open mileage of 742 distributed over eight different lines.

The net receipts are estimated at £105,000.

The State Railway system is burdened with several small detached lines, such as the Nalhati, Calcutta and South-Eastern and Wardah Valley. The last will, it is hoped, prove particularly valuable as a mineral branch. It also serves the cotton mart of Hinganghât. Of others, such as the Punjab Nothern, Holkar, Neemuch, and Tirhoot, small sections only are as yet opened for traffic. The open mileage of these seven lines aggregates only 360 miles. This want of continuity is unavoidable, but so long as it lasts, the traffic cannot be large, and the expenses of working must be disproportionately high.

I have already stated that portions of the Northern Punjab and Indus Valley Railways are now open for traffic, and the rapid development of trade especially on the former, even with the very limited rolling-stock available, already shows net receipts in excess of working expenses which justify these works being classed as Extraordinary.

And this consideration leads me to refer to the change which seems to be proposed in carrying out the policy for Extraordinary works, by which no works so classed will be aided by loan money unless they are likely to be *fully* remunerative, and instead of its being required, as formerly laid down by the Secretary of State, that no loan money spent on a work shall be treated as Extraordinary except where the yield will cover the interest on the *loan*, it will be required that no loan money shall be spent on a work except where the yield will cover the interest on the *whole cost*. Heretofore the policy has really been to combine the employment of Loan Funds with that of surplus ordinary revenue, so as on the one hand to expedite the progress of the works, and on the other to keep down the real interest for borrowed money, in order to avoid burdening the future.

Thus when a work has been considered reasonably certain to pay say 3 per cent. on its total cost, or even 2 per cent., it has been thought proper to allow of its inclusion in the category of Extraordinary works, in expectation that so much of its cost would be defrayed by ordinary revenue, that the remaining portion, defrayed by borrowed money, would have *its* interest covered by the yeild; and this has prevented the progress of the work being retarded to only such a pace as would have been possible from the exclusive employment of the current revenues.

Further it is to be considered that the system of Extraordinary State Railways is mainly a system for constructing Railways by the use of funds raised by Government direct, instead of by the use of funds raised by Guaranteed Companies.

There is no more unsoundness, so far as I can see, in the financial policy that would commit the State to the liability for interest on funds raised by itself, than to the policy that commits it to liability for interest raised by Guaranteed Companies; and I think that no one will venture to deny that the liability so incurred has been fully justified, and that the policy was a sound one.

Next year the gross receipts from a mean open mileage of 1,230, distributed over 11 different lines, are expected to amount to £675,000, and the net receipts to a little over £190,000.

The receipts per mile open per week average about £10 only. This is a small figure compared with the earnings of some of the trunk lines, but its increase depends on the gradual completion of a system.

For example the only State line of considerable length as yet open throughout is the Rajpootana Railway, 400 miles long. The last section of this line was opened in February 1876, and in the same half-year the net receipts from a gross traffic, £13 per mile per week, returned 5 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay.

I have seen it stated that the State lines have been constructed at a much greater cost than the Guaranteed lines, and their average mileage cost has been criticised. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of such a question on this occasion, but the fullest information will be published hereafter. For the present I think it sufficient to say that the comparative outlay on particular works and the several conditions under which they have been undertaken and constructed, can be accounted for, and that their cost compares favorably with the lines of other countries. Whether the sums advanced under the guarantee had been excessive or the reverse, the Companies in India owe their prosperity to the fact that they obtained their capital at a moderate rate of interest in virtue of the Government Guarantee.

It has been more than once asserted that the policy which was inaugurated by Lord Hardinge, and to which Lord Dalhousie gave life and vigour, was a policy which has led to great loss and extravagance. My Lord, such loss and extravagance, if there has been either one or the other, are absolutely insignificant when compared with what has been realised by the Americans, and by other nations who have not enjoyed the credit which India could always command, and who from this want of sufficient means were forced to adopt a cheaper and less durable type of road. The heavier outlay had to be incurred at last, and the final cost of the railroads in those countries will be found to exceed eventually the first and permanent outlay upon our Indian lines.

The special standard gauge of India was, without doubt, an error into which I myself fell when introducing Railways into Australia in 1855 and subsequent years, but I believed then with those who also advised the Government of India that the battle of the gauges would result in a compromise, and that the 5 feet 6 inch gauge would be the universal standard.

The result of this controversy subsequently led in this country to the unfortunate break of gauge by the further adoption of the metre gauge; and although no doubt this latter gives on its first cost a better return than is secured on the outlay on a wider gauge, still I question whether a more extended working will secure as large a proportion of profits as the traffic developes.

Had the early founders of the Indian Railways adopted the 4 feet 8½ inch standard gauge of England, I am confident that our lines would long since have been paying a handsome subsidy to the Indian Treasury, that the extent of our Railway system would have been far greater, and that we should not have been afflicted with the curse of a break of gauge.

The Guaranteed Railway system in India was extended during the year ending 31st December 1876 by the opening of a portion of the South Indian Railway in Madras, and by the completion of a short branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway in Bombay.

The total number of miles open at the end of 1876 was 5,899 against 5,693 miles at the close of 1875.

Disasters to bridges occurred in Bombay and the Punjab. Twenty-five spans of the Narbada Bridge on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway were swept away by floods, and three spans of the Sutlej Bridge on the Sindh and Punjab line were destroyed, both accidents causing temporary stoppage of traffic upon the damaged sections.

It is estimated that the total capital withdrawals for expenditure on Guaranteed Railway and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Companies to 31st March 1877 will be £95,788,000, which includes a sum of £372,000, the balance of a loan of £600,000 obtained for works by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company from the Secretary of State.

Divided thus—

	£
Expenditure in England	42,628,000
„ in India	53,160,000

5. Deducting the capital invested in the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, the net expenditure on Guaranteed Railways will be £94,416,000.

The amount of Capital, which it is estimated will be remaining in the hands of Government, belonging to Guaranteed Railway Companies, on the 31st March 1877, is £420,631, which may be distributed over the various Railways as follows:—

	£
E. I. Railway Main Line at their credit	69,227
„ Jubbulpore Line (debit)	159,836
Eastern Bengal Railway („)	171
Madras Railway (credit)	132,626
South Indian Railway (debit)	43,090
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (debit)	5,280
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (debit)	48,507
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway (debit)	101,671
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway (credit)	577,283
Total credits to Railways	779,136
Debits	358,505
Net credit ...	420,631

Taking into consideration a sum of £514,400, which the Secretary of State estimates will be received on account of Capital during the year 1877-78, it is estimated that, looking at the Guaranteed Railways as a whole, all the funds belonging to them will be exhausted, and a further sum of £343,111 expended.

The details of these figures are :—

	£
E. I. Railway Main Line (debit)	109,773
„ Jubbulpore Line (debit)	152,961
Eastern Bengal Railway (debit)	16,471
Madras Railway (credit)	50,443
South Indian Railway (debit)	337,840
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (debit)	90,230
Great Indian Peninsula (debit)	310,524
Oudh and Rohilkhund (credit)	80,629
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi („)	543,616
Total credits ...	674,688
„ debits ...	1,017,799
Net „ ...	343,111

It will be seen from the above that some provision of funds will have to be made to meet expenditure.

The gross earnings for 1876-77 were estimated for the Budget at £7,888,000, they are now expected to reach £9,499,000. This large increase is due principally to the following exceptional causes :—

The impetus given to the grain traffic by the famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; the activity in the export trade of grain, created in some measure by the adverse rate of exchange, and further stimulated by the reduction in the rates for long carriage of grain on the East Indian Railway; and the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

The working expenses for the Budget of 1876-77 were estimated at £4,238,000, they are now likely to amount to £4,937,000. The net traffic receipts were estimated at £3,650,000, they will now probably amount to £4,562,000.

The moiety of surplus profits payable to shareholders was reckoned at £179,000 for the Budget-Estimate of 1876-77, it will now amount to £274,000.

The gross interest payable under guarantee is expected to be £4,708,000 against the Budget-Estimate of £4,730,000, from which, if the amount of net traffic receipts, less the moiety re-payable to shareholders, be deducted, the remainder £420,000 will represent the loss to the State for the year against the Budget-Estimate of £1,259,000.

The gross earnings for the Budget year 1877-78 are estimated at £8,553,300, which is less than the amount expected to be realized during 1876-77 by £945,700, owing to the abnormally heavy traffic in food grains going to the famine districts, to the increased exportations by the fall in the rate of exchange, and to the exceptional receipts of the Delhi Assemblage in the latter year.

The gross receipts budgetted for next year amount in the gross to a little more than was put down in the Budget for the current year, and than the actuals for the year 1875-76. If, however, the sums set against each Railway are examined, it will be seen that there is a fair increase expected on all Railways except two, the Great Indian Peninsula and Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railways, whose receipts are taken at £434,000 less than 1875-76. The decrease in the former is trifling, but that on the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi amounts to nearly £400,000, the cause being that in the year 1875-76 a large sum which had been debited to Revenue was written back to the debit of Capital, and consequently increased out of all normal proportion the gross earnings. The normal actuals of 1875-76 might, therefore, be considered as about £7,884,000, and the Budget is some £670,000 more than this.

Unfortunately the working expenses are not affected in the same way, but have to be set down for a progressive traffic, and in some cases to provide for the inevitable heavy repairs which must follow the unprecedented rush of grain traffic caused principally by the wants of the famine districts of Bombay and Madras, and partly by the expansion of the export trade of wheat and seeds. If, as may be hoped, this trade becomes a permanent and prosperous one, we may look for considerable and steady enhancement of receipts, but the carrying resources of both the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways have been severely strained, and on the latter Railway it has been determined to build more rolling-stock, to enable them to carry all that is offered.

But building rolling-stock takes time, and probably the coming official year will have run nearly its whole length before the necessary additional carrying accommodation is provided.

A further fact has to be borne in mind, namely, that while, in consequence of the enormous traffic which has been carried during this official year, very large surplus profits in excess of the guaranteed interest have been earned, the payment to the shareholders of the moiety of these heavy surplus profits falls in the next official year, and this tends to put next year's transactions in a comparatively unfavourable light.

The estimated loss to the State during 1877-78 compares as follows :—

	1875-76. £	1876-77. £	1877-78. £
Guaranteed Interest	4,688,000	4,708,000	4,716,000
Deduct—			
Net receipts	3,713,000	4,288,000	3,716,000
Loss	975,000	420,000	1,000,000

But of the sum of £1,000,000 shown as the net charge against the State for 1877-78, an amount of £250,000 may at least be taken as representing the excess moiety of surplus profits earned during the preceding year, but paid to shareholders in that year, so that if each official year could have been made to bear the burden of its own moiety of surplus profits, 1876-77 would have cost the State about £670,000 and 1877-78 about £750,000.

In order to form an opinion of the different undertakings paying or falling short of the guarantee, a table of average receipts per mile per week

and probable ratio of expenses to gross average receipts has been prepared, based upon the Regular Estimate for the year 1876-77 :—

Name of Railways.	Length.	Cost per mile.	Interest at 5 per cent. on Capital cost per mile per week.	Estimated average gross earnings per mile per week.	Probable percentage of expenses to gross earnings.	Probable cost of working.	Probable net profit per mile per week.	Probable profit and loss. Above guarantee.	Probable profit and loss. Below guarantee.	Effect of Government guarantee. Half gains above guarantee.	Effect of Government guarantee. Below guarantee.
	Miles.	Rs.		1876-77. Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line ...	1,279½	2,32,402	223	520	33	172	348	125	...	41,59,187	...
Ditto Jubbulpore ...	223½	1,65,774	159	274	47	129	145	...	14	...	1,62,744
Eastern Bengal	158	2,13,695	205	456	57	260	196	...	9	...	73,944
Madras	857½	1,28,764	124	176	73	129	47	...	77	...	34,35,432
South Indian *	477½	81,844	78	88	63	55	33	...	45	...	11,18,520
Bombay Baroda and Central India	417½	2,03,695	196	288	44	129	164	...	32	...	6,95,552
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,278½	1,95,572	188	390	43	168	222	34	...	11,34,194	...
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	542½	1,04,558	100	119	64	76	43	...	57	...	16,09,452
Sind and Punjab	663½	1,72,677	166	232	64	149	83	...	83	...	28,61,506
										52,93,381	99,57,152
											52,93,381
								Net deficit			46,63,771
								Exchange = £ ...			420,000

* System still incomplete.

These results are approximate only, because the receipts towards the close of the year are necessarily only estimated, and an analysis of accounts has not been made. But they are sufficiently accurate to show which of the undertakings are profitable, and to which of them attention must be directed to endeavour to foster traffic and produce better results for the future.

There are two methods open for the purpose of producing better financial results on Railways in India, the first by measures to promote traffic, the second by means of more economical working.

These two methods, however, really must work in unison. Cheap working of Railways will induce cheap freight charges, and cheap freight charges will undoubtedly promote traffic; but no economy of this nature can be true, if the efficiency of the Railway is affected by the measures taken to introduce it.

It is only necessary to glance at the table of expenses and receipts to observe that some of the most expensive and efficient lines in India pay the best, but at the same time the fact must not be lost sight of that these lines are the streams of traffic into which the feeders run; and though expensive arrangements may be necessary in the one case, they become superfluous in the other. Efficiency for the extent of traffic is an absolute need and real economy on all Railways.

The promotion of traffic by the lowering of rates and fares within certain limits is, in accordance with the original Railway contracts, in the hands of the Railway Companies, and in some cases it is not always apparent that the interests of the public and of the shareholders are for the time being identical.

The Government of India may be said to have a life interest in the Railways, whilst the shareholders are tenants for a term only, and circumstances may occur, which place reforms and reductions of rates, in the light of too far distant benefits to recompense the present holders of the Railway stock.

In order to promote the most healthy discussion of all matters connected with Railway administration in India, not only as regards the older Guaranteed Railways, but also for the benefit of the new State lines, a Railway Conference was convened during the past year, from which it was hoped substantial results would accrue. The extent of the calamity in Madras and Bombay rendered it necessary however for all Railway men to be at their posts, and for a time this gathering has had to be postponed.

I am pleased, however, to be able to report that one very important enquiry has been satisfactorily completed. I refer to the matter of Military transport by rail. Enquiries have been conducted by Committees of Officers during the past cold seasons, in regard to the capacities of our stock, and the arrangements provided on the Continent for the transport of sick and wounded, &c., have been reported on by an Officer who visited the Exhibition at Brussells in August last for this purpose.

With this information before us it is hoped that steps may be shortly taken to give practical effect to the suggestions that have been offered, so that the full advantage of our Railway system may be realised in the assistance it will give to the Army at all times.

The traffic, both passenger and goods, on lines in India has had an upward tendency of late years, and which I will state in detail—

Year.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Passenger. Passenger carried over one mile of Railway.	Passenger. Average number of passenger per mean mile open.	Goods. Gross tons of goods booked.	Goods. Average tons per mean mile open.	Remarks.
		Millions.				
1872 ...	5,123	1,133¾	221,291	Not obtained.		
1873 ...	5,399	1,243½	230,277	4,016,191	744	
1874 ...	5,604	1,213¾	216,607	5,135,998	916	Famine year.
1875 ...	5,640	1,334½	236,639	4,472,802	795	
1876 ...	5,841	1,382½	236,275	5,766,526	986	Famine year.

Reductions in fares and the increased comfort of travellers will doubtless induce larger traffic receipts, in the same manner that reduced freight rates and a liberal classification, will bring about increased goods traffic; but these reforms must be dependent in a measure upon decreased expenses. Decreased working cost of Railways is dependent upon many causes, but the chief agent in effecting economy, and one with which the Government of this country has greatly to do, is the cost of fuel.

Of late the East Indian Railway coal yield at Kurhurballee has greatly increased, and the expense of getting coal has decreased to, perhaps, a minimum of 5*s.* per ton. The Company has also reduced its carrying charge from one-fifth to one-sixth of a pie per maund per mile, and now the Bengal coal is carried as far north as Lahore, as far west as Jabulpur and Ajmere, and is used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund system of lines.

It is not too much to say that the cost of coal limits, so far as Railway carriage is concerned, the horizon of the paying export of the products of India.

Cheap coal will render possible, long inland carriage of Indian grains to the sea ports, far beyond sea export. The movement of products will produce return trade, and thus the question of the development of the Indian coal industry becomes one of national as well as of Railway importance.

The prime cost of getting coal at the pit's mouth affects the matter but little. Taking the present East Indian Railway ruling rates of 5*s* a ton for getting, and one-sixth of a pie per maund for carriage, it may be assumed that the cost of getting is equal to 100 miles of carriage only, and therefore to distribute coal cheaply throughout India, new coal measures in different parts of the land must be worked, and connecting lines of Railway must be made.

It is an imperative duty to foster this subject. A commencement has been made in the Narbada Valley, and a coal line to the Warrora Collieries has been opened during the past year, and the use of the coal from these fields is extending in Western India.

But much remains to be done—Excellent coal has been found in Assam, which will afford a supply to Northern, and ultimately to North-Eastern, Bengal. Coal has been found in the valley of the Godavery, which may, when connecting lines of Railway have been made, afford a profitable supply to Madras and for the southern portion of the Great Indian Peninsula system of Railways.

The manufacture of iron generally follows the discovery and use of coal in all countries, and India is not an exception of this rule. During the past year an Iron Manufacturing Company in Bengal has assumed a definite form, and good results have been obtained from experiments with ore in England. I am also in hope that we may be able to start iron-works at no distant date in connection with the coal of the Wurdah Valley.

To Railways this industry is as important almost as the discovery and cheap distribution of coal. Maintenance of works as well as original construction will be cheaply carried out, and Government, in giving aid to the Iron Manufacturing Company, has confidence that no truer principles of political economy can be exercised in India than those of supplying Indian wants from Indian markets.

The cessation of all action by State agency in India for the material progress and development is strongly advocated by certain eminent public men. The facts and figures I have given are, My Lord, not exaggerated or cooked, and I think that they tend to show that the administration of these matters by the State has not been wholly mismanaged, and I venture to think that, compared with any number of similar enterprises undertaken solely by private agency and directed by the keenest self-interest, the result will not be given against the Public Works of India.

Not many months ago I saw a very strong attack calling in question the construction of Railways in Southern India, and asserting that it had been premature. It is true that they have not paid as yet the full guaranteed interest, but I venture to think that the part they are at this present moment playing in taking food to the famishing and otherwise perishing millions of Southern India is, in money saving value alone, beyond its debt to the public Treasury of India for arrears, setting aside the preservation of human lives, a view it is possible the authors would not recognise.

Having described the material operations and the financial position of the Public Works in India, I would ask, my Lord, to be permitted to say a few words in reference to those who are entrusted with the control and direction of those operations, the magnitude and variety of which can best be comprehended by the statement—dry and hard although from its very nature it must be—which I have just made.

Of the Officers more directly responsible to Government, I can only say, that I believe them trustworthy, and in every way well qualified for their position. I am confident that no nation in the world possesses a body of more able, conscientious and honourable workers than are the Engineers of India; and my Lord, I should be deceiving myself and deceiving you if I did not here publicly record my thorough conviction that this body has claims to consideration at the hands of the Government and public of India.

From the nature of its original composition and development, the present organization does not tend to timely retirement and to such a rapid flow of promotion as is desirable, and it is under this condition of things, with remedies deferred and incentives to work withheld, that the man is disheartened and his energy damped.

It may be years before the disheartening effect of the prejudicial influences I have noticed is fully felt in the morale and discipline of such a zealous body of men; but where the interests of the Government and country, and the very lives, I may say, of the people, are dependent on the labours of this section of our Indian community, no grievance should be allowed to remain.

There is another subject on which much has been said and written, and that is the employment of Natives and the displacement of Europeans on our Railways. On this point I wish clearly to say that the views of the Government of India, if I understand them aright, are that, without discouraging Europeans, every encouragement will be given to the efficient training of Natives for all kinds of suitable work on our lines; not on the grounds of its being a possibly cheaper course—a matter of minor importance when safety of life or limb is at stake—but on the ground that this system will open up to the Natives of India a means by which they can gain strength and self-reliance, and may supplement, rather than supplant, Europeans.

To show how large has been the field of fresh industrial occupation thus extended to the people of both races, I would, my Lord, call attention to the following facts:—At the end of last September, the length of our open lines aggregated some 6,600 miles. Without taking into consideration the number employed upon the lines under construction, there was engaged in the higher or general administration, such as Agency, Audit, Pay, Stores, Medical, &c., an establishment of 305 Europeans, 240 East Indians, and 8,059 Natives. On Traffic and Telegraphs there were 861 Europeans, 1,038 East Indians, and 22,759 Natives. In the Engineer's Branch, 327 were Europeans, 227 East Indians, and 40,670 were Natives. In the Locomotive and Carriage Establishments, 1,539 Europeans, 1,245 East Indians, and 29,766 Natives. Thus making a total of 3,032 Europeans, 2,750 East Indians, and 1,01,254 Natives, and besides this nearly all of the 784 Railway Stations are in charge of educated Natives as Station Masters. These figures, My Lord, speak for themselves, and testify that on our Railways there is a large field open for the employment of Natives. The advantage to the bulk being in their constant intercourse during daily work with an industrious and painstaking class of the European

community, and to the more fairly educated in habits of order and independence which their duties of more or less responsibility are sure to inculcate.

I have, I fear, gone into such detail that possibly the great characteristics and leading features of Indian Public Works, in which the State has assumed the position that in other countries is taken by private or associated enterprise, may have been lost; and I would venture before concluding the more especially to draw attention to them because this year the wave of our Revenue receipts has topped over that of annual liabilities or expenditure for interest on total outlay. It is possible doubtless that this is due to exceptional circumstances, but I believe that, even giving full credit for those circumstances, the next year and those following it will find these relations unchanged.

In dealing with the Budget for Extraordinary Works the actual proposed outlay is not the point to be considered so much as the state of the revenue and liabilities.

The practical mode of dealing with them is to compare the whole revenue of all remunerative works with the interest on all Extraordinary outlay.

I will state more fully what I mean.

The account stands thus—

	£	£
The real cost to the State of the Ordinary Public Works Department is ... ... (This is an outlay not of a remunerative character.)		2,105,000
To this should be added the grant from Imperial to Provincial funds for Public Works		1,400,000
Making the whole cost to the State of Public Works other than those which are meant to be remunerative ...		3,500,000
The interest annually payable on Guaranteed Capital is ...		4,710,000
The interest payable on the up to date capital of extraordinary works is		1,170,000
Total		5,880,000

Against this there is a Total Revenue of £5,985,000, made up as under—

	£	£
Direct Irrigation	5,000	
Railway	3,670,000	5,985,000
Enhanced land in Madras, Bombay, North Western Provinces and Punjab	2,310,000	

In Madras the Irrigation outlay is a Public Works charge, while virtually none of the Revenue due to Irrigation (which is undeniably enormous, at least £2,000,000) is credited to Public Works, but to Land Revenue, leaving a gain to the State of £105,000.

Even supposing that this gain did not exist, that the indirect revenue from Irrigation were less than what we claim it to be, this account shows that the annual outlay of the State for interest on the capital of Guaranteed Railways and of Extraordinary Works is met by the net profits from our remunerative Public Works; and that, therefore, as matters stand at present, these remunerative works are no burden at all on the tax-payer, even though interest is included on outlay which has as yet given no returns, although these returns are certain yet to come.

I think then we may assume that, whatever they may have been in the past, these works can hardly in any sense now be considered as burdens, conferring as they do incalculable benefits upon the country by increasing enormously its prospective wealth and prosperity. In fact in the aggregate they now meet all the annual liabilities we have incurred upon them.

You have, my Lord, in Council already conveyed to Colonel Dickens, the late Secretary of the Public Works Department, a public recognition of his services to the State. But I seize this occasion to acknowledge the great personal obligation I owe to him for the cordial aid and co-operation which he has afforded me, and which with his experience has lightened my labours in connection with the Public Works of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[RAILWAY.]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1876.

No. I.

GENERAL RESULTS.

Railways.	Mean Mileage open.	Train Mileage.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	856¾	1,009,094*a*	30,87,397	22,46,040	8,41,357
South Indian	399	267,969	9,40,034	5,97,026	3,43,008
Great Indian Peninsula	1,266¼	2,916,457	1,32,40,073	56,27,314	76,12,759
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	430¼	656,624*b*	42,67,428	18,59,205	24,08,223
East Indian, Main Line	1,279¾	3,291,085	1,67,90,216	56,09,393	1,11,80,823
,, Jabalpur Line	223¾	270,643	12,41,143	5,82,924	6,58,219
Eastern Bengal	158¼	257,152	15,20,235	8,61,023	6,59,212
Oudh and Rohilkhand	548	554,113	18,33,634	11,81,568*c*	6,52,066
Punjab and Delhi	566¾*d*	618,972	42,49,488	27,06,689	15,42,799
Sindh	109¾*e*	124,004			
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	28	21,996	54,442	57,367	— 2,925
Nalhati (State)	27¼	19,963	40,671	36,718	3,953
Rajputana (State)	390½	367,611	13,21,546	7,49,249	5,72,297
Holkar ,, ...	57	86,050	2,11,521	1,90,508	21,013
Khamgaon ,, ...	8	3,104	30,675	20,752	9,923
Amraoti ,, ...	6	2,484	43,861	27,146	16,715
Wardha Valley ,, *f*	18	4,237	16,993	19,179	— 2,186
Nizam's ,, ...	121	58,758	2,28,779	2,06,502	22,277
Tirhut ,, ...	45	34,382	79,022	59,486	19,536
Punjab Northern ,, ...	79¼	79,221	2,06,181	1,43,695	62,486
Total ...	6,618½	10,643,919	4,94,03,339	2,27,81,784	2,66,21,555

a.—Exclusive of 46,856 miles run by construction trains for Engineering Department.
b.— Do. 60,678 do. do. do.
c.—This includes Rs. 1,12,945 net value of 63 covered goods wagons to replace condemned steel wagons which it has been decided to charge off to the expenses of the Carriage and Wagon Department during this half-year.
d.—Inclusive of the distance between Ghazeeabad and Delhi, 13 miles.
e.—Inclusive of the Keamaree Branch, 4 miles.
f.—The line was open for public traffic from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which it was closed.

No. II.

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

Railways.	Coaching.	Goods.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam Boat.	Sundries.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	12,76,946	17,07,748	12,027	...	90,676	30,87,397
South Indian	5,75,963	3,20,958	6,840	...	36,273	9,40,034
Great Indian Peninsula	25,20,852	1,04,30,143	20,435	...	2,68,643	1,32,40,073
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	12,11,548	29,37,122	13,844	...	1,04,914	42,67,428
East Indian, Main Line	48,86,796	1,18,75,461	24,798	36,359	4,66,802	1,67,90,216
,, Jabalpur Line	4,65,644	6,32,706	1,979	...	1,40,814	12,41,143
Eastern Bengal	6,37,287	7,04,585	2,961	1,16,940	58,462	15,20,235
Oudh and Rohilkhand	8,20,695	9,26,272	3,949	...	82,718	18,33,634
Punjab and Delhi	12,29,892	13,56,451	7,326	8,19,820	1,03,081	42,49,488
Sindh	66,505	6,53,649			12,764	
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	37,393	15,726	53	...	1,273	54,442
Nalhati (State)	25,378	14,643	557	...	93	40,671
Rajputana (State)	4,11,526	8,79,557	3,214	...	27,249	13,21,546
Holkar ,, ...	50,434	1,51,143	710	...	9,234	2,11,521
Khamgaon ,, ...	1,234	29,362	...	...	79	30,675
Amraoti ,, ...	4,017	39,727	...	...	117	43,861
Wardha Valley ,, ...	3,010	13,641	49	...	293	16,993
Nizam's ,, ...	1,13,854	1,14,809	334	...	109	2,28,779*a*
Tirhut ,, ...	24,375	34,490	890	...	19,267	79,022
Punjab Northern ,, ...	1,17,469	85,368	1,860	...	1,484	2,06,181
Total ...	1,44,80,818	3,24,23,558	1,01,826	9,73,119	14,24,345	4,94,03,339

a.—Exclusive of Rs. 327, being the value of 386 spurious Hali Sicca Rupees.

No. III.

DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC.

Railways.	Passengers. First Class. Mileage fare.	First Class. Number.	First Class. Receipts.	Second Class. Mileage fare.	Second Class. Number.	Second Class. Receipts.	Third Class. Mileage fare.	Third Class. Number.	Third Class. Receipts.	Fourth or lowest Class. Mileage fare.	Fourth or lowest Class. Number.	Fourth or lowest Class. Receipts.	Total. Number.	Total. Receipts.	Season Tickets. Number.	Season Tickets. Receipts.	Miscellaneous including parcels, luggage, &c.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	15·00	6,803	77,911	6·50	24,609	87,226	3·50	896,776	7,59,606	2·00	479,545	2,03,374	1,407,733	11,28,117	55	1,054	1,47,775	12,76,946	...	12,76,946
South Indian	8·00	3,564	8,986	3·00	30,518	18,019	...	...	...	2·00	1,311,305	5,21,386	1,345,387	5,48,391	2	50	27,522	5,75,963	...	5,75,963
Great Indian Peninsula ...	18·00	13,385	1,90,773	9·00	57,582	2,92,248	4·00	248,417	5,95,891	2·50	1,646,202	11,24,862	1,965,586	22,03,774	442	5,268	3,15,386	25,24,428	3576*a*	25,20,852
Bombay, Baroda and C. India ...	15·00	10,029	28,123	7·00	84,057	66,671	...	...	...	3·00 &4·00	2,074,417	10,08,528	2,168,503	11,03,322	3,151	21,882	86,344	12,11,548	...	12,11,548
East Indian, Main Line ...	18·00	23,922	2,82,817	9·00	59,268	2,36,952	4·50	213,182	2,31,651	3·00	2,981,073	35,03,139	3,307,445	42,54,559	5,203	24,593	6,07,644	48,86,796	...	48,86,796
„ Jubbulpore Line ...	18·00	2,263	37,977	9·00	8,645	43,449	4·50	2,699	12,327	3·00	142,482	3,11,287	156,089	4,05,040	...	...	60,604	4,65,644	...	4,65,644
Eastern Bengal	12·00	16,305	21,455	6·00	29,325	18,533	4·55	175,300	1,21,551	3·00	692,703	4,04,846	913,633	5,66,385	1,348	7,786	63,116	6,37,287	...	6,37,287
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	9·00	10,472*b*	37,008*b*	...	...	...	2·00	1,316,312*b*	7,13,494*b*	1,326,784	7,50,502	...	...	70,193	8,20,695	...	8,20,695
Punjab and Delhi ...	17·87	9,045	78,844	8·94	20,436	72,539	4·35	10,271	22,983	2·59	1,134,257	9,07,260	1,174,009	10,81,626	...	...	1,48,266	12,29,892	...	12,29,892
Sindh	14·77	849	4,606	7·13	1,445	3,118	3·63	3,380	4,774	2·72	51,566	47,398	57,240	59,896	...	...	6,609	66,505	...	66,505
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	...	...	9·00	1,690*b*	996*b*	...	...	...	2·96	277,877*b*	34,982*b*	279,567	35,978	...	...	1,415*c*	37,393	...	37,393
Nalhati (State)	17·61	445	1,029	5·28	2,805	2,652	...	...	...	3·52	49,460	19,943	52,710	23,024	...	...	2,485*d*	25,509	131*e*	25,378
Rajputana (State) ...	9·86*f*	2,048	9,037	4·11*f*	8,437	14,557	...	...	...	2·02*f*	634,990	3,47,430	645,475	3,71,024	...	...	40,502	4,11,526	...	4,11,526
Holkar „	11·79	595	1,002	4·42	3,194	2,510	...	...	...	2·21	14,167	41,292	114,956	45,404	...	...	5,030	50,434	...	50,434
Khamgaon „	18·00	163	107	9·00	202	70	4·0	1,904	318	2·5	5,551	604	7,820	1,099	...	...	135	1,234	...	1,234
Amraoti „	18·00	196	97	9·00	857	233	4·0	19,698	2,469	2·5	12,345	978	33,096	3,777	...	...	240	4,017	...	4,017
Wardha Valley (State) ...	18·00	90	145	9·00	162	128	4·0	1,021	389	2·5	8,936	2,187	10,209	2,849	...	...	161	3,010	...	3,010
Nizam's (State)	18·00	1,052	7,623	9·00	3,953	12,953	4·0	7,325	14,111	2·5	82,397	64,315	94,727	99,302	...	...	14,552	1,13,854	...	1,13,854
Tirhut „ ...	13·00	551	1,321	6·5	1,058	948	...	...	...	2·4	53,728	20,847	55,337	23,116	...	...	1,277	24,393	18	24,375
Punjab Northern (State) ...	9·47	1,469	4,233	4·72	5,068	6,010	...	...	...	1·76	308,969	93,869	315,506	1,04,112	...	...	13,357	1,17,469	...	1,17,469
Total ...	...	92,774	7,56,686	...	353,783	9,16,220	...	1,609,973	17,66,370	...	13,375,282	93,72,021	15,431,812	1,28,11,297	10,201	60,933	16,12,613	1,44,84,543	3725	1,44,80,818

a.—Irrecoverable outstandings. | *b*.—Called "Upper Class" and "Lower Class"; but as the fares charged nearly correspond with those charged for 2nd and 4th Classes, they are exhibited under these heads respectively.
c.—Includes Rs. 97, being the receipts from 17 passengers carried by Trolly. | *d*.—Includes Rs. 257, being the receipts from 47 passengers carried by Trolly. | *e*.—This amount was refunded to Postal Department. | *f*.—Average mileage fare.

No. IV.

DETAIL OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

Railways.	General Merchandise. Ton-miles.	General Merchandise. Receipts.	Military Stores. Ton-miles.	Military Stores. Receipts.	Railway Materials for Construction. Ton-miles.	Railway Materials for Construction. Receipts.	Minerals. Ton-miles.	Minerals. Receipts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	29,348,962	16,34,744	535,585	56,518	65,098	2,214	16,733	709	13,563	17,07,748	...	17,07,748
South Indian	5,580,022	3,04,556	28,039	4,003	384,778	11,352	...	...	1,047	3,20,958	...	3,20,958
Great Indian Peninsula	187,475,431	1,02,23,437	1,073,285	94,332	747,613	34,040	94,658	4,495	84,318	1,04,40,622	10,479*a*	1,04,30,143
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	46,269,669	27,95,551	223,919	23,774	836,004	34,834	124,119	4,296	78,667	29,37,122	...	29,37,122
East Indian, Main Line	220,895,299	96,36,820	3,593,234	3,02,758	247,506	5,240	50,077,369	14,12,986	17,667	1,13,75,461	...	1,13,75,461
„ Jubbulpore Line	11,810,813	6,10,729	127,629	9,981	60	2	478,064	11,619	375	6,32,706	...	6,32,706
Eastern Bengal	13,323,777	6,84,308	16,201	1,148	62,066	1,293	245,794	9,322	8,514	7,04,585	...	7,04,585
Oudh and Rohilkhand	23,549,511	8,72,333	374,898	25,680	1,586,465	23,340	68,627	2,056	2,863	9,26,272	...	9,26,272
Punjab and Delhi	25,002,674	12,69,750	664,384	57,372	664,707	20,771	132,782	4,614	3,944	13,56,451	...	13,56,451
Sindh	9,786,019	6,46,897	80,352	6,488	...	...	...	...	264	6,53,649	...	6,53,649
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	395,286	15,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	15,723	...	15,723
Nalhati (State)	101,254	10,114	...	...	...	...	71,337	4,276	253	14,643	...	14,643
Rajputana (State)	11,381,981	8,69,686	6,494	649	95,487	4,609	33,039	2,108	2,505	8,79,557	...	8,79,557
Holkar „	1,473,861	1,20,070	36,287	3,796	601,322	26,882	...	...	499	1,51,247	104	1,51,143
Khamgaon „	158,607	29,321	2	1	...	...	...	...	40	29,362	...	29,362
Amraoti „	138,728	39,478	73	6	...	...	...	...	243	39,727	...	39,727
Wardha Valley (State)	177,603	12,015	...	...	23,329	1,528	...	...	98	13,641	...	13,641
Nizam's (State)	1,628,512	1,11,359	4,721	806	14,966	546	...	...	2,098	1,14,809	...	1,14,809
Tirhut „	714,552	31,975	...	...	44,061	2,484	1,368	40	43	34,542	52	34,490
Punjab Northern (State)	607,215	44,311	39,157	3,415	894,579	37,269	...	...	373	85,368	...	85,368
Total ...	589,819,776	2,99,62,686	6,804,290	5,90,727	6,268,041	2,06,404	51,343,890	14,56,521	2,17,855	3,24,34,193	10,635	3,24,23,558

a.—Irrecoverable outstandings.

No. V.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Railways.	Maintenance of way, works and stations.	Locomotive expenses.	Carriage and wagon expenses.	Traffic expenses.	General charges.	Steam boat service.	Special and miscellaneous expenses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	7,20,285	7,53,843	2,03,353	3,22,090	2,24,909	...	21,560	22,46,040
South Indian	33,869	2,80,631	1,56,029	71,012	41,802	...	13,683	5,97,026
Great Indian Peninsula	9,25,884	23,47,000	8,19,607	8,64,090	4,93,293	...	1,77,440	56,27,314
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	5,46,384	5,64,689	1,60,724	3,01,709	2,40,976	...	44,723	18,59,205
East Indian, Main Line	15,14,829	13,28,766	5,94,266	12,22,150	7,31,442	29,537	1,88,403	56,09,393
„ Jabalpur Line	1,85,792	1,50,372	62,253	71,919	63,464	...	49,124	5,82,924
Eastern Bengal	1,73,976	1,64,850	68,602	1,92,728	1,36,065	1,17,080	7,722	8,61,023
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,87,884	3,64,827	2,17,527	2,08,473	1,68,882	...	33,975	11,81,568
Punjab and Delhi	6,16,328	5,02,523	1,39,966	2,69,746	} 2,61,376	5,10,828	{ 89,232 } 10,023 }	27,06,689
Sindh	96,746	1,12,049	22,769	75,103				
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	19,319	16,063	9,492	5,615	6,509	...	369	57,367
Nalhati (State)	10,314	15,000	1,770	4,365	5,162	...	107	36,718
Rajputana „	2,19,797	2,60,377	46,228	1,14,156	97,768	...	10,923	7,49,249
Holkar „	33,512	59,095	19,066	36,103	41,243	...	1,489	1,90,508
Khamgaon „	1,695	Not shewn separately			...	...	...	20,752
Amraoti „	1,372	Not shewn separately			...	...	...	27,146
Wardah Valley (State)	3,132	2,910	2,712	8,220	2,205	...	...	19,179
Nizam's „	64,659	Not shewn separately			...	...	...	2,06,502
Tirhut „	14,295	22,409	2,085	10,419	9,727	...	551	59,486
Punjab Northern „	44,527	42,554	7,737	19,780	28,982	...	115	1,43,695
Total ...	54,14,599	69,87,958	25,34,186	37,97,678	25,53,805	6,57,445	6,49,439	2,27,81,784

No. VI.

DETAIL OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY, WORKS AND STATIONS.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Maintenance of Permanent way and works.	Other Items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1,37,580	5,66,861	15,844	7,20,285	...	7,20,285
South Indian	12,006	25,626	2,567	40,199	6,330 *a*	33,869
Great Indian Peninsula	1,93,283	11,75,222	22,568	13,91,073	4,65,189 *b*	9,25,884
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	85,059	3,70,690	14,903	5,46,384 *c*	...	5,46,384
East Indian, Main Line	2,55,738	14,10,074 *e*	44,437	17,10,249	1,95,420*d*	15,14,829
„ Jabalpur Line	40,620	1,54,025	5,113	1,99,758	13,966 *f*	1,85,792
Eastern Bengal	42,209	1,34,375 *h*	2,569	1,79,153	5,177 *g*	1,73,976
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,01,506	79,683	6,695	1,87,884	...	1,87,884
Punjab and Delhi	89,357	5,22,417	4,769	6,16,543	215 *h*	6,16,328
Sindh	80,306	83,847	2,593	96,746	...	96,746
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	853	18,430	36	19,319	...	19,319
Nalhati (State)	131	10,053	130	10,314	...	10,314
Rajputana „	59,971	1,57,046	2,780	2,19,797	...	2,19,797
Holkar „	4,567	20,028	8,917	33,512	...	33,512
Khamgaon „	...	1,688	7	1,695	...	1,695
Amraoti „	...	1,255	117	1,372	...	1,372
Wardah Valley (State)	1,061	2,005	66	3,132	...	3,132
Nizam's (State)	25,084	38,170	1,405	64,659	...	64,659
Tirhut „	5,634	8,661	...	14,295	...	14,295
Punjab Northern (State)	3,348	41,078	101	44,527	...	44,527
Total ...	10,68,313	48,21,234	1,35,617	61,00,896	6,86,297	54,14,599

a.—Value of stores returned to stock. | *b*.—Of this Rs. 4,28,917 were charged to Permanent Way Materials Renewal Funds, and Rs. 36,272 to Extraordinary Casualties to Works Funds. | *c*.—This includes Rs. 75,732 reserved on account of reconstruction of Sabarmati bridge and not shown in any of the previous columns | *d*.—Of this Rs. 53,922 were for Gain on Stores, Rs. 81,427 for Value of Stores returned to Stock, Rs. 71 for sum chargeable to Fire Insurance Fund, and Rs. 60,000 for moiety of Rs. 1,20,000 reserved from the net Revenue of the 2nd half-year of 1875 to meet the expenses of the current and succeeding half-years. | *e*.—This includes a sum of Rs. 83,923, being the portion of cost of Ghoga Diversion chargeable to Revenue. | *f*.—Of this Rs. 8,693 were for Gain on Stores and the remainder for Value of Stores returned to Stock. | *g*.—Of this amount Rs. 2,100 were charged to replacement of Ballast and renewals of Sleepers Fund, and the remainder were for value of Stores returned to Stock. | *h*.—This includes Rs. 2,695 on account of compensation paid for damage to crops caused by the Echamattee Cut. | *h*.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund.

No. VII.
DETAIL OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Wages of Drivers and Firemen, fuelling, cleaning engines, &c.	Fuel.	Water, Oil, Tallow, and other Stores.	Maintenance and Renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	58,893	1,06,977	3,37,241	24,718	2,25,850	164	7,53,843	...	7,53,843
South Indian	20,305	35,052	86,321	7,279	74,791	56,883	2,80,631	...	2,80,631
Great Indian Peninsula	1,35,741	5,26,117	11,26,873	1,14,992	4,41,969	1,308*a*	23,47,000	...	23,47,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	49,797	1,13,383	3,01,125	23,127	77,257	...	5,64,689	...	5,64,689
East Indian, Main Line	1,86,132	4,78,516	2,15,279	92,772	3,22,153	71,120	13,65,972	37,206*b*	13,28,766
„ Jubbulpore Line	15,619	34,337	59,217	9,372	31,829	...	1,50,374	2*c*	1,50,372
Eastern Bengal	25,966	52,978	51,093	7,498	27,312	3	1,64,850	...	1,64,850
Oudh and Rohilkhand	24,541	98,345	1,80,493	31,338	28,686	1,424	3,64,827	...	3,64,827
Punjab and Delhi	43,632	1,24,282	2,57,134	17,395	76,291	4	5,18,738	16,215*d*	5,02,523
Sindh	12,797	19,892	48,044	10,899	48,272	817	1,40,721	28,672*d*	1,12,049
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	2,394	1,675	5,317	1,101	2,776	2,800	16,063	...	16,063
Nalhati (State)	1,445	773	2,641	702	2,413	7,026	15,000	...	15,000
Rajputana „	23,625	68,992	1,11,379	22,480	33,901	...	2,60,377	...	2,60,377
Holkar „	7,891	15,092	15,475	8,555	8,477	3,605	59,095	...	59,095
Khamgaon „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhut „	2,158	7,227	7,116	2,585	3,323	...	2,910	...	2,910
Punjab Northern (State)	2,823	10,103	20,280	4,414	4,934	...	22,409	...	22,409
							42,554	...	42,554
Total ...	6,13,759	16,93,741	28,25,028	3,79,227	14,10,234	1,45,154	70,70,053	82,095	69,87,958

a.—This charge was incurred on account of conservancy of Byculla Workshop. | *b*.—Of this, Rs. 35,174 were for credits in adjustment of overcharges for materials issued from workshops, &c., and Rs. 2,032 for sum chargeable to Fire Insurance Fund. | *c*.—Credits in adjustment of overcharges for materials issued from workshops, &c. | *d*.—Charged to Locomotive Renewal Reserve.

No. VIII.
DETAIL OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Repairs and Renewals of Vehicles and Machinery.	Cleaning and Oiling.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	14,140	1,43,223	23,665	22,325	2,03,353	...	2,03,353
South Indian	2,171	12,901	5,081	1,35,888	1,56,041	12*a*	1,56,029
Great Indian Peninsula	36,732	6,87,019	95,956	...	8,19,707	100*b*	8,19,607
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	15,819	92,193	17,512	...	1,60,724	...	1,60,724
East Indian, Main Line	41,602	5,30,923	29,867	2,201	6,04,593	10,327*d*	5,94,266
„ Jubbulpore Line...	3,169	53,742	5,342	...	62,253	...	62,253
Eastern Bengal	10,419	52,080	6,103	...	68,602	...	68,602
Oudh and Rohilkhand	10,421	1,99,167	9,924	...	2,19,512	1,985*e*	2,17,527
Punjab and Delhi	9,554	1,08,906	21,506	...	1,39,966	...	1,39,966
Sindh	3,547	13,252	5,670	300	22,769	...	22,769
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	60*f*	8,554	878	...	9,492	...	9,492
Nalhati (State)	...	1,346	424	...	1,770	...	1,770
Rajputana „	4,309	33,475	8,444	...	46,228	...	46,228
Holkar „	150	14,310	4,464	142	19,066	...	19,066
Khamgaon „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's (State)	...	...	...	...	2,712	...	2,712
Tirhut „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern (State)	...	781	1,304	...	2,085	...	2,085
	...	6,313	1,423	1	7,737	...	7,737
Total ...	1,52,093	19,58,185	2,37,563	1,60,857	25,46,610	12,424	25,34,186

a.—Value of Stores returned to Stock. | *b*.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *c*.—Includes Rs. 35,200 reserved in advance for renewal of 31 wagons and not shown in any of the previous columns. | *d*.—Credits in adjustment of overcharges for materials issued from workshops, &c. | *e*.—Received from Insurance Fund. | *f*.—Office expense.

No. IX.
DETAIL OF TRAFFIC EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Station Staff.	Train Staff.	Fuel, lighting, and general stores.	Printing, stationery, and tickets.	Charges for delivery and collection of goods.	Payments to other lines for hire of vehicles, mileage of foreign stock, &c.	Other items, including clothing.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	56,641	1,40,710	35,170	60,495	22,305	...	...	7,049	3,22,370	280*a*	3,22,090
South Indian	9,962	41,552	5,642	3,600	5,218	...	3,043	2,077	71,094	82*a*	71,012
Great Indian Peninsula	91,546	3,40,939	2,32,472	1,28,505	30,422	1,721	30,536	7,949	8,64,090	...	8,64,090
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	35,111	1,68,315	24,682	27,831	15,376	12,817	12,417	5,160	3,01,709	...	3,01,709
East Indian, Main Line	1,48,102	7,51,900*b*	1,74,479	66,801	49,794	...	...	31,681	12,22,757	607*c*	12,22,150
„ Jubbulpore Line	3,822	44,363	15,641	3,966	2,972	...	...	1,155	71,919	..	71,919
Eastern Bengal	21,202	1,32,377	18,242	14,650	5,022	...	...	1,235	1,92,728	...	1,92,728
Oudh and Rohilkhand	18,870	1,19,870	26,357	17,003	14,791	824	7,030	3,728	2,08,473	...	2,08,473
Punjab and Delhi	41,976	1,19,707	38,160	28,939	24,137	558	...	16,269	2,69,746	...	2,69,746
Sindh	5,399	26,946	6,987	10,405	3,226	21,679	...	461	75,103	...	75,103
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,161	2,825	558	554	444	...	3	70	5,615	...	5,615
Nalhati (State)	1,143	2,114	387	425	130	...	...	166	4,365	...	4,365
Rajputana (State)	16,359	64,297	15,381	12,550	3,991	...	...	1,578	1,14,156	...	1,14,156
Holkar	4,728	11,299	5,176	3,822	2,219	...	6,833	2,026	36,103	...	36,103
Khamgaon „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,220	...	8,220
Nizam's „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhut (State)	2,461	6,694	470	440	264	...	...	90	10,419	...	10,419
Punjab Northern (State)	4,733	6,691	3,513	1,235	446	1,695	...	1,467	19,780	...	19,780
Total ...	4,63,216	19,80,599	6,03,317	3,81,221	1,80,757	39,294	59,862	82,161	37,98,647	969	37,97,678

a.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *b*.—This includes Rs. 1,35,854 paid to Messrs. Bird and Co., and Rs. 1,30,854 to Messrs. Burn and Co., for handling goods.
c.—Value of stores returned to stock. This includes Rs. 3,542 paid to Messrs. Bird and Co., and Rs. 2,422 to Messrs. Burn and Co., for handling goods.

No. X.
DETAIL OF GENERAL CHARGES.

Railways.	Home Expenditure.	Indian Management.	Police.	Electric Telegraph.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	38,037	1,19,629	14,703	50,956	1,584	2,24,909	...	2,24,909
South Indian	7,305	24,410	508	7,057	2,522	41,802	...	41,802
Great Indian Peninsula	46,116	2,59,118	80,875	1,01,255	5,929	4,93,293	...	4,93,293
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	32,761	1,35,607	38,004	30,421	4,183	2,40,976	...	2,40,976
East Indian, Main Line	73,353	3,93,809	61,577	1,83,915	28,532	7,41,186	9,744*a*	7,31,442
„ Jubbulpore Line...	5,521	28,466	6,560	21,332	1,706	63,585	121*b*	63,464
Eastern Bengal	22,899	75,573	14,084	20,072	3,437	1,36,065	...	1,36,065
Oudh and Rohilkhand	25,973	85,628	12,927	36,183	8,171	1,68,882	...	1,68,882
Punjab and Delhi	37,112	1,64,774	25,530	32,262	1,808	2,61,486	110*b*	2,61,376
Sindh	...	5,228	405	829	47	6,509	...	6,509
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	4,270	...	512	380	5,162	...	5,162
Nalhati (State)	...	71,280	12,589	13,249	650	97,768	...	97,768
Rajputana (State)	...	24,603	1,753	4,171	10,716	41,243	...	41,243
Holkar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti „	...	2,412	...	—207	...	2,205	...	2,205
Wardha Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's „	...	9,214	62	451	...	9,727	...	9,727
Tirhut (State)	...	24,415	...	1,429	3,138	28,982	...	28,982
Punjab Northern (State)								
Total ...	2,89,077	14,28,436	2,69,577	5,03,887	72,803	25,63,780	9,975	25,53,805

a.—Value of stores returned to stock. | *b*.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund.

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF ROLLING-STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 30TH JUNE 1876.

RAILWAYS.	Locomotives.	VEHICLES. Coaching.	Goods, including Miscellaneous.	Brake-vans.	TOTAL.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Madras	128	492*a*	3,040	60	3,592
South Indian	82	246	1,097	48	1,391
Great Indian Peninsula	345	933	6,642	418	7,993
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	85	277	2,708	49	3,034
East Indian, Main Line	473	771	5,627	224	6,622
„ Jabalpur Line	40	86	884	46	1,016
Eastern Bengal	43	154	703	26	883
Oudh and Rohilkhand	62	282	1,258	40	1,580
Punjab and Delhi	131	386	2,197	68	2,651
Sindh	25	59	771	23	853
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	11	70	260	7	337
Nalhati (State)	6	11	18	...	29
Rajputana „	60	161	1,000	44	1,205
Holkar „	29	65	356	9	430
Khamgaon „ *b*	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti „ *b*	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley (State) *b*	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's (State) *b*	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhut „	7	7	145	4	156
Punjab Northern (State)	13	65	238	6	309
TOTAL ...	1,540	4,065	26,944	1,072	32,081

a.—Includes 30 third class carriages with brakes. | *b*.—These lines are worked with the rolling-stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th Feb. 1877 ...	East Indian, Main	5,85,092	8,79,898	2,73,38,170	3,26,29,830	52,91,660	...
24th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	54,607	67,646	20,18,725	25,95,210	5,76,485	...
24th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	59,092	91,991	29,34,328	33,01,377	3,67,049	...
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	50,617	84,078	27,06,661	33,80,259	6,73,598	...
24th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,41,242	1,78,000	65,15,966	79,67,128	14,51,162	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,58,131	2,03,212	63,67,218	76,41,636	6,74,418	...
17th ditto ...	South Indian	48,334	47,038*a*	10,83,926	19,55,683	8,71,757	...
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ..	4,40,057	5,41,262	2,15,24,577	2,41,16,636	25,92,059	...
24th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	1,23,825	1,63,365	63,86,298	66,92,730	3,06,437	...
	TOTAL ...	16,60,997	22,56,490	7,68,75,864	8,96,80,489	1,28,04,625	...
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,476	2,550	1,03,660	98,343	...	5,317
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,490	2,036	80,098	75,200	...	4,898
3rd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	49,251	1,28,719	17,47,860	23,27,943	5,80,083	...
24th Feb. 1877 ...	Holkar ...	8,353	7,626	3,72,301	3,79,532	7,231	...
3rd ditto ..	Khamgaon ...	598	627	41,928*b*	32,284*c*	...	9,644
3rd ditto ...	Amraoti ...	796	1,719	59,455	69,495	10,040	...
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	629	924	27,757*d*	20,883*e*	...	6,874
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,369	25,113	4,96,676	5,81,739	85,063	...
3rd ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,205	17,218	55,455*f*	1,79,484	1,24,029	...
17th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	5,287	11,891	1,42,787*g*	4,75,846	3,33,059	...
27th Jan. 1877 ...	Neemuch ...	...	1,187	...	22,569*h*	22,569	...
24th Feb. 1877 ...	TOTAL ...	78,454	1,99,610	31,27,977	42,63,318	11,35,341	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,39,451	24,56,100	8,00,03,841	9,39,43,807	1,39,39,966	...

(*a*) The receipts for the last day of December 1876 were calculated on the basis of those for 3 previous weeks.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June and from 10th to 31st December 1875.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th July and from 15th to 31st December 1876.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June and from 20th November to 31st December 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June and from 5th to 31st December 1876.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June, and from 1st November to 31st December 1875.
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 31st December 1875.
(*h*) Total receipts from 3rd August to 31st December 1876.

No. I OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 8th January 1876.	8th January 1877.	TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY to 8th Jan. 1876.	to 6th Jan. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th Feb. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	8,48,471	7,31,280	8,48,471	7,31,280	...	1,17,191
24th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	47,781	1,02,504	47,781	1,02,504	54,723	...
24th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	75,516	50,129	75,516	50,129	...	25,387
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	68,872	58,243	68,872	58,243	...	10,629
24th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,61,936	1,64,259	1,61,936	1,64,259	2,323	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,34,031	1,78,034	1,34,031	1,78,034	44,003	...
17th ditto ...	South Indian ...	39,352	38,768	39,352	38,768	...	584
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,95,164	4,89,468	4,95,164	4,89,468	...	5,696
24th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,19,709	1,28,676	1,19,709	1,28,676	8,967	...
	TOTAL ...	19,90,832	19,41,361	19,90,832	19,41,361	...	49,471
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,083	1,644	2,083	1,644	...	439
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,697	2,054	2,697	2,054	...	643
3rd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	58,396	44,654	58,396	44,654	...	13,742
24th Feb. 1877	Holkar ...	7,381	4,813	7,381	4,813	...	2,568
3rd ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	708	732	708	732	24	...
3rd ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,613	1,326	1,613	1,326	...	287
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	995	1,041	995	1,041	46	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,159	9,114	10,159	9,114	...	1,045
3rd ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,585	1,854	1,585	1,854	269	...
17th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	6,775	8,890	6,775	8,890	2,115	...
27th Jan. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	873	...	873	873	...
24th Feb. 1877	TOTAL ...	92,392	76,995	92,392	76,995	...	15,397
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,83,224	20,18,356	20,83,224	20,18,356	...	64,868

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No. II of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		15th Jan. 1876.	13th Jan. 1877.	to 15th Jan. 1876.	to 13th Jan. 1877.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th Feb. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,22,396	8,53,161	14,70,867	15,84,441	1,13,574	...
24th ditto ...	Ditto Jabalpur ...	48,982	1,19,588	96,763	2,22,092	1,25,329	...
24th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	51,090	62,104	1,26,606	1,12,233	...	14,373
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	61,270	69,508	1,30,142	1,27,751	...	2,391
24th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,59,435	2,44,447	3,21,371	4,08,706	87,335	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,08,081	1,73,507	2,42,113	3,51,541	1,09,428	...
17th ditto ...	South Indian ...	35,621	47,284	74,974	86,053	11,079	...
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,17,435	6,29,038	9,12,599	11,18,506	2,05,907	...
24th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,17,918	1,29,480	2,37,627	2,58,157	20,530	...
	TOTAL ...	16,22,228	23,28,117	36,13,062	42,69,480	6,56,418	...
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,951	1,943	4,034	3,586	...	448
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,690	1,336	4,386	3,390	...	996
3rd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	41,655	62,131	1,00,051	1,06,786	6,735	...
24th Feb. 1877	Holkar ...	7,168	5,416	14,549	10,229	...	4,320
3rd ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	647	1,610	1,355	2,342	987	...
3rd ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,255	2,451	2,868	3,777	909	...
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	641	1,570	1,636	2,611	975	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,755	10,486	18,914	19,600	686	...
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,901	1,960	3,486	3,814	328	...
27th Jan. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	7,215	8,715	13,991	17,604	3,613	...
24th Feb. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	928	...	1,801	1,801	...
	TOTAL ...	72,878	98,546	1,65,270	1,75,540	10,270	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,95,106	24,26,663	37,78,332	44,45,020	6,66,688	...

No. III of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		22nd Jan. 1876.	20th Jan. 1877.	to 22nd Jan. 1876.	to 20th Jan. 1877.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th Feb. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,33,441	7,97,064	21,04,308	23,81,506	2,77,198	...
24th ditto ...	Ditto Jabalpur ...	44,162	1,09,863	1,40,925	3,31,955	1,91,030	...
24th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	52,382	62,932	1,78,988	1,75,165	...	3,823
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	71,581	65,657	2,01,723	1,93,408	...	8,315
24th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,66,213	1,73,817	4,87,584	5,82,523	94,939	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,12,245	1,89,676	3,54,357	5,41,216	1,86,859	...
17th ditto ...	South Indian ...	31,919	40,839	1,06,893	1,26,892	19,999	...
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,55,505	6,85,611	13,68,104	18,04,117	4,36,013	...
24th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,17,918	1,45,444	3,55,545	4,03,601	48,056	...
	TOTAL ...	16,85,366	22,70,903	52,98,427	65,40,383	12,41,956	...
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,215	2,000	6,248	5,586	...	662
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,402	1,450	5,789	4,840	...	949
3rd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	49,728	61,941	1,49,779	1,68,727	18,948	...
24th Feb. 1877	Holkar ...	7,611	7,350	22,159	17,579	...	4,580
3rd ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	748	1,362	2,103	3,704	1,601	...
3rd ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,130	2,232	3,998	6,009	2,011	...
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	824	1,063	2,460	3,674	1,214	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,161	11,244	27,076	30,844	3,768	...
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,396	1,781	4,882	5,595	713	...
27th Jan. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	6,333	9,584	20,323	27,189	6,866	...
24th Feb. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	1,138	...	2,939	2,939	...
	TOTAL ...	79,548	1,01,145	2,44,817	2,76,686	31,869	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,64,914	23,72,045	55,43,244	68,17,069	12,73,825	...

No. IV of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		29th Jan. 1876.	27th Jan. 1877.	to 29th Jan. 1876.	to 27th Jan. 1877.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th Feb. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	7,08,371	7,90,139	28,12,680	31,71,644	3,58,964	...
24th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	44,673	85,128	1,85,598	4,17,083	2,31,485	...
24th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	58,674	70,107	2,37,662	2,45,273	7,611	...
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	62,535	82,833	2,64,258	2,76,241	11,983	...
24th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,65,689	1,66,533	6,53,273	7,49,056	95,783	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,15,480	1,81,824	4,69,837	7,23,041	2,53,204	...
17th ditto ...	South Indian ...	32,707	47,384	1,39,601	1,74,276	34,675	...
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,49,030	7,13,243	18,17,134	25,17,360	7,00,226	...
24th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,22,555	1,29,945	4,78,100	5,33,545	55,445	...
	TOTAL ...	17,59,714	22,67,136	70,58,143	88,07,519	17,49,376	...
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,112	2,242	8,361	7,828	...	533
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,984	1,719	7,772	6,559	...	1,213
3rd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	49,450	61,013	1,99,229	2,29,740	30,511	...
24th Feb. 1877	Holkar ...	7,674	5,329	29,833	22,908	...	6,925
3rd ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	921	979	3,024	4,684	1,660	...
3rd ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,557	1,424	5,555	7,433	1,878	...
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	841	540	3,300	4,214	914	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	7,282	14,849	34,357	45,694	11,337	...
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,639	1,938	6,520	7,533	1,013	...
27th Jan. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	9,512	10,534	29,835	37,723	7,888	...
24th Feb. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	1,167	...	4,106	4,106	...
	TOTAL ...	82,972	1,01,734	3,27,786	3,78,422	50,636	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,42,686	23,68,870	73,89,929	91,85,941	18,00,012	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd MARCH 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th March 1877.

THE relief reports for the week ending 3rd March 1877 are submitted to Government with the usual statements and maps of the districts noted in the margin. No report has been received from the Tinnevelly District.

Nellore.
North Arcot.
Coimbatore.
Madura.
Salem.
Bellary.
Chingleput.
Cuddapah.

2. *Prices.*—In Kistna prices are nearly stationary, but that of ragi has fallen, probably owing to some harvest obtained. The same grain has fallen in the north and north-west of Nellore, where however cholum has risen. From Cuddapah the Madanapalli report is again wanting. Cholum and ragi have fallen in the eastern and northern taluks; and in Bellary the same grains, especially the former, are cheaper generally along the railway line and in the western taluks. Rice is nearly stationary in these districts. Prices in Kurnool are falling, owing to steady importation and to harvest under the irrigation canal. In Chingleput and North Arcot there is scarcely any change, except that in the latter district cholum is cheaper in Kangundi, Gudiattum and Palmanair. In Salem prices have risen in the south, but cholum, ragi and cumboo are reported to have fallen in Dharampuri. In Coimbatore rice is slightly cheaper in the east of the district, but cholum has risen in the south-west. Prices are stationary in Trichinopoly and Madura.

3. *Rainfall.*—There was no rain, except in Kurnool: a shower fell there on the 4th, and seven-tenth's of an inch were registered on the 6th March.

4. *Grants, &c.*—Funds have been placed at the disposal of the Collectors of South Arcot and Malabar—in the former for relief in the northern taluks bordering on Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem, and in Malabar for the relief of the Wynaad coffee estate coolies, chiefly Mysore people, who are thrown out of work and in distress. The taluk report from South Arcot is for the 24th February, when 1,130 persons were employed in deepening wells and ponds, and Rs. 1,554 had been spent. The works in Wynaad have not yet been opened. Including these districts, the grants made for relief purposes to the 3rd March amounted to Rs. 90,99,763; and the total outlay against these grants was Rs. 3,63,764 in the week, and Rs. 81,91,964. The classification of the outlay on works (Abstract No. 4) is as follows for 11 districts:

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Roads—		
New works	1,43,844	32,10,053
Repairs	52,655	8,40,809
TOTAL ...	1,96,499	40,50,862
Irrigation works	19,518	2,98,006
Miscellaneous	31,941	4,77,068
TOTAL ...	2,17,958	48,25,936

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The numbers have again declined, as shown below:

	24th February.	3rd March.		
Kistna	3,078	2,932	—	146
Nellore	42,389	48,289	+	5,900
Cuddapah	67,728	58,207	—	9,521
Bellary	2,74,163	2,39,820	—	34,349
Kurnool	2,03,453	1,94,645	—	8,808
Chingleput	10,556	7,909	—	2,647
North Arcot	18,572	17,896	—	676
South Arcot	1,130	1,130		...
Trichinopoly	489	...		...
Madura	6,794	5,766	—	1,028
Tinnevelly	640	640*		...
Coimbatore	22,900	21,778	—	1,122
Salem	41,966	43,022	+	1,056
	6,93,864	6,42,034	—	51,830
East Coast Canal	23,889	26,576	+	2,687
TOTAL ...	7,17,753	6,68,610	—	49,143

* Last week's number entered.

The decrease is due to a fall in the numbers in the Ceded Districts, especially Bellary. The numbers on the East Coast Canal are reported to be 26,576 against 23,889 on the 24th February; and the totals for the two weeks, including this work, are 7,17,753 and 6,68,610, giving a net decrease of 49,143.

6. The increase in *Nellore*, apart from the East Coast Canal, is explained by a sudden influx in the Kavali Taluk, where the numbers have risen from 4,959 to 10,862. An increase in Udayagiri is nearly balanced by a fall in Gudur. The *Cuddapah* figures compare by taluks, as follows:

	24th February.	3rd March.		
Jammalamadagu	2,778	3,126	+	348
Pulivendla	9,974	6,951	—	3,023
Proddatur	1,288	2,740	+	1,452
Cuddapah	7,339	5,207	—	2,132
Budwail	7,478	5,463	—	2,015
Sidhout	4,468	3,281	—	1,187
Pullampett	8,866	8,837	—	29
Kadiri	2,333	5,033	+	2,700
Royachoti	1,536	3,255	+	1,719
Madanapalli	16,444	9,955	—	6,489
Voilpad	5,224	4,359	—	865
TOTAL ...	67,728	58,207	—	9,521

The decrease in Cuddapah and Sidhout is attributed to reduction of wages and some demand for labour for harvest of crops under wells. That in Madanapalli is not so great as would appear, as the number for the 24th February was 10,622, not 16,444, as entered on estimate. That in Voilpad is due to task-work. The increase in Kadiri is owing to re-opening of works and re-organisation of gangs to repair some improper reductions made by native subordinates, as reported to Government separately.

7. The Bellary figures are as under:

	24th February.	3rd March.		
Adoni	67,984	56,737	—	11,247
Alur	47,830	31,952	—	15,878
Gooty	22,593	15,522	—	7,071
Tadpatri	10,562	10,359	—	203
Anantapur	6,782	9,584	+	2,802
Dharmaveram	4,297	2,511	—	1,786
Pennakonda	2,145	3,168	+	1,023
Hindupur	4,553	1,276	—	3,277
Madaksira	12,867	13,463	+	596
Raidrug	7,785	7,476	—	309
Bellary	42,396	43,936	+	1,540
Hospett	12,261	13,779	+	1,518
Sundur	3,353	3,580	+	227
Kudlighi	13,026	10,875	—	2,151
Harpanhalli	6,466	6,382	—	84
Hadgalli	9,269	9,220	—	49
TOTAL ...	264,169	239,820	—	34,349

The decrease is entirely accounted for by the falling off in Adoni and Alur, where the proportion of persons on the works to population was altogether excessive. It is due to stricter supervision and to strenuous efforts to eliminate improper objects of relief. The further heavy decline in Hindupur is not accounted for, and the reason of the great difference between it and the neighbouring taluk of Madaksira is not apparent. The Collector will be requested to report the cause.

8. The decrease in *Kurnool* is ascribed to improved supervision, emigration to the East Coast Canal, diminished wages, and enforcement of task-work. That in *Chingleput* is not explained, but appears to be due to the suspension or completion of some works or to reports

being wanting. The return from Ramnad in the *Madura* District was not received in time, and hence the decrease. In *North Arcot*, the numbers in Trittany have increased, but in Vellore, Arcot and Wallaja they have fallen, owing to reduction of wages. In parts of Chendragiri the coolies, it is stated, refuse to work at relief rates. The stoppage in *Trichinopoly* is temporary, the coolies being under transfer from a completed work to a fresh one. The reports from the Dharapuram and Collegal Taluks in *Coimbatore* are wanting, and hence the decrease for the district. It is said that numbers would increase, but that destitute persons are alone admitted. The increase in *Salem* occurs in the Ahtur Taluk.

9. *Rates of wages.*—The scale of wages prescribed by the orders of 31st January has been widely enforced. It has been introduced throughout Nellore, except in Podile and parts of Darsi, in the extreme north. It is in force in 8 out of 12 taluks of Bellary for which wages are given; partially in two taluks of Cuddapah; in three taluks of Kurnool; throughout North Arcot, except Punganur; in Trivellore, and partly in Saidapett and Ponneri in Chingleput; in one taluk only of Madura; in five of Coimbatore; and throughout the Salem district wherever piece-work is not in force under arrangements made before the orders were issued. The scale adopted is that for task-work, not less than 50 per cent. everywhere, except in parts of Coimbatore. There is no information worth reproducing here as to the effect on the coolies. The proportions of wages do not appear to be always correctly worked out. Collectors should adopt the gradations given in Board's Proceedings, 5th February 1877, No. 451.

10. *Gratuitous relief.*—The numbers for districts are compared as follows:

Districts.	24th February.	3rd March.		
Kistna	191	160	—	31
Nellore	5,953	4,081	—	1,872
Cuddapah	1,705	1,634	—	71
Bellary	14,829	16,589	+	1,760
Kurnool	3,538	3,651	+	113
Chingleput	4,843	5,102	+	259
North Arcot	557	835	+	278
South Arcot	...	156	+	156
Madura	230	188	—	42
Tinnevelly	138	...	—	138
Coimbatore	1,297	1,309	+	12
Salem	3,056	3,563	+	507
Total ...	36,337	37,268	+	931

The increase in *Bellary* appears in the taluk of that name and in Harpanhalli. In *Nellore* there is a great fall in the numbers in the Atmakur Taluk from some unexplained cause. The variations in other districts are small, but there is a tendency to increase.

11. The outlay on relief in the districts during and up to the week is reported as follows:

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	3,48,209	79,31,900
Gratuitous relief	15,555	2,60,064
	3,63,764	81,91,964

12. The following statement shows sums advanced from Famine Funds under the Land Improvement Act for the construction of wells:

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cuddapah	2,580	17,830
Bellary	...	1,270
Nellore	8,741	12,846
	11,321	41,946

13. The following is a statement of special establishments entertained for relief purposes: for districts marked (*) the entries in last week's report are repeated, no statement having been received this week:

	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cuddapah*	139	5,718	35	486	45	518	219	6,722
Bellary	841	16,294	226	3,172	73	1,508	1,140	20,974
Kurnool*	388	15,665	83	852	63	772	534	17,289
Chingleput	65	1,665	2	24	3	39	70	1,728
North Arcot	183	4,435	...	...	9	138	192	4,573
Trichinopoly*	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	10
Madura	53	1,643	...	...	...	...	53	1,643
Tinnevelly*	19	185	1	10	...	...	20	195
Coimbatore	48	1,245	1	7	4	47	53	1,299
Salem	162	5,406	16	184	56	803	234	6,393
Total ...	1,898	52,256	364	4,735	254	3,835	2,516	60,826

14. The Board have received from the Commissioner of Police statements regarding gratuitous relief in the Town of Madras, from which the following particulars are extracted. The daily average number of persons receiving two meals during the week was 9,740, and of those receiving one meal 10,992. There were 16,060 resident paupers in the relief camps on the 3rd March, of whom 6,876 came from Chingleput, 4,738 from North Arcot, 4,287 from Nellore, and 159 from other districts. There were 569 in hospital and 15 deaths during the week.

15. The usual memorandum of grants sanctioned to 8th March accompanies. The total is Rs. 1,00,60,973.

(True Extract)

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolas per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd March 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse-gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	9·16	9·69	19·39	12·44	12·51	31·24	14·17	13·89	38·26	11·84	11·68	37·54	7·77	7·67	13·65	12·60	12·69	28·10	...	1·23	...
Nellore	8·10	8·12	15·60	9·28	9·50	27·89	11·32	10·43	31·15	9·35	9·12	28·02	7·06	7·40	11·93	9·39	8·85	24·78	...	0·33	0·09
Cuddapah	7·47	7·14	12·31	8·99	8·64	24·77	9·57	9·25	26·77	8·00	7·81	24·31	6·52	6·43	12·35	8·38	8·47	26·92	...	0·12	...
Bellary	7·16	7·29	14·43	8·86	8·67	24·65	8·96	8·79	25·57	8·51	8·29	23·64	6·81	6·62	12·29	8·86	8·69	27·37	...	...	...
Kurnool	7·10	6·97	14·90	8·63	8·29	28·43	9·65	9·35	30·69	9·31	9·09	29·23	7·07	6·90	14·44	8·26	8·12	26·64	0·70	...	...
Chinglepnt	9·38	9·26	16·39	10·98	10·08	...	11·09	10·91	23·24	...	...	...	6·35	6·35	9·91	11·19	11·29	20·69	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·02	7·93	14·60	9·65	9·30	21·40	9·72	9·70	21·91	8·67	8·79	19·93	6·18	6·00	10·56	10·90	10·67	25·04	...	0·06	0·16
Trichinopoly	7·40	7·40	13·77	16·80	16·80	22·75	10·48	10·48	25·15	10·16	10·16	22·99	5·81	5·81	10·03	11·09	11·09	24·49	...	0·04	0·38
Madura	7·78	7·66	14·28	13·28	13·12	34·83	10·27	10·21	30·55	10·68	10·55	29·95	5·45	5·53	9·97	11·76	12·33	26·58	...	0·02	0·59
Tinnevelly	Return not received.																				
Coimbatore	7·80	7·62	12·39	9·33	9·62	20·87	10·20	10·11	23·46	10·61	10·34	23·35	5·44	5·45	9·54	10·46	10·40	23·20	...	0·06	0·16
Salem	7·36	7·57	13·81	9·20	9·11	22·07	9·24	9·30	22·27	9·01	9·09	22·08	6·12	6·25	10·34	10·14	9·79	24·63	...	...	...
Malabar	Return not received.																				

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 9th March 1877.

H. E. Stokes,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd March 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sums sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna ...	75,000	...	3,429	28,797	41,692	1,344	75	...	...	...	2,932	...	...	...	160
Nellore ...	4,53,000	2,59,606	26,588	4,39,028	4,39,028	32,824	1,930	20,393	21,405	6,491	48,289	...	...	...	4,081
Cuddapah ...	17,20,000	12,94,518	42,975	11,59,202	12,75,683	2,825	268	22,274	29,328	6,605	58,207	374	544	716	1,634
Bellary ...	38,16,000	29,06,603	1,23,956	27,21,773	29,95,701	1,65,640	5,513	91,168	119,905	28,747	239,820	3,602	4,335	8,652	16,589
Kurnool ...	21,21,000	...	1,00,110	25,40,141	25,83,667	16,177	1,759	...	...	...	194,645	...	...	...	3,651
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,50,434	4,953	62,924	94,950	15,976	4,022	4,123	3,428	358	7,909	938	1,381	2,783	5,102
North Arcot ...	1,95,450	2,19,228	10,730	1,33,615	1,58,758	675	92	8,234	6,734	2,928	17,896	400	140	295	835
South Arcot ...	15,000	4,118	588	1,554	1,554	36	...	458	527	145	1,130	19	55	82	156
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	114	2,641	2,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	82,941	3,372	29,387	34,328	1,531	143	2,238	3,394	134	5,766	72	104	12	188
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	2,00,000	1,80,163	11,770	97,112	1,27,824	763	68	5,860	14,863	1,055	21,778	384	660	265	1,309
Salem ...	2,11,000	5,04,185	19,624	1,50,653	1,76,074	22,363	1,085	19,236	20,437	3,349	43,022	795	1,291	1,477	3,563
Malabar ...	5,000	...	...	...	*Nil.*										
Total ...	90,99,763	...	3,48,209	73,66,827	79,31,900	2,60,064	15,555	...	...	...	641,394	...	...	...	37,268

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 9th March 1877.

H. E. Stokes,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd March 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,05,142	2,424	71,190	72,169 836	379	43	1,302	1,290	534	3,126	45	39	25	109
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,335	7,631	95,284	95,336 2,915	...	...	1,658	4,257	1,036	6,951	...	...	...	...
	Prodatur	..	1,16,803	1,044	45,140	48,266 1,332	323	53	1,101	1,335	304	2,740	85	156	27	268
	Cuddapah	...	1,20,[illegible]5	3,201	72,239	89,045 13,576	...	...	1,924	2,560	723	5,207	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	...	1,04,424	3,146	44,757	44,757 1,305	...	...	2,275	2,550	638	5,463	...	...	...	...
	Sidhout	...	66,217	2,437	40,198	40,258	...	...	1,360	1,613	308	3,281	...	...	...	...
	Pullampett	...	1,04,941	6,109	61,927	62,177 898	...	...	3,681	4,516	640	8,837	...	...	...	...
	Kadari	...	2,22,396	4,213	1,88,586	2,13,605 16,445	334	...	1,933	2,358	742	5,033	57	55	32	144
	Royachoti	...	2,33,435	574	1,02,859	1,09,480 7,011	447	57	1,263	1,622	370	3,255	75	183	463	721
	Madanapalli	...	Not given.	5,045	2,42,097	2,42,097	419	57	3,892	4,988	1,075	9,955	52	79	127	258
	Voilpad	...	Do.	7,151	1,94,925	1,96,295 17,880	923	58	1,885	2,239	235	4,359	60	32	42	134
	Total ...	17,20,000	12,94,518	42,975	11,59,202	12,75,683	2,825	268	22,274	29,328	6,605	58,207	374	544	716	1,634
Bellary.	Adoni	...	9,40,000	27,984	4,08,388	4,08,388	33,176	1,162	23,862	25,782	7,093	56,737	912	832	1,701	3,445
	Alur	...	2,65,141	14,808	2,65,141	2,83,676 255	493	97	12,710	14,267	4,975	31,952	58	85	95	238
	Gooty	...	2,12,347	7,355	2,12,347	2,12,347	14,386	591	4,726	8,755	2,041	15,522	354	537	645	1,536
	Tadpatri	...	1,22,356	5,123	85,631	85,631	3,749	639	2,959	6,904	496	10,359	283	449	829	1,561
	Anantapur	...	1[illegible],702	4,932	75,612	91,832	716	58	2,333	5,506	1,745	9,584	38	51	28	117
	Dharmaveram	...	1,63,205	2,089	1,02,603	1,33,703	3,894	254	588	1,417	506	2,511	149	131	61	341
	Pennakonda	...	1,17,9[illegible]	2,79[illegible]	1,37,295	35,334 70,739	16,458	394	960	1,820	388	3,168	192	246	177	615
	Hindapur	...	80,450	4,055	1,34,669	1,39,572	55,604	246	552	586	138	1,276	162	158	77	397
	Madaksira	...	13,830	6,505	1,59,406	1,59,406	14,992	1,060	4,420	7,804	1,239	13,463	473	625	1,105	2,203
	Raidrug	...	72,613	4,489	90,622	90,622	369	153	2,593	3,279	1,604	7,476	22	41	9	72
	Bellary	...	Not completely given.	17,690	5,53,618	6,10,913 46,709	511	104	20,132	20,016	3,788	43,936	256	280	120	656
	Hospett	...	1,53,182	8,831	1,17,852	1,35,145	7,796	548	4,941	7,623	1,215	13,779	309	359	2,000	2,668
	Sundur	...	24,000	1,909	28,343	28,343	73	38	1,216	1,849	515	3,580	39	54	32	125
	Kudligi	...	3,68,509	5,712	1,38,207	1,41,293	3,070	43	4,242	5,733	900	10,875	21	34	15	70
	Harpanhalli	...	1,32,181	4,069	89,638	95,500 33	5,434 1,033	101	2,505	3,250	627	6,382	113	142	939	1,194
	Hadgally	...	1,52,147	5,606	1,22,401	1,26,260	3,886	25	2,429	5,314	1,477	9,220	[illegible]	311	819	1,351
	Total ...	38,16,000	29,06,603	1,23,956	27,21,773	29,95,701	1,65,640	5,513	91,168	119,905	28,747	239,820	3,602	4,335	8,652	16,589
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	9,430	878	4,301	5,596	470	37	499	439	75	1,013	15	44	122	181
	Conjeveram	...	16,632	630	4,056	9,789	1,870	189	383	255	30	668	307	337	707	1,351
	Chingleput	...	9,301	175	5,882	7,470	791	123	234	24	5	263	235	177	492	904
	Trivellore	...	49,590	1,025	10,530	14,259	123	17	850	653	29	1,532	9	7	...	16
	Saidapett	...	57,938	1,430	30,759	39,230	12,473	4,236	974	1,238	177	2,389	334	769	1,395	2,498
	Ponneri	...	8,143	815	7,396	18,606	249	20	1,183	819	42	2,044	38	47	67	152
	Total ...	1,45,365	1,50,434	4,963	62,924	94,950	15,976	4,622	4,123	3,428	358	7,909	988	1,381	2,783	5,102
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	22,167	1,305	20,208	20,288 679	...	...	1,338	637	595	2,570	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	7,346	752	3,817	70,904 501	...	...	757	753	24	1,534	...	...	...	...
	Chendragiri	...	11,449	125	3,114	3,672	170	19	213	52	6	271	22	17	...	39
	Gudiattum	...	19,751	319	3,634	3,634 349	1	1	220	278	28	526	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	44,745	2,559	34,001	37,925 1,536	66	7	577	1,895	393	2,865	56	73	68	197
	Arcot	...	26,668	322	19,192	20,489 1,683	300	...	502	534	35	1,071	...	...	...	...
	Wallajah	...	32,385	729	20,975	20,975 85	...	...	528	320	200	1,048	288	...	199	487
	Punganur	...	35,250	3,427	23,798	23,798 349	34	5	2,501	1,189	1,062	4,752	23	37	22	82
	Tiruttany	...	12,500	1,176	4,645	4,645	48	36	1,522	1,026	540	3,088	10	6	3	19
	Tripatty	...	1,748	...	19	19	...	...	59	37	38	134	...	...	...	...
	Maderpaukum	...	200	...	196	196	56	24	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	11
	Arconum	...	5,019	16	16	16	...	...	17	13	7	37	...	...	...	...
	Kangundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,95,450	2,19,228	10,730	1,33,615	1,58,758	675	92	8,234	6,734	2,928	17,896	400	140	295	835
	Trichinopoly	5,000	1,200	114	2,641	2,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura.	Madura	...	17,365	604	4,743	4,743	21	13	623	606	37	1,266	...	...	1	1
	Tirumungalam	...	7,337	361	1,416	4,055	2	2	300	151	70	521	2	...	2	4
	Melur	...	2,329	85	522	522	1	1	86	161	3	250	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	54,640	2,322	21,633	23,935	1,257	127	1,229	2,476	24	3,729	70	104	9	183
	Ramnad	...	...	Not received.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93,748	82,941	3,372	29,387	34,328	1,531	143	2,238	3,394	134	5,766	72	104	12	188

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd March 1877—continued.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress. On relief works.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress. Gratuitous relief.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	40,440	1,610	11,204	26,940 / 1,552	16	16	1,489	1,592	269	3,350	12	45	32	89
	Pulladum	...	33,223	3,581	25,342	32,250	127	13	1,223	3,991	274	5,488	24	35	53	112
	Udumalpetta	...	56,450	2,926	28,157	38,912	325*	...	1,168	4,212	3	5,383	200	400	100	700
	Sattiamangalam ...	...	13,136	1,129	6,702	7,202 / 61	128	18	482	1,345	168	1,995	131	165	66	362
	Caroor	...	12,800	840	7,007	7,207	...	...	458	1,285	204	1,947	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	12,370	600	9,652	9,652	64	21	549	1,473	131	2,153	17	15	14	46
	Pollachy	...	230	11	119	119	...	...	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	11,514	1,053	8,929	8,929	13	...	487	964	6	1,457	...	...	...	...
	Dharapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not	received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Collegal	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,00,000	1,80,163	11,770	97,112	1,27,824	673	68	5,860	14,863	1,055	21,778	384	660	265	1,309
Salem.	Salem	...	1,06,676	3,961	34,544	36,558	4,390	64	5,808	5,055	937	11,800	77	98	45	220
	Ahthur	...	20,037	814	1,823	1,884	384	29	1,181	1,642	189	3,012	22	15	10	47
	Namkal	...	49,804*	1,923	13,811	14,731	1,484	2	1,383	1,366	200	2,949	27	30	13	70
	Trichengode	...	72,368	2,823	17,522	21,338	1,732	36	4,655	3,456	503	8,614	56	84	21	161
	Tripatore...	...	33,740	2,215	6,431	6,451	2,245	174	784	1,008	287	2,079	81	74	67	222
	Uttengiri	...	44,740	1,042	10,821	11,341	3,084	183	1,365	1,681	527	3,573	77	103	111	291
	Darampury	...	51,809	2,297	19,218	24,870 / 1,109	5,359	255	1,562	2,175	259	3,996	369	811	1,163	2,343
	Oossoor	...	67,653	1,992	27,222	33,867 / 755	2,250	310	980	1,580	102	2,662	45	41	30	116
	Kistnagiri	...	55,358	2,557	19,261	23,170	1,435	32	1,518	2,474	345	4,337	41	35	17	93
	Total ...	2,11,000	5,04,185	19,624	1,50,653	1,76,074	22,363	1,085	19,236	20,437	3,349	43,022	795	1,291	1,477	3,563
Nellore.	Gudur	...	36,040	562	24,236	24,236	1,415	...	444	520	168	1,132	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	25,000	542	18,280	18,280	2,223	501	252	142	82	476	44	48	54	146
	Nellore	...	12,740*	750	10,645	10,645	1,330	...	728	1,062	186	1,976	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	11,545	3,002	82,789	82,789	14,725	238	2,312	2,524	546	5,382	117	148	348	613
	Kavali	...	29,549	6,456	67,217	67,217	4,957	639	5,428	4,461	973	10,862	224	426	625	1,275
	Udayagiri	...	6,250	5,591	91,386	91,386	563	233	3,748	4,182	1,915	9,845	111	139	128	378
	Kandukur	...	39,525	5,107	77,219	77,219	2,819	...	2,914	3,481	893	7,288	123	109	182	414
	Kanigiri	...	32,000	2,375	28,157	28,157	365	30	2,614	2,534	787	5,935	70	110	220	400
	Ongole	...	12,760	...	153	153	1,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Addanki Division ...	...	6,600	308	6,116	6,116	147	18	536	699	173	1,408	15	17	7	39
	Darsi do. ...	...	8,000	321	5,264	5,264	8	...	394	453	211	1,058	...	...	...	...
	Podile do. ...	...	5,600	990	3,344	3,344	504	51	546	745	319	1,610	45	68	3	116
	Zemindary Tracts ...	...	34,000	584	24,222	24,222	2,652	220	477	602	238	1,317	...	...	...	700
	Total ...	4,53,000	2,59,606	26,588	4,39,028	4,39,028	32,824	1,930	20,393	21,405	6,491	48,289	...	...	...	4,081

* Grant-in-aid to private charity.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 9th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd March 1877.

Districts.	Road works. New works. Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Road works. New works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Road works. New works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Road works. Repairs. Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Road works. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Road works. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Irrigation works. Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Irrigation works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Irrigation works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Miscellaneous. Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Total. Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,429	28,797	...	...	...	...	3,429	28,797
Nellore ...	...	21,099	2,61,347	...	3,029	92,467	...	1,044	59,601	...	1,416	25,613	....	26,588	4,39,028
Cuddapah ...	10,85,095	34,146	9,41,744	53,413	2,445	87,898	88,091	2,768	50,456	67,919	3,616	79,104	12,94,518	42,975	11,59,202
Bellary ...	13,85,755	71,915	17,85,816	10,55,233	38,645	5,93,703	1,58,131	4,928	1,13,865	3,07,484	8,467	2,28,389	29,06,603	1,23,956	27,21,773
Kurnool ...	...	...	Telegraphic summary only received.				...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...
Chingleput...	91,749	2,187	35,457	12,000	502	4,385	5,945	483	4,383	40,740	1,781	18,694	1,50,434	4,953	62,924
North Arcot	1,29,200	6,150	83,266	14,860	485	7,269	2,500	...	2,498	72,668	4,095	40,672	2,19,228	10,730	1,33,615
South Arcot*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,188	588	1,554	4,188	588	1,554
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	114	2,641	1,200	114	2,641
Madura ...	47,950	2,246	20,545	...	...	...	18,306	253	4,378	16,685	873	4,464	82,941	3,372	29,387
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore...	48,450	3,045	28,466	95,470	6,122	46,432	6,300	637	6,223	29,943	1,966	15,991	1,80,163	11,770	97,112
Salem ...	97,630	3,056	53,412	39,850	1,427	8,655	1,55,794	5,976	27,890	2,10,911	9,025	59,946	5,04,185	19,484	1,49,903
Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28,85,829	1,43,844	32,10,053	12,70,826	52,655	8,40,809	4,35,067	19,518	2,98,006	7,51,738	31,941	4,77,068	53,43,460	2,47,959	48,25,936

* For 24th February 1877.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 9th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by Board of Revenue on relief works up to 8th March 1877, and expenditure up to 3rd March 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay from the commencement of distress up to 3rd March 1877. On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	41,692	1,344
Nellore	4,53,000	4,39,028	32,824
Cuddapah	17,20,000	12,75,683	2,825
Bellary	38,16,000	29,95,701	1,65,640
Kurnool	30,21,000	25,83,667	16,177
Chingleput	1,45,365	94,950	15,976
North Arcot	2,45,450	1,58,758	675
South Arcot	15,000	1,554	36
Tanjore	10,000	Not received.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,641	...
Madura	93,748	34,328	1,531
Tinnevelly	44,200	Not received.	
Coimbatore	2,00,000	1,27,824	673
Nilgiris	1,210	Not received.	
Salem	2,11,000	1,76,074	22,363
Malabar	5,000	...	...
Total ...	1,00,60,973	79,31,900	2,60,064

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 9th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 372, 373, 378 AND 379 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10TH MARCH 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

(Values are given as S. C.; P. = Present fortnight, Pa. = Past fortnight, Cor. = Corresponding fortnight of last year.)

Districts.	Wheat P.	Wheat Pa.	Wheat Cor.	Barley P.	Barley Pa.	Barley Cor.	Rice, Best sort P.	Rice, Best sort Pa.	Rice, Best sort Cor.	Rice, Common P.	Rice, Common Pa.	Rice, Common Cor.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* P.	Great Millet Pa.	Great Millet Cor.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* P.	Bulrush Millet Pa.	Bulrush Millet Cor.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.* P.	Lesser Millets Pa.	Lesser Millets Cor.	Gram P.	Gram Pa.	Gram Cor.	Firewood P.	Firewood Pa.	Firewood Cor.	Salt P.	Salt Pa.	Salt Cor.	Remarks.
Bombay. Upper Sind Frontier ...	19 8	19 0	21 8	23 0	20 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	26 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0* / 20 0†	19 0 / 21 0	20 0 / ...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	* 1st Sort. † 2nd Sort.
Meywar ...	15 10	16 6¼	16 6	20 5	23 7	21 14	8 10	8 10	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	22 11	19 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	23 7	25 0	25 0	
Banswara ...	14 8	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 12	12 0	14 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 4	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murua, Nugiee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murua, Nugiee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murua, Nugiee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Ganjam	11 8	11 8	16 2	...	...	...	12 1	11 3	17 8	16 3	16 3	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 4	20 5	41 0	20 0	16 6	26 6	388 8	466 6	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 9	10 2	10 2	15 2	17 3	16 2	23 8	18 8	18 8	27 7	18 2	19 2	26 3	19 9	19 9	28 1	136 1	136 1	143 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
Godavery	11 7	11 1	13 5	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	20 8	10 2	10 3	22 0	15 4	16 4	...	14 3	...	...	16 4	17 8	37 3	15 7	19 9	29 4	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	17 7	Godavery		
Kistna	10 3	10 3	14 7	...	...	...	9 2	9 7	19 4	9 8	10 3	20 8	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	35 3	13 7	13 7	32 5	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna		
Nellore	6 3	5 8	9 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	9 6	9 4	25 7	..	...	...	10 0	9 3	28 2	10 5	9 2	24 4	129 6	129 6	79 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
Cuddapah	6 6	6 6	11 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	7 9	7 5	12 9	9 5	9 5	22 1	8 7	8 7	25 4	10 5	10 5	24 0	8 6	8 6	27 5	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah		
Bellary	8 6	8 2	15 4	...	...	...	7 5	6 9	10 2	8 1	7 6	13 0	8 5	8 7	20 6	9 9	9 4	22 6	10 2	9 7	22 4	9 5	9 5	22 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 2	Bellary		
Kurnool	6 9	6 3	14 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 2	6 8	6 8	15 0	8 6	8 2	27 4	7 8	8 7	28 1	11 0	10 6	20 6	11 4	10 4	29 2	194 4	194 4	226 0	14 8	14 4	16 0	Kurnool		
Madras	8 4	8 2	11 0	...	...	...	7 1	6 9	14 4	9 1	8 8	12 2	11 9	10 8	19 9	10 6	10 2	17 9	11 3	11 0	21 2	10 9	10 5	19 5	194 4	194 4	192 9	19 0	19 0	18 2	Madras		
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	9 4	9 2	13 6	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	21 4	8 9	10 8	25 0	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	17 4	Chingleput		
North Arcot	6 8	...	9 3	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 2	7 9	8 5	12 2	9 1	9 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	9 9	10 7	22 3	11 9	11 9	22 9	231 8	233 3	235 7	19 8	19 8	20 2	North Arcot		
South Arcot	...	...	9 7	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 2	9 2	8 7	13 6	...	10 1	20 2	9 2	9 6	21 0	10 6	10 6	27 0	11 4	11 4	24 1	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 0	15 6	Tanjore		
Tanjore	4 8	4 8	10 3	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	13 7	9 2	8 3	...	11 1	11 1	28 4	10 1	10 1	25 9	10 8	9 8	23 6	11 2	10 8	25 4	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	15 4	Trichinopoly		
Trichinopoly	6 6	6 6	9 2	...	...	...	7 9	7 2	14 4	8 0	7 2	14 9	...	...	17 5	10 3	9 5	20 9	10 5	10 5	27 0	11 4	11 4	26 5	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	15 4	Madura		
Madura	4 1	4 3	10 5	...	...	...	7 6	7 3	13 1	8 4	7 9	14 4	...	8 9	25 9	10 3	10 3	29 4	...	...	21 9	12 5	12 5	17 2	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
Tinnevelly	6 6	6 6	8 0	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 5	7 9	9 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	9 8	9 8	22 8	11 4	11 4	26 5	145 8	145 8	121 5	12 7	12 7	14 3	Coimbatore		
Coimbatore	8 2	6 6	9 1	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	10 9	7 7	7 7	11 7	11 3	11 3	19 4	11 1	11 1	23 6	8 6	8 6	14 4	10 0	8 3	16 6	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris		
Nilgiris	5 7	5 7	8 5	...	...	...	7 2	6 4	8 8	7 6	7 7	12 2	9 6	10 0	15 4	9 8	9 1	23 6	9 0	9 0	21 0	9 1	9 1	25 8	151 6	151 6	150 7	14 6	14 6	17 7	Salem		
Salem	5 6	5 6	10 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 9	7 5	7 5	14 4	9 2	9 5	22 3	8 0	8 7	23 2	10 6	10 6	17 6	11 1	10 6	16 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	16 1* / 15 4†	16 1 / 15 4	15 0	South Canara		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
South Canara	8 6	8 6	12 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 0	11 1	9 3	8 8	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	18 2	12 6	12 6	19 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar		
Malabar	10 1	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	13 2	10 1	10 1	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 6	15 5	13 13	13 1	20 5	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	Bombay.	
Bombay	9 12	9 12	12 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	6 15	6 15	8 7	10 7	10 7	11 13	13 12	13 12	20 7	13 0	12 13	17 3	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 4	14 4	14 4	Ahmedabad		
Ahmedabad	13 0	13 0	16 8	...	...	20 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	17 12	16 0	22 14	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kaira		
Kaira	10 0	10 11	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 7	16 0	16 0	24 10	13 5	13 15	20 0	...	...	...	13 6	12 5	14 13	86 8	86 8	100 3	14 18	14 18	14 18	Surat		
Surat	11 6	11 6	11 14	13 6	13 6	14 1	7 0	6 11	7 6	7 14	7 9	11 14	12 5	11 6	17 6	12 5	11 0	14 13	...	...	...	13 5½	13 5½	16 13	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
Broach	12 5	12 5	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 5	10 0	10 10½	16 0	14 8½	18 13	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	16 0	11 5	11 5	18 0	10 15	10 15	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna		
Tanna	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	8 3	8 15	9 0	10 4	9 6	12 0	11 5	11 5	17 0	10 9	10 9	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 3	130 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	Kolaba		
Kolaba	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	14 6	15 4	21 9	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 14	13 10½	15 14	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	15 0	16 7	27 12	13 5½	14 2	21 15	15 8	15 1	27 10	14 13	14 11	25 9	160 0	160 0	142 4	15 9	15 9	15 4	Násik		
Násik	12 14	12 14	18 10	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	10 6	10 6	13 6	15 6	16 7	28 0	12 11	12 11	21 3	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	28 14	160 0	160 0½	106 10½	14 4	14 4	14 4	Ahmadnagar		
Ahmednagar	11 8	11 8	21 12	...	...	...	7 3	7 6	8 13½	8 5	8 5	9 13	11 11	12 0	28 8½	11 11	11 11	23 6	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	23 0	76 0	76 0	76 0	15 0	15 0	14 7	Poona		
Poona	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	11 15	11 15	21 12	11 8	11 8	18 6	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	24 3	106 10	106 10	98 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	Sholapur		
Sholapur	10 6	9 15	19 15	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	13 5	9 7	9 7	13 14	9 8	9 14	28 1	10 9	10 9	25 12	...	...	...	8 11	9 4	19 8	160 0	106 0	140 0	12 13	13 11	12 12	Kaládgi		
Kaládgi	7 1	7 1	19 2	...	...	...	6 6	6 5	11 11	7 0	7 0	12 15	8 3	8 3	28 11	...	...	26 14	12 1	12 1	22 3	10 6	11 11	19 8	167 3	167 3	145 10	16 0	16 0	16 0	Satara		
Satara	9 6	9 6	14 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	9 9	9 5	9 5	12 3	11 15	11 10	19 15	10 6	10 6	16 3	11 11	11 13	24 3	9 11	10 0	17 14	175 0	175 0	160 0	17 8	17 3	18 5	Belgaum		
Belgaum	9 2	9 9	16 8	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	15 0	8 8	8 8	15 9	10 0	10 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	21 4	13 9	11 12	31 0	10 4	9 8	20 5	100 0	100 0	92 12	21 4	20 0	19 12	Dharwar		
Dharwar	8 9	8 0	22 2	...	...	...	7 7	6 14	13 10	8 9	8 0	18 4	10 12	9 10	26 8	11 8	10 8	21 4	13 10	13 10	23 6	12 5	12 5	15 0	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 5	18 5	20 14	Ratnágiri		
Ratnágiri	9 1	9 1	11 10	...	...	...	7 1¼	7 3	11 8	10 1	10 1	14 7	11 4	11 4	15 0	11 11	11 11	15 9	13 0	12 0	20 0	11 0	11 8	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
Kanara (Karwar)	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	19 0	22 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Máhál (Godhra)		
Panch Máhál (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	14 8	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	60 4	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	12 7	12 7	20 5	12 7	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	Asirgarh		
Asirgarh	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 10	15 4	14 13	90 0	90 0	91 8	15 12	16 5	15 3	Baroda		
Baroda	9 11	9 9	11 11	14 10	18 0	19 4	8 7	8 11	8 9	10 11	11 0	13 2	17 3	18 4	20 8	13 10	14 1	19 5	...	...	...	20 8	21 5	20 18	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
Disa	13 10	14 4	16 14	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	22 8	24 11	33 9	22 0	21 6	33 8	...	...	...	20 8	21 8	22 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	Nimach		
Nimach	15 0	15 0	15 8	21 8	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	38 8½	39 1	27 8½	100 0	100 0	100 0	50 0	50 0	49 4½	Nasirabad		
Nasirabad	21 9	22 8	19 0	35 1	36 7½	30 15	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	37 11	40 0	30 0	24 0	24 15	21 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 13	60 0	60 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot		
Rajkot	13 0	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 4	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	30 0	32 0	36 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
Upper Sind Frontier	19 0	19 8	21 8	22 0	23 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	17 0	18 0	17 8	114 0	111 0	114 0	40 0	50 0	56 8	Karachi		
Karachi	12 8	13 10	14 1	20 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Haidarabad		
Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	23 8	13 4	320 0	240 0	240 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	Shikarpur		
Shikarpur	17 12	17 12	18 0	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	20 0	26 10	26 10	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	106 12	106 12	120 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	Thur and Parkur		
Thur and Parkur	13 13	14 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	25 0	25 0	24 0													*Western Districts.*		
Western Districts.																			...	...	...	19 8	20 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 12	9 0	9 0	Burdwan	Bengal.	
Burdwan	12 8a	18 0	18 0	28 0	27 8	17 8	20 0	19 8	24 8	21 4	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	440 0	480 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah		
Bancoorah	14 0b	15 0	21 4	20 0	22 0	22 8	25 0	24 0	17 8 to 21 4	30 0	26 0	20 0 to 24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Beerbhoom		
Beerbhoom	15 0c	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	22 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Midnapore		
Midnapore	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0 to 17 0	21 0 to 22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
Hooghly	15 0d	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0 to 11 8	11 0 to 11 8	11 0	18 0	16 0 to 17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah		
Howrah	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Central Districts.*									*Central Districts.*		
Central Districts.																			...	...	...	19 0	17 8	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
Calcutta	13 0	14 8	18 0	25 0	25 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	13 0	14 8	16 4	25 0	17 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	13 5	91 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	9 6	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
24-Pergunnahs	... e	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 8	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 2¼	9 2¼	9 2¼	Nuddea		
Nuddea	15 4	16 0	21 5	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	17 4	16 0	16 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 11	24 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
Jessore	... f	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13	22 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	9 0	8 8	Moorshedabad		
Moorshedabad	18 13g	17 8	22 0	35 0	35 0	...	18 0	17 0	19 0	20 0 to 21 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 18 to 21-12 seers, common rice 19 to 24 seers, and gram 16-12 to 27 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 18 seers, barley 24 to 30 seers, best rice 21 to 26 seers, common rice 26 to 28 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 16 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 26 seers, best rice 18 to 26-4 seers, common rice 23-12 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 30 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 26 seers, best rice 10 to 11-8 seers, common rice 17 to 18 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 seers, barley 22-8 to 28 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 17-8 to 17 12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 19 to 26 seers, and gram 14-8 to 20 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 27 seers, best rice 16 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 27 seers, and gram 22 to 25 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1877—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts—contd.																		
Dinagepore ...	11 0*h*	11 0	14 8	16 0	18 0	22 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye ...	13 8	13 8 to 15 0	18 12	...	24 0	24 0	18 0 to 18 12	17 0 to 18 0	20 0 to 24 0	21 0 to 24 12	19 11 to 22 8	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore ...	22 8*i*	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 12	20 0	19 15	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bograh ...	15 0	17 8	18 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 4	30 0	31 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna ...	18 12*j*	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	22 8	23 4	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpáiguri ...	8 0*l*	8 0	11 3	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca ...	13 5*m*	14 4	17 0	53 0	42 8	32 0	17 10	17 8	20 0	24 0	22 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore ...	22 0*n*	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	... *o*	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	14 0*p*	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah ...	11 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	9 0*q*	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah ...	11 0	11 0	8 5	...	...	...	16 5	16 0	15 0	26 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna ...	22 0	19 0	31 0	24 0	34 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	25 8	30 0	31 0	40 0	...	...	...
Gya ...	16 0*r*	18 0	24 8	28 0	31 0	42 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	22 4	22 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	16 0*s* to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	17 8 to 18 0	17 0 to 18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	25 0 to 26 0	30 0	37 0	...	...	...
Durbhunga ...	15 4*t*	16 8	20 12	26 8	35 8	35 11	16 8	16 8	17 8	20 12	20 12	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore ...	15 0*u*	15 0	21 0	32 0	...	40 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun ...	16 0	18 0	22 0	30 0	31 0	44 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	44 0	...	...	...
Chumparun ...	14 0*v*	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	22 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	15 7	15 7	25 2	32 5	36 7	36 7	12 6	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore ...	16 5*w*	16 5	21 8	16 5	18 15	38 9	18 15	20 3	21 8	21 5	22 1	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah ...	13 0*x* to 14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah ...	14 8	14 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	22 8	22 0	22 8	26 0	26 0	23 8	...	...	...	30 0	25 0	32 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18 0*y*	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	45 0
Orissa.																		
Cuttack ...	17 1	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree ...	15 12	15 12	18 6	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	17 1	17 1	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ...	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Hazáribágh ...	13 0*z*	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	21 4	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga ...	10 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom ...	24 0	26 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maunbhoom ...	14 0*z*1	15 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet ...																		
Cachar ...																		
Goálpárá ...																		
Gáro Hills ...																		
Kámrúp ...																		
Darrang ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong ...																		
Sibságar ...																		
Lakhimpur ...																		
Khásí & Jaintia Hills ...																		
Nága Hills ...																		
Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 8	21 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	26 0
Saháranpur ...	23 11	23 11	28 8	34 8	34 8	28 8	12 15	12 15	10 12	17 4	17 4	15 9	32 5	32 5	26 15	30 3	30 3	28 0
Muzaffarnagar ...	25 13	25 13	23 2	35 3	35 3	33 0	6 9	6 1	5 8	17 10	18 10	17 10	35 3	30 13	27 8	26 6	26 6	24 3
Meerut ...	24 8	25 0	23 4½	38 8	35 0	35 1½	9 8	9 8	8 12	17 0	17 0	18 4	32 0	32 0	29 2	27 0	30 0	30 8
Bulandshahr ...	26 0	26 0	25 0	41 0	41 0	32 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	38 0	40 0	32 0	35 0	35 0	32 0
Aligarh ...	27 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	38 0	39 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	31 0	32 0	37 0
Kumaun ...	13 12	13 12	13 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts—contd.		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	15 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 16 8	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	8 4	12 13	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	13 8	18 0	18 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	14 0	12 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 2	7 0	6 5	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	16 0	14 8	22 8	97 0	97 0	100 0	8 14	9 2	8 14	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 10	8 14	8 12	Mymensingh ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	11 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 10	6 10	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	34 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
...	...	...	20 0	18 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
25 0	28 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 12	8 8	9 0	Shahabad ...		
33 0	3 0	29 11	18 12	18 12	28 9	176 0	176 0	176 0	8 12	8 12	7 6	Durbhunga ...		
...	...	...	16 0	18 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
30 0	30 0	39 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Sarun ...		
35 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	8 0	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	31 5	126 0	126 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	18 15	18 15	27 12	157 12	151 9	151 8	8 13	8 13	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	14 0 to 16 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	130 0	120 0	170 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
21 0	21 0	21 0	17 1	18 6	30 3	120 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	113 0	113 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	90 0	160 0	9 5	9 0	9 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
36 0	36 0	36 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazáribágh ...		
44 0	44 0	50 0	12 0	15 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 9	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	...	20 0	15 0	18 0	200 0	120 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
												Sylhet ...	ASSAM.	
												Cachar ...		
												Goálpárá ...		
												Gáro Hills ...		
												Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Darrang ...		
												Nowgong ...		
												Sibságar ...		
												Lakhimpur ...		
												Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
												Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
...	...	...	36 10	36 10	25 14	129 0	129 0	120 0	8 10	8 10	8 6	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	34 10	34 2	26 6	132 0	110 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	28 11	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	42 0	42 8	30 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

h In Boygunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 26 seers, common rice 29 seers, and gram 20 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, best rice 13 to 14 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and *gram 9 seers.*
j In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 18 seers, best rice 11 seers, *common* rice 25 seers, and gram 12 seers.
k *In the interior the prices range as follow*:—Wheat 85 seers, best rice 5 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 25 seers, lesser millets 14 to 15 seers, maize 18 to 40 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13-3 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 20 seers, and common rice 21 to 23 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 15 seers, and common rice 20 to 22 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, paddy 28 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 22-13 seers, common rice 22 to 26-10 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 20 seers, and common rice 14 to 23 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, barley 19-8 to 22-5 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 23 to 24-8 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 15-8 seers, barley 21 to 26-8 seers, best rice 12 to 13 seers, common rice 20-8 to 22 seers, bulrush millet 23 to 28 seers, great millet 25 to 28 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, maize 25 to 27-8 seers, and gram 21 seers.
t In Tajpore the prices are as follow:—Wheat 15 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 19 seers, murwa 32 seers, maize 32-8 seers, and gram 18 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-13 to 31 seers, barley 21-8 to 40 seers, best rice 13-8 to 27-8 seers, common rice 17 to 30 seers, lesser millets 21 to 45 seers, maize 30 to 50 seers, and gram 17 to 30 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 19 to 22-8 seers, lesser millets 35 to 45 seers, maize 38 to 50 seers, and gram 19 to 27-8 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 18 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, lesser millets 40 to 50 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 23 to 25 seers, common rice 26 to 29 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 20 to 26-4 seers, common rice 30 to 31-8 seers, maize 35 to 37-8 seers, and gram 13 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 24-8 to 25-8 seers, lesser millets 42-3 to 50 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers.
*z*1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, best rice 24 to 27-8 seers, common rice 28 to 40 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1877 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varaku, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Garhwál ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
Bijnor ...	21 6	20 4	20 4	32 10	27 0	30 6	14 10	13 2	14 10	18 0	16 14	16 14	30 6	30 15	25 5	25 5	26 7	25 5	...	...	...	28 2	29 4	25 5	113 8	113 8	90 0	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
Moradabad ...	24 1	24 1	23 2	35 0	35 0	39 6	11 14	11 14	8 12	17 8	18 2	20 10	32· 8	32 8	33 12	28 2	30 0	33 12	...	...	...	32 8	31 14	32 8	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 10	10 10	10 0	Moradabad ...		
Budaun ...	21 8	22 3	28 8	34 12	36 0	41 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 12	16 12½	21 0	30 0	30 0	34 11	28 3½	28 3½	32 11	...	...	...	30 0	30 9½	37 8	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
Bareilly ...	20 0	20 0	25 10	33 12	27 8	36 4	6 14	6 14	7 8	17 8	17 8	19 6	26· 4	29 11	35 0	25 0	27 3	33 12	...	...	...	31 4	30 0	33 2	137 8	137 8	125 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	Bareilly ...		
Sháhjahánpur ...	22 4	23 0	31 8	40 0	40 8	51 8	9 0	8 12	8 8	18 8	18 8	25 0	32 8	33 8	44 8	32 4	33 0	43 8	...	...	...	31 0	31 8	40 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	9 2	9 4	8 12	Sháhjahánpur ...		
Tarái Pergunnahs ...	21 4	21 4	23 12	25 0	25 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 12	18 12	19 8	31 4	28 12	32 8	27 8	27 8	31 4	...	...	...	27 8	28 12	28 2	150 0	150 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
Muttra ...	24 8	24 0	25 0	36 0	35 0	34 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	36 0	35 0	33 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	33 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
Agra ...	23 12	23 12	25 0	33 15	34 4	33 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	27 0	28 0	33 0	...	...	...	34 15½	35 0½	31 4½	90 0	90 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Agra ...		
Farukhabad ...	22 8	22 8	29 4	40 0	40 12	40 12	8 0	8 0	7 12	13 12	15 2	15 2	32 4	33 12	38 5½	32 4	33 12	40 0	...	...	...	31 10	31 10	38 14	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 12	8 12	9 5	Farukhabad ...		
Mainpuri ...	24 8	24 0	30 0	33 0	32 0	37 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	17 0	16 0	20 8	30 0	31 8	33 0	29 0	31 0	37 8	...	...	...	32 12	30 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	Mainpuri ...		
Etáwah ...	22 0	22 0	27 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	18 8	18 8	19 8	32 0	32 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	42 0	...	...	...	30 8	30 8	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
Etah ...	25 0	25 0	32 0	32 8	32 0	45 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	37 8	30 0	29 0	37 8	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah ...		
Jalaun ...	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
Jhánsi ...	21 1	20 12	22 8	30 0	30 10	38 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	38 4	29 0	29 0	33 13	...	...	...	29 13	30 9	31 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 7	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
Lalitpur ...	23 4	24 4	21 8	28 0	28 0	32 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	18 0	18 8	16 0	30 4	30 12	32 8	24 0	24 0	25 4	...	...	...	28 8	30 8	31 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Lalitpur ...		
Cawnpore ...	20 8	20 0	28 0	35 0	37 0	47 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	32 0	34 0	45 0	28 0	32 0	44 0	...	...	...	31 0	32 8	40 0	140 0	150 0	150 0	9 8	8 0	9 12	Cawnpore ...		
Fatehpur ...	20 4	20 4	27 8	34 8	36 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	27 · 0	37 0	37 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	41 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 2	Fatehpur ...		
Bánda ...	18 8	22 0	26 4	32 0	39 0	39 8	9 0	9 8	8 8	17 8	17 0½	22 8	33 0	35 0	42 0	31 0	31 0	41 0	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	44 8	163 0	163 0	163 0	...	...	11 4	Bánda ...		
Allahabad ...	16 2	16 11	26 12	29 0	30 4	35 4	10 2	10 8	9 14	20 8	20 4	21 0	34 0	33 12	36 0	30 8	31 12	36 0	...	...	...	30 4	30 4	32 10	150 0	150 0	137 8	8 12	8 2	8 0	Allahabad ...		
Hamírpur ...	21 15	25 5	26 8	33 12	33 12	40 0	14 10	13 12	14 12	15 3	17 6	22 8	36 0	36 9	45 0	29 13	30 6	45 0	...	...	...	36 0	37 2	42 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
Jaunpur ...	19 12	19 1	26 13	26 7	25 8	40 15	9 2	8 7	8 7	16 15	16 13	25 6	26 13	25 6	42 6	26 13	23 13	28 4	...	...	...	19 4	18 6	38 8	160 0	160 0	159 8	197 12	169 8	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
Gorakhpur ...	16 10	15 12	28 0	22 12	28 0	45 8	14 14	14 14	21 0	17 8	17 8	27 2	28 0	24 8	45 8	24 8	...	38 8	...	...	...	25 0	20 0	37 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
Basti ...	19 6	17 8	30 0	25 0	25 0	45 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	18 12	17 8	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	25 1	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Basti ...		
Azamgarh ...	15 8	17 11	25 1	22 2	24 6	36 14	10 5	10 5	13 5	17 11	17 11	24 6	31 0	29 8	39 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	130 0	130 0	125 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Azamgarh ...		
Mirzapur ...	16 0	18 0	22 0	26 0	27 0	30 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	24 0	26 1½	29 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 6	7 10	7 0	Mirzapur ...		
Benares ...	18 8	18 8	23 8	26 1½	27 11½	22 13	15 4	13 13½	...	18 8	20 10½	21 14	27 12	32 10	...	24 11½	24 7	32 13	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	33 7½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6½	Benares ...		
Ghazipur ...	16 12	17 6	22 7½	23 3	23 3	33 7½	9 0	9 0	8 6	18 10	18 10	23 3	27 0½	27 0½	34 12	25 12	25 12	32 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ghazipur ...		
Delhi ...	26 0	26 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	33 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	37 0	37 0	34 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	...	40 0	41 0	31 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Delhi ...	Panjab.	[a] Barley falling.
Gurgáon ...	27 0	28 0	20 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	34 0	35 0	25 8	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Gurgáon ...		[b] Bajra and Jowár falling.
Karnál ...	24 8	24 8	23 0	37 0	37 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	36 0	36· 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	38 8	38 0	31 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Karnál ...		[c] Jowár rising.
Hissár ...	25 0	24 0	19· 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	41 0	41 0	35 0	...	...	...	45 0	45 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár ...		[d] Barley rising and grain falling.
Rohtak ...	24 8	25 0	21 8	38 0	34 0	33 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	43 0	42 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Rohtak ...		[e] Barley, bajra and grain falling.
Sirsa ...	30 0	30 0	19 12	60 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	15 4	60 0	60 0	50 0	45 0	45 0	39 2	...	...	...	60 0	58 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	46 0	Sirsa ...		[f] Gram rising.
Umballa ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Umballa ...		
Ludhiána ...	29 8	29 0	23 8	51 0	50 0	35 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	46 0	46 0	46 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	50 0	48 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána ...		
Simlá ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Simlá ...		
Jullundur ...	27 0	27 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	45 0	45 0	30 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur ...		
Hushiárpúr ...	27 0	25 0	20 0	40 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	33 0	30 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	40 0	38 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr ...		
Kángra ...	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
Amritsar ...	30 0	29 0	19 0	53 0	53 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	47 0	47 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	54 0	53 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 7	10 7	10 4	Amritsar ...		
Siálkot ...	28 0	27 0	20 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	39 0	28· 0	33 0	34· 0	28 0	...	...	...	41 0	42 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	10 0	10 0	Siálkot ...		
Gurdáspúr ...	26 0	26 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurdáspúr ...		
Lahore ...	31 0	32 0	19 0	60 0	55 0	29 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	14 0	50 0	52 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	29 0	...	...	...	56 0	52 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Lahore [a]		
Ferozepore ...	34 8	35 0	20 8	62 0	62 0	36 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	55 0	51 0	37 0	50 0	50 0	33 0	...	...	...	62 0	61 0	34 0	100 0	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore ...		
Gujránwála ...	29 8	27 8	21 8	52 0	52 0	34 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	37 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	48 0	47 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	Gujránwála [b]		
Ráwalpindi ...	36 0	36 8	28 0	44 0	47 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	46 0	41 0	47 0	48 0	38 0	...	...	...	31 0	33 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	140 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	Ráwalpindi [c]		
Jhelum ...	34 0	34· 0	27 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	37 0	39 0	34 0	...	...	...	36 0	39 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		
Gujrát ...	33 8	33 0	23 0	52 0	55 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	43 0	43 0	35 8	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	27 0	135 0	155 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrát ...		
Shahpúr ...	32 0	32 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	43 0	43 0	33 0	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	33 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
Mooltan ...	23 0	23 8	19 8	34 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 12	10 8	Mooltan ...		
Jhang ...	28 0	26 8	21 8	40 0	46 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	34 0	28 0	33 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	45 8	40 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 8	10 12	10 8	Jhang [d]		
Montgomery ...	35 0	34 0	19 8	50 0	50 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	50 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Montgomery ...		
Muzaffargarh ...	23 0	22 0	20 0	34 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	29 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	...	...	...	31 0	32 8	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
Dera Ismail Khán ...	35 0	35 0	33 12	45 0	52 8	45 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	45 0	45 0	42 8	47 8	47 8	40 0	...	...	...	46 4	53 12	40 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Dera Ismail Khán ...		
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	22 9	22 8	20 10	33 12	33 12	26 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	37 8	40 0	25 10	32 8	32 8	27 8	...	...	...	35 0	33 12	26 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	37 0	37 8	33 12	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
Bannú ...	48 12	45 10	11 14	62 8	65 10	60 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	68 12	68 12	62 8	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	51 4	57 8	45 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [f]		
Peshawar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Peshawar ...		
Kohat ...	38 14	37 0	31 14	53 8	51 0	38 4	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	16 9	53 8	51 0	43 6	59 15	58 10	45 14	...	...	...	38 4	30 0	29 5	127 0	127 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát ...		
Hazara ...	34 0	34 0	25 0	60 0	60 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	25 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára ...		
Lucknow ...	19 4	20 8	29 8	33 8	34 8	44 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 8	25 0	30 0	33 0	47 0	30 0	32 8	45 0	37 0	37 0	55 0	29 0	30 0	40 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	* Maize or Indian Corn.
Unao ...	21 0	21 6	29 0	35 0	35 8	50 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	29 0	31 0	39 0	50 0	31 0	31 8	45 0	35 0	35 0	49 0	31 0	31 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unáo ...		
Bára Banki ...	19 4	20 0	31 0	26 0	28 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	21 0	27 0	40 0	42 8	50 0	31 0	31 8	45 0	40 4	45 0	55 0	31 0	32 0	50 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki ...		Description of Jowár Bhá
Sítápur ...	24 10	22 14	35 4	41 0	40 0	57 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	40 0	38 12	53 4	38 0	37 10	47 8	55 0	45 0	...	35 5	34 5	45 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	8 12	Sítápur ...		Jawar.
Hardui ...	21 12	21 9	30 8	39 8	39 6	52 8	7 8	7 8	6 9	17 13	19 6	24 6	35 10	37 8	46 14	34 11	34 11	45 0	...	29 15	48 12	33 12	32 13	43 0	192 0	192 0	192 8	8 0	8 0	8 7	Hardui ...		Do. Choti.
Kheri ...	24 0	25 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	52 0	52 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	35 0	36 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	7 8	8 0	...	Kheri ...		Sawán.
Fyzabad ...	19 0	17 12	27 8	29 8	27 12	46 0	11 8	11 4	16 0	17 8	17 8	26 0	34 0	35 0	50 0	25 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	42 8	24 8	28 8	41 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Fyzabad ...		Mukka.
Bharaich ...	18 0	19 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	48 0	48 0	62 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	72 0	72 0	80 0	32 0	35 0	50 0	200 0	220 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich ...		Murwa.
Gonda ...	18 9	19 9	28 14	32 8	35 0	44 0	19 0	19 10	25 12	18 0	18 0	25 0	48 0	48 0	62 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	44 10	46 12	65 0	31 1	32 8	43 0	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Gonda ...		Kodu.
Rái Bareli ...	21 0	20 8	32 8	34 0	34 0	45 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	21 0	21 4	31 0	33 0	34 0	53 0	32 0	33 0	44 0	...	...	57 8	26 0	28 8	44 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	Rái Bareli ...		Ditto Murwa and Lahra.
Sultánpur ...	19 0	18 4	31 0	29 0	29 0	52 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 8	31 0	30 0	27 0	48 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	50 0	50 0	56 0	28 0	27 4	46 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 0	8 12	Sultánpur ...		Sawan.
Pratábgarh ...	18 6	20 4	29 13	27 12	29 2	46 11	16 0	16 2	24 0	21 0	22 2	30 5	28 0	28 12	40 10	26 10	28 10	40 10	31 10	29 12	48 3	26 5	26 3	37 0	186 10	166 10	193 5	8 2	8 5	8 0	Pratábgarh ...		Mashmot.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 24, 1877.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1877—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Nagpur ...	20 4	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	17 8	25 0	22 0	37 0	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...
Chanda ...	19 5	20 8	26 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	13 7	16 4	27 5	26 2	30 0	...	...	...
Wardha ...	20 0	19 6	26 2	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 6	13 0	13 9	15 0	22 0	21 8	50 0	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	20 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	24 8	23 0	29 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	15 8	16 0	19 0	18 8	19 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	40 0	18 0	19 0	30 0
Saugor ...	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	16 0	15 0	17 8	...	32 0	...	...	23 0	24 0
Damoh ...	24 8	23 12	25 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	21 4	20 8	24 0	30 0	30 0	...	30 0	...	...
Seoni ...	25 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla ...	21 0	20 0	29 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul ...	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	38 0	...	...	...
Chindwara ...	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	17 8	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 8	...	...	28 0	...	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	21 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	20 0	...	...	21 0	...
Nimar ...	12 12	12 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 12	13 2	17 8	17 8	28 2	16 14	16 14	26 4
Raipur ...	56 0	56 0	56 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	26 0	44 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 12	26 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	80 0	80 0	72 0	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	40 0	72 0	72 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Godavery ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	34 0	...	...	...
Secunderabad ...	10 9	10 8	21 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 5	9 3	7 5	7 7	13 7	12 5	12 2	27 0	11 9	11 5	29 0
Bolarum ...	11 8	10 7	20 5	...	...	...	6 7	6 6	9 0	7 6	7 1	12 4	11 9	11 0	22 0	...	...	...
Chudderghat ...	8 5	8 0	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	7 2	7 0	12 5	11 5	11 2	23 0	11 2	11 0	25 0
Oomraotee ...	13 0	13 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	50 0	16 0	16 0	29 0
Akola ...	13 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	29 0
Elichpur ...	13 0	13 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	44 0	16 0	16 0	26 0
Buldana ...	13 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	44 0	15 0	15 0	33 0
Woon ...	16 0	16 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	28 0	29 0	49 0	12 0	12 0	40 0
Bassim ...	14 0	14 0	23 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	64 0	16 0	16 0	36 0
Bangalore { Wholesale	7 7	7 5	12 0	8 5	7 5	11 5	6 7	6 5	9 7	7 5	7 5	10 2	10 2	9 7	24 0	...	...	...
Bangalore { Retail ...	7 0	7 0	11 5	8 0	7 2	11 0	6 5	6 2	9 2	7 0	7 2	9 7	9 7	9 2	23 5	...	...	...
Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 3	7 2	8 0	12 0	7 3	8 1	11 9	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...
Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	10 1	7 0	7 8	11 8	7 0	7 8	11 6	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	7 5	7 5	10 5	5 5	5 5	11 0	6 5	6 5	10 5	7 0	7 0	11 0	8 5	9 0	17 0	8 5	8 0	...
Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	7 0	7 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 5	6 5	10 5	8 5	8 0	16 0	8 0	7 5	...
Mysore ... { Wholesale	6 2	6 2	10 4	...	...	...	6 3	6 1	10 0	6 4	6 4	10 4	8 7	8 7	21 0	...	...	...
Mysore ... { Retail ...	6 0	6 0	10 2	...	...	...	6 1	6 0	9 6	6 2	6 2	10 2	8 5	8 5	20 0	...	...	...
Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan ... { Retail ...	6 2	6 2	10 0	6 7	6 7	11 0	6 2	6 2	11 0	6 7	6 7	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga ... { Retail ...	5 2	5 2	11 5	6 2	6 2	12 5	5 7	5 7	11 5	7 2	7 5	15 5	7 2	8 5	21 0	...	...	...
Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur ... { Retail ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog { Wholesale	6 0	6 0	12 4	7 0	7 0	13 5	6 5	6 5	11 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog { Retail ...	5 0	5 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	5 5	5 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 5	7 5	23 0	...	...	24 0
Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0
Coorg ... { Retail ...	6 7	6 7	8 3	6 5	6 6	9 0	6 1	6 1	9 9	7 9	7 9	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur ...	19 0	20 0	...	27 8	29 0	...	8 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	31 0	32 0	...	27 0	27 0	...
Kishengurh ...	23 0	22 8	...	33 0	32 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	37 0	36 0	...	29 0	28 0	...
Alwar ...	24 8	25 0	21 8	36 0	35 0	33 8	8 0	8 0	8 12	12 0	12 0	12 8	37 0	38 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	28 0
Bharatpur (City) ...	24 4	...	23 0	32 8	...	35 8	8 4	...	8 0	11 0	...	10 0	32 0	...	30 0	25 0	...	28 0
Kerowli (City) ...	20 5	20 10	20 0	30 0	30 10	33 12	15 10	15 0	16 14	16 14	16 4	27 0	28 12	31 4	23 7	25 0	26 4	...
Ajmir ...	20 8	22 2	16 12	33 5	33 13	26 10	7 10	6 6	7 8	12 8	11 4	12 8	33 13	37 13	26 4	27 7	28 14	21 6
Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received																	
Erinpura ...	20 0	20 0	18 12	38 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	33 0
Sirohi ...	19 0	20 8	19 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	32 0	33 0
Aboo ...	16 8	16 12	16 12	26 0	26 0	26 0	5 12	5 12	7 7	7 7	7 7	8 5	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	No return received																	
Meywar ...	15 10	15 10	15 10	20 5	20 5	21 14	8 3½	8 10	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banswarra(Meywar Agency)	15 8	14 8	22 8	...	...	...	6 4	7 8	8 12	13 12	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh „	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar ...																		
Bikaneer ...																		
Bundi ...																		
Kota ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonk ...																		
Jhallawar ...																		
Shahpoora ...																		
Indore ...	13 5	13 11	15 0	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	10 14	10 0	10 14	12 0	18 3	17 7	24 0	16 8	16 8	24 0
Gwalior ...	16 11	17 5	17 2	23 5	21 15	...	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	22 7	23 5	26 4	21 8	22 7	25 13
Goona ...	21 8	22 0	18 8	20 0	17 0	20 0	12 0	12 8	10 0	14 0	14 8	11 8	28 0	28 0	32 0	22 0	24 0	24 0
Rutlam ...	No return received																	
Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	24 0	24 8	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	34 0	36 0	28 0	30 0	35 0

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Nagpur ...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
Bhandara ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
Chanda ...	...	...	...	25 0	20 0	25 0	440 0	440 0	440 0	9 5	9 0	9 5	Chanda ...		
Wardha ...	...	...	...	22 0	19 5	27 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Wardha ...		
Balaghat ...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	480 0	480 0	400 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Balaghat ...		
Jubbulpore ...	55 0	50 0	60 0	28 0	27 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Jubbulpore ...		
Saugor ...	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Saugor ...		
Damoh ...	50 0	50 0	...	33 0	32 0	37 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Damoh ...		
Seoni ...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Seoni ...		
Mandla ...	35 0	29 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla ...		
Betul ...	15 8	15 8	31 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...		
Chindwara ...	20 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Chindwara ...		
Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	24 12	21 6	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
Narsinghpur ...	35 0	35 0	24 8	22 0	22 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Narsinghpur ...		
Nimar ...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	24 10	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12	11 14	Nimar ...		
Raipur ...	...	...	...	44 0	48 0	48 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Raipur ...		
Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	24 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
Bilaspur ...	120 0	120 0	125 0	72 0	72 0	47 0	140 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bilaspur ...		
Upper Godavery ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Upper Godavery ...		
Secunderabad ...	14 3	13 1	13 6	12 6	12 1	26 9	150 0	140 0	140 0	11 1	11 1	11 0	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
Bolarum ...	...	...	...	12 2	8 0	24 5	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 2	10 2	10 6	Bolarum ...		
Chudderghat ...	...	...	...	12 5	11 2	25 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 5	10 0	Chudderghat ...		
Oomraotee ...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...		
Akola ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
Elichpur ...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	23 9	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Elichpur ...		
Buldana ...	...	...	...	14 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
Woon ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
Bassim ...	11 8	11 8	24 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	161 0	161 0	90 0	9 5	9 5	8 5	Bassim ...		
Bangalore { Wholesale	10 0	9 7	21 7	8 5	8 5	22 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 7	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
Bangalore { Retail ...	9 5	9 0	20 7	8 0	8 2	21 5	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 2	Bangalore { Retail ...		
Kolar ... { Wholesale	9 5	9 5	21 9	8 5	8 5	27 7	...	...	...	15 7	14 6	14 9	Kolar ... { Wholesale		
Kolar ... { Retail ...	9 3	9 3	21 6	8 3	8 3	27 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	14 3	14 6	Kolar ... { Retail ...		
Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	8 2	8 2	31 0	7 5	8 0	21 0	122 0	120 0	182 0	11 0	11 0	12 5	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale		
Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	7 5	7 5	29 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 5	10 5	12 0	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...		
Mysore ... { Wholesale	9 2	9 3	17 7	8 3	8 5	22 1	75 0	75 0	75 0	9 4	9 4	11 4	Mysore ... { Wholesale		
Mysore ... { Retail ...	9 1	9 2	17 3	8 1	8 3	21 4	72 0	72 0	72 0	9 2	9 2	11 0	Mysore ... { Retail ...		
Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale		
Hassan ... { Retail ...	8 7	8 2	21 0	7 2	7 2	16 2	120 0	150 0	150 0	8 7	8 7	10 5	Hassan ... { Retail ...		
Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga ... { Wholesale		
Shimoga ... { Retail ...	9 5	9 5	25 0	7 5	7 5	21 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	7 5	7 2	11 5	Shimoga ... { Retail ...		
Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... { Wholesale		
Kadur ... { Retail ...	8 0	8 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Kadur ... { Retail ...		
Chitaldroog { Wholesale	9 0	9 0	27 1	6 0	6 0	19 3	100 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	Chitaldroog { Wholesale		
Chitaldroog { Retail ...	8 0	8 0	22 0	5 5	5 5	17 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Chitaldroog { Retail ...		
Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale		
Coorg ... { Retail ...	9 7	9 5	18 7	7 3	7 5	16 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 2	9 1	10 5	Coorg ... { Retail ...		
Jaipur ...	...	...	...	27 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	39 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
Alwar ...	...	...	...	40 0	39 0	33 0	...	...	...	26 8	27 0	26 0	Alwar ...		
Bharatpur (City) ...	33 4	...	34 0	34 8	...	32 8	160 0	...	110 0	28 0	...	29 0	Bharatpur (City) ...		
Kerowli (City) ...	30 0	30 10	28 12	30 10	30 10	29 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	33 2	35 0	Kerowli (City) ...		
Ajmir ...	...	...	...	40 11	40 2	23 8	85 0	85 0	80 0	43 8	42 0	37 8	Ajmir ...		
Deolie Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment ...		
Erinpura ...	...	...	...	43 0	43 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
Sirohi ...	...	...	...	35 0	32 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	43 0	42 0	44 0	Sirohi ...		
Aboo ...	...	...	...	23 9	23 9	23 9	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ...		
Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		
Meywar ...	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	23 7	23 7	26 9	Meywar ...		
Banswarra(Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	31 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 8	Banswarra(Meywar Agency)		
Partabgarh „	...	...	...	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	...	Partabgarh „		
Marwar ...													Marwar ...		
Bikaneer ...													Bikaneer ...		
Bundi ...													Bundi ...		
Kota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kota ...		
Tonk ...													Tonk ...		
Jhallawar ...													Jhallawar ...		
Shahpoora ...													Shahpoora ...		
Indore ...	...	...	...	16 8	17 2	22 13	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 10	10 14	9 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
Gwalior ...	...	...	...	23 8	22 5	21 15	91 4	91 4	100 6	13 15	13 11	13 11	Gwalior ...		
Goona ...	...	...	...	29 0	28 8	24 4	...	200 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	Goona ...		
Rutlam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Rutlam ...		
Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	35 0	...	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XVIII regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 16th March 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 13th and 14th March 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Number of people employed: Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorised in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the present week.	Average rainfall, i.e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
										Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	1,028,642	646,944	Slight importations of grain; small-pox prevalent.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	2,616	3,338	·32	2,41,233	1,14,271	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	36½ 28½	34½ 28½	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	729,252	250,000	Grain supply abundant. ...	Ditto ...	10,959	14,400	1·97	4,39,931	1,63,457	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 26	32 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,650	773,938	677,376	Grain imports enough; slight emigration continues; 7 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	13,618	17,025	2·19	5,41,780	3,10,329	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	25½ 24	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	907,235	318,601	Grain importation continues. A few cholera cases in Bhimthari.	Ditto ...	38,500	31,300	3·44	9,97,196	5,34,202	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	22⅜ 22¼	24 23	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	718,034	718,034	Grain supply good; slight cholera in the district.	Ditto ...	46,857	48,554	6·76	14,43,432	9,07,308	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	21 ...	21 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	1,064,002	461,000	Grain supply good; 42 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	20,578	27,387	2·57	5,71,338	2,56,390	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20 20	20 20½	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	816,037	816,037	Grain supply abundant; migratory movements decreasing; 88 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	33,413	28,514	3·49	7,91,031	3,64,695	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	17⅛ 17⅛	17¼ 17	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	938,750	501,000	Grain supply plentiful, but scarcity of water felt; 233 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	27,446	25,000	2·66	5,71,070	2,56,549	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	19 20	18 19	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	988,037	630,000	Grain supply abundant; water scarce; 533 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	27,785	28,245	2·85	8,49,004	3,13,087	Jowari 43	18	17¼	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	34,183	7,963,927	5,018,992			221,772	223,763	2·8	64,46,015	32,20,288					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

A column has been added to the foregoing table showing the percentage of the labourers upon relief works to the population of the respective districts. This percentage varies from 6·76 in Sholapur to ·32 in Khandesh, and averages 2·8.

There is a slight rise in the price of grain throughout the three Southern Mahratta Country Collectorates of Kaládgi, Belgaum and Dharwar. Prices have also slightly risen in Khandesh and declined in Poona.

The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 223,763 against 221,772 last week; and there are also 3,078 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara.

From this it appears that the larger number of those who absented themselves during the late Holi holidays have not yet returned.

There is nothing in the reports received from the different districts to indicate that the general condition of the people is becoming such as to give cause for any increased anxiety.

2. A very interesting account has been received from the President of the Belgaum Private Charitable Relief Committee (Mr. Shaw) regarding the operations of their kitchen, where food is provided, without the exaction of work, for the helpless poor. It appears that the average cost of the daily ration provided by the Committee, including every item of expenditure, such as cooks, cooking utensils and firewood, is 9·9 pie. The ration consists of jowari cakes varying in number with the sex and age of the recipients, with the addition of a certain quantity of dall, &c., providing the requisite nitrogenous matter, and the Committee have no doubt, after four months' experience, that the allowance has amply satisfied each recipient.

3. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. It will be noticed that on the 3rd March, the latest date for which complete information is available, the number of people upon works under civil agency had again decreased, and amounted only to 37,060, while the number upon works under the agency of the Public Works Department was 174,415. Only about one-sixth of the labourers were, therefore, upon civil works during that week.

4. Maps of the affected districts are forwarded with this Summary, although there is very little fresh to record that can be exhibited in this form.

5. The following table gives the expenditure by Government during the week ending 3rd March upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:

Districts.	Collectors' discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of Women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	55	16	534	686†	65†	439†
Násik	*	*	184	3,600	564	3,176
Ahmednagar ...	668	80	5,983	2,644	265	2,003
Poona	3,042	1,952	10,269	12,649	1,271	14,515
Sholapur	727	531	15,291	9,063	786	4,339
Satara	40	31	1,235	†	†	4,626†
Kaládgi	411	229	1,157	1,526	125	1,363
Belgaum	605	209	2,256	1,636	172	822
Dharwar	587	380	3,285	399	64	94
Total ...	6,135	3,428	40,194	32,203	3,312	31,377

* No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector.
† Return from the Executive Engineer for Irrigation not received.

6. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

7. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 3,701 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 7th March, and during the same week 3,137 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 6,838 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 7th of March to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 7th of March was 1,94,884 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March (up to 7th.)	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta Country ...	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	3,701	77,450
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,477	4,334	99,477
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhosawul ...	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	891	17,957
Total ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	8,926	194,884

8. On the whole, the condition of the grain supply continues satisfactory, and the increase in the number of labourers upon relief works is slight.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the preceding week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments granted. Rs.	Expenditure up to latest known date. Rs.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the preceding week.
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	6,20,432	Cholera continues; and, out of 337 cases, 181 proved fatal.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	18,461	14,888	1·08	3,18,721	2,43,750	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18¾ 19¼	18¾ 19¼
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	No change	Ditto ...	1,807	2,024	2·58	29,601	26,315	Jowari 61	20¼	21
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,425	†	…	26,283	21,180	Jowari 63	17⅞	17⅝
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	464	†	…	15,400	6,270	Jowari 54	†	29⅜
Sawant Wari ...	904	…	190,814	…	Grain slightly dearer. Importations and exportations are very small. Cholera in two villages.	Ditto ...	122	194	·1	615	298	Nachani 55	29	27¼
Savanur ...	70	18	15,757	2,020	Report not received ...	Ditto ...	115	98	·62	10,000	280	Jowari 61½	†	†
Total ...	8,161	4,666	1,781,855	803,254			22,394			4,00,620	2,98,093			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

A

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XVIII.*)

Districts.	For the Week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the Week ending 9th December 1876.		For the Week ending 16th December 1876.		For the Week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the Week ending 30th December 1876.		For the Week ending 6th January 1877.		For the Week ending 13th January 1877.		For the Week ending 20th January 1877.		For the Week ending 27th January 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the Week ending 10th February 1877.		For the Week ending 17th February 1877.		For the Week ending 24th February 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd March 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh	...	2,188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	* 322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,233
Násik	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891	...	10,986
Ahmednagar	16,782	20,561	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861
Poona	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787
Sholápur	48,981	33,218	58,052	30,595	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,304
Satara	947	11,724	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424	316	24,396	377	20,272
Kaládgi	5,849	1,195	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361
Belgaum	899	8,412	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468
Dharwar	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143
Total ...	86,214	113,616	104,604	129,253	111,402	146,195	116,454	172,093	120,809	172,284	120,024	184,437	136,629	194,818	130,645	202,612	100,661	179,347	79,577	184,951	63,659	183,045	47,613	176,549	39,680	184,318	37,060	174,415
Grand Total ...	199,830		233,857		257,597		288,547		293,093		304,461		331,447		333,257		280,008		263,628		246,704		224,162		223,998		211,475	
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	381	255	1,379	323	996	497	1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416	150	503
Kanara	...	...	...	...	524	176	1,533	167	1,781	219	1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126	85
	...	...	...	...	905	431	2,912	490	2,777	716	3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,176	588
Total ...	...		...		1,336		3,402		3,493		4,618		4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924		3,560		1764	
Grand Total of the 11 Districts ...	199,830		233,857		258,933		291,949		296,586		309,079		336,386		339,439		286,849		269,773		248,695		227,086		227,558		213,239	

* These are last week's figures, as the report of the 17th February has been returned for correction.

B.

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure, and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XVIII.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.				Public Works Department				Grand Total of			
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.*
	Rs.					Rs.								
1876.														
2nd December ...	2,37,783	39,695	33,269	13,106	86,214	4,42,903	47,232	48,054	31,386	199,830	86,927	81,323	31,386	199,830
9th December ...	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	104,604	5,62,592	54,602	55,295	36,496	233,857	101,858	96,468	36,496	233,857
16th December ...	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	111,402	6,67,117	61,514	62,363	40,441	257,597	111,649	106,462	40,441	257,597
23rd December ...	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	116,454	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	48,502	288,547	124,478	117,947	48,502	288,547
30th December ...	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	120,809	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	46,234	293,093	123,429	123,389	46,234	293,093
1877.														
6th January ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,092	120,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	47,550	304,461	126,130	128,952	47,550	304,461
13th January ...	7,42,709	58,656	58,122	19,851	136,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	50,477	331,447	138,937	141,903	50,477	331,447
20th January ...	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	130,645	12,01,443	82,112	88,325	52,343	333,257	137,249	143,865	52,343	333,257
27th January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	100,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	43,252	280,008	116,032	120,724	43,252	280,008
3rd February ...	9,87,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,533	80,093	41,072	263,628	107,509	115,120	41,072	263,628
10th February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,390	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	39,169	246,704	99,156	108,379	39,169	246,704
17th February ...	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	33,915	224,162	90,819	99,428	33,915	224,162
24th February ...	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	33,919	223,998	90,562	99,517	33,919	223,998
3rd March ...	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	31,207	211,475	88,006	92,262	31,207	211,475

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22nd MARCH 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain, in many places amounting to upwards of an inch, and in some to as much as two inches, is reported from all the districts of Madras, except Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore; the numbers on relief works are 658,000, about 1,000 less than the (revised) total of last week; there is an increase of 9,400 in Bellary, 4,400 in Chingleput, and 1,100 in Salem: a decrease of 13,800 in Nellore, 1,200 in Cuddapah and 1,000 in Coimbatore. From Mysore also general heavy showers are reported, but the rain is said to have been insufficient to effect much good. In Bombay there has been a little rain in Sholapur and Khandesh: in Sind there have been hail-storms with some damage to crops. In the Central Provinces rain and hail are reported from 11 out of the 19 districts: some damage has been done, but prospects are generally good. Hail has done some injury to the poppy crop in Central India. In Rajputana, prospects are good. No rain has fallen in Berar. In Bengal, there has been almost general slight rain; hail has injured the crops slightly in a few places, but prospects are generally very favourable, and the spring crops are yielding well. Rain and hail are also reported from several districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but the damage has been slight. Rain fell in all the districts of the Punjab, except Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan; prospects are very good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna	(Mar. 19th)	·17 at Masulipatam, ·70 at Repalli, ·80 at Bezwada and Nandigama, ·50 at Tirur, 1·60 at Gudiwada, 1·80 at Bapatla, 1·35 at Guntur, 1·0 at Narsarowpet, 3·10 at Palnad. General rainfall on night of 15th; standing crops under wells good; *raggi* outturn full; *dalwa* paddy suffering from blight; prices risen in 8 taluks; cholera seizures 390, deaths 176; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in some taluks; markets fairly supplied; 3,391 on relief works; 1,073 fed *gratis*; seers of 80 rupees weight—rice 8·63, *cholum* 11 78, *raggi* 14·27, *cumboo* 11·59; imports by sea—rice 126·58 tons, *raggi* 1·7.
Kurnool	(„ 20th)	·61 at Markapur. 1·10 at Cumbum, besides that reported on 16th, 18th, and 19th. In Sirwell and Ramulkota *cholum* and paddy crops in good condition under wells and spring channels; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevalent; cattle dying, a few being fed on prickly pear in Kurnool; second sort rice 7·14, *cholum* 8·91, *cumboo* 9·31, *ragoi* 9·89, seers per rupee; number on relief works 192,028; gratuitously fed 31 577; Government grain imported 278 tons; emigration to East Coast Canal commencing.
Cuddapah	(„ 20th)	Average rain in all taluks 1·03. Average prices, seers per rupee, in present week—second sort rice 7·45, *cholum* 5·86, *raggi* 10·75, *cumboo* 8·59; people on relief works 57,027, gratuitously fed 3,088; deaths from cholera 625; number of cattle died for want of fodder and disease 1,545.
Bellary	(„ 20th)	·8 at Hindupur; ·5 at Pennukonda; ·6 at Anantapur; ·3 at Gooty; 1·4 at Tadpatry. Average price, second sort rice 7·29, *cholum* or great millet 8·86, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 10·82, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·96, *cumboo* 8·31 seers of 80 tolahs; import—tons 4,342, accounts from three railway stations only; 225,936 persons on relief works; increase as compared with revised return for previous week 9,482; this is owing to more coolies having come from different villages in some taluks, and to the admission of coolies from Dharwar and Nizam's territory in the Hadgally taluk; 21,181 gratuitously fed; increase as compared with revised return for previous week 3,829; this is chiefly owing to the admission of children of coolies on relief works in some taluks, and to some more infirm persons in need of relief having been fed in others; 3,387 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera in 14 taluks; small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing, but not exhausted.

N. B.—In the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, March 17, 1877, page 487, opposite Kurnool, for "*sajja* or *cumboo* 9·91," read "*sajja* or *cumboo* 9·29, *raggi* 9·91"; and opposite Bellary, for "*cholum* or great millet 8·3," read "8·83;" and for "*raggi* or lesser millet 8·37" read "*raggi* or lesser millet 8·92, *cumboo* 8·37."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Nellore (Mar. 20th)	·25 in Gudur, ·95 at Rapur, ·25 at Nellore, 1·0 at Atmakur, ·32 at Kavali, 1·0 at Udayagiri, 1·5 at Kanigiri, ·35 at Darsi.	Second sort rice 7·80, *cholum* 10·3, *raggi* 11·96, *cumboo* 9·52 seers per rupee; 90 tons of Government rice and 377 tons of private rice imported; number on relief works 70,580, including canal coolies, decrease result of reduced wages, task-work, and non-employment of able-bodied persons on way to canal or refusing to go there; gratuitously fed 5,935, decrease due to stricter supervision; 230 deaths from cholera; small-pox, dysentery, cholera, and fever prevalent throughout the district, first particularly so in 5 taluks; fresh in Pennair on 16th; water supply in villages near river improved; large numbers of cattle died for want of fodder.
Chingleput („ 20th)	*Nil*	Prices, second sort rice 9·39, *raggi* 11·04, *cumboo* 10·78, *cholum* 10·42; import of grain 133 tons; number on relief works 10,996, gratuitously fed 5,705; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevail; pasture *nil*; water very scarce.
North Arcot („ 20th)	Average rainfall of 5 stations 0·86.	For week ending 16th March, average prices in Government seers, second sort rice, per rupee, 8·1, *cholum* 9·5, *raggi* 9·7, *cumboo* 8·6, wheat 5·9; relief works, coolies 15,374; gratuitously fed 1,712; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; pasture scarce; cattle are dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 20th)	...	Rice, second sort, 9 seers, *cumboo* and *raggi* 11 seers each, *cholum* 12 seers; rice imported 25½ tons; number employed 621; gratuitously fed 45; cholera, deaths reported 252 out of 344 seizures; cattle disease in some villages; pasture and water deficient.
Salem („ 20th)	1·18	Prices of grain, seers of eighty tolahs, rice 7 5/16, *raggi* 8¾, *cumboo* 8 7/16, *cholum* 8¾; import of all grains 1,230; number on relief works 47,850; number gratuitously fed 3,310; ditto private 920; cholera in all taluks.
Coimbatore („ 20th)	2·40 at Bhowany, 2·0 in some villages of Sattiamangalum; slight in every other taluk—·14, ·15, ·16—general average ·46.	Prices in most taluks stationary; slight rise in rice in Calligal and Erode; in *cholum* in Erode, Coimbatore, Caroor, and Dharapuram; in *raggi* in Calligal and Sattiamangalum districts; average, second sort rice 7·86, *cholum* 9·38, *raggi* 9·97, *cumboo* 10·48; imports of rice estimated 366 tons, other grains 229; cholera prevalent in all taluks, 570 attacks, 355 deaths; cattle poor; 1,000 deaths from insufficient fodder and disease on Burghoor range of hills, losses also on Hassanoor hills; fodder scarce; no cultivation except to a small extent under wells; on relief works 23,489; gratuitously fed 1,746; the tahsildar of Sattiamangalum reports that the pariahs, chucklers, and weavers have lost flesh and strength; the division officer reports the same in reference to North Bhowany; Mr. Cook at Oodoomulpetta reports no apparent detioration since last report.
Tanjore („ 20th)	*Nil*	Price, seers, rice 8¾, *raggi* 11⅞, *cumboo* 10⅝, *cholum* 11; imports of rice 2,402 tons; relief works none; 239 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 21st)	Average 1·09 ·47 at Madura. ·75 at Tirumangalam. 1·35 at Melur ·85 at Dindigul. 2·00 at Palany. 2·20 at Periakalum.	A few tanks received small supplies; rice 8⅜ seers per rupee *cholum* 10 1/10, *raggi* and *cumboo* almost stationary; import of rice 846 tons, other grains 94; number on relief works 8,040; charitable relief 746; people continue to emigrate to other places; cholera and small-pox not abated, 319 deaths; condition of cattle unaltered; cattle disease continues generally.
Trichinopoly („ 21st)	0·85	Second sort rice 7 5/6 seers, *cholum* 16¾, *raggi* 10¾, *cumboo* 10⅛; import of grain for week ending Saturday, 77 tons; no relief work, all coolies having struck; gratuitously fed on 17th by public subscription 1,379; 252 attacks of cholera, 129 deaths; small-pox, 379 seizures, 35 deaths; condition of cattle and pasture same as last week.
Tinnevelly („ 20th)	...	Good rain throughout the district on night of 16th; moderate freshes in rivers, and some tanks received partial supplies; no abatement in cholera; cattle disease still prevalent, with slight mortality; prices almost stationary; average prices per rupee, second sort rice 8 seers of 80 tolahs, *cholum* 9, *cumboo* 10¾, and *raggi* 11·; imports of grain, rice 2,031, *cholum* 2, and *cumboo* 24 tons; number on relief works 1,685; number gratuitously fed 260; decrease in number on relief works owing partly to recent rainfall and partly to non-receipt of accounts from two divisions in Ottapidar am taluk.
Malabar („ 20th)	Average under 1·0	Showers in north-east, south-east and south; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 3,366, *raggi* 215, *cholum* 321 tons; exports, rice 875, *raggi* 348 tons; prices of rice slightly risen in Cochin and Ponani, fallen in three taluks, stationary in others; highest 7⅞ Indian seers in *Wynaad*, lowest 10⅛ in Calicut; average 9 5/12 Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 11¼ Indian seers per rupee in *Wynaad*; cholera in six taluks, deaths 144; small-pox in seven taluks; cattle healthy, pasture failing; fruit trees suffering severely; 1,089 coolies on Kolathur roads; general prospects still unchanged; exports of grain from Madras by rail approximately 7,500 tons up to Saturday, 17th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—		
Sind (Mar. 21st).		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 12th 5 feet 6 inches, being 7 inches higher than on same date last year; 58 cases of small-pox recovering; in Kurrachee on 11th 7 fresh cases; no deaths reported since 4th, when one occurred; crops in Dádú and Tatta talukas attacked by *rati* (blight); great storms at Keti on 6th, 10th and 13th; property worth Rs. 17,181 destroyed.
Shikárpur	...	Preparations for *pehrus* crops being made; rain and hail fell in western portion of the collectorate.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather warm, with dust storms; hail-storm near Thul, slight damage; cattle disease in Ghutt reported.
Guzerat (Mar. 21st).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* crops harvested; cotton-picking continues.
Surat ...	...	No change; cotton being picked.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik (Mar. 21st).		
Khandesh ...	...	Rain in Jamner taluka; fever and small-pox continue in some talukas.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan (Mar. 21st).		
Tanna ...	...	Land being prepared for next monsoon crops; small-pox continues in Wara, Bhiwandi and Bassein talukas; one death from it in Bhiwandi.
Deccan (Mar. 21st).		
Poona ...	...	Small-pox as last reported; few cholera cases in three and cattle disease in two talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in one taluka, cases 7, deaths 3.
Sholapur ...	·11	Slight cholera in Mádha taluka.
Satara ...	...	Small-pox in Satara and Khatan talukas; 55 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country (Mar. 21st).		
Belgaum ...	...	Deaths from cholera 353.
Dharwar ...	...	Deaths from cholera 472.
Kanara ...	...	Deaths from cholera 98.
Kaládgi ...	...	Deaths from cholera 90.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Mar. 21st).		
Rájkot ...	...	Small-pox in Nawánagar and Rajkot talukas; general health good; weather hot.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather getting warm; measles slightly in two talukas.
Baroda ...	...	Few cases of small-pox in Baroda; cotton-picking over.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox continues in Sind and cholera in Southern Mahratta Country; *rabi* harvests approaching completion in Guzerat; no material change from last week.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonably warm; the cold weather crops promise well, and the seedlings of the *pania aous* are germinating; cholera has almost abated.
Noakholly ...	·05	Weather becoming much warmer; slight rain fell on the 10th and 11th instant; pulses, chillies, &c., are progressing fairly; ploughing for the early rice is going on actively everywhere; cholera has abated considerably throughout the district, except in the low parts of the Begumgunge station.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather cool and pleasant in the morning and hot at noon; the cutting of *jooms* for the purpose of cultivation is progressing; the tobacco plants are thriving well and the prospects are good; cholera has again broken out at Bandarbán, and is prevalent in many parts of the district.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·40	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy; rain on the night of the 12th instant, accompanied by hail-storm; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but getting hotter daily; the state of the crops is reported good; there is a great improvement in the health of the people; sporadic cases of cholera still occur in some places, but the disease in an epidemic form is said to have ceased; the cattle are healthy everywhere in the district.
Furreedpore ...	·17 1·71 at Goalundo and ·7 at Madareepore.	Weather now fair and cool; the state of the crops is satisfactory; an outbreak of cholera is reported from a village in the sudder subdivision.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Dacca ...	·29	Particulars not furnished.
Mymensingh ...	·07	Weather cloudy and unsettled; occasional showers of rain; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, rainy, and hot for the time of the year; the spring rice is thriving well, and there are no other crops of importance on the ground at present.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·57 Previous week ·03	Weather, days hot and nights cool; a little rain fell on the 16th instant; lands are being prepared for the spring sowings; public health is generally good; only a few cases of cholera reported from the Baraset and Barripore sub-divisions.
Jessore ...	·89	Weather fine, with occasional thunder and showers; the harvesting of the cold weather crops is nearly over; the tapping of date trees is closed or closing; wheat is being cut; the ploughing for, and the sowing of, early rice and indigo are going on; all prospects are good.
Nuddea ...	·17	Weather cloudy and close; there was a slight storm on the night of the 16th instant, which has cleared up the air; the harvest is progressing favourably, and the weather has hitherto been most favourable for the preparation of the rice-fields.
Moorshedabad ...	·11	Drizzling rain on the 15th and 16th instant; the weather seems to be clearing; there is hardly any change to report; the *rabi* crops are being reaped, and the outturn is generally expected to be favourable; *boro dhan* is still being sown, and land being prepared for *aous dhan;* general health is good.
Pubna ...	·98	Weather variable; there was a severe hail-storm on the 10th instant; state and prospects of the crops continue to be generally satisfactory, although the hail is reported to have damaged some of the standing crops and the mango blossoms.
Rajshahye ...	·21	In the commencement of the week the weather was hot, but for the last few days it has been cloudy and cool, and slight rain fell on the 15th and 16th instant; the *rabi* harvest has commenced; the autumn rice and *til* (*sesamum*) are being sown, and transplantation of the spring rice is nearly completed.
Bogra ...	·16	Weather very hot at the beginning of the week, afterwards wet and foggy; the crops are all very good.
Dinagepore ...	·19	Weather cloudy; the *rabi* crops are being harvested with large outturn.
Rungpore ...	·30	Weather seasonable; there was a little rain on the 11th instant, and the 16th was rainy; the outturn of the *rabi* crops will be good.
Cooch Behar ...	1·03 ·32 at Mátabhánga and 1·00 at Dinháta.	Weather getting warmer, cloudy at times, and one heavy storm with thunder and hail; the sowings of *bitri dhan* and jute have commenced under favourable weather; general health is good.
Jalpáiguri ...	·28	Weather cool; the tobacco crop is being cut, and is likely to yield a good outturn, though the rain and hail of this week have to some extent injured the leaves in the southern part of the district; the land is in good condition for being ploughed for the autumn rice.
Darjeeling ...	·54	Weather milder; there has been a good deal of wind, with occasional showers of rain, during the week; wheat and barley are progressing favourably; potato and *bhootta* and *kaonee* (millets) are now being sown.
Midnapore ...	·19	Weather cooler of late; storm and rain on Friday night at headquarters; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	·90	Weather, a heavy storm of hail and rain on Friday night; there are no crops on the ground to be injured by the hailstorm.
Hooghly ...	·24	Weather warm, cloudy in the evening and slight rain on the night of the 16th instant; barley and wheat are being harvested; the rice lands are still being ploughed; there is sporadic cholera in the district.
Burdwan ...	·21 ·01 at Raneegunge.	The *rabi* crops are being harvested; cholera is reported to be prevalent in Culna, Sudder, Jehanabad, and Raneegunge subdivisions.
Bankoora ...	·44	Weather cloudy and threatening, with a little rain towards the end of the week; the rain, though slight, has been beneficial to the indigo and cotton crops.
Beerbhoom ...	·40	Weather damp and cloudy; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Southal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil* ·8 at Deoghur, and a few drops at Rajmehal.	Weather, slight showers on the 15th and 16th instant, which have reduced the temperature; the harvesting of wheat and barley has commenced in parts of the district; the *mohwa* season is beginning, and promises to be a good one.
Bhágalpur ...	·38	Weather pleasant; north and east winds prevailing; the *rabi* crops are ripening fast, and harvesting has already commenced, general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	Return not received	Weather fair; the *rabi* harvest is going on, and the outturn, as expected, is good.
Purneah ...	·19 ·63 at Kissengunge.	Weather cloudy and stormy during the week, cool and clear, with west wind, on the 17th instant; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Maldah ...	·23	The weather, which was getting daily warmer during the first four days of the week, has been cooled by the slight rains on the 15th and 16th instant, attended with south-easterly and north-westerly winds; it was generally fair; the crops are all as good as before; fifteen deaths from cholera reported.
Durbhunga ...	·02	Weather cloudy; mornings cool; the state of the crops is quite satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	Return not received.	Weather seasonably warm; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are excellent; the prices of food-grains are stationary; public health is good.
Sarun ...	·37 ·06 at Sewan.	Weather very hot and threatening at the commencement of the week; there was a dust-storm on the night of the 12th instant, and a thunder-storm accompanied with rain on the morning of the 16th; the wind has now veered to the west, and the weather is beautiful; the *rabi* harvest is going on; the late rain must have slightly injured the *rabi* crops, opium, and indigo newly sown; the usual imports have fallen off, probably owing to the drain caused by the famine, and consequently the prices have generally risen; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; it drizzled for a short time on the 15th instant; the *rabi* crops are being harvested, and the outturn is over the average.
Patna ...	·18	Weather daily getting warmer, slight rain fell in the early part of the week; the harvesting of *rabi* crops is in fair progress; sporadic cholera and small-pox exist here and there in the district.
Gya ...	·10	Weather cloudy, with rain, and cold for this time of the year; no change in the prospects of the crops, which are satisfactory.
Shahabad ...	·05	Weather cloudy and rainy at the beginning of the week; peas and *musoor* pulse are being gathered; other crops continue promising.
Hazáribágh ...	2·89	Weather unseasonably damp and wet; there has been a heavy thunder-storm accompanied with rain; the rain has done a good deal of damage to wheat, barley, and gram, which are now on the ground remaining uncut; but much of these crops damaged will be recovered if there is no more rain; health of the district is good.
Lohardugga ...	·70 ·25 at Palamow.	Weather fair and cloudy alternately till Friday, the 16th instant, when two very heavy falls of hail took place, which must have injured the *mohwa* crop, which is now ripening, also the wheat, *rahar*, *musoor*, barley, and gram, which are all now about to be harvested; the mango is now in flower, and must have suffered too; all these crops gave full promise before; general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	·41	Weather pleasant but somewhat unseasonable; the only crops now on the ground are a little sugarcane, wheat, barley, and garden produce; the rain will possibly injure the *mohwa*, but as rice is cheap, this will not be of much consequence.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no crops to report; health of the district is good.
Balasore ...	·24	Weather generally fine and dry; the ploughing progresses; sporadic cholera is frequent, chiefly along the pilgrim route.
Cuttack ...	·05	Weather hot and dry; most of the *rabi* crops are gathered with good outturn; cotton, sugarcane, and *dalua* rice require some rain now.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the crops generally are progressing well, except the mango, which was injured when in blossom; some of the *dalua* paddy has begun to ripen; ploughing is going on; prices of rice and other food grains are almost stationary; shipment of rice is brisk; cholera is very rife, both in the city and the district.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in most places during the week; in some places it was attended with storm and hail, causing damage to the standing cold weather crops; these crops are being harvested, and the outturn is generally good; the spring rice is doing well; the preparations for autumn rice, indigo, and jute are in fair progress.
N. W. Provinces—		
(Mar. 21st)		
Benares (Mar. 19th)	·5	Prospects favourable.
Allahabad („ 21st)	...	Prospects good; certain amount of damage done by hail in a few localities.
Agra („ 21st)	From ·15 to ·8 notches.	Hail in five pargunas, causing some damage, especially in Jalesar; weather still threatening.
Meerut („ 21st)	...	Rain and slight hail on 14th; no damage.
Bareilly („ 21st)	1·0	Crops damaged to some extent by hail-storm in some parts; weather cloudy.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Mar. 21st)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Sitapur („ 21st)	·11	Week's rain did much good to sugarcane; harvesting commenced.
Punjab— (Mar. 21st)		
Delhi ...	·5	Crops have not suffered; health good.
Hissar ...	2·0	Weather still cloudy; crops ripening fast; excellent harvest expected, but there were some damages by hail.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—continued.		
Umballa ...	·5	Health and crops good.
Jullundur ...	1·3	
Lahore ...	3·0	
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health and harvest good.
Pesháwar ...	·5	Agricultural prospects and health of district good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects still continue good.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Mar. 17th)	·27	Cloudy; *rabi* threshing continues, yield about half the average; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Cloudy; ploughing continues; cholera prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	·75	*Rabi* crops injured by recent rains; fever and small-pox continue; prices steady.
Raipur ...	·73	*Rabi* damaged by rain; few cases of cholera; prices easy.
Bálághát ...	...	Clear; days hot, nights cool; wheat slightly injured by blight; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	·22	Cloudy; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Mar. 18th)	·20	Cloudy; standing crops injured by hail; threshing continues, cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 19th)	·79	*Rabi* crops damaged by hail; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 20th)	...	Clear; threshing of *rabi* continues; cold below average; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 21st)	·47	*Rabi* gathered and being threshed; measles slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Wardha ...	...	Clear; health good.
Nimár ...	...	Days warm, nights cool; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	·12	Prospects exceedingly good; prices easy.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Wheat and gram injured by rain and hail; health good; prices slightly risen.
Jubbulpore ...	1·77 ●	Slight hail; no injury reported; *rabi* excellent; reaping continues; health good.
Saugor (Mar. 22nd)	...	Hail in places; no damages reported; wheat and gram reaping.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* gathering; slight cholera.
Damoh ...	·8	Prospects good; prices easy.
Mandla ...	2·26	*Rabi* good, except *masur*, which has been injured by recent rains; fever and measles continue; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—In spite of damage by hail, prospects remain good.
British Burma—		
Arracan Division (*Mar. 22nd*)	...	Eighteen deaths from cholera in Akyab Town; a few cases in Naaf, Rathaidoung, and Membya townships, otherwise public health normal; cattle disease in portions of Akyab district.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Slight cholera in district, otherwise public health good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; one case cholera at Macobin.
Bassein ...	...	One case cholera in town; 4 in Kindat; slight cattle disease in Zaygyoung.
Henzada ...	...	Slight cattle disease and small-pox in Mengyee, Tahpoon, and Myanoung townships, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	16 deaths from cholera in Prome, in Mahathaman 7; small-pox in Prome 17 cases, no deaths.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health generally good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; public health fair; cholera in Moulmein; small-pox in Mergui and Shwegyeen.
Assam—		
Gauhátí (Mar. 22nd)	·81 Slight showers on 16th, 17th, and 21st.	Hot and oppressive at beginning of week; *aus* cultivation commenced; public health good.
Sylhet („ 22nd)	0·44	Spring rice promises well.
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 22nd)	·65 at Bangalore.	Heavy showers have fallen generally; rain not sufficient to effect much good; prices not affected, similar to last week; cholera unabated; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved according to condition; statement last tabulated are— Bangalore district, including town ... 12,978 and 19,454. Kolar ... ... 1,616 „ 1,831. Túmkúr ... ... 7,786 „ 10,030. Mysore, including town ... 1,828 „ 2,979. Hassan ... ... 3,545 „ 364. Shimoga ... ... 675 „ 503. Kadur ... ... 877 „ 515. Chitaldroog ... ... 5,295 „ 1,685. TOTAL ... 36,600 and 37,361 irrespective of those employed by public works agency, daily average of which is 30,794.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 22nd)	...	Cholera in Akolá and Basim Districts in mild form at present.
Central India—		
Indore (Mar. 21st)	1·13	Prospects are generally good, though the poppy has in places suffered heavily from hailstorm.
Gwalior („ 21st)		
Neemuch („ 21st)		
Ratlam („ 21st)		
Sunna („ 21st)		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Mar. 22nd)	...	Complaints of damage by hail, nothing serious apparently, except in individual villages.
Jeypore („ 22nd)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli („ 17th)	·3	Health and crops good.
Tonk („ 17th)		
Kota („ 17th)	*Nil*	
Shapura („ 17th)		
Bhurtpore („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; health good; prospects of crops fair.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE OF MYSORE FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd MARCH 1877.

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	CONDITION OF DISTRICTS AS REPORTED.	No. AND DESCRIPTION OF WORKS IN PROGRESS UNDER REVENUE OFFICERS.				Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds in progress under Revenue Officers.				Particulars regarding gratuitous relief.			Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee.						Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876, up to 24th February 1877.	Rainfall during the present week in inches.	
						Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total.	During the week last reported upon.	During the week under report.	Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Mysore Department Public Works.	Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works of all kinds in progress under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from these grants known up to date.	Daily average number of persons relieved by kitchens	Amount sanctioned up to date for gratuitous relief from Government Grants.	Expenditure up to date from above grant.	Ordinary prices.		Prices during the week last reported upon.		Prices during the present week.				
																		2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice	Ragi.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	Markets well supplied by importation, except at Anekal, where ragi was scarce owing to prevalence of cholera. Sugarcane, irrigated ragi, javari and Bengal-gram were sown in Hoskote, Nelmangala and Anekal taluks wherever water was available. Sugarcane mills at work in some of the taluks; no rain; cholera and small-pox prevail. Cattle suffer from want of fodder and from murrain. Emigrants towards the Malnad are returning, and flocking into Bangalore. Prices of rice and ragi have risen slightly. Bengal-gram and javari are drying. Potatoes and other garden produce under wells in tolerably good condition.	56	57	180	293	6,922	8,071	7,564	1,58,416	72,719	14,253	26,615	29,238	24	60	15	16 to 18	13	18	35	16		
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	Markets fairly supplied. Prices have risen owing to delay in the transport by rail of grain from Madras to Kolar. In the Gumnayakanpalya and Gudibanda taluks importation of grain is slack owing to cholera. No rain. Sugarcane cultivation is carried on in the Malur and Gumnayakanpalya taluks; in Goribidnur rabi paddy was sown under wells. Javari and Bengal-gram, sown in beds of tanks, are doing well; in some places such crops have been harvested. Cholera prevails more or less in all taluks, but in Malur it is very severe. Murrain also among the cattle here and there.	40	186	72	298	6,874	5,794	3,778	1,32,191	81,197	511	7,345	3,958	32	80	14	14 to 19	13	17	25·4	14·9		
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	Markets well supplied, except in the Maddagiri taluk, where cholera prevents sufficient importation of food-grains. No rain. Javari was sown in the Túmkúr taluk. The standing crops, javari, Bengal-gram and rabi paddy, are promising. In Chiknayakanhalli taluk cocoanut and areca-nut trees are withering for want of moisture. Emigration to the coffee districts continues though some are returning. Cholera prevails more or less throughout the district. Scarcity of water is felt in many places. Prices stationary. Forage is imported from the Hassan District to the Honnavalli taluk and sold at high prices.	67	208	34	309	14,219	9,119*	3,077	1,71,568	92,507	2,471	10,872	8,584	28	106	12	15 to 16	12	16	27·4	15·9		
Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	Markets sufficiently supplied by importation. No export or import in Yedatore owing to prevalence of cholera; no rain; javari was sown during the week under report in Chamrajnagar taluk; sugarcane and cotton crops are withering in the Malvalli and Gundlupet taluks. Bengal-gram, sown in beds of tanks, is thriving; there is cholera in every taluk, and murrain among cattle, and water scarce; many head of cattle were taken to the jungles. The pasture in the jungles of the Gundlupet taluk is reported to have been destroyed by fire. Emigrants are returning. Prices have slightly fallen.	25	15	23	63	4,678	1 929*	5,567	54,376	30,004	3,274	21,471	8,952	24	70	12 to 14	18 to 24	13	20	24·3	20·8		
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	Markets fairly supplied, except in the Arkalgúd and Harnhalli taluks, where more is required. No rain. The standing crops, javari and sugarcane, are in tolerably good condition. Bengal-gram in the bed of the Channaraypatna tank is withering; a peculiar blight has been observed on some paddy called Kodebhatta. Cholera and small-pox in the town of Hassan, and Cholera in other parts of the district.	17	35	40	92	2,636	3,060	4,358	48,316	26,888	405	880	688	32	76	13	16 to 18	13	16	34·4	15·8		
Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	Markets moderately supplied. Sugarcane, Rabi paddy and Bengal-gram are in tolerably good condition. The latter withered in some parts of the Chanmagiri taluk. Cholera prevails to a limited extent in some of the taluks. Scarcity of water is much felt in the Chanagiri and Honnali taluks.	10	11	47	68	639	640	2,507	42,307*	20,162	398	450	188	30	76	14	18	13	18	38·4	18·3		
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	Markets fairly supplied. All the crops are withering in Tarikere. Sugarcane, Bengal-gram and javari are *being harvested*. A slight rise in prices in the Tarikere taluk. Cholera prevails.	16	24	79	119	1,301	975	2,455	42,062	19,217*	512	590	1,130	30	64	14	16 to 18	13	16	35·7	19·6		
Chitaldroog ...	4.471	4,238	531,360	511,204	Markets fairly supplied. Importation into the Budihal taluk is slack on account of cholera. The standing crops are in fair condition, except in the Kankuppa taluk, where javari crops in the beds of tanks have withered. Emigrants are returning to their houses. Cholera prevails throughout the district, but not in an epedemic form. On the whole, there has not been much change in the condition of the district.	25	63	175	263	3,841	3,925	1,488	1,72.266	78,504	1,471	2,069	677	24	88	12	14 to 18	13	16	23·5	9·5		
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145		256	599	650	1,505	41,110	33,513	30,794	8,21,502	4,21,198	23,295	70,292	53,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

See next page for General remarks.

Nil

* Explanation called for regarding these figures which Orders have been issued to the District Officers to show the subscriptions

Note.—The expenditure entered in column 15 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions, as well as the

GENERAL REMARKS.

The area and population of the affected tracts remain practically unaltered. Instructions to Divisional Commissioners on the point have been sent, with a view to their possible correction if necessary. The daily average number of persons employed on works carried out by the Revedue Officers shows a decrease from last week of 7,597 chiefly in the Mysore and Túmkúr districts; there is possibly some mistake, and explanation has been called for, but cholera has separated gangs, and prevented others from attending; the operation too of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 11381 of the 9th February last, regarding house-to-house visitation, has probably led to a transfer to the relief kitchens, of some of those on relief works, who were in a physically unfit condition to do even moderate work. Regarding this gratuitous relief, clear rules are being laid down: (1) for a well-considered scale of diet for general adoption throughout the province, in our kitchens; (2) for systematic supervision over the expenditure; and (3) for an accurate audit of the accounts under the different forms of relief. If cholera and small-pox be excluded, the public health has been fairly good. But the deaths from the former disease which is of a virulent type are very large. For seven districts they were as below:—

Bangalore	373
Kolar	703
Túmkúr	464
Mysore	459
Hassan	310
Shimoga	4
Kadur	51
TOTAL ..	2,364

The return from Chitaldroog was not received. The Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr sends in a statement shewing totals of those attacked, and the deaths therefrom, from 1st January to the 8th March inclusive; the numbers are respectively 3,127 and 2,237. It is to be hoped that the tip of the wave of this visitation has been reached, and that future returns may be more favorable. The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division describes the panic resulting from the terrible scourge to have a worse effect than the famine itself. The coolies employed on relief works are said to be doing fair work, and District Officers are cheerfully doing all in their power to mitigate the distress in its varied form. It has been reported that a large number of persons who had hitherto found employment in the frontier zillah of Bellary have returned to this province, as work was no longer available for them there on easy terms. The fact that large numbers of coolies had been attracted, by the prospect of good pay to the above zillah, to the Wynad, and to other districts of the Madras Presidency, has formed the subject of correspondence between the Government of Madras and this Administration. By request of the former, an Assistant Commissioner has been deputed to arrange for the removal to their taluks of all emigrated Mysoreans who may be receiving State aid in the taluks of Madaksira, Hindupur and Pennakonda. Similar arrangements will be made elsewhere if necessary. As regards the question of the temporary maintenance of such emigrants in the neighbouring presidency; at the cost of the Mysore State, it was pointed out—(1) that the migration was not desired or encouraged, (2) that the inducements to migrate to obtain gratuitous relief were unduly great, (3) that ample relief works were open for them on the condition of task work within the province, and (4) that there was no lack of grain supplies. They have now for some time past been returning in gangs, and are being provided for in their taluks.

The following weight of grain was received during the week, chiefly from Madras and Beypore:—

	Tons.
At terminal station	1,756
At Kolar Road	225
TOTAL ...	1,981

a falling off as compared with the preceding week. The notification regarding the equalization of rates from Nagapatam was received only on the 8th. The merchants are fully alive to the advantages of this alternative route, and results will be reported hereafter. The supply from the Western Coast may be expected to cease entirely in the early part of May, but the port of Negapatam will continue open till October. Local markets are in some instances slightly depressed, but prices are generally steady, and there is every present indication that sufficient for our requirements will be imported through the agency of private trade; due provision, however, in this respect is carefully exercised. On the 1st March a scale showing the minimum amount of food that each working adult and child should have daily, was published, *viz.*:—

A. For a man, 60 tolas of ragi, the *present value* being	A. 1	P. 6
Extra in cash for condiments		6
		— 2 as.
B.—For a woman, 40 tolas	1	3
Extra in cash		3
		— 1 6
C.—For children from 7 to 14 years, 30 tolas ...		9
Extra in cash		3
		— 1—0

D. For children above 14, scale A or B according to sex.

It was at the same time enjoined on district officers (1) that grain payments should not be made unless under exceptional circumstances, (2) that the most able-bodied men and women should be employed by the professional department, (3) that task or piece work should be exacted, (4) that on relief works under Revenue Officers, the rate of 1 anna 6 pies per cubic yard for earth-work should only *very exceptionally* be exceeded, (5) that a just discretion must be exercised, and (6) should grain become dearer, *pro rata*, money payments should be made to allow a laborer to earn sufficient to purchase the quantity and quality of grain, &c., laid down in the tentative scale.

Colonel Hay, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, states (1) that except in Mandya, Periypatna, Yedatore and Harnhalli Taluks there is no actual famine; (2) that importation of rice *vid* Madras is temporarily suspended, as home grown grain is procurable, as well as that imported from the Malnad and from Mangalore; (3) that kitchens have been established on the main lines of road from Coorg and the Wynad, where special officers dispense charity to destitute coolies returning from the coffee estates; (4) that special relief officers have been appointed for each taluk (this is general throughout the province) to superintend village relief; (5) that two special officers have been appointed to arrange for the economical distribution of fodder to the herds of cattle brought to the forest tracts from the plains, (Colonel Pearse also reports the care taken in this way by owners of their better kind of cattle); (6) that on the Biligirirangam Range of Hills 99 herds containing 8,900 head of cattle, of which about 5,300 belong to a neighbouring zillah of the Madras Presidency, find fair pasturage, that about 7,000 cattle and 2,000 sheep are pastured in the remaining jungles of the Mysore District, and that many others procure subsistence in the Malnad taluks of the Hassan District. Colonel Hay adds that half of the Government demand in some taluks, and one-fourth in others has been realized, and that steps have been taken to remove the erroneous impression that migration from the province would ensure remission of the demand. From close personal observation Colonel Hay remarks that the employés on relief works were not only working well, but looked well-cared for, an that many of them appeared to have resorted to the works not as a last resource, but with the laudable object of earning a little money for future requirements. Commissioners of Divisions have been asked to submit bi-monthly reports in this narrative form, to supplement the weekly statistical information. These will be printed for submission to Government periodically, with a brief provincial report, the first, *viz.*, those from the 1st to 15th current to contain a brief resumé of the rise and progress of the scarcity from July last to date. Cheerful co-operation by all the Officers of the Administration is a characteristic of this time of difficulty.

In his report, dated 27th February last, on the Ainur-Bennavalli road in the Shimoga Division, the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings' Branch, reports that the collection of gravel is now giving employment to some 200 coolies, who all looked fat and well, and that there was no scarcity of grain. Of the 200 persons so employed most of them came from the Bellary District.

J. PUCKLE,
On Special Duty.

Register of Rain-fall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore, for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	RAIN-FALL—INCHES AND CENTS. 1874. I.	1874. C.	1875. I.	1875. C.	1876. I.	1876. C.	1877. I.	1877. C.	REMARKS FOR 1877.
1st ...	January.	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2nd ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
3rd ...		..	...	...	...	...	...			
4th ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
5th ...	February.	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6th ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
7th ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
8th ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
9th ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
10th ...	March.	...	...		...	...	...			
11th ...		...	...	...	...	...	50			
12th ...		..	...	...	86	...	7			
13th ...		...	...	1	56	...	47			
14th ...		...	...	...	31	...	...			
15th ...	April.	...	14	...	...	...	47			
16th ...		...	...	...	...	...	5			
17th ...		...	45	...	15	...	...			
18th ...		...	13	...	...	1	37			
19th ...	May.	6	20	...	85	1	93			
20th ...		1	12	2	39	...	34			
21st ...		3	88	...	35	...	93			
22nd ...		4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd ...	June.	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th ...		...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th ...		...	28	...	7	...	81			
26th ...		...	80	...	14	...	67	Nil	Nil	
27th ...		...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th ...		...	48	...	8	...	45			
29th ...	July.	3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th ...		2	42	...	19	...	26			
31st ...		...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd ...	August.	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd ...		1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th ...		1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th ...		1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th ...		4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th ...		4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th ...	Sep.	3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th ...		2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th ...		2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st ...		...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd ...	October.	1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd ...		2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th ...		1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th ...	Nov.	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th ...		...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th ...		...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th ...	Dec.	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th ...		...	1	...	8	...	...			
51st ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
		56	54	22	9	17	34	...	...	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st MARCH 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	From Foreign Ports.		From Bengal.		From British Burma.		From other Indian Ports.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	155,077	8,25,447	4,511	23,578	...	...	159,588	8,49,025
„ Paddy	...	...	256	875	23,071	83,533	...	...	23,327	84,408
„ Other Grains	...	...	20,090	88,501	...	...	...	...	20,090	88,501
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	...	56,864	3,10,672	...	...	...	...	56,864	3,10,672
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	...	10,065	13,619	81,447	...	...	...	...	23,684	1,40,174
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	291	1,294	...	...	2,841	16,060	3,132	17,354
Cochin—Rice	...	...	35,506	1,66,617	2,965	15,175	...	...	38,471	1,81,792
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	5,523	31,683	1,455	3,733	6,978	35,416
„ Other Grains	...	...	630	1,722	...	...	...	...	630	1,722
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	21,808	1,14,268	...	...	142	998	21,950	1,15,266
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	2,613	538	2,613
Calicut—Rice	...	...	30,964	1,67,802	...	...	...	...	30,964	1,67,802
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	6,679	357	1,730	...	...	...	...	7,036	35,072
Quilandy—Rice	...	...	86	472	...	...	...	...	86	472
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	1,447	7,410	...	...	...	...	1,447	7,410
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	1,671	334	1,671
* Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice	...	10,065	315,371	16,74,135	7,476	38,753	142	998	333,054	17,72,613
„ Paddy	...	...	256	875	28,594	1,15,216	1,455	3,733	30,305	1,19,824
„ Other Grains	...	6,679	21,368	93,247	...	...	3,713	20,344	31,760	1,46,933

*No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st MARCH 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.								From British Burma.										Total.			
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.*		Balasore.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.*		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.			
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras Paddy	101,110	3,29,623	...	...	13,997	57,156	...	...	18,435	52,580	64,060	1,11,956	1,471	4,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,531	1,16,663
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	272	925	...	...	...	...	925	...	9,036	16,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,036	16,635
Bimlipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	35,986	1,46,866	66,430	92,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,443	93,053
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,212	36,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,212	36,435
Tuticorin	83,169	2,98,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	21,393	75,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,940	18,928	64,207	1,02,407	929	3,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,136	1,06,199
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,022	24,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,022	24,645
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	97,146	3,41,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	15,974	58,396	...	...	12,030	44,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,233	13,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,233	13,200
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,533	43,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,533	43,022
Mangalore	3,639	12,375	4,901	8,250	...	...	...	...	1,288	3,092	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,916	8,310
Other Ports	1,026	1,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	1,021	...	...	22,082	39,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,082	39,222
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	345,099	12,13,995	...	...	26,299	1,03,059	...	...	27,689	75,621	1,89,087	3,92,675	93,546	1,81,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,83,144	4,97,394

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17th MARCH 1877.

		Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul and intermediate stations	...	715
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur and intermediate stations	...	2,377

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

MINUTES AND MEMORANDA FROM SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 16, dated 23rd March 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE enclose, for Your Lordship's information, copies of Minutes and Memoranda which we have received from Sir Richard Temple during the past week, referring to the following subjects:—

1st.—The utilization of the Negapatam port and route for the supply of grain to Bangalore and the Mysore country.
2nd.—The employment of weavers on some light work suitable to their physical condition.
3rd.—The expediency of making some concession to the caste-feelings of the people in the arrangements of the relief camps.
4th.—The present condition of the districts of Coimbatore and Salem.
5th.—The condition of persons on relief works and receiving gratuitous relief recently inspected by him.
6th.—The question of the sufficiency of the reduced rate of wages.
7th.—The relief operations in the taluks of Alur and Tádpatri in the Bellary district.
8th.—The need for maintaining a steady and sufficient importation of northern grains into the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.
9th.—The causes which led to the enormous influx of persons to the works in the Ceded Districts during the earlier months of the present famine.
10th.—The expediency* of employing European and Native officers and privates of the Madras Army on the relief works.
11th.—The relief camps at the Red Hills and Palaveram.
12th.—The taluks and zemindaris in the Madras Presidency inspected by Sir Richard Temple between the 14th January and 14th March.

2. We also submit a letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, forwarding a report on the present condition of those districts in the Nizam's country which are more or less affected by scarcity, and the measures which have been taken for the relief of distress.

3. None of these papers call for lengthened remarks from us; but in all of Sir Richard Temple's Minutes suggestions are made, which appear to us to merit, and which we have no doubt are receiving, the careful attention of the Government of Madras. The question which still causes us the greatest anxiety is that of the transport of grain by railway into the Ceded Districts both from the north-west and from Madras. Every effort is being made in the Railway Branch of our Public Works Department to overcome the difficulties which at present impede the transport, with sufficient rapidity, of the supplies which are considered to be necessary; but at least six heavy goods engines are needed, in addition to those at present available in this country, to meet the requirements of the grain traffic. We have requested Your Lordship by telegraph to arrange for this number of engines being sent to Bombay by way of the Suez Canal with as little delay as possible.

* The original of this Minute appears to have miscarried in the post. The copy which reached us on the 22nd instant is a duplicate.

4. The facts stated and considerations urged by Sir Richard Temple in his Minute of the 18th instant, regarding the causes which led to the enormous influx of persons to the relief works in the Ceded Districts and in Kurnool in the earlier months of the famine, indicate the urgent necessity of so arranging the works as to render them as little attractive as possible to those who are not in absolute need. Sir Richard Temple shows that whereas in December the number on the relief works in those districts amounted to 950,000, it has now been reduced to 493,000. The relief works were close to the homes of the people; the work was light and easy; the wages were more than sufficient to afford a bare subsistence; all-comers were admitted, without any question as to whether they were able to sustain themselves, and the consequence was that thousands and thousands of powerful men, representing what might be called a fine peasantry, whose physical condition was excellent, and who were really in no need of relief, received State wages as relief labourers. This was the state of things in January. The reduction in the numbers which has since taken place is mainly attributable to the relief works having been so re-arranged as to render them more distant from the homes of the work-people, and to augmenting the task. Sir Richard Temple states that "instance after instance has occurred of gangs, some thousands strong, being told that the road on which they were engaged was sufficiently finished, and that they must march on to another road ten miles or even five miles off, and their melting away or never mustering again; or being told that they must do such and such a task, and rejoining that they did not like this, as it would involve so many hours a day, and then ceasing to appear." Other causes which have contributed to the diminution of numbers are the reduction of the wage and the discharge of persons who seemed able to sustain themselves; but, in Sir Richard Temple's opinion, the main causes were the re-arrangement of the works and the enforcement of heavier tasks. Both these remedies, he considers, should be still further enforced in the three districts abovementioned, and if combined with petty relief works with light tasks for weakly persons, from which able-bodied labourers should be excluded, and by a searching house-to-house visitation systematically arranged, there need be no apprehension of the distress being inadequately dealt with.

5. We enclose a copy of a telegram which we received on the 18th instant from the Government of Madras with reference to the instructions conveyed, and the suggestion offered, in our letter of the 9th instant, regarding the stock of grain now in the hands of the Government in that Presidency, to which allusion was made in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of our despatch of the same date. Copies of a telegram which we have addressed to the Government of Madras calling for further information on certain points, and of a letter expressing our acquiescence, under the circumstances, in the decision arrived at by the Local Government, not to sell for the present the reserve of grain now in their hands at Madras, are also enclosed. Your Lordship will observe that in suggesting the sale to the highest bidders of the stock of Government grain now at Madras, in moderate specified quantities, at specified intervals, our object was to confirm the confidence of the mercantile community in our policy of non-interference with private trade, and to remove the standing menace to the trade which seemed to be involved in the existence of a stock of grain in the hands of the Government, liable to be despatched into the distressed districts or to be thrown into the market at any time, to the serious derangement of the calculations of private traders. From the enquiries which we have been able to make here, we find that at Calcutta there is considerable difference of opinion on the subject, although some of the leading merchants consider that the sales contemplated would tend to remove the uncertainty and distrust which have been felt regarding the action of the Government, and that if conducted in the manner and at the intervals proposed, they would not be of sufficient importance to have any serious effect upon prices. At Madras, however, the preponderance of mercantile opinion appears to be adverse to the measure; and as it appears that His Grace the Governor in Council has given a public pledge that the grain shall be retained in reserve to meet future emergencies, and will not be utilised so long as private trade meets the requirements of the distressed districts, we have not deemed it advisable to press our suggestion further. We have desired, however, that the reserve shall not be moved or utilised in any way without the permission of the Government of India, which, in case of necessity, may be applied for by telegraph, with a full explanation of the nature of the necessity.

6. We have much satisfaction in reporting that there has been a good fall of rain in several of the distressed districts, including Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly. It has also extended to Mysore. The particulars have not yet reached us.

7. Sir Richard Temple telegraphs as follows on the 21st instant:—

I have during past week visited districts of Sholapur and Kaládgi in Bombay Presidency, and inspected in these districts 19,000 relief labourers, most of whom employed on task-work, professionally supervised and measured up. Physical condition generally satisfactory. Gangs under civil officers much diminished in numbers. Efforts to prevent waste or abuse very creditable to local authorities. System of relief strict. Some doubt whether village relief and house-to-house visitation sufficiently effective. General impression of Bombay management favourable. Comparison between Madras and Bombay Presidencies thus: Principles now the same in both; but in Madras the management more indulgent to people, relief more freely allowed, and expense more liberal. In Bombay the management is more rigid, the system more exact, the economy more complete. In neither Presidency is there enough visitation from village to village to search out individual cases of distress.

8. There has been a slight decrease in the numbers on the relief works in Madras and an increase in Bombay. In Madras the number according to the latest return was 656,997 against 657,365, the number for the previous week. In Bombay the corresponding numbers were 226,841 and 223,865. The net increase in the two Presidencies was 2,608. There was, however, in Bombay a decrease of 11,947 children under seven years of age and of women taking care of them, the number having been reduced from 44,150 to 32,203.

In the number of persons charitably relieved there was a large increase amounting to 23,750 persons in Madras, the number having risen from 58,317 to 82,067. In Bombay the corresponding numbers were 6,135 and 5,566, showing a decrease of 569.

In Mysore the number on the relief works was 36,600, in addition to 30,794 employed by Public Works agency, and 37,361 charitably relieved, making a total of 104,755 against 99,699, the corresponding numbers for last week.

9. It will be seen from the Resident's letter, and from the papers appended to it, the opinion expressed in Sir Richard Temple's Minute on the condition of Hyderabad, which was enclosed in our despatch of the 9th ultimo, that the distress in that State was likely to be less than was at first apprehended, has so far been justified by the event. The condition of the rabi harvest, now in course of being gathered, is generally fairly favourable, and no further extension of the area in which distress has hitherto prevailed is apprehended. The maximum number of persons likely to be on the relief works is estimated at 43,000. The Resident bears testimony to the judgment with which Sir Salar Jung has dealt with the matter.

No. 115, dated Madras, 12th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him in regard to the utilization of the Negapatam port and route for the supply of grain to Bangalore and the Mysore Country. The desirability of working this route first attracted the notice of His Grace the Governor, and it was in accordance with His Grace's suggestion that Captain Bisset was deputed to look into the facts on the spot. It is believed that steps have already been or are now being taken, under the orders of His Grace the Governor in Council, to meet some of the requirements noticed in the appended Minute.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Madras, 12th March 1877.*

When recording my Minute of the 19th February, upon the adoption of the Negapatam route for the supply of grain to Bangalore, I was under the impression that the rates for the carriage of grain from Negapatam to Bangalore had already been lowered, and that the effect would by this time have been apparent in considerable despatches of grain to Bangalore by this route.

2. It was hoped that the augmented stock of engines would, by the 1st of March, have put the Madras Railway in a position to despatch grain from Madras up to the full extent of the carrying power of the single line between Madras and Arconum, and in addition to this to carry to Bangalore all the grain despatched from Beypore or Negapatam. And I look forward with much anxiety to the early attainment of this object.

3. With the large amount of grain now on the Madras beach, the immediate importance of the fullest possible despatches of grain from Madras is manifest. But I am advised that with the best arrangements the despatches of grain by the single line of rail from Madras to Arconum are not likely to exceed 45,000 tons a month; while the requirements in all the distressed districts from Madras and other sources of supply may rise even to 90,000 tons a month; and I have therefore invited attention to the great importance of the subsidiary sources of supply, namely, Raichore, Beypore and Negapatam.

4. Captain Bisset has now visited Negapatam and Bangalore, and in the record of his observations he shows that, even at present, 200 tons a day can be landed at Negapatam and forwarded to Bangalore; and that, with improved landing facilities at Negapatam and increased transhipping accommodation at Trichinopoly, a daily supply of 300 tons may be obtained at Bangalore by this route. He has noted, also, that the demand for grain in Bangalore is now put at over 500 tons a day, or nearly 100 tons a day above previous estimates.

5. On account of this growing demand, and because the progress of the doubling of the line of railway from Madras to Arconum is so much slower than I was led to expect when recommending this measure, the arrangements for developing traffic *viâ* Negapatam become even more important than before; and I would invite attention to the several suggestions offered in Captain Bisset's narrative, and would make the following recommendations:—

I.—That increased landing facilities be provided at Negapatam to meet a traffic, which, on the closing of the western ports by the monsoon, will become of vital importance to the country.

II.—That the necessary measures be taken to avoid delays in the supply of wagons at Negapatam, and in the transhipment of grain at Trichinopoly.

III.—That the system of wagon-interchange at Erode be adopted as suggested by Captain Bisset.

IV.—That every publicity be given to the orders for the reduction of grain rates from Negapatam to Bangalore, and that a similar reduction be made in the rates from Negapatam to Kolar Road, a station from which large supplies are sent to the northern parts of Mysore and the southern taluks of Bellary.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Note by Captain W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., *on the probabilities of landing grain at Negapatam and delivering it at Erode Junction for conveyance to Bangalore.*

At Negapatam cargo is unloaded, not on the beach as at Madras, but at a quay on the banks of a river, at the entrance to which there is a bar, which for two hours out of six is impassable to the heavy boats in ordinary use. The quay, or river bank, where goods are ordinarily landed, is within 400 yards of the railway station. From the difficulties at the bar, and from the distance at which the ships lie, the boats which draw 3 feet of water with their ordinary load of 4 tons, are prevented from making more than one trip a day, but they occasionally accomplish two trips a day from steamers, which lie nearer the shore than ships, and also from grain ships to which the boatmen appear partial.

Negapatam port.

2. Although there are ninety boats on the license register, many are at present out of repair,—some seriously so;—and there are only 53 of them available for work. The Master Attendant has power to withdraw the license from any boat not kept in repair, and he hopes that the knowledge of this power, and the prospect of regular work, may induce the owners to put more boats in working order; but he does not think it likely that many boats from the neighbouring ports will come in to supplement the numbers, even if good prospects of regular work were held out.

3. Allowing for some increase in the number of boats, and for increased delivery from steamers, it appears safe to reckon on landing at Negapatam 300 tons a day of grain and general cargo.

4. During the month of March there are expected to arrive at Negapatam, (1) three ships (already overdue), with a total load of 2,600 tons of stores for the South Indian Railway; (2), forty native craft with rice from Akyab, and also (3), the weekly steamers of the British India Company, which are now bringing grain from Negapatam. If the delivery by these native craft is taken, as I am told it may be taken, at 8,000 tons, and by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers at 1,000 tons by the four steamers during the month, there will be ample work for all the boats available, and there will be every inducement for more to get ready for work, by the latter part of the month.

5. The following particulars learnt at Negapatam may be interesting.

A ship with a cargo of 1,700 tons of coal has been 46 days unloading; another ship with 1,300 tons on board has just discharged her cargo in 28 days.

When steamers call with cargo from Negapatam, the boats leave the ships and native craft, and concentrate all their energies on the steamer's cargo, frequently making two trips a day in place of their ordinary single trip.

6. The boats would be able to do more work but for the detention caused by the bar; whether any temporary improvement in the channel could be effected or not is a point on which, without special experience of works on the Madras coast, I would not venture an opinion. If, however, it is desired to work a large traffic at Negapatam, this way of increasing the landing power of the boats will doubtless be considered along with others.

7. If now it is assumed that the special aid given to the conveyance of grain from Negapatam to Bangalore will change the natural current of trade, which at present flows from Negapatam and the Tanjore district towards Madura and the south, it remains to consider what amount of traffic can be worked over the two portions of the South Indian Railway, *viz.* the narrow-gauge line from Negapatam to Trichinopoly and the broad-gauge line from Trichinopoly (after transhipment to Erode). It is confidently stated by the Agent and Officers of the South Indian Railway that there are sufficient narrow-gauge engines and rolling stock to work from Negapatam to Trichinopoly all the grain which the broad-gauge railway stock can work away; and as the whole of the existing traffic is conveyed by day trains, it is evident that many more trains can, if necessary, be worked over the line. Any restrictions imposed by Government on working trains over an unfenced line at night will probably be withdrawn in view of the necessities of the country, and moreover these restrictions do not affect directly the train service between Negapatam and Trichinopoly where the line is fenced.

8. Up to Trichinopoly there need be no limit stated, but at this point the break of gauge necessitates transhipment. The Traffic Manager, in whose department this work lies, is of opinion that, with the present transhipment accommodation, he cannot undertake to tranship more than 30 wagons or about 190 tons a day in each direction. And although I am surprised at the moderate estimate of the work considered practicable with the existing accommodation, it is possible that the less active habits and the smaller physical powers of the loading coolies at Trichinopoly present difficulties which I am not accustomed to consider. The Traffic Manager considers an additional transhipment-platform necessary, and with this, which it is possible to provide within a fortnight, he is prepared to work up to the powers of the broad-gauge engines and rolling stock.

9. Next to the landing powers at Negapatam, the capacity of the broad-gauge section of the South Indian Railway fixes the limit to the traffic from Negapatam to Bangalore. There are altogether ten broad-gauge engines, suitable when in good repair for running trains; but of these five are now undergoing heavy repair. In ten days' time (say the 10th March) one engine of the five now running must go in for repairs, and it will be replaced by a larger one of which the repairs are nearly completed.

After an interval of about three weeks another engine will be turned out after repairs, and another after a similar interval.

The Locomotive Superintendent, with these prospects, considers himself in a position to carry after the 10th March 40 grain wagons a day or 250 tons, and after 1st April 60 grain wagons a day or 375 tons, to Erode.

10. The engine-power being sufficient for the probable landing powers at the port of Negapatam even after allowing for a large increase, it remains to consider the sufficiency of the wagon stock. The stock of about 200 wagons of all sorts, including ballast wagons, would be enough to work about 60 wagons a day between Trichinopoly and Erode; but the through-booked grain will most advantageously and most expeditiously be carried on to Bangalore in the same wagons, and the wagon stock of the South Indian Railway Company will not suffice for this purpose.

11. To work to the best advantage, a system of wagon interchange not now in force would have to be established at Erode Junction; *i. e.*, for every loaded wagon sent off from the South Indian Railway, an empty wagon should, if required, be made over by the Madras Railway Company. In this way the stock of both lines may be worked with more effective results than is otherwise possible. And this joint service will not occupy the wagon stock of either railway longer than is proper to the respective distances on each line.

12. But the distance from Erode to Bangalore is so little shorter than that from Madras to Bangalore, that little, if any, advantage of economy of the engine-power and rolling-stock of the Madras Railway can be claimed for this route. And although from the recently increased number of engines; and from more regular working, an increased delivery of grain may confidently be expected from Madras, it does not seem likely that the Madras-Arconum line

will for some time yet be overworked, or that the engines can be more profitably employed elsewhere.

13. But with regard to the possibilities of working traffic from Negapatam to Bangalore, I am of opinion that, making allowances for all the difficulties in the way of working a large traffic *vid* Negapatam, it is possible, by bringing into use the power of the South of India Railway, and by an expenditure of the power of the Madras Railway equal to, or perhaps a little less than is required to work the same traffic from Madras, to carry from Negapatam to Bangalore about 200 tons of grain a day during March, and up to 300 tons a day in April and subsequent months, if more landing power can be provided at Negapatam, and that along with a disturbance of the natural current of trade from Negapatam to Madura and the south, there are some incidental advantages in drawing, even at present, a portion of the food-supply of Bangalore from Negapatam.

But I consider that until the Madras-Arconum section of the Madras Railway is worked so as to feed to the fullest extent of its powers all the portions of the north-west and south-west lines, which are with the least expenditure of carrying power supplied from Madras, there is no material advantage to be gained by the use of the Negapatam route.

14. But as changes in trade routes cannot be made suddenly, it is worth while noting that, if traders begin now to arrange for consignments *vid* Negapatam, their consignments may be expected to arrive there about April, or just at the time when the greatest strain on the Madras-Arconum section is likely to occur, and when it is to be hoped that this section will be worked to its full power. And it is further to be considered that, before the end of the month of May, the Beypore traffic will probably be stopped by the monsoon, and that the Negapatam traffic, which will be practicable all through the rainy season, will then become of great importance to the country.

BANGALORE;
2nd March 1877.

W. S. S. BISSET,
On special duty.

Memorandum by Captain W. S. S. BISSET, R.E., *on the carriage of grain for Bangalore, viâ Negapatam.*

I HAVE now visited Negapatam and ascertained by observation and personal enquiry the present and prospective possibilities of landing grain at Negapatam, forwarding it thence to Trichinopoly, transhipping it there to the broad-gauge wagons, delivering it by the South Indian Railway broad-gauge line to Erode on the Madras Railway for conveyance thence to Bangalore.

2. Yesterday, through the courtesy of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, I had an opportunity of seeing the chief traders here, and of explaining to them the fears that are entertained that the amount of grain required at Bangalore cannot be supplied by the Madras route.

3. I learnt that the merchants were obliged to refuse heavy orders for grain from the interior, and that they could easily sell 100 to 150 tons a day in addition to the present supplies, which have amounted to 330 tons a day in November, 375 tons a day in December and January, and 390* tons a day up to the 22nd February. I endeavoured to explain the advantages which they could have in drawing from Negapatam as much of their supply as could find carriage by that route, and I informed them that I had just been to Negapatam, and that I had ascertained as follows:—

* These figures are for the Bangalore station only. Kolar and other stations in Mysore on the Bangalore branch takes about 16 per cent. (or say 60 tons a day) on the Bangalore receipts.

1st.—That grain sent to Negapatam can be landed easily to the extent of 200 tons a day after allowing for the landing of other general cargo.

2nd.—That the boats can take the grain bags direct from the ship to the river bank which is within 400 yards of the railway station.

3rd.—That by the order of His Grace the Governor of Madras, the rates for the carriage of grain from Negapatam to Bangalore have been made the same as the rates from Madras to Bangalore.

4th.—That the Agent and officers of the South Indian Railway are prepared† to carry from Negapatam during March 40 wagons or 250 tons, and during April and subsequent months 60 wagons or 375 tons a day, and that they can certainly carry at once 200 tons a day.

† For the free working of this traffic some transhipment arrangements are required and can be readily made if considered necessary.

5th.—That fears are entertained that, with equally urgent demands from other distressed districts, the carrying powers of the railway from Madras to Arconum will be unequal to the pressure, and that if additional supplies are required for Bangalore it will be necessary to draw them from another source than Madras.

6th.—That grain can be landed at Negapatam throughout May, June and July, while the western ports will be closed by the burst of monsoon early in May.

4. The authoritative announcement of the reduction of rates had not then, and has not yet, reached the Chief Commissioner, the Railway Station Master or the traders, and my statement on this matter was with difficulty accepted. I assured the meeting that the orders had been received at Negapatam on Monday the 26th February, and that they would find on enquiry that my statement was correct.

5. The merchants said they would at once enquire and instruct their agents to send some of their grain *viâ* Negapatam, so that they might get as much as possible by using all routes.

They evidently had misgivings about the supply of wagons at Negapatam and Trichinopoly, and some of them said they had already been getting a few wagons from Negapatam, and that they had actually experienced this difficulty, and that their grain was much delayed in transit. I referred to the assurance given to me by the Railway officers, and as regards delay I suggested that a few days' delay on the way was less objectionable than long detention on the Madras beach. Another merchant objected that he could get no *raggi* at Negapatam, and that *raggi* could only be got at Beypore, where it comes down the coast from the north. No answer could be given to this, for, as far as I am aware, *raggi* is not to be bought on the eastern side of India. But I endeavoured to explain that the object of my visit was not to desire them to use Negapatam port to the exclusion of other sources of supply, but to inform them of the means which were at their disposal for drawing supplementary supplies from Negapatam and of the reduction of railway rates, which His Grace the Governor of Madras had been pleased to authorise, in addition to the abolition of port dues at Negapatam on any vessels carrying a fourth part of their cargo in grain.

* Major T. Clarke, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
Colonel Pearse, Commissioner.
Colonel Puckle, Deputy Commissioner.

6. I am permitted to record that the officers of the Mysore Administration* who were present at the meeting concur with me in believing that the native traders understood the explanations given, and that they intended to take advantage of the facilities offered.

7. I conclude by mentioning an incidental advantage which would arise if any considerable supply of dry grain were to be sent from Calcutta or other port to Negapatam. Karur or Caroor, the head-quarters of the taluk of that name in the Coimbatore district, draws about 100 tons of cholum a day from Beypore. If the landing powers at Negapatam were increased, this supply could be taken to Karur in addition to the supply for Bangalore; for the gradients between Trichinopoly and Karur are easy, and those from Karur to Erode heavy. It may be objected that the supply to Bangalore will diminish the supply to Madura; but Madura can be more easily supplied with sea-borne grain from Tuticorin, and there are, as far as I have learnt, no objections to sending grain there.

8. I would suggest further, that a corresponding reduction of rate be granted on grain consigned from Negapatam to Kolar road.

BANGALORE;
3rd March 1877.

W. S. S. BISSET,
On Special duty.

No. 119, dated Madras, 12th March 1877.

From—*Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,*
To—*The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him suggesting the employment of weavers in the Madras Presidency, who may be thrown upon the hands of Government, on some light employment suitable to their physical condition.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 12th March 1877.*

I DESIRE to invite attention to the advisability of establishing some light labour test for the many thousands of weavers and spinners who are now coming upon the hands of Government in several of the famine-stricken districts of the Madras Presidency. It was proposed, as I understand, some months ago by some of the Madras authorities, that Government should advance money to enable destitute weavers to buy material and carry on their trade. For several reasons it was then thought the plan might be deferred. But I submit that the time has come when this proposal might, with such modification as may be required by local circumstances, be resuscitated and carried into effect.

2. Near Bangalore, on a tank, I saw a special gang of poor weavers, who were allowed a higher rate for their piece-work than ordinary relief labourers, because their habits and the condition of their hands and fingers prevented their doing a full day's work. Some similar arrangements are, I believe, carried out in several places in the Madras Presidency also. And such arrangements may suffice for those weavers who make the coarser fabrics at Adoni, at Bellary, and other places.

3. But there are many weavers who work in silk or who do the finer kinds of cotton weaving; and such people might, if put upon tank or road works, become physically unfitted, for a time at any rate, to return to their usual employment after the end of the famine. Yet many of these poor people are undoubtedly in great straits; they can get no market for their products, and they can get no credit wherewith to buy materials. Yet they are many of them quite ready to work to the best of their power, in return for such relief as the State may give them. At Salem, for instance, I learnt that the silk weavers had reduced themselves to some extremity sooner than go on relief works, and at present they are subsisting on an organised private charity. Similar instances will ere long occur in Vellore, even if they are not already occurring.

4. In parts of Bengal (Burdwan and other places), during the famine of 1874, advances were made to weavers, and their manufactures were taken over by Government officers in return for the advances and for their support. At some of the relief houses also weavers were employed in making cotton and silk fabrics. The stores of such manufactures were kept till after the famine, and these were sold to the best advantage; and in the end the loss was not very large. I suggest that the Madras Government might see fit to authorise its officers to

make similar arrangements at towns or in tracts where there is a large population of weavers who make the finer kinds of cotton or silk cloth. The Collectors, with the assistance and advice of Native officers and non-official Native gentlemen, would be able to carry out arrangements such as are now suggested with the least possible loss to the State, and with much advantage to a deserving and industrious class of the people.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 121, dated Madras, 12th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Revenue Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him suggesting the relaxation of certain rules at relief camps, and the retention, in part at any rate, of the present system of giving gratuitous relief in the Ceded Districts.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 12th March 1877.*

In the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency below the ghauts there have been established relief camps for the reception and treatment of destitute persons who are unfit for labour on relief works. These camps consist of sheds erected in rows within large enclosures. They afford accommodation which is really good: indeed their accommodation ought not to be better than it is, otherwise a standard of comfort would be set up far superior to anything that could be obtained in the villages. They are organised and managed in a way that is most creditable to the officers concerned. Provided that the people were taken care of, their diseases treated and their necessities relieved, it was undoubtedly desirable at the outset that sojourners in these relief camps should not be made so agreeable and attentive as to lead to the pauperisation of the people. And so far the object has been attained.

2. But as the season advances, it is evident that these camps are not so largely resorted to as might be expected under the circumstances of the people. There seems to be some prejudice against them among the poorest classes. And there is actually reason to fear that destitute persons may shrink from going to relief camps for so long that meanwhile they may drift into dangerous distress. It is noticed that in some cases people will not resort to the camps, and paupers who are taken there run away for a few days only to return in a worse condition than ever. It may therefore become necessary for officers in charge of relief camps to make their camps somewhat more popular than they are now.

3. After consulting various Native gentlemen of experience, I think that some concession might be made in relief camps to the caste feeling of the people. For the very poor classes, who in this Presidency are often said to belong to no caste, the present system of public cooks in the camps might suffice. But for those who have grown up with caste feeling, some relaxation of the present arrangements might be permitted. Inmates might be allowed to cook their own food either for themselves or for self-arranged gangs, and they might be allowed to eat their meals apart and free from observation. In most of the camps there would be ample space for the enjoyment of such concessions. Then again, the sheds might be set apart for the principal castes; the casteless, or very low caste, people, would in such case have sufficient shed accommodation for themselves. In most cases it would be possible to make these not very great (but still to Natives acceptable) concessions without any considerable increase of expenditure. If such concessions could be given, the relief camps would certainly become more efficient as safeguards against dangerous distress.

4. While the relief camp system has generally been adopted below the ghauts, different arrangements have been made for giving gratuitous relief in the Ceded Districts. In those districts out-door relief, in the shape of cooked food, is distributed to ticket holders and to orphan children at relief houses. Ordinarily there is one such relief house at the head-quarters of each taluk, and five or six other subordinate relief houses in the interior of the taluk. Each such relief house is under the superintendence of a selected village official, or of a revenue inspector. At the outset there may have been, indeed in some cases there certainly were, abuses at relief houses of this kind; and gratuitous relief was occasionally given with undue liberality at towns, where arrangements, begun from private charity, were afterwards taken over by Government Officers. But now that adequate supervision has been or is being provided for every distressed taluk, these relief houses are inspected once or oftener in each week; abuses will be prevented, and the numbers on charitable relief are by no means excessive.

5. The sad prevalence of cholera, and the practical* difficulties in the way of effective sanitation may prove obstacles to the extension of the relief camp system to the Ceded Districts. And under all the circumstances of the case, I would therefore *now* recommend that in those districts the present system of giving gratuitous relief be allowed to remain; and that the regular systematic inspection of all relief houses be enforced. One or two relief camps only in central places in the Ceded Districts might suffice.

* NOTE.—Persons of the sweeper caste are not readily procurable in the Ceded Districts.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 124, dated Madras, 12th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with a Memorandum on his visit to the Coimbatore and Salem districts.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 12th March 1877.*

IN forwarding the accompanying Memorandum of my visit to the districts of Salem and Coimbatore, a few brief remarks from me will suffice.

2. There can be no doubt of the heavy losses suffered in the eastern and north-eastern part of the Coimbatore district, and of the serious distress among the labouring classes.

3. The relief has been confined as yet to those classes and has not yet been extended to the purely cultivating classes. Some portions of these classes are no doubt straitened, and had the relief system been at all lax, many of these would by this time have been in receipt of State charity. But the district authorities are very justly alive to the importance of keeping the peasant proprietory off State charity as long as possible.

4. My inspection of the various gangs of relief labourers, about 7,500 persons in all, was highly satisfactory, that is to say, the men and women were almost all of the sort which one would expect to find properly on relief; very few were persons who seemed able to sustain themselves, very few were in a physically reduced condition; task-work was rigorously exacted; there were many signs of system and organisation. About each person, singly, whose appearance seemed at all reduced, special enquiries were made. The local authorities were confident that the village headmen do understand and act upon the Government orders about searching for every individual case of distress throughout the district.

5. It is very satisfactory to find that the Collector does not anticipate any large increase of numbers on relief. This must, however, greatly depend on the weather.

6. On the whole, I consider the Coimbatore gangs to be the most satisfactory gangs which I have yet inspected anywhere. My impression regarding the carefulness, vigilance and economy exercised by the Collector, Mr. Wedderburn, is very favourable. He is manifestly a thoughtful and experienced officer. The same watchfulness on his part which guards against waste or demoralisation will also ensure that no case of real distress will escape unrelieved. His assistant and Sub-Collector, Mr. MacWalters, is an excellent manager; indeed, he is one of the very best relief officers whom I have met in this Presidency.

7. My visit in the Salem district was cut short by the necessity of proceeding to Madras to confer with the Government on certain points. But I had the advantage of carefully examining the Collector, Mr Longley, regarding the relief operations of the district in the presence of Mr. Puckle of the Board of Revenue. Here also I have formed a very favourable impression of the care and management of the Collector. He seems to me to be exacting task-work more strictly and completely than in any other district in this Presidency. Considering the undoubted distress in the northern portion of his district, I think that his numbers on relief are moderate, though I fear they must increase. He is most thoughtful too about searching for individual misery in every village. I have not met any officer yet in this Presidency with sounder ideas on this important matter than Mr. Longley.

8. I have the pleasure to express my unqualified satisfaction with the result of the proceedings of the Collectors of Salem and Coimbatore, and my belief that in both these districts the Madras Government is thoroughly well served.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum on Sir Richard Temple's visit to Coimbatore and Salem on 6th, 7th and 8th March.

IN the district of Coimbatore, on the 6th and 7th March, Sir Richard Temple met Mr. MacWalters, the Sub-Collector, the officer in charge of the relief works in the interior, the tahsildars of Bhowany, Parundoray, Pelladum and Coimbatore. He observed on both days the aspects of the country between Erode and Coimbatore, which comprises the tracts that have most suffered from drought. At Coimbatore itself he stayed with Mr. Wedderburn, the Collector, from whom he learnt that on the 6th March there were on relief works 22,351 labourers, the number the week previous having been 22,900. The number of persons fed gratuitously was stated to be 1,312, of whom 600 were at Oodamalapetta, some at Suttyamangulum, and some at Bhowany. He thought now that the numbers would not rise above 30,000 at the worst time. The labourers are only paid for 6 days in the week, and task-work is enforced at the rate of 10 cubic yards for the rupee.

2. All the markets in the district are well supplied, as trade is extraordinarily active; Coimbatore itself is full of grain. The imports by sea all come from the west coast (Beypore). Cholum and ragi are imported largely from Bombay, and even Bengal rice comes round to Beypore. Last week 322 tons of rice were brought in, and 299 tons of dry grains. The price of grain has not varied greatly since last December. About the end of October and beginning of November prices ran up suddenly, in consequence of the demand for Mysore. The ordinary and present prices of food may be thus compared—in Madras measures for a rupee,—

	Ordinary.	Present.
Rice	12·50	7·80
Cholum	20·50	9·33
Ragi	23·50	10·20
Cumboo	24	10·60

The Collector regards the stationary prices of food grain since November as evidence of the existence of old stocks in the district. In his opinion, generally, one or one-and-a-half year's supply is kept in hand, though he has no means of gauging the amount accurately. And the fact of any quantity of rice being available at the rate of 7·80 seers the rupee, he thinks, keeps down the prices of the other grains; rice is only consumed by the upper classes as a rule.

3. The harvest just reaped has averaged about 3 or 4 annas throughout the district. The rice crop from the wet lands is nearly all cut, and the outturn will be a half crop. For 2 or 3 months no field-work or agriculture is expected.

The Collector anticipates no necessity to make any remissions of land revenue in the Coimbatore taluk. Of the five lakhs assessment on "wet" land, where there has been a half crop, he expects to have to remit one lakh, and four lakhs out of the 19 lakhs assessment on the "dry" land.

5. The estimated expenditure sanctioned for the district is Rs. 4,68,346, of which, up to date, Rs. 1,40,860 have been spent.

6. During the week there were 1,158 attacks of cholera and 748 deaths.

7. On his way to Coimbatore, Sir Richard inspected collections of relief labourers, amounting to more than 5,500, at the stations of Perandoorg, Ootakally, Loonanoor and Coimbatore, and on the return journey about 2,800 more at Avenashy Road and Erode. Their condition struck him as middling, though sufficiently good with some few exceptions. Very few seemed to be able to sustain themselves without relief. Most of them belonged to the poorest and lowest classes. The velalars or cultivating classes were but slightly represented in these gangs, and these were either field labourers or cultivators of the poorest class. On the whole, the gangs comprised persons who need relief and hardly any others. There were no signs of waste or abuses, and many signs of care, system, and organisation. As relief labourers, these people appeared to be in a satisfactory condition, just in the sort of condition we should reasonably expect to find. At Coimbatore itself a number of weavers presented themselves, and complained that they had to work at the rate of 10 cubic yards the rupee, which was beyond their power. They had struck work in consequence. The Collector had under consideration the lowering of the task for these people.

8. At Salem, on the 8th, Sir Richard Temple met Mr. R. Puckle, Member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. Longley, the Collector, and the Native Deputy Collector. He inspected the relief camp near the head-quarters of the district, and inspected one gang of relief labourers, who were in very fair condition. He examined some of the wells in the highly cultivated plain near Salem, and found most of them dry although water might be reached by deepening them: these seemed cases for advances being made by Government. He again questioned Mr. Longley carefully on all the points comprised in the memorandum of the 25th January. Mr. Longley had just returned from a careful inspection of the most distressed taluk in the district, namely, Dhurumpuri. Its condition, by all accounts, is very bad—as bad as that of any taluk in the presidency; but the relief operations have been carefully inspected by the Collector, and he is confident of their success and sufficiency. Undoubtedly, those portions of the district which, geographically, form a part of the Mysore plateau must suffer severely. For the other part of the district there is not much anxiety. The Collector's answers to all questions in detail were highly satisfactory. Sir Richard Temple was himself about to visit the Dhurumpuri taluk when he was summoned to Madras on important financial business. He is bound to say that from no Collector in the presidency has he received more sound and explicit replies to all questions regarding relief than from Mr. Longley. The Collector is most strict and zealous in enforcing a full performance of work by the gangs, and most anxious that all cases of misery should be dealt with under the village relief system. He is in some difficulty in regard to finding suitable work for the silk-weavers, who are as a class much distressed. He also regrets that the excellent relief camp is not more largely attended. On the day of Sir Richard Temple's visit, the number of relief labourers was taken to be somewhat below 25,000; the question of this number remaining stationary or rising depended on the falling of the spring showers. In this district, as in Coimbatore, the relief comprises only the poorest and lowest castes, and the poorest stratum of the agriculturists. The numbers on charitable relief were now under 10,000, but these will probably increase. The Collector quite understands the importance of instructing the village headmen to seek out and care for all cases of distress.

9. Sir Richard Temple had the advantage of verifying all these matters with Mr. Puckle, who most forcibly drew attention to the drought and uncertainty of season caused by the rapid denudation of the hill sides once so richly clothed with forests.

MADRAS,
The 12th March 1877.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secy. to Sir Richard Temple.

No. 138, dated Madras, 13th March 1877.

From—*The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,*
To—*The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with the appended statement of persons on relief works and gratuitous relief inspected by him between the 24th ultimo and 8th current.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 12th March 1877.*

In continuation of my Minute dated 24th February, and the statement thereto appended, I desire to submit a further statement of the numbers of relief labourers and recipients of gratuitous relief inspected by me between the 24th February and the 8th March, and some persons of the poorest classes, for the most part in the districts of North Arcot, Nellore, Cuddapah and Coimbatore.

2. These inspections were conducted in the manner previously described. The analysis of the numbers shows that the physical condition of 14,330, 17,069, 2,428 and 1,300 may be considered as having been good, middling, indifferent and bad respectively.

3. I wish to take this opportunity of correcting the description given of the physical condition of the gangs of 500 and 2,000 relief labourers and recipients of gratuitous relief, inspected by me on the 26th and 27th of January at Madras and at Red Hills. Instead of the word "indifferent" I should have used the word "bad." It had been my wish to avoid minute distinctions and to group the gangs into broad classes, which would be readily numbered. But on reflection I think that the gangs mentioned were so inferior in physical condition to any other collection of such persons I have seen, that the word "bad" would have been more appropriately used to describe them.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Statement shewing the classification of persons on relief work and recipients of gratuitous relief inspected by Sir Richard Temple between 24th February and 8th March 1877.

Date of inspection.	District.	Place.	Number.	Physical condition.
24th February 1877	North Arcot	Tripati	1,000	Middling.
25th " "	"	Chandragiri	300	"
" " "	"	"	58	Indifferent.
26th " "	"	Tritani	600	Middling.
" " "	"	Puthoor	950	"
" " "	"	Kalustri	600	Bad.
27th " "	Nellore	Goodoor	200	Middling.
" " "	"	"	650	"
28th " "	"	East Coast Canal. Maipad	1,000	Good.
" " "	"	Korutoor	5,000	"
" " "	"	North of Maipad	2,000	Middling.
" " "	"	Anicut at Nellore	870	Indifferent.
1st March "	"	Nellurpalem (Atmakoor)	4,560	Good.
" " "	"	Nandeveram	950	Middling.
" " "	"	Murripad	1,300	Indifferent.
2nd " "	Cuddapah	Sidhout and Budr	850	Good.
" " "	"	*En route*	700	Middling.
4th " "	North Arcot	Ranipett (relief camp)	300	Bad.
" " "	"	"	500	Middling.
" " "	"	Arni	500	"
" " "	"	"	1,000	Good.
5th " "	"	Near Keniembady pass	500	"
" " "	"	Vellore	600	Middling.
" " "	"	" (relief camp)	200	Bad.
6th " "	Coimbatore	Perandooray	963	Middling.
" " "	"	Ootakally	1,456	"
" " "	"	Somanoor	2,000	"
" " "	"	Coimbatore	1,100	Good.
7th " "	"	"	200	Indiffs. (on strike)
" " "	"	Avenashy road	2,400	Middling.
" " "	"	Erode	1,300	"
8th " "	Salem	Salem	300	Good.
		" (relief camp)	200	Bad.
		Total	35,127	

ANALYSIS.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

Good.	Middling.	Indifferent.	Bad.
14,330	17,069	2,428	1,300

MADRAS;
The 12th March 1877.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secy. to Sir Richard Temple.

No. 131, dated Sholapur, 16th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Revenue Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed to submit a Minute recorded by Sir Richard Temple regarding the need for maintaining a steady and sufficient importation of northern grains into the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.

2. Sir Richard Temple has directed Captain Bisset, of the Railway Department, who is attached to his staff, to visit Bombay and the Nagpore section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with a view to consulting with the Consulting Engineer of the Bombay Government, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway authorities as to the best means of securing the result to which Sir Richard Temple attaches such great importance.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 13th March* 1877.

I DESIRE to invite the attention of the Government of Bombay to the following remarks regarding the grain trade from (and through) the Bombay Presidency into the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

2. In the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, where the recent failure of harvests has been extreme, cholum (or jowari) is the staple food of the people. During the month of December, cholum was, in those districts, selling, at times, as dear as 7½ seers (15 lbs) per rupee, or even at still dearer rates. At that time the Madras Railway was not able to dispose promptly of all the grain which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway delivered at Raichore. During January much improvement was effected in this respect; and throughout the month of February an average of 105 wagons (about 683 tons) of cholum was daily carried from Raichore into the Madras Presidency. One result of this large and steady importation of food was that the price of white (*i. e.*, northern) cholum became much cheaper in the Ceded Districts, and was ruling at 10½ to 12 seers (21 to 24 lbs) in the markets close to the railway.

3. During the last ten days, however, the smaller despatches of grain through Raichore have attracted attention. And one consequence of this decrease in the importations is that the price of cholum is already beginning to grow dearer. The decrease in the importation is not due to any shortcomings on the part of the Madras Railway, for that Company is now carrying away promptly all the grain wagons which it receives from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It was at first conjectured that the fall in prices at Bellary and Adoni might have left no margin of profit for importers. But on the other hand the excellent spring harvests, now coming under the sickle in Northern India, will throw an immense quantity of food into the market. And I am assured that there are still large stocks of jowari, rice and wheat in the districts known as the Nagpore section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and that the dealers there would send off much more jowari (as much as ever), if only they could get wagons to carry it.

4. The season of greatest pressure in the famine-stricken districts of Madras is now approaching. The best estimate I have been able to make shows that from 75,000 to 90,000 tons of imported grain per month may be wanted by those districts during the worst time. And it will be quite impossible to maintain that rate of supply if the grain traffic from the west should remain at an average of 85* wagons (550 tons) a day. I consider that for the due safety of the country the grain imports from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway should not permanently fall below 130 wagons a day, while they ought at the worst time to reach 150 wagons a day.

* This is the average number of grain wagons taken out of Raichore during the first ten days of March.

5. I am aware that there may at the present time be much pressure on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to carry cotton, seeds and other commodities down to Bombay for export by sea. But I am confident that the Governments of India and Bombay will be pleased to approve of the view that the safety of the lives of the people, and the food-supply which secure that safety, is of paramount importance. And I would urge that such steps as the Government of Bombay may deem right be taken to secure that sufficient wagons be allotted to the grain traffic as will secure the delivery of at least 120 wagons of grain (on the average) daily at Raichore, so long as dealers may be ready to send food-grains into the distressed districts of Madras. If it should hereafter appear that dealers do not come forward to fill with grain all the wagons allotted to the Madras grain traffic, then the position can be reconsidered. But so long as grain dealers are ready to send their grain, a sufficient number of wagons ought in my judgment to be allotted to the grain traffic for the Madras districts. The contingency must be kept in view, that hereafter the average requirement of 130 wagons may have to be raised to an average of 150 wagons per diem.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 133, dated Madras, 14th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a minute recorded by him reviewing Dr. Cornish's objections to the reduced scale of wages.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 14th March* 1877.

IN my minute dated 6th March, I refrained from commenting on the scientific argument used by the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, Dr. Cornish; but having since had the opportunity of making some enquiry on the subject, I have to make the following remarks.

2. Dr. Cornish's scientific propositions are as follow:—

That (paragraph 4) the carboniferous and nitrogenous principles of food should be in the proportion of 3 of the former to 1 of the latter.

That (paragraph 6) according to all scientific investigators, 140 to 180 grains of nitrogen are required, in a state of rest, to oil the human machine, so to speak, while it is not working.

That in ordinary labour 300, and under great physical exertions 500 to 600, grains of nitrogen will be necessary.

That if such quantities are not provided under the corresponding circumstances, "the body must prey on its own tissues so long as any remain to be preyed upon."

That (paragraph 13) "in regard to this question of a pound of grain being enough or not enough we should never know the result until the mischiefs resulting from a deficient supply of nitrogenous food have gone so far that a retracing of our steps would be powerless to save life."

3. This last statement is made with much confidence. From its nature it can hardly be disproved, but it seems to me that it may be regarded as a mere expression of opinion, if we can show that Dr. Cornish's other propositions given with equal precision and arguable, perhaps, in theory, are not applicable, or but very partially applicable, to the circumstances of native life and native diets.

4. In the Madras Manual of Hygiene, compiled under the orders of Government and published in 1875, the main parts of Dr. Cornish's theories are adopted. It is stated, page 96,—"The unavoidable internal work of the body of an adult human being, that is, the movements necessary for respiration, circulation, and digestion, require a minimum of 138 grains of nitrogen in 24 hours for their maintenance. In a state of idleness of mind and body, *the least amount compatible with health* may be stated as 200 grains for a man and 180 for a woman. In the ordinary circumstances of the soldier, the artizan, the field-labourer, and the prisoner in most of our jails, 300 grains will be a fair minimum. Very great physical exertion will demand 500 grains or even more."

5. Sir Robert Christison's theory, founded, as I understand, on careful experiment on Scotch labourers, and possibly applicable to them, is therefore adopted in its entirety by the Sanitary Commissioner and by the author of the Madras Manual of Hygiene as applicable to the natives of Southern India. It is on this assumption that Dr. Cornish's whole argument is based, and in the Manual it is expressly applied on the "prisoners in most of our jails." Its application, in fact and in practice, has now to be considered.

6. The opinion, that one pound a day of grain might suffice for a relief labourer, together with some allowance for condiments and the like, or some nutritious substance, was not, indeed, based on scientific theory. It was founded rather on probabilities practically deduced from the condition of the poorer classes in ordinary times, and in the results of general experience. It was not put forth with absolute confidence. It was to be subjected to trial, not by theoretical data, but by the observation of its actual results.

7. Dr. Cornish protests against this opinion as "in direct contradiction to the accumulated testimony of scientific observers in every country in which this question of the quantity and variety of food essential to keep a labouring man in health and strength, has been the subject of investigation."

8. Certainly this opinion was not based on so called scientific evidence, apparently taken as proved on the strength of experiments made on men of different race and habits, living under different circumstances, in an altogether different climate, and probably exceeding by a third in average weight the people to whom the results of the experiments are with such confidence applied. For administrative and financial purposes I should not base my recommendations on such data, inasmuch as the question must be one extremely difficult of scientific ascertainment, and in respect to which even the best conducted experiments, if made in different parts of the world, might lead to varying results. And in order to show how little these data can be accepted for these purposes, it is sufficient for me to refer to the Madras Manual of Hygiene itself.

9. In an appendix from pages 361 to 380 are given the whole range of Madras dietaries for soldiers, sepoys, and prisoners, military and civil, under various circumstances, in sickness and in health. The quantity of each food is given, together with an elaborate analysis of its composition and the proportion of each of the physiologically essential elements,—one column showing the amount of nitrogen, another the quantity of carbon in each diet.

10. Had those quantities corresponded to, or even approximated to, the amounts so authoritatively declared to be necessary, it would still have been open to me to say that the dietaries have been decided by European committees by the advice, and with the assistance of, Sanitary Commissioners; that they are intended for persons from whom full work is demanded and who receive in return not a subsistence allowance, but a full ration; that rations are avowedly fixed on a liberal scale so as to suffice for persons who consume more than the average; that it is matter of common reproach, both in this country and in England, that prisoners are better fed than paupers, whose poverty is their only crime; and that it is absurd to suppose that the poorer classes in this or any country get as much to eat as prisoners or soldiers, or that they cannot live on much less.

11. All these arguments might, however, be set aside, for an examination of the dietaries in the book itself prove conclusively not only that the theories advanced by the Sanitary Commissioner have very little application in practice, but that the reduced scale of wages suffices to

supply the relief labourer with more than sufficient nitrogen and carbon to keep him in health. They prove first that, as regards natives of this country, the carboniferous bear to the nitrogenous elements of food the ratio of about 7 to 1 instead of 3 to 1 as in the English dietaries [in the ration of the sepoy on foreign service, the proportion is 10 to 1, 26·70 oz. to 2·68 (page 379)]; and as the absolute weight of food taken daily by natives and Europeans is probably about the same, it follows that the amount of nitrogen required by natives must be much less than that required by Europeans; and when the diets are examined this is found to be the case. The Madras sepoy, when ordered on foreign service, during which he may be, and often is called upon to undergo severe physical exertion, receives a full ration from Government. According to the theory he requires a minimum of 300 grains of nitrogen when performing ordinary duties, but when marching or undergoing severe labour, he needs 500 or 600 grains. As a matter of fact, he gets (page 379) only 178 grains, little more than half the minimum required, and only about a third of what is declared necessary to support him when called upon to do strenuous work. According to this theory, then, the Madras sepoy would be undergoing starvation at the hands of the Government which employs him. But, in fact, he is not so reduced physically, nor does he fail that Government when it calls on him for exertions compared to which the labour demanded from most of our relief labourers is as nothing. This case, I submit, makes very strongly against Dr. Cornish's theory, but a still stronger one yet remains behind.

12. The British soldier, to whom if to any one the theory should apply, requiring, like the sepoy, 300 to 600 grains under like circumstances, receives 242 grains of nitrogen in his full ration, that is, 25 per cent. less than the minimum required to keep him in health when in garrison, and less than half what he ought to have when marching or on service. But this is not all, for when his ordinary work is not demanded of him, as when he is in prison or at sea, he receives only a reduced ration, and singularly enough, though the details of the two rations are altogether different (Madras Manual, pages 364 and 369), the amount of nitrogen contained in each is identical, namely, 155 grains—about half of the amount declared to be the minimum necessary to maintain him in health—a quarter of what he should have when on service, and considerably less than the *least amount compatible with health* in a state of rest of mind and body, as laid down in the quotation from the Madras Manual already cited. According to this theory, we should have to imagine that the British soldier is half starved on boardship, or that he is landed in India in a reduced condition physically, or in a state of health which could hardly be restored by subsequent nutrition. The actual fact is, of course, the reverse.

13. This instance appears to be a crucial one. This *British* soldier is not reduced by a diet containing 155 grains of nitrogen. His average weight is probably a third greater than that of the average relief labourer, and it would seem to follow that the relief labourer could be maintained in health by the same proportion, *i. e.*, two-thirds of the absolute quantity of nitrogen required by the European soldier. But one pound of cholum contains, according to Dr. Cornish (paragraph 7), 100 grains of nitrogen, therefore, a pound of cholum should suffice to keep him in moderate condition when something in the way of condiments and nutritious substance is added.

14. I need not press the argument so far, however. The labourer's allowance is not a pound of cholum, but pound a of grain *plus* half an anna, or in practice 1½ annas, in cash. Taking grain at an anna a pound (it is 25 per cent. cheaper in many places), he can buy with this amount as much nitrogenous food as is allowed to the British soldier on boardship. According to the facts furnished by the Madras Manual (but not its theories), the above allowance would appear sufficient to keep him from starvation.

15. With regard to the carbonaceous element of food, the result is the same. The Manual lays down (page 98) that 3,500 grains of carbon are required in a state of rest, and that 5,000 "may be safely taken as a maximum under any circumstances of exertion." The dietaries show that the European soldier gets 4,307 grains in his full ration, and 2,986 when on boardship, while sepoys get 6,659 when on foreign service, and native prisoners 5,616, or rather less, according to the particular constituents of their diet. A pound of cholum contains 2,764 grains (page 376), so that on a pound a day the relief labourer gets much more in proportion to his weight than the soldier on boardship; and can purchase with the wages given him almost as much as the soldier gets in his full ration.

16. These statements and estimates of the chemical constituents of the military rations, both for European and Native troops, are not (be it remembered) made by me, but they have been furnished by the Madras Manual of Hygiene; they are put in the simplest possible form, and can be verified by any one though he may not be versed in the chemistry of food, or the data on which the calculations are made. And I submit that they prove conclusively that the theories enunciated by English authorities, however eminent, and apparently adopted without additional experiments by the Manual, do not apply to natives of this country; only, in fact, apply in the most general way to Englishmen themselves, and cannot be at all accepted as valid reasons why Government should desist from a trial suggested by experience, which, if successful, will conduce to saving the people on the one hand, and to preventing unnecessary expenditure on the other.

17. I should not have discussed this matter at all had not the scientific theory been pounded with so much precision and with so strongly-worded remonstrance against the disregard of it. But we see that the theory is not applicable and cannot be implicity accepted. If, as stated in my Minute of the 6th current, it is found on a deliberate and dispassionate trial that the new scale *is* insufficient, and that the labourers do not maintain their health, it can, of course, be revised. I have sufficiently shown that this is a matter which may be left to careful observation of the condition of the people, and not deduced, *à priori*, from theoretical considerations which break down when subjected to plain criticism, and are shown to be inapplicable to the case in hand.

18. Though constrained to demur to the manner in which the Sanitary Commissioner applies certain theories to the proposed practice in our relief operations, I am fully conscious of the benevolent and charitable motives by which Dr. Cornish is actuated, and of his meritorious labours for the welfare of the people in this Presidency.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 136, dated Sholapur, 17th March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

In continuation of my letter No. 95, dated 1st March 1877, I have the honour, by direction of Sir Richard Temple, to submit a Memorandum on the relief operations in the Alur and Tadpatri taluks. This Memorandum will take the place of the two notes which were withdrawn by my letter No. 95 of 1st instant.

Memorandum on the condition of the Alur and Tadpatri Taluks of the Bellary District in the latter part of February 1877.

About the middle of February, Sir Richard Temple was much struck with the excessively large numbers of relief labourers in the taluk of Alur in the Bellary District, in which 47,000 persons were receiving relief out of a total population of 95,000. He had a conversation with Mr. Glenny, the Sub-Collector, who stated that the number was apparently much too high, but that Mr. Maltby, the Relief Officer, and the Tahsildar, would endeavour to reduce the number, and to limit relief to those who really needed it. Sir Richard accordingly made enquiry from Mr. Maltby and the Mamlatdar, and ascertained the following facts.

2. There had been no rainfall in the taluk since last July, only a few showers; many of the cattle were dying. There was plenty of grain throughout the taluk, and no need to import any in behalf of Government. There were stocks in the country, though the amount could not be stated. Every market-day some 50 cart-loads of rice and cholum are brought in. The price of cholum was 8 seers (of 80 tolas) the rupee; on market-day 9 seers. Rice was 7¼ seers the rupee; on market-day 7½ seers. The ordinary food of the people is cholum.

Alur.

3. On the 10th February the then last returns showed 46,643 on the relief works out of a population of 94,995, *viz.*, 19,206 men, 20,277 women, and 7,160 children, distributed on six roads thus: (I) Alur-Bellary, 6,117; (II) Alur-Auspri, 8,264; (III) Alur-Goondakul, 14,212; (IV) Alur-Adoni, 4,599; (V) Alur-Sirgoopa, 4,803; (VI) Adoni-Sirgoopa 8,648. The road from Auspri to Alur had lately been closed under orders from the Sub-Collector, who had directed that only two roads should be open in the taluk, *viz.*, (I) from Alur to Goondakul, and (II) from Alur to Sirgoopa (*vid* Raveri on the Haggari river). About 1,500 relief labourers on the Auspri-Alur road had lately 'struck': they were inhabitants of neighbouring villages, and said that they could not go to the Goondakul road. On the Goondakul road there were at that time from 15,000 to 16,000 labourers, chiefly of the Chukla, Bhoya and Pariah castes, most of whom had been for three or four months on the works, and were said to have improved in appearance during that time. The daily wage had lately been reduced from 2 annas, 1 anna 6 pie and 9 pie, to 1 anna 6 pie, 1 anna, and 6 pie for a man, woman and child, respectively. The numbers were gradually diminishing on account of the closing of all but two roads. Orders had some time before been received in the taluka to turn off coolies who had got landed interests, ornaments or grain. Orders to admit no new labourers, except those who appeared to be really in need, had also reached the Tahsildar.

4. The numbers on relief works had risen from 20th to 27th January from 38,528 to 49,257 in consequence of the transfer from the Adoni Taluk of labourers on the Adoni-Sirgoopa road, which took place on the 15th January, but was then first brought into account.

5. The sum of Rs. 2,49,268 had been spent on relief works, and Rs. 347 on gratuitous relief up to date. Task-work was not exacted. Government tools were supplied, but apparently not in sufficient quantities.

6. For famine relief work the Tahsildar had under him one sheristadar, three famine inspectors, one revenue gomashta, five paymasters, and throughout the taluk 132 mistries (gangmen) at Rs. 8 a month and 1,015 kolkars at 4 annas a day. The coolies were paid twice a week, and did no work and received no pay on Sundays. They were supposed to work from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., stopping for an hour during the day. They declined to bivouac out at night. Cases were known of people going 20 to 25 miles to work, and the refusal of the labourers on the Auspri-Alur road was recognised as a sign of their being in no great want. Two months before orders had been received to stop the small works, such as the small tanks and wells; also the orders to make the labourers bivouac near the roads had reached the Tahsildar.

7. No death from starvation had been heard of. One hospital assistant had been specially sent, and there was previously one hospital assistant. There was no cholera prevalent and very little small-pox. There had only been eight cases of cholera since the 20th January.

8. Gratuitous relief was being given at seven places in the taluk, *viz.*, Hoolagundy, Taddahotoor, Auspri, Alur, Nuggurdroog, Santicoolloor, Halhurvy, each of them the centre of a circle containing about 20 villages. There was a reddi in charge of each poor-house. The Alur poor-house had been open some two months; the others had recently been opened.

There were altogether on gratuitous relief perhaps 150 persons, of whom some 75 were in Alur. The orders of Government to the effect that the village authorities were responsible for relieving any person found to be in a badly reduced condition had been received in the taluk two months before, and the reddies were said to be aware of their duties.

9. There had been no dacoities since last September, and crime hardly existed. The people were quiet, as the road-works were open: if they had not been opened, there would have been many crimes.

10. On the whole, looking at all the facts, Sir Richard Temple was of opinion that the numbers in this taluk were excessive, as compared with any standard of relief that had been allowed in the Madras Presidency; that the excess was calculated to demoralise the peasantry of the taluk; that the main causes were the non-exaction of anything like real task-work, and the employment of the people too near to their homes, they being employed on lines of road running through their own villages; that the judicious orders given by the Sub-Collector, Mr. Glenny, had not been carried out by the Tahsildar: and Mr. Maltby, though willing to do his best, was not sufficiently experienced to be able to keep the Tahsildar in order; that Mr. Glenny was himself aware of these defects, and would doubtless take the earliest opportunity of rectifying them after personal visitation.

Tadputri.

11. At Tadputri Sir Richard Temple ascertained the following facts. The population of the Tadputri taluk is 115,000. About 12,000 persons were on the relief works, and 1,565 in receipt of gratuitous relief. On the 17th February there were 10,501 on relief works; on the 19th there were 11,600: the increase had taken place on the Yadaki and Bellary roads, under the orders of Mr. Sharkey, the Deputy Collector, and two Road Superintendents. On the Tahsildar's roads—those to Cuddapah and Anantipur—there had been no increase. Two months previous there were 13,000 persons on the works. On the 2nd February orders were received to turn off all respectable people, pattadars, those with ornaments, on which 2,000 had been rejected.

12. On each of the Anantipur and Cuddapah roads there were about 2,500 relief labourers, for the most part engaged in stone-breaking, as they sat in gangs under the trees, while a number of them collected the stones from the fields. There was a Kolhar in charge of each gang. Since the 17th of February the men had been receiving 1 anna 6 pie, the women 1 anna, the children 6 pie, instead of the 2 annas, 1 anna and 6 pie, and 9 pie they obtained formerly. On the Cuddapah road there had been 4,000 labourers in January. The gangmen had been directed to take on nobody without the Tahsildar's orders. No child was admitted to the works under seven years' old, nor to the poor-house if they had parents alive. Up to the 19th February Rs. 2,500 had been spent on gratuitous relief and Rs. 80,000 on works in the taluk. There were 351 recipients of gratuitous relief.

13. There was plenty of grain in the markets in the taluk. Jowari was at 9½ to 10 seers the rupee. In November it was at 7 seers (never less), and the owners were disposed to hold their stocks; but importations made them produce the grain, and the prices fell. There were no crops on the dry land, and not more than four annas on the wet. There were two inches of rain in August and one inch last September.

14. Under the Tahsildar there were four revenue inspectors and four paymasters in the taluk, one for each road, the four roads being (1) to Anantipur, (2) to Cuddapah, (3) to Bellary, (4) to Yadaker.

15. The Tahsildar was aware of the necessity of simultaneously enforcing their responsibility for the villages on the reddies, and he expressed himself as able to manage the people without difficulty.

16. On the whole, Sir Richard Temple was of opinion that the Tahsildar's proceedings were fairly satisfactory, but that Mr. Glenny might with advantage enquire why the number increased on Mr. Sharkey's road when there was no increase on the Tahsildar's road. This might have occurred through Mr. Sharkey's want of local experience.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

No. 140, dated Sholapur, 17th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Revenue Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a minute recorded by him, with annexure, regarding the Mysore grain supply. Sir Richard Temple has asked the special attention of Mr. Saunders to the suggestions offered in the last paragraph of his minute.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Sholapur, 16th March 1877.*

WHEN I was at Madras this week, His Excellency the Governor expressed anxiety as to the requirements of and the supply of grain to the province of Mysore. His Grace was apprehensive lest, if any accident should temporarily arrest the daily supply of railway-borne grain to Mysore, the demand of the Mysore population might cause sudden depletion and dearness in the bordering districts of the Madras Presidency. His Grace therefore asked me to let him know whether Mysore had any accumulation of imported grain and to review my calculation on the Mysore supply question, and to consider whether that calculation was ample, and whether it was within the power of the railways according to the practical working thereof, at the time when the western ports shall have been closed by the monsoon.

2. I have caused the appended memorandum to be drawn up, stating in detail how matters are, according to the latest available information, believed to stand. I do not think there is in Mysore any considerable accumulation of imported grain. Such grain as comes to the railway stations is either consumed or despatched into the interior. I estimate the outside Mysore requirement at about 570 tons of imported grain per diem; and I believe that the railways can maintain this supply together with sufficient supplies for the Madras districts, even after the western ports are closed, provided:—

(1.) That the Negapatam route is fully worked.

(2.) That six additional goods engines can be borrowed and placed upon the Madras Railway.

Regarding these two provisoes, I have recorded separate minutes, and I therefore need not dwell upon them again.

3. A copy of this minute will be laid before the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, with my recommendation that his Government should investigate the accuracy of the estimates offered in the enclosed memorandum; should watch the importations closely so as to take steps in case they decrease, and should urge very strongly on Bangalore dealers the need for employing the Negapatam route.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum on the points raised by His Grace the Governor of Madras respecting Mysore grain supply.

According to the best computation that we can make, the Mysore country ought to get and actually requires * 500 tons of grain a day at stations on the Bangalore branch. This quantity will suffice for the wants of the Mysore districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and part of Chitaldroog, containing about 2¼ millions of people. Part of the Chitaldroog district with a population of perhaps 350,000 persons will and now does draw its supplies of foreign grain from Bellary. But then, as a compensation the taluks of Pennekonda, Hindupore, and part of Madaksirra in the Bellary district now get, and will continue to get their supplies from Bangalore. The population of these two taluks and part of the third may be about 200,000 persons. The districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur, with a population of 1½ millions, are said to be living on their own produce, eked out by food imported from the western coast. Shimoga and Hassan, with a population of 1,170,000 between them, had an 8-anna and 9-anna harvest. Kadur had only a four-anna harvest. When the monsoon closes the ports on the western coast, then these three last districts cannot draw supplies from the sea-board, and we do not know how far the stocks of Canara and Malabar can afford to contribute to the support of Western Mysore. Looking to the Board's returns of grain imports into the western ports and to the large railway despatches from Beypore, we cannot think that any very large quantity of grain from beyond the sea has hitherto regularly found its way into Western Mysore. Much of the import shewn in the margin goes to Coorg and the Mulnaad coffee districts. We should not put the demand of these districts for foreign grain at above 1,500 to 2,000 tons a month, or say about 50 tons a day. But of course this estimate is little else than a guess, and may be beyond the truth.

* *Note*—Hitherto the daily deliveries have averaged about 440 tons during the last six weeks.

Rice importations into West Coast ports other than Beypore and Calicut—

September 1876	...	2,000 tons.
October „	...	3,800 „
November „	...	4,000 „
December „	...	2,800 „
January 1877	...	7,000 „

2. According to the estimate in the foregoing paragraph, the demand of Mysore may be summarised thus,—

Bangalore branch demand	500	tons of grain daily.
Western Mysore demand which, after the 15th May, may have to be drawn through Bangalore	50	ditto.
Chittaldroog demand on Bellary for 350,000 people, less the Bellary supply for 200,000 people now drawn from Bangalore	20	ditto.
Total ...	570	ditto.

3. His Grace the Governor asks for an opinion whether there is in Mysore any accumulation of imported grain, sufficient to enable the province to tide over a short interruption of imports such as any accident might cause. To this question we can give no precise reply. But we note the following points as bearing upon the subject: the Bangalore traders told Sir Richard Temple early in February that their demands would continue constant until next crop came in; they told Captain Bisset that they now had to refuse grain orders from the interior, because they could not get enough grain from Madras; and they said they could take 100 tons a day more than they now receive, if only it could be carried to them from Madras by railway. On the other hand there are certainly considerable stocks in the country, which will begin to come out into the market as soon as the tanks fill and next season's crop is tolerably secure. The net result is that there is not, so far as we believe, any considerable accumulation of imported grain in the Mysore markets. And a daily supply nearly equal to the total given at paragraph 2 ought to be regularly carried into Mysore.

4. The question then arises whether this full supply of* 570 tons can or cannot be maintained. And the answer to this question involves the general question of the demand of, and supply to, all the Madras famine districts. We think that for the purposes of the present question we may reckon that the districts of Nellore, Chingleput,† South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, part of Kurnool, and Tinnevelly will get what foreign grain they may require without throwing any work on the Madras Railway. There remain, then—

* 500 tons from East coast
50 do. West do.
20 do. Bellary.

† *Note*—Parts of Chingleput may perhaps draw their supplies from the railway. But then parts of North Arcot may be supplied from the sea.

Class A.

	Population.
Bellary	3,800,000
Cuddapah	
Kurnool (⅓th of)	
Class B.	
Coimbatore	5,500,000
Salem	
North Arcot	

According to the estimate made in the memorandum of the 27th January, the districts in class A will require :—

	Tons.
Imported food for two-thirds of their population, or per diem ...	1,040
While the districts in class B will require imported food for one-half their population, or per diem	1,100
Add the Mysore demand as previously worked out	570
	2,710

5. This total quantity is, so far as we are able to judge, the largest quantity which will be required, and we believe that this quantity can and will (if the grain comes forward) be carried by the railway. The subjoined table of Captain Bisset's explains this :—

	Number of wagons despatched daily.	
	Present working.	Probable or promised working.
From Madras to North-Western Line ...	73	90
to South-Western Line ...	68	90
From Raichore South-East ward	104	140
From Beypore	45	0
Negapatum and Erode	0	60
Total ...	290 wagons.	380 wagons.
or in tons a day ...	2,030 tons.	2,660 tons.

6. Thus the Madras Railway can, if it works well, send into the distressed districts daily the full amount of grain which they could according to our estimate require. But it is to be noted that the famine districts have as yet never received, and presumably have not absolutely required the full amount of grain shown in the estimate. The spring crops in irrigated lands of Kurnool, Cuddapah and North Arcot do, no doubt, to some extent supply the wants of their immediate neighbourhoods. And perhaps the full demand shewn in our estimate, may be required only for a very short time, if at all.

7. The statement in paragraph 5 (above) provides for working to their full power all the 18 borrowed engines, but does not reckon on the ten new engines ordered by the Madras Railway, coming into work before the 15th June. Also, it does not reckon on the Madras to Arconum length being doubled before the 15th June. The doubling of the line to Avady, 13 miles from Madras, may however be done by the 1st April, and will considerably facilitate the grain traffic on the Arconum section. Still if our estimate of the possible demand be accepted, then it seems necessary to have some reserve of engine power available. For this purpose it will be necessary either to borrow, or to have power to borrow, six heavy engines able to draw trains of 30 wagons each on the Arconum section.

C. BERNARD.
W. S. S. BISSET.

MADRAS,
14th March 1877.

P. S.—We have not discused in detail the way in which the Negapatam and Erode route ought to take the place of the Beypore route when the monsoon breaks, because Captain Bisset's Negapatam Notes and Sir Richard Temple's Minute thereon go fully into that question.

No. 142, dated Sholápur, 15th March 1877.

From—C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq., *Private Secy. to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secy. to the Government of India.

I AM directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the list of taluks and zemindaris visited by Sir Richard Temple in the districts of the Madras Presidency and in the Mysore State between the 14th January and the 14th March.

List of the taluks and zemindaris visited by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *in the Districts of the Madras Presidency and of the Mysore State.*

Month.	From 14th January to 14th March 1877.		Condition of affairs at time of visit, as observed by Sir Richard Temple.
	In the Karnool District (8 taluks).		
January ...	Ramalkota Taluk	...	Relief works excessive and beyond control, but being brought under. Tehsildar and Deputy Collector moderate in ability.
February ...	Pattikonda „	...	Relief works in fair order; Tehsildar of good ability.
	In the Bellary District (15 taluks, 1 zemindari).		
January ...	Gooty Taluk	...	Relief work not well in hand.
Ditto & February	Bellary „		Relief work open to objection during my first visit; better during my second visit.
February ...	Alur „	...	Relief work not under control; great want of discrimination; Tehsildar indifferent.
Ditto ...	Adoni „	...	Relief work excessive and uncontrolled; but reform being introduced by Mr. Glenny, C.S., and Captain Hamilton; Tehsildar pretty good.
Ditto ...	Hospett „	...	Relief operations in fair order; Native Deputy Collector and Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Tadputri „	...	Ditto ditto; Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Anantapur „	...	Ditto ditto; Native Deputy Collector and Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Dharmaveram „	...	No particular remarks.
Ditto ...	Pennekonda „	...	Under Mr. Ross, C.S.; relief operations had been much out of control, but were improving.
Ditto ...	Hindupore „	...	Relief operations not well in hand; Tehsildar very indifferent.
Ditto ...	Sundoor Zemindari	...	Under Mr. Macarthy; relief works fairly under control.

Month.	From 14th January to 14th March 1877.	Condition of affairs at time of visit, as observed by Sir Richard Temple.
	In the Cuddapah District (11 taluks).	
January ...	Cuddapah Taluk	Relief operations had been somewhat out of hand, but were improving.
March ...	Sedhout „	Relief works under control; Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Budnail „	Relief works appear to be in control.
February ...	Madnapalli „	Under Mr. Gribble, C.S.; relief operations had been out of hand, but were fast improving.
	In the Nellore District (9 taluks, 4 zemindaris).	
February ...	Nellore Taluk ...	Relief operations chiefly confined to East Coast Canal.
March ...	Atmakur „	Relief works fairly under control; Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Udayagiri „	Under Mr. Underwood, C.S.; signs of poverty; doubtful whether village relief sufficient.
February ...	Goodoor „	Tehsildar moderately good; doubt about sufficiency of village relief.
Ditto ...	Venkatagir iZemindari ...	Relief apparently not sufficient; 8 zemindars not doing enough.
	In the North Arcot District (9 taluks and 13 zemindaris).	
February ...	Chandragiri Taluk ...	In good case, save one corner which was bad but under relief; Tehsildar good.
January ...	Chittore „	No patticular remark.
Ditto ...	Palmanair „	No particular remark; Tehsildar good.
February ...	Gouriattam „	Not in bad case.
January ...	Wallajah „	No particular remark.
Ditto ...	Arcot „	Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Vellore „	Town relief in a doubtful condition.
Ditto ...	Poonganoor Zemindari ...	Relief operations well under control; zemindar good.
February ...	Carvátnagar „ ...	Western part pretty good; eastern part bad.
Ditto ...	Kalustri „ ...	One of the worst parts; relief insufficient, but further orders issued by Collector.
March ...	Arni „ ...	No particular remark.

Month.	From 14th January to 14th March 1877.	Condition of affairs at time of visit, as observed by Sir Richard Temple.
	In the Chingleput District (6 taluks.)	
January ...	Sydapet Taluk	Village relief apparently not adequate.
Ditto ...	Chingleput „	No particular remark.
Ditto ...	Conjeveram „	Ditto ditto.
	In the Trichinopoly District (5 taluks).	
January ...	Trichinopoly Taluk ...	No particular remark.
Ditto ...	Kullitalel „ ...	Ditto ditto.
	In the Madura District (6 taluks, 26 Zemindaris).	
January ...	Dindigul Taluk	Drought; some relief operations.
Ditto ...	Madura „	Drought; relief kept down, as not yet needed.
Ditto ...	Tiroomungalum Taluk ...	Ditto ditto.
	In the Tinnevelly District (9 taluks, 22 zemindaris).	
January ...	Tinnevelly Taluk... ...	Drought; but relief very moderate.
Ditto ...	Ottapadaram „	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Suttoor „	Ditto ditto.
	In the Coimbatore District (10 taluks).	
March ...	Perundoria Taluk ...	Relief work satisfactory good Tehsildar.
Ditto ...	Palladum „	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Coimbatore „	Ditto ditto.
January ...	Kunoor „	No particular remark.

	Taluks.	Zemindaris.
In the ten districts named there are	88	66*
Sir Richard Temple has visited	42	6†

* Many of these are petty.
† The visited are all large and important.

Month.	From 14th January to 14th March 1877.	Condition of affairs at time of visit, as observed by Sir Richard Temple.
	IN THE MYSORE STATE.	
	In the Bangalore District.	
February ...	Bangalore Taluk	Relief works well under control; doubt only about village relief.
Ditto ...	Dooda Bullubpore Taluk ...	Ditto ditto.
	In the Kolar District.	
February ...	Chik Bullubpore Taluk ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Baggapally Taluk ...	Ditto ditto.

Grand total of 46 taluks ... } Visited by Sir Richard Temple.
„ 6 zemindaris }

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary.

No. 144, dated Sholapur, 17th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him recommending the necessity of borrowing six of the most powerful goods engines and placing them at the disposal of the Madras Railway Company. Captain Bisset's Memorandum referred to in the Minute is also submitted.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 14th March 1877.*

THE amount of sea-borne grain remaining in Madras is so great, and the existence of large surplus stocks of food-grains in the Berars and in Hindustan is so well known, that no anxiety exists about the sufficiency of the distant markets to provide the necessary supplies.

2. But while well-founded hopes exist that with an absolutely regular traffic the necessary amount of food may be carried to the people, it cannot be forgotten that both from variations in prices and from irregularities or mishaps on the railways themselves, this perfect regularity cannot be attained.

3. To provide against these irregularities, a reserve of power is absolutely necessary. And on the Madras Railway the condition of much of the engine stock is doubtful, and the number of engines, and particularly of goods engines, is small, so that even after receipt of the 18 borrowed engines there is no such reserve of power.

4. The accompanying Memorandum by Captain Bisset, which has been prepared under my instructions, embodies the result of his enquiries into the present state of the engine stock of the Madras Railway, and into the amount of grain which these engines, with the 18 already borrowed, can carry from all sources into the distressed districts.

5. A consideration of the facts and opinions recorded in this Memorandum leads me to recommend earnestly that arrangements be made by the Government of India for borrowing and placing at the disposal of the Madras Railway Company six of the most powerful goods engines which can be found in India.

6. Since recording the above remarks I have had the advantage of discussing the question of railway carriage with His Grace the Governor of Madras, and of ascertaining that the foregoing recommendation meets the views which His Grace had already taken of the further requirements of the Madras Railway.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum on the present state of the engine stock of the Madras Railway, dated Madras, 13th March 1877.

I HAVE to-day learnt from the Consulting Engineer for Railways the following about the engine-drivers and the engines of the Madras Railway.

2. Ten engine-drivers have been engaged in England and are expected to reach Madras by the 29th March. Thirty-four engines now running are expected to require repairs during the year. Of these eleven must be taken off work in the course of the month of March, and the others at intervals which cannot be specified.

3. Of the engines now undergoing repairs, seven will be sent out in March, one in April, and two or three in the following months. Of those to be sent out in March one is a shunting engine.

4. Twelve of the borrowed engines have arrived, and are probably now at work, but the six engines got from the East Indian Railway Company are old and are expected to need frequent repairs.

5. Colonel Shaw-Stewart believes that an application has been made on behalf of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the use of the six State Railway engines which have yet to be received from Bombay.

6. On these points I would submit the following observations:—

There is already a clear gain of about seven engines, and it may reasonably be expected that when the remaining six engines arrive, the clear gain will remain at from ten to twelve engines.

7. As far as engine power is concerned, the estimate submitted with my note of the 7th March can be worked up to almost at once, and certainly after the arrival of the engine drivers on the 29th March.

Statement shewing in parallel columns the present working (week ending 3rd March), and that which is possible with the additional engines.

Despatched from	Present number of wagons a day.	Probable number of wagons a day.
Madras ... { to North-West line ...	73	90
Madras ... { to South-West line ...	68	90
Raichore	104	140
Beypore	45	60
Erode	.....	
Total ...	290	380
or total tons a day ...	2,030	2,660

8. With reference to the supposed proposal to divert the six engines from Madras for the use of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, I have already represented that, while the engines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are worked very hard, the work on that railway is not, as on the Madras Railway, almost entirely grain traffic for the prevention of famine, and that even with the six engines there will be no more than sufficient power to carry the requisite amount of grain, even if the daily supply from all sources remains uniformly up to the full amount of the estimate.

9. It is true that ten powerful engines have been ordered by the Madras Railway Company from England, but these cannot be expected to be at work here till the end of June at the earliest.

And up to that time, to be really secure against the fluctuations in traffic which leave trains empty one week and crowd them in the next, it is necessary in my opinion to have six powerful goods engines in addition to those already arrived and the six daily expected.

And the explanation of the need for these is as follows:—

The heavy goods engines now on the line are nearly all fully occupied on the numerous severe gradients on the north-west and the south-west lines, and on the Bangalore branch. And there are but a few of them left to work the trains on the Madras to Arconum section. It is only in Madras that stocks of grain exist large enough and near enough to the affected districts to meet a sudden demand, and until the line from Madras to Arconum is doubled (which I cannot consider possible before the 15th of June), it is only by running heavier trains on this section that supplies to the famine country can be largely increased. There is not the same immediate necessity for additional wagon stock, but if the supplies of grain in through wagons at Raichore are not more fully maintained, it will not improbably be necessary hereafter to borrow wagons also.

W. S. S. BISSET.

No. 146, dated Sholrpur, 17th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed to submit copy of a Minute recorded by Sir Richard Temple after his inspection of the Red Hills and Palaveram relief camps.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 14th March 1877.*

HAVING inspected the relief camps at the Red Hills at Yerroocancherry and at Palaveram I desire to record the following observations.

2. The improvement in the appearance and physical condition of the inmates of the Red Hills camp, since my first visit at the end of January, is very marked. On the day of my visit about 2,000 of these poor people were so far recovered as to be able to work, and were about to be drafted on the relief works in the neighbourhood.

3. Among the new arrivals I observed some from the north-east portions of the North Arcot district, especially the zemindaris of Kalustri and the eastern part of Karvátnagar, and from the Nellore district, especially the zemindari of Venkutgiri. This circumstance affords additional proof of the necessity of the increased precaution for ensuring house-to-house visitation, village to village, which necessity was mentioned in my Minutes of the 5th March and the 6th March regarding those districts, and which is, I believe, now practically recognized and acted upon by the district authorities themselves.

3. Though the same facilities for such visitation exist in the zemindaris as in the regular ryotwari tracts, yet my visit to those zemindaris compels me to report to the Madras Government that the zemindars are either not able or not prepared to do all that is needful, unless further pressure be put upon them. I have suggested that in such zemindaris the Collector should depute some trustworthy and experienced official, European or Native, to see that this visitation is so conducted that all persons in distress are really brought forward for relief. If this were done, then these wandering poor would not be straying away from their homes, and finding their weary way to the relief camps near Madras itself. So long as new arrivals at the Red Hills camp are people of the Chingleput district in which the camp is situate, there is no occasion for remark; but when they hail from North Arcot or from Nellore, then occasion arises for enquiring as to how and why they left their homes, and why they were not picked up near their own villages, or cared for in their own districts. The occurrence of such cases is calculated to throw doubt on the arrangements for charitable relief in those districts. I trust, however, that it will be found that recently these arrangements have been so far perfected in both these districts, that no more people will come from there, at least no appreciable numbers, to the relief camps near Madras.

4. At the Yerroocancherry camp I observed a system of housing and lodging different from that in the other relief camps. In those camps the people are accommodated in long barrack-like rows of huts. In this camp, however, there are separate huts for each group of two or three families. And there was an air of cheerfulness about the inmates, several hundreds of whom were paraded for my inspection, very different from the air which is generally to be perceived in those camps. Evidently this sort of camp is much more popular with the poorest classes than the other camps. And the cause appears to lie in the plan of having separate family huts. Inasmuch as the rendering the relief camp less distasteful than they now are to the poorest classes and to the destitute wanderers,—who still have some pride of caste remaining—is one of the problems in the organisation of charitable relief, I would commend the practice of the Yerroocancherry camp to the consideration of the Government of Madras.

5. The Palaveram camp appeared to me to be in very fair order, and the separation of those who have caste from those who are pariahs and below caste, was more complete than in some of the camps which have been visited, though even here the arrangements might in this respect be improved.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 148, dated Sholapur, the 18th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit a Minute recorded by him containing his remarks on the labour test and the wage test.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Sholapur, 18th March 1877.*

I DESIRE to offer certain remarks on the labour test and the wage test, which remarks are suggested by my experience of two months spent amidst the thick of the relief operations in the Madras Presidency.

2. At the outset of the affair, that is, in the last week of December and the first week of January, there was an extraordinarily large number of persons of both sexes on relief works in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah; about 950,000* persons out of a population of four millions, or about one-fourth of the whole people. No doubt the failure in 1876 of the south-east or later monsoon, following a failure of the south-west or earlier monsoon, did cause distress to come on with unusual rapidity, and, as it were, precipitated the outbreak of famine. Still, in reference to the early period of the season, to the length of time which had to run before the next coming rains of 1877, the accession of such great numbers was calculated to excite surprise and alarm. If these districts, it may be asked, shewed as many as 950,000 persons in the first or second week of January, what would they be showing in March, and still worse, what might they show in May?

* Bellary	...	420,000
Kurnool	...	320,000
Cuddapah	...	210,000
Total	...	950,000

3. At the beginning of January 1874, the relief works in the worst districts of Bengal-Behar—shewed hardly more than a few hundreds, or at the most but a very few thousands. The numbers remained low till the middle of March. They reached their culminating point hardly before the end of April. If then Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah had nearly a million by the middle of January, what, it was anxiously enquired, would be the enormous muster roll of April and May? No doubt there is a difference of at least one month of season between these districts and Bengal, which difference might bring on the outbreak of famine a month earlier in these districts than in Bengal. Still this would not fully account for the remarkable haste with which the famine seemed to be approaching in the Madras Presidency. There must have been something in the system, which had begun to be pursued, to encourage people to resort to the relief works.

As a matter of fact, the numbers on relief works in these three districts have fortunately not gone on rising and rising in the manner which was to have been feared: on the contrary, they have been falling and falling. The necessity of additional precautions was immediately represented to the Madras Government, who promptly took various measures accordingly. The execution of these measures has since been diligently watched. The total for the three districts is now under 500,000, thus—

Bellary	...	...	... 240,000
Kurnool	...	...	... 195,000
Cuddapah	...	...	... 58,000

And it may now be said (though with various qualifications), that the relief works in these three districts are on the whole supervised tolerably well; and that the numbers are reduced in a manner partly in some degree (though far from exactly) proportionate to the dimensions of actual distress. So far the Madras Government may be congratulated on the result. But the ideas in the minds of the people, which produced the original excess in numbers, are still existing, and would again burst into activity, if vigilance were to be relaxed even for a moment. It is therefore practically useful to consider what those causes were, and how they have been or are to be remedied.

5. The causes were—

offering of work close to the homes of the people;
rendering the work light and easy;
making the wages worth having irrespective of bare subsistence;
admitting all comers, without any question as to whether they were able to sustain themselves for a time;
allowing all applications for employment without exception.

These several concessions are deemed by the rural country-people to be considerable advantages.

6. The remedy has been, withholding these advantages, making the scene of work more distant from home, causing the labour to be more hard and irksome, rendering the wage less advantageous, and besides, rejecting all those who appeared able to support themselves for a time at least.

7. It was at the outset held in the Madras Presidency that the wage offered, though liberal enough in ordinary times, would be thought low in reference to the high prices of scarcity time, and that the rural and agricultural classes would not resort to the works under such circumstances unless really pressed by want. It was doubtless hoped that the works would be so distributed as not to be too near and handy to the relief labourers, and that task-work would by degrees be enforced. It was probably difficult under the pressure of last December to fulfil this hope. At all events, from one cause or other, it was not fulfilled: the works were easily accessible, and the task-work was nominal.

8. Then an important circumstance became observable, namely this, that rural classes who are not yet pressed by want, who are able to sustain themselves, and to live without Government aid, will largely resort to relief work so long as those works are close at home, as the labour is easy and the wage worth having, and in the rural classes, I include not only the menial servants in the villages, the beggars who subsist on village charity, the professional work-people, the field labourer, the feudal serfs; but also the "pattadar" ryots (technically so termed), that is, the peasant proprietors, ryots having a beneficiary interest in the soil under the ryotwari settlement, and paying land revenue to Government. In some populous tract it came to this, that relief road ran through the middle of the villages, and the peasantry living on either side of the line within sight of it sauntered leisurely on to the works.

9. On or about the 1st of January there were some persons in all these classes who, even at that early date, really needed relief, and would have submitted to much trouble in order to obtain it. There were, however, many who would gladly take relief if they could get it without trouble, but who would prefer to dispense with it rather than submit to such trouble. There were thousands and thousands of powerful men, representing what would be termed a fine peasantry, whose physical condition would be called splendid, who thus got State wages for some few weeks, under the name of relief, though to them it really was gain. This has been indeed checked. But that this should be the view taken by so many of the peasant proprietory (as it was actually taken by tens of thousands of them) is a circumstance to arouse reflection.

10. It was natural enough, indeed, that such a view should be taken by the rural classes. A man and his family are not in actual want: they are not prepared to interrupt their domestic arrangments or to undergo severe toil; they are not willing to encamp out, perhaps to bivouac, to be on the work all day in inclement weather; still the times are hard and may become harder, their ordinary work is slack, they have nothing in particular to do, they would be glad to make a little money, which would come in usefully, would replace dead cattle, would help to pay for deepening the well for irrigation, would reduce the debt to the village banker, and so on. And at that time (January) a man might have thus earned Rs. 3¾, his wife Rs. 2¾, and say his two elder children Rs. 3½ more, in all Rs. 10 in a month: in four months (probable duration of distress) Rs. 40 would be obtained, which is really a consideration to a rustic family. If, then, the relief works suit this idea, they afford a temptation to tens, even to hundreds of thousands. Thus it is that resorting to relief works is *not* necessarily a test of distress. Thus it is that State charity becomes indiscriminate and superinduces a certain sort of demoralization. That some demoralization was beginning to creep into the rural community in these districts, I distinctly apprehended, though we may now trust it has been checked. And the State—however much it may be bound to save life and to prevent extreme distress—is not bound to allow this; on the contrary, is bound to set its face against everything of the sort.

11. When, therefore, the numbers on the relief works became so much reduced during February, the main causes were the distribution of the works so as to render them more distant from the homes of the work-people and the augmenting of the task. Instance after instance has occurred of gangs, some thousands strong, being told that the road on which they were engaged was sufficiently finished, and that they must march on to another road ten miles, even five miles off, and then melting away or never mustering again; or being told that they must do such and such a task, and rejoining that they did not like this as it would involve so many hours a day, and then ceasing to appear. This is not, of course, the demeanour of persons who are in real need. And yet it has been exactly the demeanour of a large part of the million of relief labourers in these three districts during January.

12. When, therefore, it is sometimes asked how such large numbers were turned off during February, the answer is that for the most part they turned themselves off, and that they chose to be at rest on finding that they could not get relief on their own terms.

13. A certain number no doubt were picked out to be discharged, under the rule that those were to be rejected who seemed able to sustain themselves for a time at least.

14. The reducing the wage, also, is calculated to keep people away from the works by diminishing the inducement, but it has not been long enough in operation to produce any marked effect.

15. As a remarkable example in a district adjoining these three districts, I may cite the case of the East Coast Canal, an excellent work under professional supervision. Labour is sorely needed for this work. The district all around it (Nellore) is much distressed and might well send, say 30,000 labourers to it (in addition to the few thousands already sent). But the rural poor of Nellore were at the outset comforted by convenient village works, and they refuse to leave these works to go to the Canal; if pressed to go they strike work and decline relief altogether on such terms. Similar efforts were made, under stringent orders of the Madras Government, in Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah to induce relief labourers to go to the Canal, but with very little success.

16. I distinctly apprehend that thousands and thousands of stalwart relief labourers in these several districts will leave the little village works and refuse relief altogether sooner than go to the Canal to or any large public work under professional supervision, at any, even a moderate, distance from their homes. I should even fear that they will undergo some distress and privation before they will yield, if indeed they ever do yield. It is indeed manifest enough that people who thus behave cannot be in severe want, nevertheless, the test of going away from home ought to be persistently applied to able-bodied applicants for relief. This can be done by concentrating operations as much as possible on larger works which have been or may yet be suggested. In my Minute of the 14th February was said all that then occurred to me regarding these larger public works in the Madras Presidency.

17. I have never been insensible to the objection that these larger public works might cause extra expense in one particular way, namely this, that professional labourers might be engaged for them on account of their skill and efficiency, who might not be in absolute need, or who might have been able to obtain private employment,—for experience shows that even in the distressed districts the practised and efficient labourers can generally find work for themselves; it is rather the inferior labourers, and they are legion, who suffer. But when a work of this description is opened, not primarily for the sake of material improvement, but for the purpose of relief, it is easy and necessary to order that no person shall be employed who is believed to be in any way able to sustain himself, for a time at least, or who lives so near that his attendance only shows that he is making a convenience of the work in order to earn a little money. And when this is ordered, then the only objection, which exists to these works being undertaken for relief, is removed.

18. On the other hand, the advantages of these professionally-controlled public works for purposes of relief are absolute. These works being at some distance from the homes of the people, involving some hardship and exposure, requiring people to camp out or to bivouac, exacting labour under engineering supervision, which cannot be cheated or evaded, restricting remuneration to work done according to "task" or "piece" and "measured up" professionally—supply a labour test, which assays the character of the relief-seeking classes, just as money is assayed at a mint. Those who are really in need must submit to all this. Those who are not in such need, but who would be glad enough to avail themselves of relief, that is, of State charity, if easily and conveniently obtained, will not submit. In the Madras presidency the process of examining gangs of relief labourers, rejecting those who are well-to-do, and retaining those who are not, is described by an expressive phrase, "shroffing," in allusion to the manner by which a "shroff," or money-changer, tests the intrinsic value of the coins presented to him. The simple order to the able-bodied among the relief gang to proceed to one of the larger public works at a distance has immediately caused thousands of thousands to "shroff" themselves, that is, to take their discharge from the relief department altogether. And I apprehend that a similar order, if given even now, to many of the strongest gangs in Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah would cause tens of thousands more to do the same. If indiscriminate charity by the State is to be avoided, if the charity is to be truly discriminating, relieving only those who are in want, and doing that effectually, then these larger public works afford a self acting test.

19. The primary importance, therefore, of having large public works of this description ready beforehand for all districts where scarcity or famine is to be expected, becomes manifest. Even at this comparatively advanced season the plan may be still further worked with much effect in the Kurnool and Bellary districts especially.

20. It is to be remembered, of course, that there are many classes among the distressed poor who could not labour on these larger public works. For the employment of these people petty works must be provided close to their homes, and with but a very light task. But such works should be begun sparingly and as slowly and cautiously as possible,—they should not be scattered all over distressed tracts until the famine has pronounced itself and the season of trouble has advanced, and none should be admitted to them who could be reasonably expected to resort to the larger public works. The excess which occurred in Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, and which in the middle of January threatened, if not checked, to be overwhelming, arose because easy works close at home were opened all over these districts at the very commencement of the scarcity, and because there were hardly any large public works ready to which the able-bodied applicants for relief could be sent, under penalty of being discharged from relief if they should refuse to go.

21. Besides the petty relief works in the villages, there is the charitable relief to be administered by searching out every distressed person (even those who may fail to complain) by a house-to-house visitation throughout the country. But this important topic need not be pursued here.

22. Most or all of the considerations set forth in this Minute are doubtless already known to the Government of India and to the Government of Madras. But the experience gained recently in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, affords such striking confirmation of the view, that I have deemed it my duty to record that experience while it is still fresh.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 71, dated Camp Bellary, the 16th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute, in which he recommends the deputation of European and Native officers from the Madras Army for employment on relief operations.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Camp Bellary, the 16th February 1877.*

THE time has now come when the few civil officers and engineers in the interior of the country are unable properly to control and employ all the hundreds of thousands of relief labourers that are upon the hands of Government. Some few civil, military, and engineering officers have been sent from the Bengal Presidency by the Government of India to work under the Collector of the more distressed districts. I would now recommend that a certain number of European officers, Native officers, and selected privates from the Madras Army should, if His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief were pleased to spare them, be made available for controlling relief operations.

2. During the Bengal famine, by the kindness of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, some scores of European officers, and some hundreds of Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Bengal Army were deputed to North Behar and North Bengal for relief work. It was found that the Native officers and men were, from their habits of discipline and order, specially fitted to control and to direct the employment of large numbers of relief labourers. Many of these Native officers and men gained for themselves honourable mention, which redounded to the credit of their service. The position of such officers in the Army makes them less likely to succumb to temptations, such as are sometimes too strong for the honesty of temporary Native officials on small salary. I trust that selected Native officers and men of the Madras Army would prove themselves as able and energetic as their brethern in Bengal. And I would recommend that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief be asked temporarily to depute, for the assistance of the Civil Government in this time of sore need,—

20 European officers.
60 selected Native officers, commissioned and non-commissioned.
40 selected men.

These officers and men, if His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief were pleased to spare their services, might perhaps be allowed by His Grace the Governor to draw deputation allowances at the rates allowed to their brethren of the Bengal Army in the Behar famine of 1874.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 766R., dated 14th March 1877.

Memo. from—The Under-Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

THE undersigned is directed to forward copy of a Note, dated 13th February 1877, by Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, on the accumulation of grain at stations on the East Indian Railway, together with copies of letters addressed to the Government of Bombay and to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta on the subject, Nos. 727 and 728R. of the 13th March 1877.

Note by LIEUTENANT D. A. SCOTT, R.E., *Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, on the accumulation of grain at stations on the East Indian Railway.*

ON the 25th January I visited the stations between Howrah and Sahibgunge.

I found the platforms of most of the stations between Burdwan and Sahibgunge covered with bags of rice waiting to be carried to Howrah.

At each of these stations a register is kept, in which the dates of the receipt and despatch of consignments are entered. The consignments are despatched strictly in accordance with the place they occupy on this register.

2. The following statement gives the quantity of grain waiting despatch at the principal stations on the Loop Line on the dates on which I visited them.

In column 2 of this statement is given an approximate estimate of the amount of rice stored in the adjacent bazars for export. This estimate can only be a very rough one; but it will serve to give one an idea of the enormous quantity of rice still remaining to be carried away by the railway from this district alone.

In the 3rd column will be found the number of maunds despatched to Howrah during the week previous to my visit, *viz.*, from the 18th to the 24th January inclusive.

Approximate quantity of grain for despatch at the principal stations and adjacent bazars on the Loop Line.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	GRAIN FOR DESPATCH		Quantity despatched from 18th to 24th January inclusive.	REMARKS.
	At stations.	In bazars.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Gooshkharah	8,000	19,000	4,159	(*a*) On the 25th January 1877.
Bhulpore	15,000	90,000	10,588	(*b*) On the 26th January 1877.
Amoodpore	16,000	2,000	3,906	
Cynthea	20,000	30,000	8,038	
Mullarpore	11,000	1,000	(*a*) 4,747	
Rampore Haut	7,000	19,000	6,776	
Nalhati	53,000	21,000	10,456	
Mooraroee	50,000	30,000	5,364	
Pakour	12,000	38,000	4,300	
Sahibgunge	11,000	5,000	23,113	
Bhaugulpore	15,000	...	(*b*) 8,164	A very lage quantity for export in the bazar, merchants despatching goods by boats.
Colgong	15,000	15,000	4,283	
TOTAL ...	2,33,000	2,55,000	93,894	

3. Approximately, there were 5,00,000 maunds of rice at the stations and in the bazars waiting to be taken away, and the amount removed during the seven days given in the statement is a little short of 1,00,000 maunds. At this rate it would take five weeks to clear off the grain accumulated on this part of the line.

From a letter which I received from Mr. Hime, the Collector of the Beerbhoom District (see Appendix), it appears that no heavy export of rice need be expected after this rush, so that by the end of this month it may fairly be supposed that the Railway Company will have carried off nearly the whole of this large rice traffic.

The country about the stations on this district has been invaded by a number of foreign merchants from different parts of India, who have been attracted to these parts by the unusually good harvest and the high prices obtainable in Calcutta.

4. The most noticeable accumulations of grain were at Bhulpore and Nalhati.

At Bhulpore bags of rice were heaped up on both sides of the road leading to the station for about a quarter of a mile. There had been a fall of rain two or three days previous to my arrival, and some damage had been done to the rice, but the loss sustained by the merchants could not have exceeded one per cent.

At Nalhati, where the State Railway joins the East Indian Railway, great discontent prevailed amongst the merchants owing to the right of preference to through goods from the State Railway having been abolished. I learnt from Mr. Hoyle, out-door traffic Inspector of the Loop Line, who accompanied me over his district, that it was customary to give priority of despatch to through goods; but that owing to several merchants of Nalhati having booked their consignments to Azimgunge and then re-booked them through to Howrah, in order to reap the advantage of this preference, the traffic manager had put a stop to the arrangement. Through goods are now treated as local goods, and are registered accordingly.

Major Luard, who visited Nalhati on duty some few days after I was there, and who had more leisure to enquire into the actual circumstances of the case, has written a note on the subject, so that it is unnecessary for me to say more than this, that I think, before taking any decisive steps in the case, the matter should have been referred to the Agent for his consideration, and also that timely notice of the change should have been given to the Manager of the Nalhati line; for, however fair this action may have been to the majority of the local merchants of Nalhati, it was hardly fair on the State Railway, which is responsible for the through consignments lying at Nalhati Station.

At Burdwan, the whole station compound was filled with bags of rice. The actual amount registered on the 25th January was 58,000 maunds, and consignments were still being brought in. The total amount of rice carried away from the 18th to 24th January was 11,000 maunds; but the register was only cleared off as far back as the 4th December 1876.

5. On the 27th January I met Mr. Hudson, District Traffic Superintendent, at Dinapore. He informed me that in his district (which extends from Nawadi to Mogulserai) he was receiving no empty wagons, and he was able to work off the outwards traffic with the wagons which brought in the inwards traffic. There were no noticeable accumulations of grain in this district, but the station-masters at almost all the stations told me that merchants were not sending their goods to the stations because there was so much delay in procuring wagons.

6. Between Mogulserai and Allahabad the stations were pretty free from accumulations of grain. At Mirzapore, on the 29th January, there were 30 wagon loads of seeds, sugar, &c., waiting despatch. The seeds were for Howrah and Bombay for export, and the rice for Howrah. The station-master informed me that in former years the rice traffic had been inwards coming from Bengal, but this year, owing to the extraordinary demand in Howrah, merchants were exporting it. There was a large quantity of seeds for despatch in the bazar.

7. On the 30th January, at Cawnpore, I found an enormous accumulation of grain. There were on the ground 100,000 bags, or 2,50,000 maunds, of grain for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway alone, but only a small quantity for Howrah. The gates of the station-yard had been closed since the 15th of the month, but they were to be opened again on the 31st, when 100,000 bags of wheat and seeds for Howrah were actually registered for admission. No more consignments were being sent to the Great Indian Peninsula line on account of the block of loaded wagons at Jubbulpore; but as soon as this block was removed, through booking would be resumed.

8. From the 1st to the 29th January the total weight of grain sent from Cawnpore to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was 2,66,750 maunds, and to the Main Line during the same time 2,73,400 maunds. The average number of loaded wagons despatched per day during these days was 89.

9. Mr. Carter, the Deputy Traffic Manager, informed me that here and at all stations in his district the strictest impartiality was observed in the despatch of consignments, and that preference was not even given to English Firms, who brought some lakhs of rupees to the Company yearly.

10. The principal accumulations in the district, which extends from Cawnpore to Delhi were at Etawah and Delhi.

At Etawah station there were 6,000 maunds of grain, cotton and ghee for Howrah, and outside the station about 50 wagon-loads of wheat for Howrah, and other grains for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

At Delhi, there were in all 180 wagon-loads of goods lying inside the station-yard, 400 wagon loads outside the station-yard, in the serai, and a very large quantity in the bazar. From this district the number of loaded wagons sent to Howrah and stations below Cawnpore during January was 2,222, and to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway 568.

11. On the Jubbulpore line there were very large quantities of grain accumulated at the four stations next Jubbulpore, namely, at Kutnee, Sleemanabad, Sehora Road, and Deoree.

The following statement gives the quantity of goods registered at these stations, with an approximate estimate of goods stored in the bazar and outside the station compound for export.

Statement shewing quantity of outwards goods on hand at some of the stations on the Jubbulpore Line, 5th February 1877.

Name of Station.	Quantity of goods at station.	Description.	Where for.	Approximate quantity of goods in the bazar.	Number of wagons supplied in December 1876.	Number of wagons supplied in January 1877.
Kutnee	5,000 mds.	Rice, wheat, seed, and mowha flower.	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	40,000 bags, or about 110,000 maunds.	194	135
Sleemanabad	7,000 „	Grain, seeds, and mowha flower.	Ditto ...	8,000 mds.	53	45
Sehora Road	25,000 „	Rice, wheat, teel-seed and lin-seed.	Ditto ...	10,000 „	66	61
Deoree	42,000 „	Wheat, seeds, rice, &c.	Ditto ...	12,000 „	95	67

12. At Jubbulpore, on the 4th February, there were 26,000 bags or 65,000 maunds of grain, &c., waiting despatch. Goods registered so far back as the end of November last were only then being sent off. I was told that there were about 20,000 bags of grain for export in the bazar.

On this date (4th February) there were 227 loaded East Indian Railway wagons waiting to be taken away by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. A statement is given in the appendix showing the number of East Indian Railway wagons on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during January; also the number of East Indian Railway wagons detained at Jubbulpore daily, &c. From this statement it will be seen that—

the daily average number of East Indian Railway wagons on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during January was ... 727

Ditto	ditto	sent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway ...	...	93
Ditto	ditto	returned loaded ...	...	7 } 81
Ditto	ditto	ditto unloaded ...	...	74 }
Ditto	ditto	detained at Jubbulpore	...	192

13. Thus, during this great rush of down traffic, the East Indian Railway has lost the use of a large number of wagons, for which (I was informed by the Deputy Traffic Manager) they get no return from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Considering that the stock of wagons on the East Indian Railway is insufficient to meet the present requirements of the traffic, this large withdrawal of wagons prevents the Company from working off the enormous accumulation of goods at some of their stations, which otherwise they might relieve to a very great extent.

14. The station-master at Jubbulpore informed me that lately the Great Indian Peninsula Railway had cut down their number of outwards trains from 10 to 6 on account of a deficiency of brake-vans. They had, however, borrowed some from the East Indian Railway.

He also said that in calculating the loads of their trains, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway took two of the East Indian Railway wagons as equivalent to three of their own; so that 20 wagons only were carried away by a Great Indian Peninsula train out of the usual East Indian Railway train load of 30 wagons. The reason of this is, that the carrying capacity of an East Indian Railway wagon is 10 tons, that of the Great Indian Peninsula wagon being only six tons.

15. Altogether it is clear that the inability of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to work off the rush of traffic brought down upon them has caused great loss and inconvenience to the East Indian Railway.

Another matter was brought to my notice at Jubbulpore which deserves attention.

The wagon mileage rate on both lines is the same, the carrying capacity of the East Indian Railway wagons being 10 tons, whilst those of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are most of them 6 tons.

16. On the 26th January I met the Traffic Manager at Jamalpore. He assured me that there had been no undue detention of East Indian Railway wagons on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and that they were all (with perhaps one or two exceptions) returned within the allotted time. This seems to me to be a very liberal allowance, since the average detention of each wagon is about 10 days.

The following figures give an idea of the present enormous down traffic on the E. I. R.:

Goods carried to Howrah during December 1876.

	Tons.
Rice	30,000
Wheat	16,000
Other grains	13,000
Pulses	500
Total ...	59,500

To the G. I. P. Railway during the same month.

	Tons.
Wheat	7,370
Rice	7,120
Pulses	5,700
Other grains	1,470
Total ...	21,660

The traffic to the Madras Line from the E. I. R. is merely nominal. Out of a daily average of nearly 800 tons of grain booked through on to the G. I. P. Railway during December, not more than 30 tons went on to the Madras Line.

The average number of miles run per day (including those run on foreign lines) by covered goods wagons, open-sided wagons, and goods brake-vans during November 1876, as compared with November 1875, is as follows:—

	November 1876. Miles.	November 1875. Miles.
Covered goods wagons	115¼	96¾
Open-side wagons	62¼	41¾
Goods brake-vans	118¼	102½
The average for the whole stock is	90¼	74

17. In conclusion, I may add that this heavy traffic on the E. I. R. is being conducted with regularity, and consignments are despatched with the strictest impartiality.

At each station a register of goods is kept, in which the dates of receipt and despatch of consignments are shown. This register is strictly adhered to. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the goods rolling-stock is inadequate to meet this heavy rush of traffic. At all the stations I visited (and I visited all the stations, except those on the Chord and some of the Branch lines), I do not think that there was a single station at which the station-master did not inform me that he was in want of wagons.

In the appendix will be found two letters from the Traffic Manager, E. I. R., to the Agent of the Company, concerning the traffic to the G. I P. Railway. It will be seen from the latter paragraph of his letter dated 22nd January 1877, that he repudiates the notion that more favour has been shown to the down traffic to Howrah than to the traffic to the G. I. P. Railway.

Indeed, it is evident from paragraphs 12 to 15 of this report, that the E. I. R. has not only given the G. I. P. Railway more traffic than it can deal with, but has also given it a large number of wagons, the use of which it could ill afford to lose.

DOUGLAS A. SCOTT, *Lieut., R. E.,*
Offg. Depy. Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India

The 13th February 1877.

APPENDIX.

No. 826, dated 9th February 1877.

From—The Collector of Beerbhoom,
To—The Deputy Consulting Engineer, Government of India.

REFERRING to your demi-official of 29th ultimo, I have the honour to state that there are, exclusive of about 80,000 maunds of rice awaiting despatch at the different railway stations of this district, about 80,000 maunds in depôt ready for export. I do not anticipate any heavy export after the amount on hand has been cleared; the principal block is at the Bulpore railway station, where there are about 50,000 maunds accumulated, and despatch has been suspended for some days owing to want of carriage.

2. Prices have been sensibly affected by the export having risen since 1st November last from 27 seers 5 chittacks, to 21 seers 12 chittacks the rupee.

No. 438, dated 22nd January 1877.

From—The Traffic Manager, Jumalpore,
To—The Agent, Calcutta.

BLOCK OF GOODS AT JUBBULPORE.

ON 20th instant there were 400 of our wagons laden with goods for and *vid* G. I. P. standing at Jubbulpore for want of engine-power; the yard was blocked, and we had to stop wagons on the Jubbulpore line.

On hearing this, I at once (17-0 on 20th) wired the Deputy Traffic Manager and District Traffic Superintendent, Toondla, to stop booking through, and also advised the Traffic Manager, G. I. Peninsula and his Superintendent at Jubbulpore that our wagons detained at Jubbulpore must be unloaded and contents made over to that Company, if they could not be cleared.

Mr. Conder replies 21st, 9-0 A M.

"There are 330 of your wagons only under load for G. I. P. at Jubbulpore; these will be worked out by Monday; if you will delay sending more until then, stoppage of through booking from your line *vid* Jubbulpore and unloaded there not necessary; please withdraw early."

I need hardly point out that this is very vague, indeed.

Mr. Conder promises to clear our wagons out if we send no more, and at the same time asks me to withdraw all restrictions on through booking.

At 18-30, on 21st, there were still 272 wagons on hand, and I see no prospect of the G. I. P. being able to push our wagons *on to destination* and return them in due time unless we give them breathing time, so I have left the restriction in force.

I wired the District Traffic Superintendent, Howrah, and Burn & Co. to-day to be prepared for a heavy rush into Howrah and included your name that you might have early advice.

If the G. I. P. Railway clear off to-day the wagons we tendered them on Saturday, they will have from 1,200 to 1,300 of our wagons on their line.

No. 441, dated 22nd January 1877.

From—The Traffic Manager, Jumalpore,
To—The Agent, Calcutta.

WAGONS SENT TO G. I. P.

IN reference to my No. 438 of date as to block of wagons at Jubbulpore, and the steps taken in consequence, it may be as well to give you a sample of what we have been doing for the traffic in that direction of late.

I take Cawnpore exports for a fortnight (*i. e.*, the 15 days from 6th to 20th of this month), and find that of 1,359 wagons despatched from that station under load, no less than 635 were sent to and *vid* Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and that the daily average stood thus,—

To Great Indian Peninsula	42
To East Indian Railway	38
To all other stations	9
TOTAL ...	89

This is exclusive of through traffic from Oudh and Rohilkhund in their wagons, and it will serve as an illustration, and will show that we have not lost sight of the importance of the traffic to Western India at this crisis, even though the diversion of so many wagons has been a serious detriment to our own local traffic, delay to which is, and has been, causing most serious and well-grounded complaint, as you are aware.

Traffic Statement, Jubbulpore.

DATE.	1 East Indian Railway wagons (Main and Jubbulpore Lines) on Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Number of wagons.	2 Wagons on hand at 6 P. M. daily waiting despatch. Number of wagons.	3 Through wagons loaded for Great Indian Peninsula Railway cut off and detained at Satna, owing to block of wagons at Jubbulpore. Number of wagons.	4 East Indian Railway wagons sent to Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Number of wagons.	5 Great Indian Peninsula Railway wagons received by East Indian Railway. Loaded.	5 Empty.	6 Wagons received at Jubbulpore for loading in the direction of Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Number of wagons.	7 Goods on hand each day at 6 P. M. Number of maunds.
1st January 1877 ...	529	170	.....	22	4	11	8	138,468
2nd " " ...	547	139	.....	114	.....	7	8	138,468
3rd " " ...	626	131	.....	84	8	91	9	138,135
4th " " ...	690	154	.....	102	8	23	10	138,017
5th " " ...	783	140	.....	120	14	100	8	137,651
6th " " ...	708	88	.....	126	4	133	2	137,231
7th " " ...	649	121	.....	47	8	120	23	137,231
8th " " ...	653	112	.....	99	8	55	5	135,822
9th " " ...	645	116	.....	78	6	58	7	135,322
10th " " ...	680	93	.....	97	6	68	16	134,659
11th " " ...	709	99	.....	80	9	90	25	132,996
12th " " ...	705	90	.....	74	7	77	18	131,783
13th " " ...	638	107	.....	101	6	138	37	130,930
14th " " ...	589	295	.....	38	7	117	37	128,538
15th " " ...	574	239	.....	119	11	64	39	125,427
16th " " ...	598	313	.....	117	.....	61	22	122,584
17th " " ...	649	366	.....	148	11	78	27	118,508
18th " " ...	728	399	.....	107	9	74	20	115,535
19th " " ...	770	342	.....	109	4	104	22	115,098
20th " " ...	762	332	.....	108	9	60	27	112,910
21st " " ...	823	316	80	65	5	55	36	110,740
22nd " " ...	865	209	162	112	6	41	57	106,708
23rd " " ...	878	125	177	87	9	143	47	98,431
24th " " ...	825	66	112	58	2	40	18	93,790
25th " " ...	869	124	99	76	5	78	42	91,633
26th " " ...	889	174	4	70	8	44	36	87,939
27th " " ...	827	250	2	87	10	98	39	83,820
28th " " ...	840	251	.....	69	6	72	19	80,773
29th " " ...	855	155	.....	102	9	80	22	79,601
30th " " ...	841	255	.....	103	4	49	25	77,322
31st " " ...	917	184	.....	158	14	74	9	76,818
TOTAL ...	22,546	5,955	636	2,877	205	2,298	720*	3,591,948
AVERAGE PER DAY ...	727·3	192·1	20·5	92·8	6·6	74·1	23·2	115,869

* Of this number, 226 were for goods transhipped, leaving 494 for the grains and seeds traffic; and of the 494, 174 were coaching vehicles carrying 3 tons of goods only a-piece.

No. 727R., dated 13th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department (Railway).

REFERRING to your No. 121 of 29th January and telegrams of 2nd and 3rd February 1877, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Bombay, copy of a note, dated 13th February 1877, on the accumulation of grain at stations on the East Indian Railway.

2. It is evident that up to the date of this report the East Indian Railway was tendering to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Jubbulpore more wagons than the latter could take away. So long as this continues to be the case, there can be no ground for intervention on behalf of the Great Indian Peninsula Company and its traffic in the manner desired by the Traffic authorities of that line. The East Indian Railway meantime finds full use for its stock in transporting grain to the sea-board for export, and there is no apparent ground for the idea that this traffic has been favoured at the sacrifice of that to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. To lock up an indefinite number of wagons at Jubbulpore waiting on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway would reduce, in this emergency, the useful effect of the East Indian Railway, as a whole, very materially.

3. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company returns the East Indian wagons within the limit provided in the working agreement.

4. For the accumulation at Jubbulpore and the long delay in clearing that station (paragraph 12) the Great Indian Peninsula is responsible.

5. The Government of Bombay will observe that it is reported that the strictest impartiality was being exercised in the despatch of consignments for the several stations of the East Indian Railway.

No. 728R., dated 13th March 1877.

From—The Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
To—The Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your No. 440 of 23rd February 1877, submitting a note on the accumulation of grain at stations on the East Indian Railway.

2. It is evident that up to the date of this report the East Indian Railway was tendering to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Jubbulpore more wagons than the latter could take away. So long as this continues to be the case, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company can have no just ground of complaint that its traffic is not fairly dealt with. The East Indian Railway meantime finds the fullest use for its stock in transporting grain to the sea-board for export, and there is no apparent ground for the idea that this traffic has been favored at the sacrifice of that to the Great Indian Peninsula Railways. To lock up an indefinite number of wagons at Jubbulpore waiting on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway would reduce, in this emergency, the useful effect of the East Indian Railway, as a whole, very materially.

3. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company returns the East Indian wagons within the limit provided in the working agreements, and it has been confirmed from Madras that very few East Indian wagons have passed on to the Madras Railways. On the 21st January it had 21.

4. The accumulation of grain at Cawnpore, both for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and for Howrah, was very large. At Atawa and Delhi also there were large accumulations. Goods registered at Jubbulpore so far back as the end of November were being sent off on February 4th; and at Jubbulpore, as also at the four adjacent stations of the Jubbulpore line of the East Indian Railway, there were large accumulations. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is apparently entirely responsible for the state of affairs at Jubbulpore.

5. It is reported that the heavy traffic on the East Indian Railway is being conducted with regularity, and that the strictest impartiality is being observed in the despatch of consignments from the several stations individually. This is satisfactory. It is presumed that the claims of all stations receive fair consideration in turn, even though, in the case of some, this may involve a very short lead.

6. The wagon mileage rate (paragraph 15) on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula lines is irrespective of the capacity of the wagons. This point was reserved for consideration at the Conference, but should probably receive earlier attention.

7. The accumulations on the loop line are considerable. The Nulhatti State Railway appears to have been subjected to summary, if not arbitrary, treatment in the matter of its through booked consignments.

No. 66, dated Hyderabad Residency, 13th March 1877.

From—Colonel SIR R. J. MEADE, K. C. S. I., *the Resident at Hyderabad,*
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I HAVE the honour to forward for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, a summary of information furnished to me by the Nizam's Government on the state of affairs in those portions of the Hyderabad territory which are more or less affected by scarcity, together with a memorandum embodying the same.

2. It will be seen from these papers that the want in His Highness' dominions has never risen to a condition of actual famine, and that the area within which it prevails is much more circumscribed than was thought to be the case when the apprehensions of Government and the public were first excited on the subject.

3. So far as I can judge from the information now submitted, and from that I have from time to time verbally received from the Minister, there appears to be every reason to believe that the measures adopted by His Highness' government for the relief of those needing assistance from the State are well adapted to the object in view, and will prove fairly efficacious.

4. His Excellency in Council will be gratified to learn from the enclosures that the condition of the rabi harvest, now in course of being gathered, is generally fairly favourable, though there is more or less failure of the spring crops in all the affected taluks, and that no further extension of the area in which distress has hitherto prevailed is apprehended.

5. The maximum number of persons for whom it is estimated that relief will be required from the State during the remaining period of the scarcity, is confidently limited to 43,000 per diem, and for that number the sanctioned relief works will probably provide ample employment.

6. The supplies of grain in the country are described as fully equal to all probable requirements for a lengthened period, and these will be largely supplemented by the outturn of the present harvest.

7. The water supply is already very short in many parts of the country to which the scarcity of food-grains has not extended, or in which its effects are only felt from the great rise in prices of food that has taken place more or less throughout Hyderabad, and there is a good deal of anxiety as to how it may be further affected by the coming hot season.

8. Lastly, while there is, no doubt, a great want of fodder for the cattle in the taluks in which the monsoon failed, and it is deficient and high priced generally throughout the territory, the Government does not appear to entertain any serious apprehension as to the effect of this want or deficiency on the agricultural stock of the country.

9. It only remains for me to state for the information of His Excellency in Council, that the views and measures of His Highness' government in connection with the subject under report, so far as they have come to my knowledge, since the alarm of pending scarcity and famine was first raised, have been based on sound and liberal principles and have been directed with energy and judgment.

10. In all his proceedings on this occasion, the able Minister, Sir Salar Jung, has acted in accordance with the principles enunciated by the British Government, as those by which its own officers should be guided in times of scarcity, and though, fortunately, the calamity has only extended to the districts under his administration in a comparatively mild and mitigated form, His Excellency is, I venture to think, entitled to every credit for the measures that have been actually adopted, and for the manner in which His Highness' government was prepared to grapple with the difficulties of the case if they had assumed the serious character that was at one time anticipated.

11. It is but right that I should add that the Central Committee and the State officials employed in the affected districts appear to have carried out the duties entrusted to them with much zeal and energy, and to have laboured earnestly to give full effect to the Minister's wishes and instructions. I have every reason to believe that Sir Salar Jung is well pleased with their conduct generally in this respect.

Summary of information regarding famine and measures of relief adopted in the Nizam's territory as gathered from papers furnished by the Minister.

No. 1 — Points noted by the Resident: A rough map showing the area affected by the failure of the crops, with information as to the degree of such failure, as total, 12 annas, 8 annas, 6 annas, 4 annas or 2 annas; and also the estimated population of each taluka or sub-taluka or other sub-division so affected.

Information received from Minister:

A map showing the talukas in which anything like famine may be said to exist is annexed. The area and population of the talukas thus affected with an estimate of the failure of crops are given below—

No.	Name of taluk.	Name of zillah.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Estimated failure of crops.
					As.
1	Alampur	Raichur			
2	Kustaghi	Lingsugur	252	26,153	2
3	Sindhnur	Do.	771	99,990	10
4	Indola	Shorapur	484	52,552	6
5	Dewa-Kunda	Nalgunda	512	61,105	12
6	Parsinda	Do.	544	40,248	10
7	Ashti	Bheer	416	40,000	4
			454	40,219	6
		TOTAL	3,433	360,256	Average, 7½

Besides the above talukas, there are a few others in which the prices of grain run high, but there is no actual famine.

No. 2 — Points noted by the Resident: List of relief works started in each locality, with brief description of them, the amount sanctioned for them, and the number of people employed on them. Whether such works are carried out by task or not, and what the wage allowed is to men, women and children working on them.

Information received from Minister:

The following statement affords the information required in an abstract form up to 30th Isfunder (6th February 1877)—

Name of district in which relief work is started.	Nature of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Number of people engaged: Average per day for week ending 6th February.	Number of people engaged: Total of people from commencement.
		Rs.		
Raichur district ...	Repairing Munslapur tank ...	7,416	41	60,853
	Road from Lingsugur to Raichur ...	67,418	7,679	136,554
	Repairing road from Raichur town to Custom-house.	767	...	3,186
	Allampur road	28,000	4,045	154,456
	Repairing Kaitoor tank... ...	...	1,344	28,139
	Kootkoor tank	...	362	3,531
		1,03,601	131	385,719
Gulburgah district ...	Restoring Bosgah tank	68,745	2,999	106,913
Shorapur ...	Road from Shorapur to Yadgerry station.	9,870	1,971	55,157
Lingsugur ...	Road from Lingsugur to Raichur ...	20,580	1,107	89,114
Nagar Kurnul ...	Repairing Dunwada tank ...	5,060	52	16,529
	Do. Murdepett do. ...	1,329	112	2,157
	Repairing Donapur do. ...	4,000	107	3,329
	" Murkul do. ...	10,000	323	8,770
	" road from Mur to Narrianpett	6,300	...	5,795
	" Narianpett to Sydapur ...	6,300	568	5,096
	" Palmur to Nagar Kurnul ...	9,000	539	6,339
	" " to Koagee ...	6,700	550	3,939
	" Pongul Tank	8,100	324	4,766
	" Palmur Petta Tank ...	4,954	...	5,603
	Total ...	64,395	2,474	71,190
Nuldroog	Constructing road from Nuldroog to Wassee.	8,400	...	...
	Constructing road from Nuldroog to Tandalwadi.	6,810	...	...
	Total ...	15,210	...	...
Bheer	Constructing road from Jamkker to Ahmednagar.	3,094	718	26,340½
	Constructing Pimpilaswar Tank ...	4,633	1,308	43,009
	Clearing drain in Ashti	100	...	141
	" Doda well in Ashti ...	...	...	98½
	" Owsa well	112	...	...
	Preparing chunam	...	4	407½
	Constructing road from Ashti to Mirajgaon.	2,135	...	...
	3 wells in Ashti ...	249	14	100
	Road from Jowla to Ullipur ...	1,635	135	4,336½
	Repairing Shunker Bowdi (well) ...	80	36	505½
	Constructing well at Nundung ...	175	31	497½
	Total ...	12,123	2,538	75,560

No.	Points noted by the Resident.	Information received from Minister.

Name of district in which relief work is started.	Nature of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Number of people engaged: Average per day for week ending 6th February.	Number of people engaged: Total of people from commencement.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nulgunda	Repairing Kunkanapully Tank ...	4,818	...	14,670
	" Lingotuna Tank ...	2,196	319	12,289
	" Mukundapur Tank ...	6,372	...	11,237
	" Amangul Tank ...	2,799	...	3,869
	" Anantawarum Tank ...	3,923	366	12,075
	" Dacharla " ...	1,140	86	4,976
	" Kookadum " ...	1,769	119	7,010
	" Davulpully " small	5,661	...	6,999
	" Kothapully " ...	1,247	...	1,123
	Road from Nulgunda to Tipati ...	4,200	25	5,563
	" Nulgunda to Davurconda ...	12,600	...	7,215
	" " to Chittial ...	4,200	42	3,906
	Repairing Masulipatam Road ...	19,092	750	31,344½
	" Bongheer " ...	7,272	284	7,055
	" Puljur Veddachern (well)	9,824	...	2,981
	" Buckthalapoor Tank ...	180	...	1,177
	" Munkuntla Tank ...	6,000	...	1,086
	Sinking Dacharum well ...	135	32	1,307
	Repairing Gudepully feeder ...	283	...	270
	" Davurconda feeder ...	500	...	225
	" Jonsdum Tank ...	1,067	...	990
	" Nagalpad " ...	6,721	...	8,662
	" Todla Mulkapur Tank ..	2,920	..	572
	" Gudipully Tank ..	9,349	...	4,314
	Additions to Sooriapett rest-house ..	655	..	724
	Repairing Chirupalli Tank ...	2,159	...	706
	Do. Chintampalli Tank ...	4,226	...	534
	Do. Pulloor Garroo Cherroo ..	2,817	..	1,342
	Do. Mirialgudum Tank ..	3,514	...	2,883
	Do. Buktalapurum well ...	168	35	710
		1,28,107	2,058	1,57,724½
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,22,021	26,558	9,41,377½

Of the sanctioned amount, Rs. 1,17,808 were spent up to the 6th February 1877 on works which are now being carried out by task; but some of those which were sanctioned in the latter part of 1876 and the commencement of 1877 were executed by contract. The wage allowed for a man is 9 (2¼ annas), for a woman 6 (1½ anna) and for a child 4 (1 anna) dubs.* The commencement of some of the famine works above detailed was premature as they were sanctioned on the spur of the first alarm caused by reports of scarcity and distress in districts where on further enquiry no actual famine appeared to exist.

The following statement gives the number of labourers employed, and the sum expended in each district for the week ending 6th February 1877.

Districts.	Total number of labourers on work up to week ending 6th February 1877.	Amount paid as labour.	Amount of contingencies including tools and establishment.	Grand total.	Number of labourers employed during the week ending 6th February 1877.	Amount of relief given during the week.
	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.
Nuldroog ...	...	5,134 14 4	...	5,134 14 4	...	...
Lingsugur ...	89,114	9,854 13 6	217 6 6	10,072 4 0	7,751	768 14 6
Gulburgah ...	1,06,913	14,691 0 5	1,715 0 0	16,406 0 5	20,999	2,941 8 9
Shorapur ...	55,157	5,877 10 8	664 9 1	6,042 3 9	13,794	1,296 3 3
Nagar Kurnool	71,190	8,959 5 3	2,836 14 8	11,786 3 11	17,322	2,053 10 9
Bheer ...	75,560	8,973 4 4	560 7 2	9,533 11 6	17,761½	2,054 1 7
Raichur ...	3,85,719	38,147 2 10	206 6 1	38,355 8 1	93,879	7,229 3 7
Nulgunda ...	1,57,734½	19,358 5 9	1,320 14 9	20,479 4 6	14,406	2,120 8 1
Total ...	9,43,377½	1,10,396 9 1	7,411 10 3	1,17,808 3 4	1,85,912½	18,463 2 6

* Equivalent in Government coin,

Rs.	A.	P.	Cents.
0	1	8	53
0	1	3	39
0	0	10	26

No. 3 — Points noted by the Resident: Arrangements for transporting food to the affected localities, estimated quantity so supplied, and nature and condition of the general trade in grain.

Information received from Minister:

Government does not interfere with trade; grain dealers import grain and carry it to the stricken localities by the usual modes of transit, *viz.*, carts and Brinjara bullocks; there has been no complaint anywhere of any shortness of supply. The Secretary to the Central Relief Committee, after a tour of inspection along the line of Railway from Hyderabad to Gulburgah, and from Gulburgah to Raichur, reported that the crops in that direction were found to be of an average quality, and that there is no apprehension of famine there, while food grains are so abundant that from the Southern Railway stations alone, in His Highness' dominions, *viz.*, Gulburgah and Raichur, &c., no less than 307,685* pullahs of food grains were exported within five months, and there were still at the Gulburgah station a large quantity awaiting exportation.

No idea can be given of the quantity of grain thrown into each of the affected talukas. It may here be stated that during the four months from Aban to Bahman (12th September to 7th December 1876) the import and export of the country are thus contrasted with those of last year :—

Year.	Export. Pullahs 120 seers.	Import. Pullahs 120 seers.
1285 (1875) ...	640,803	251,785
1286 (1876) ...	14,38,450	473,028
Increase ...	7,97,647	2,21,243

* Equal to 11,02,905 mds. or nearly 40,000 tons.

No.	Points noted by the Resident.	Information received from Minister.
		It is worthy of remark that the exports are found for the most part to have been from the districts, while the imports found their way largely into the capital.
4	Quantity of food that can be procured for the wages allowed on the relief work.	An adult can purchase about a seer of jowari for the wages he gets for his day's labour.
5	Measures taken to relieve the helpless poor who cannot work.	Hitherto the "helpless poor" have been permitted to resort to the works and receive wages. Private efforts are also being made in some localities to relieve distress of a pressing nature, but these have no connection with Government. It is also in contemplation to establish poor houses on the part of Government, aided by private subscription, where the helpless poor will be fed and looked after, and light labour taken from them.
6	Steps taken to save the lives of the best of the agricultural cattle by sending them away to localities where there is forage.	No special action has been found to be called for hitherto with respect to the preservation of cattle. It is generally found that the people are able to take care of the best of their cattle, and efforts are being made to teach them the use of the prickly pear as forage. Whenever the cultivators are very hard pressed for forage, they drive their cattle to such of the adjoining districts as are better favoured in this respect.
7	Water-supply.	There is no specific information as to the state of the water-supply, but sadr talukdars and talukdars are empowered to sanction annually estimates, amounting to Rs. 7,500 and 4,000, respectively, for works including the clearing and sinking of wells and the repairing of tanks and canals (*vide* rules 12 and 13 of rules regarding famine relief works in His Highness the Nizam's territory). It is also enjoined that in each camp of work people employed on relief works, one or more wells should be dug and also along roads. The work to be considered as part of relief works, and the officer in charge to undertake the same at his discretion (*vide* supplement to above rules under wells).
8	Measures on the relief works with reference to disease and epidemics.	A few cases of cholera were reported from Lingasugur, and a medical man was deputed to look after the camp there. But no complaints have arrived since medical assistance was made available for the labourers on the works at Maslapur, Lingasugur, Anpur, and Bansgah, and the appointment of a dresser has been applied for for the relief of labourers engaged on the works between Gulburgah and Seram among whom small-pox is reported to have broken out. To provide for medical aid and sanitation in famine-striken districts, the following rules have been laid down:— "On every work employing 2,000 or more coolies, one dresser should reside, provided with a sufficient supply of medicines. It is proposed that two hakeems (in addition to the ordinary district doctor) be employed in each district where famine relief works are going on, specially to be in medical charge of such work. All details connected with the medical officers and their arrangements are left entirely to the Superintendent of the Medical School, Hyderabad; but beyond these, the dressers attached to the camps should act under the instructions of the officer in charge. "In case of the outbreak of an epidemic, a shed will be constructed for the reception of patients, with mud walls and a chupper-roof; the shed will be erected to leeward of the works and camp, at a distance of not less than 200 yards. "The medical officer will be allowed coolies to attend on the sick in the proportion of one coolie to every 2 patients when the number of sick exceeds three. These coolies will be placed at the disposal of the medical officer by the officer in charge of the works, and they will be paid double the pay of those employed upon the works; those on the sick list receiving half their ordinary day's pay and hospital diet. "Cholera medicines should be supplied to all supervisors and overseers with orders to administer them at once to persons attacked, in accordance with printed instructions furnished. "In case of deaths, the bodies are to be immediately interred at the cost of Government in graves 6½ feet long by 4½ feet deep at least, at a distance of not less than 100 yards from the works and camp. The clothes of persons who may have died of cholera must be burnt immediately. "A sufficient number of latrines will be provided in each camp, located as far as possible from the huts, and with due regard to the prevailing wind. The system will be that of trenches with soil heaped alongside, so that it may be thrown back into the trench when thought proper, and a fresh trench will then be dug. The walls to be of bamboo sticks and matts. Their construction will form part of the relief work, and sketches will be sent to district officers. "The Police should be instructed to take into custody any person found satisfying the calls of nature within a distance of 500 yards of any part of the camp or work elsewhere than in the latrines. The offender being handed over to the overseer to be fined ¼ day's pay."
9	Rules regarding the employment of the poor on the relief works.	The following rules are in force on this subject:— If found deserving of relief, the name of the applicant, father's name, village, age, and other particulars, will be entered in a book kept for that purpose. The applicant will be given a metal ticket with a number on it corresponding to the number against his or her name in the register abovementioned, and the applicant will be known upon the work by the number so given. Great discretion must be exercised by the revenue authorities in forwarding for employment only those who really require relief, as the funds sanctioned by Government for expenditure on relief work must be economised as much as possible, as they will have to extend over the whole period that the distress lasts. The revenue officer should, in forming his opinion as to whether applicants are deserving of relief, be guided by his personal knowledge of them or of the districts whence they come, their appearance, &c.; in the event of their being possessed of jewels, ornaments or superfluous property of any kind, they should not be admitted on to the relief works.

No.	Points noted by the Resident.	Information received from Minister.
10	Emigration into and from British territory.	The latest return received gives the following figures:—

	Cultivators.	Labourers and others.	Total.
Number of men who left His Highness' for British territory up to 30th Isfunder (6th February 1877)	849	8,675	9,524
Number of men who left British for Nizam's territory up to 30th Isfunder (6th February 1877)...	6,669	22,059	28,728

The number of British subjects employed on relief works in His Highness' territory during the weeks ending 29th January and 6th February 1877, is thus shewn:—

Week ending 29th January 1877	1,663
Ditto 6th February 1877	11,149

11	Rates of food at the chief places in Hyderabad, as the Capital, Gulburgah, Aurungabad, Jalna and other towns, and the general results of harvest and supplies of food, forage and water in the unaffected talukas.	The rates of food in the several districts will be seen from the following statement, with the total rainfall in each district.

Districts.	Price of Rice.		Price of Jowari.		Rainfall.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
	Seers per rupee.		Seers per rupee.		I. C.	I. C.
Gulburgah	11	5	26	9½	27 25	12 38
Shorapur	12	5½	28	7½	22 48	7 55
Raichore	12½	5½	25	7½	29 6	13 13
Lingasugur	11	5	28	7	12 57	5 34
Kammum	12	4½	26½	9½	29 88	29 9
Nulgunda	14½	6½	32	12	28 89	13 9
Nagar Kurnool	16	7	28	10	27 21	13 74
Bider	12	10	27	10	25 4	14 39
Nuldroog	9½	5½	30	10	25 15	14 35
Nandair	20	7½	48	16½	34 91	23 3
Moduk	17½	7½	22½	9½	24 33	21 40
Indore	20	9½	30	15½	22 84	26 65
Elgundul	...	...	...	...	14 22	18 31
Sirpur Tandur	15	12	30	24	...	...
Aurungabad	...	...	...	...	40 62	18 37
Bheer	11½	5½	37	12½	38 15	17 94
Parbani	...	...	...	...	22 26	23 46

The imports of grain into Hyderabad on the 25th February 1877 (11th Safar 1294) were 1,171 pullahs, of which 552 were rice, 273 wheat, 276 jowari and 70 chenna (Bengal gram).

The prices in the city of Hyderabad, of—

Rice varied, 1st sort, from Rs. 26 to 24 per pullah.
2nd ditto „ 21 to 19½ ditto.
3rd ditto „ 19½ to 17 ditto.
Wheat varied, 1st ditto „ 17 to 15½ ditto.
2nd ditto „ 15½ to 13½ ditto.
3rd ditto „ 13½ to 12½ ditto.
Jowari, white ditto „ 12½ to 12½ ditto.
Ditto, yellow ditto „ 12 to 11½ ditto.

Outside the city.

Rice ... 1st sort, from Rs. 26 to 22 per pullah.
2nd ditto „ 21 to 18½ ditto.
3rd ditto „ 18½ to 16 ditto.
Wheat ... 1st ditto „ 17 to 16 ditto.
2nd ditto „ 14½ to 13 ditto.
Jowari, white, from Rs. 13 to 12 per pullah.
Ditto, yellow, „ „ 11½ to 10½ ditto.
Bajri Rs. 12 per pullah.

The appended statement (A) gives the general condition of the seasons and supplies of food, forage and water, in all the districts in the Nizam's territory.

It is remarked in conclusion, that the result of the enquiries conducted by the six officers selected for special duty from the Departments of Revenue and Public Works is, that the distress is neither so wide-spread, nor so alarming as was at first supposed, and that with the exception of the districts named in the first portion of this memorandum, famine does not exist in any part of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

NOTE.—The map referred to above is being copied in Public Works Office and will follow immediately.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY,
The 13th March 1877.

C. B. EVAN SMITH;
First Assistant Resident

A.

Statement shewing extent of Famine and Number of Famine-stricken persons in the Nizam's Territory.

Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Estimate of famine-stricken persons requiring relief.	Remarks.
Southern Division	Gulburgah ...	3,456	198,023	...	There is no famine in this district. State of crops generally fair.
Ditto ...	Shorapur ...	2,112	272,345	6,000	Distress in this district is confined to the western portion of it.
Ditto ...	East Raichur ...	2,752	295,848	10,000	Famine exists only in the Alpur taluk prices high in other taluks.
Ditto ...	Western Lingsugur...	2,264	251,911	12,000	Crops scanty in taluks Sindnur and Kushtagi. Ryots and others suffering from famine.
Eastern Division	Khamam ...	7,808	270,250	...	Neither famine nor distress at present exists.
Ditto ...	Nulgunda ...	7,424	226,619	5,000	Crops scanty in taluk Nalgunda, cultivators suffering. Grass, either green or dry, for cattle scarcely to be had.
Ditto ...	Nagar Kurnool ...	5,184	157,184	...	In none of the taluks in this district is there distress from famine, but high prices of grain prevail.
Western Division	Beder	4,288	212,001	...	The rabi crops in good condition. The kharif crops above the average, and the cultivators considerably benefited.
Ditto ...	Nuldroog ...	3,420	267,180	10,000	In taluk Nelinga, the rabi season is good and the kharif also good, and according to expectations. In taluk Tuljapur, there is distress from scarcity of water, but no famine. In taluk Wasi, there is a scarcity of forage for cattle from want of rain. In taluk Nuldroog, season very favourable. In Dharasco, grain plentiful, but cattle suffering. In Parenda, owing to an almost total failure of rain, distress is felt from want of water, but there is sufficient supply of grain.
Northern Division	Nandair ...	3,456	347,612	...	No famine. State of rabi and kharif crops fair.
Ditto ...	Meduck ...	4,032	156,086	...	No famine. Season good.
Ditto ...	Indore	3,328	248,298	...	State of agriculture very satisfactory, but apprehension entertained of high prices from exportations of grain and possible occurrence of famine. The state of this district, however, is better than all others.
Ditto ...	Yelgundal ...	6,400	460,610	...	No cause of complaint whatever. Grain plentiful.
Ditto ...	Sirpur Tandore ...	Not given.	147,973	...	Crops flourishing.
North-Western Division.	Aurungabad ...	5,824	331,702	...	In some villages of taluks Baizapur and Kanhar, crops failed from drought, but on the whole, famine does not exist, though high prices of grain prevail.
Ditto ...	Beer	4,096	258,338	...	Famine does not exist in any of the taluks of this district; but in taluk Ashti, distress is apprehended from failure of crops. There is, however, a sufficient quantity of grain in this taluk.
Ditto ...	Parbhani ...	3,520	276,620	...	No cause of complaint whatever.
		69,364	4,373,594	43,000	

C. B. EVAN SMITH,
1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.

Memorandum concerning the scarcity in His Highness the Nizam's Territory.

His Highness the Nizam's territory is divided into seventeen districts (*vide* accompanying map*) of which a list is given in the margin.† The pressure of want has been felt in seven taluks only of the districts, number 1 to 5. In four very severely, namely,—

(1).—Alumpur in Raichur, south.
(2.)—Sindnur in Lingsugur, south.
(3).—Parainda in Nulgunda, east.
(4).—Ashti in Bheer, north-west.

And in three partially, namely,

(1).—Kustagi in Lingsugur, south.
(2).—Indola, in Shorapur, south.
(3).—Dewar Konda in Nulgunda, east.

In the first-named four taluks, the average crop was one of 4½ annas, while in Alumpur it was of 2 annas only. In the last-named three taluks the average crop was as high as 10¾ annas. Over the rest of the country the harvests for last year were fair, and though the partial failure of the monsoon may cause some distress during the ensuing hot season, there can be no doubt that, with the exception of the taluks above specified, no other part of His Highness' dominions has any cause to dread scarcity of a nature likely to cause serious distress.

* Will follow.

†1 Raichur.
2 Lingsugur.
3 Shorapur.
4 Nulgunda.
5 Bheer.
} Affected districts.
6 Gulburgah.
7 Khanrame
8 Nagar Kurnool.
9 Beder.
10 Nuldrug.
11 Nandair.
12 Meduck.
13 Indore.
14 Elgundal.
15 Sirpur Tandur.
16 Aurungabad.
17 Parbani.

Note.—The relief works in progress are shewn on the map by red lines.

The total area of the districts affected by the scarcity may be roughly calculated at 3,400 square miles with a population of 360,000, or about 106 human beings to the square mile.

When the first reports of an approaching famine began to spread some six months ago, considerable alarm was manifested in the city and at the head-quarters of the Government, and relief measures were authorised, that have since, under the guidance of experience and a more intimate knowledge of the facts, been considerably modified. The whole of the relief proceedings are now entrusted to and directed by a central committee established at Hyderabad under the presidency of the Revenue Minister, Nawab Mukarrum-ud-Dowlah, nephew to Sir Salar Jung. This committee is composed of men of all classes, creeds, and professions. It receives periodical reports of what is going on in the famine districts, and takes measures and issues orders accordingly. Its proceedings up to the present time appear to have been conducted with prudence and judgment, and to have inspired a general feeling of confidence.

The measures which the committee has principally addressed itself to have been the institution of relief works and the necessary arrrangements for the supply, in connection therewith, of a sufficient quantity of grain to feed the distressed and suffering poor seeking employment on these works.

Of actual starvation, no case has been reported to the capital, and it may be hoped that, however distressing the suffering inevitable from the high price of grain, death from sheer want of food will be warded off.

The relief works have been divided into two main heads, *viz.*—

(1) The construction of roads and the repairing of tanks and canals, and
(2) the construction of new or the repair of old wells.

The total amount sanctioned for expenditure on relief works up to the 6th February 1877 was 4,22,021 H. S. Rupees. The central relief committee is, however, authorised to recommend that an increase should be made to this grant if found necessary.

Of the above sum, close on 1,20,000 H. S. Rupees had been spent up to the 6th February, the total number of persons relieved being 941,377. The Minister's report only gives the daily average number relieved for the one week ending 6th February 1877, when it amounted to 26,558.

The wage allotted at the relief work is as follows per diem—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Cts.	
A man 9 dubs = ...	0	1	8	53/100	Government Coin.
A woman 6 dubs = ...	0	1	3	39/100	,,
A child 4 ,, = ...	0	0	10	26/100	,,

A male adult can purchase at the works about 1 seer of jawari with his day's wage as above.

The Government has not up to the present interfered in any way with the grain trade, and it is not probable that it will be called upon to do so. The trade in all species of grain is particularly lively. From the Southern Railway Station, between Gulburga and Raichur, in His Highness' dominions, no less than 40,000 tons of grain were exported within the five months up to February 1877, and those and the other stations along the line are still crammed with grain waiting to be removed. During the four months immediately preceding the commencement of the present year, the grain exports were 4,79,483 maunds against 1,57,676 maunds imports, while for the preceding year the figures shew for the same period 2,13,601 maunds exports and 83,926 maunds imports, or less than half the quantities that have lately been transported under pressure of the existing partial scarcity. The grain, it may be mentioned, has up to the present time found its way into the affected districts by the ordinary modes of transit, carts and brinjarah bullocks. The only complaints that have been made have had reference to the delays that have unavoidably taken place on the railway, and these complaints the railway authorities have ever done their best to rectify.

The system of transport by brinjarah bullocks works well, and will doubtless continue to do so should the very scanty fall of rain in many parts of the country not render the main lines of communication impracticable to beasts of burden from want of water.

The Government has not considered it necessary to issue any special instructions with the object of endeavouring to save the best of the stock of agricultural cattle in the affected localities. It is found that precautionary measures are generally taken by the owners themselves in behalf of the more valuable animals, and that Government interference is not needed. The value of the prickly pear, as an article of fodder, has however been made known as widely as possible.

The state of the water supply in the various districts has not received the special attention of Government, beyond the issue of injunctions to the district officials to have wells dug and to improve the appliances at command for increasing the supply of water wherever feasible, and they have been authorised to spend money as required for this purpose at their discretion.

The measures taken for the preservation of health at the various relief works appear to be as satisfactory as circumstances will admit of; some few cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported, but there has been nothing like an epidemic, and the rules in force for the prevention of the spread of disease are satisfactory, and will doubtless prove effective if properly carried out.

Much care is now enjoined by the rules that have been laid down to obviate any individuals finding employment on the relief works who are not in actual want. The distribution of relief from private sources is as yet very limited, but may be expected to increase as the season advances.

His Highness' Government proposes, with the help of private aid, to establish generally throughout the affected districts poor-houses where relief may be distributed locally to such sufferers as are either unable to reach, or are not fit for employment on, the relief works, but from whom light labour will be taken, when found practicable.

On a rough estimate it is calculated that up to the 6th February 1877 the total number of the Nizam's subjects that had passed from Hyderabad territory into British limits aggregated about some 10,000 persons, and that this efflux was counterbalanced by an influx of no less than 29,000 emigrants from British territory, while it is also represented, that over 11,000 of the latter were employed on the relief works in His Highness' territory during the week ending 6th ultimo. The extraordinary rise in the number of this class of persons from 1663 in the week ending 29th January to 11,149 during that ending 6th February is worthy* of attention. It should, however, be added that it is acknowledged by His Highness' officials that these figures cannot be depended on, and that nothing in the nature of a complaint regarding the advent of immigrants from the British Districts in search of employment has been made by His Highness' Government.

* *Note.* Enquiry has been made on this point.

In the parts of His Highness' territories most affected by the famine, the prospects of the crops now in the ground are generally good; and in some few places unusually so; and it may, indeed, be stated generally, that the grave apprehensions of famine in His Highness' dominions which so generally existed some months ago have not been realized, either as to the intensity or extent of the threatened severity. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that there is far more than sufficient grain in the country to meet any want that the Government is now likely to have to deal with. The scarcity is in fact well in hand, and the Government entertains, it is believed, a well-founded confidence that the measures that have been organized will suffice to stand the strain that may be put upon them, and that these measures are meeting the difficulty in as efficacious a manner as could have been looked for. The estimate of the maximum number that may have to be provided for on the relief works during the coming hot season does not exceed a daily average of 43,000 persons, and His Highness' Government appears to be satisfied that that estimate may be accepted as reliable.

The accompanying abstract statements of information supplied by His Highness' Government give full information on the several points briefly touched on above. They also include a list of the various prices of grain ruling in the capital and the districts.

No. 276, dated 9th March 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to communicate the following remarks with reference to the stock of grain purchased by the Government of Madras, a considerable portion of which is retained as a reserve.

2. The Madras Government are doubtless aware of the distrust which is felt by members of the mercantile community both at Madras and at Calcutta, and it is believed also at Rangoon, in connection with the purchases of grain made by the Madras Government some time ago. This feeling has found expression from time to time in letters in the newspapers, and it is evident from information which has reached the Government of India from other quarters that there still exists an impression among persons interested in the grain trade that the relations between the Madras Government and the firm which it employed to make its purchases have not entirely ceased, and that there is a danger of other similar purchases being made and disarranging the calculations of the trade. Some colour has unfortunately been given to the impression in question by the delay which occurred in notifying to the district officials at Bellary and to the public generally the termination of the appointment of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. as Government brokers for the purchase of grain; and from proceedings of the Madras Government which have recently been received, it would appear that Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. were employed a few weeks ago in issuing supplies of rice from the Government reserve and in replacing in the reserve an equal quantity, which, apparently, was supplied by them to the Government. In one of Sir Richard Temple's recent minutes the same firm are alluded to under the designation of the Government grain agents.

3. The Governor-General in Council is aware that the Madras Government have no intention of entering into further purchases of grain similar to those made by them in November last; but it is so important that there should be no grounds whatever for misapprehension, either as to the action or intentions of the Government, that His Excellency in Council deems it necessary to request that the Madras Government will lose no time in publicly notifying the quantity of grain now in its hands, both at Madras itself and in the distressed districts, and its resolution to make no further purchases of grain outside of the distressed districts, unless it is satisfied that the trade is unable to supply the wants of those districts, in which case the grounds of that conclusion, and the exact intentions of the Government, will be publicly made known before action is taken.

4. This resolution should apply not only to additions to the reserve of grain now stored at Madras, but also to purchases made with the view of supplying the place of issues made from the reserve. It should also be notified that even in the distressed districts the Government will abstain from making purchases except for the relief of localities which the trade is unable to reach, that all Government grain now in those districts will be removed to places at least sixty miles from the railway, and that no more Government grain will be sent to them from Madras so long as private trade is able to supply them. I am to request that these instructions may be carried out with as little delay as possible.

5. In regard to the reserve of Government grain now at Madras, which, according to the latest information furnished to the Government of India, amounted to 26,000 tons, I am to suggest, for the consideration of His Grace in Council, the expediency of disposing of this reserve by public sale to the trade. With reference to the large quantity of grain which appears to have accumulated at Madras, belonging to private traders, the retention of a Government reserve would seem to be unnecessary, and its existence is certainly calculated to keep alive the erroneous impressions which have taken possession of the public mind in regard to the probability of the Government again interfering with the grain market. What the Government of India would suggest is that the reserve should be sold to the highest bidders in specified lots of, say, 5,000 tons each, at intervals of a fortnight, previous notification being given of the quantities to be sold, and of the dates on which the sales will take place.

Telegram, dated 17th March 1877.

From—Madras,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Revenue Addl. Secretary,	*To—Revenue Addl. Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT consider it imprudent to vary distribution of reserve grain at well-considered places. Suggested sale of grain now remaining in Madras would necessarily interfere with trade, and would be a breach of faith after public pledge that it was strictly held for emergencies. Government, therefore, cannot accept either of these suggestions, and have announced this decision, as publication of suggestion in *Gazette* has much unsettled trade. Your announcement of this decision to Calcutta and Burma will be useful to re-assure trade.

Telegram, dated 21st March 1877.

From—Calcutta,	*To—Madras,*
From—Revenue Additional Secretary.	*To—Revenue Additional Secretary.*

YOUR telegram regarding grain reserve. Have you made the public notification requested in paragraphs 3 and 4 of our letter of the 9th instant, except that relating to the removal of Government grain to places 60 miles from railway. If not, please explain why? With regard to distribution of reserve grain, we request you to inform us as soon as possible what are the places less than 60 miles from the railway where reserve of Government grain are stored; what is the quantity so stored in each such place; and what your reasons for retaining it in a locality which, *primâ facie*, ought to be easily reached by private trade. Telegraphic answer to these enquiries and early written reply to our letter of 9th instant are requested. The Government of India also request that all important announcements made, or decisions arrived at, by the Madras Government regarding the famine may be promptly telegraphed to Supreme Government. The public announcement, that the Government would hold the stock of grain at Madras in reserve, was not communicated to us at the time.

No. 309.—COPY by post.

No. 313, dated 23rd March 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your telegram of the 17th instant, in answer to my letter No. 276 of the 9th instant.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that before coming to a final decision on the subject of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th paragraphs of that letter, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council will await the result of the further reference which was made to the Government of Madras by telegraph yesterday.

3. The proposal in paragraph 5, that the reserve of grain now held by the Madras Government should be gradually sold off in small quantities at fixed intervals, was, I am to explain, intended to relieve the mercantile community from the standing menace which seemed to be involved in the existence of a stock of grain in the hands of the Government, liable to be despatched into the distressed districts, or to be thrown on the market at any time. From such enquiries as the Government of India have been able to make, it appears that at Calcutta there is considerable difference of opinion on the subject; although some of the leading merchants consider that the sales contemplated would tend to confirm the confidence of the mercantile community in our policy of non-interference with private trade, and that if conducted in the manner, and at the intervals, proposed, they would not be of sufficient importance to have any serious effect upon prices. As, however, the general opinion of the trade at Madras appears to be adverse to the measure, and as His Excellency the Governor in Council has given a public pledge that the grain shall be retained in reserve to meet future emergencies, the Government of India will not press its suggestion further. I am, however, to add that the reserve should not be moved or utilised in any way without the permission of the Government of India, which, in case of necessity, may be applied for by telegraph, with a full explanation of the necessity of the case.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10th MARCH 1877.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 16th March 1877.

The usual relief reports, with maps and statements for the week ending 10th March, will be submitted to Government. No report has been received from South Arcot, and telegrams only from Kurnool and Kistna. Maps showing the works in progress in North Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Cuddapah, Nellore, Bellary and Madura are herewith forwarded.

2. Prices of all grains shew a slight rise in Kistna, but a tendency to further fall in Kurnool; there is a somewhat sharp rise in Salem. In other districts, there is little change to notice. In Nellore, prices are more nearly equalized than before; there is a tendency to rise in the north of the district, but the inferior grains have become cheaper in the south. Ragi and cholum have fallen in Pullumpett and the northern Taluqs of Cuddapah, owing, no doubt, to harvest of crops under wells. In Bellary prices are nearly stationary, but there is extraordinary difference in the price of ragi at stations on the railway line and in the remoter taluqs, which points to extensive importation. While indigenous cholum is quoted at 8·76 seers, Raichore and Jubbulpur cholum are sold at Bellary at 9·27 and 10·3 seers respectively. The continued fall in Kurnool is attributed, as in last week, to importation and harvest of crops under the canal. Prices are almost stationary everywhere in Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly. The rise of price in the Salem average already noticed results from a very great increase in the Dhorampuri taluq, which is the most distressed in the district. The quotations in this taluq this and for last week are given in the margin. The attention of the Collector is called to the great enhancement of price, and he is requested to report to what it is to be ascribed.

	Seers.
Madaksira	7·28
Hurpunhulli	7·76
Bellary	10·19
Tadpatri	11·40
Adoni	11·88

	3rd March. Seers.	10th March. Seers.
Rice ...	7·03	5·35
Cholum ...	10·11	6·03
Ragi ...	8·97	5·98
Cumboo ...	9·19	5·80

3. *Rainfall.*—There was no rain during the week except in the Kadiri Taluq of Cuddapah, where one-tenth of an inch was registered.

4. *Grants, &c.*—The grants made for general relief purposes to the 10th March amounted to Rs. 1,00,49,793. The grant for the Nellore District has been exceeded, and further sums will be placed at the Collector's disposal. Against the grants, the outlay to date is approximately Rs. 84,70,935 upon works, and Rs. 2,81,738 on gratuitous relief. The following shows the distribution of the outlay on works in progress (statement 4), the districts of Kurnool and South Arcot being excepted:—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Roads—		
New Works	1,58,232	34,44,020
Repairs	45,646	6,78,883
TOTAL ...	2,03,278	41,22,903
Irrigation Works	23,073	3,32,199
Miscellaneous	35,864	4,29,168
TOTAL ...	2,62,215	48,84,270

The relief works in Malabar have not yet commenced. Distress has shewn itself among the hill tribes in parts of the Nilgiris, and a small grant has been sanctioned, but relief operations have not yet commenced.

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The total numbers on the works in the several districts are compared below :—

	3rd March.	10th March.		Population.	Present No. of percentage of population
Kistna	2,932	2,755	— 177	308,154*	·90
Nellore	48,289	54,546	+ 6,257	1,376,811	6·13‖
Cuddapah	58,207	57,231	— 976	1,351,194	4·23
Bellary	2,39,820	2,18,319	— 21,501	1,668,006	13·09
Kurnool	1,94,645	1,91,546	— 3,099	959,640	19·96
Chingleput ...	7,909	7,308	— 601	938,184	·78
North Arcot ...	17,896	15,109	— 2,787	2,015,278	·75
South „ ...	1,130	.....	— 1,130	640,519†	...
Trichinopoly ...	.....	.....	...	76,530‡	...
Madura	5,766	6,784	+ 1,018	2,266,615	·30
Tinnevelly ...	653	1,561	+ 908	990,288§	·16
Coimbatore ...	21,778	24,418	+ 2,640	1,763,274	2·30
Salem	43,022	45,346	+ 2,324	1,966,995	3·83
TOTAL ...	6,42,047	6,24,923	— 17,124	16,321,488	4·01
East Coast Canal ...	26,576	29,879	+ 3,303		
	6,68,623	6,54,802	— 13,821		

* Bunder Bapatla only.
† Tindivanam, Trinomalai and Villuperam.
‡ Trichinopoly town only.
§ Otapidaram, Sankaranainarkoil, Stivilliputteri, Satur Nanguneri.
‖ Including those on East Coast Canals.

6. *Makellore.*—Notwithstanding the increase in the numbers on the canal and the general introduction of the new scale of wages, the numbers on district works have increased. The rise has occurred chiefly in Gudur and Kavali, and the Collector will report the cause in the latter taluk. The numbers there are excessive and demand enquiry.

	3rd March.	10th March.	
Gudur ...	1,132	2,555	+ 1,423
Kavali ...	10,862	15,587	+ 4,725

7. The numbers in *Cuddapah* are very nearly the same as in last week. They have fallen in Jammalamadagu and Madanapalli, but risen in Pallampett and Voilpad. They are nearly stationary in other taluks. The proportion of present numbers to populaton in each taluk is given in the margin.

	Per cent.
Jammalamadagu ...	... 2·01
Pulivendla ...	... 7·45
Proddatur ...	... 2·38
Cuddapah ...	... 2·85
Budwail ...	... 7·76
Sidhout ...	... 3·30
Pallampett ...	... 6·46
Kadiri ...	... 3·48
Royachoti ...	... 2·72
Madanapalli ...	... 5·05
Voilpad ...	... 3·65
	4·23

8. The Bellary figures compare by taluks as follows :—

	3rd March.	10th March.		Present number per cent. of population.
Adoni	56,737	51,776	— 4,961	28·5
Alur	31,952	21,914	— 10,038	22·3
Ghooty	15,522	13,513	— 2,009	9·4
Tadpatry	10,359	8,985	— 1,374	7·7
Anantapur	9,584	8,083	— 1,501	7·9
Dharmaveram	2,511	3,031	+ 520	2·5
Pennakonda	3,168	2,698	— 470	3·0
Hindupur	1,276	1,408	+ 132	1·6
Madaksera	13,463	7,880	— 5,583	9·9
Raidrug	7,476	8,721	+ 1,245	9·9
Bellary	43,936	47,116	+ 3,180	25·8
Hospett	13,779	13,513	— 266	18·1
Sundur	3,580	1,343	— 2,237	9·0
Kudlighi	10,875	10,856	— 19	11·7
Harpenhalli	6,582	11,298	+ 4,916	12·6
Hadgulli	9,220	6,184	— 3,036	7·8
TOTAL ...	239,840	218,319	— 21,501	13·1

There is a satisfactory further decrease in Alur and Adoni, owing to improved supervision. The other cases of decrease are attributed generally to the reduction of wages, weeding of gangs and in a few cases to outbreaks of cholera. The Board regret to notice a considerable increase in the Bellary taluk as to which no explanation is given. The numbers there were already excessive.

9. The small decrease in *Kurnool* is ascribed to improved supervision and weeding. The decrease in *Chingliput* is in the Saidapett Taluk, where the coolies on some of the works referred to accept the new wages. In *North Arcot* decrease is general, but it is most marked in Punganur. Works are stopped in *Trichinopoly* town, as the coolies refused the reduced rates. The increase in *Tinnevelly* is ascribed to returned emigrants seeking work, but it is more probably due to increase of wages under the new scale which will be noticed below. The increase in *Madura* is not explained. That in *Coimbatore* is partly nominal, the Dharapura taluk report having been wanting last week. It is said that persons from the Palui taluk are now seeking work in Udumulapettah, and the attention of the Collector of Madura is called to this. In *Salem* there is a great increase (from 3,996 to 6,798) in Dharampuri, and also increase in Namakul and Ahtur.

10. Rates of wages.—The scale of wages has not yet been revised in the sub-division of *Cuddapah* or in part of Budwail taluk. Grain and money are given in Prodatur. The new rates are paid in other taluks with reference to the lower scale of task work, and apparently also the price of rice. In *Nellore*, except in part of the Darsi division, the new scale is in force. It is on the higher scale of task on some works in Kanigiri, but elsewhere on the lower. Rice seems the regulating grain, but the adjustment to reported prices does not seem very close. Wages are reported for 12 taluks in *Bellary*. In Hindupur, Hadjalli and part of Kudligi the old scale is in force. In the remaining taluks wages have apparently been regulated, with reference to the price of rice in* Adoni, Alur, Dhurmavaram, Bellary, elsewhere with reference to that of inferior grain. The higher scale of task appears in Harpanhalli. The Collector of *Kurnool* telegraphs that the new scale is in force in Ramulacotta, Patticonda, Cumbum and Koilcuntla, and he believes in the others also. The old rates are in force in Madurantakum and part of Saidapet in the *Chingleput* district; the new scale in the rest of Saidapett, Trivellore, and Ponneri for half task and on the price of rice. Wages according to task work is said to be given in Conjevaram and Chingleput. There is evidently a misapprehension, and the Collector should explain to the Sub-Collector the orders on the subject. In *Salem*, half task rates, computed with reference to the average price of rice, are given. In *Coimbatore*, full task rates are given in Caroor, Pulladam, Oodoomulpettah and Dharapuram; half task rates elsewhere, except Erode, where the old scale seems in force, and in Pollachy, where there are only five skilled well-sinkers employed. In Satyamangalam cholum is the standard grain, elsewhere rice. In *Madura*, full task rates are paid in Melur and Palni with reference to the price of rice; but the old scale (which is however almost the same) is still paid in Tirumungalum and Madura taluqs. In *Tinnevelly*, the higher scale of task is exacted, and the rates in those of the four taluqs in which work is in progress are 2 annas, 1 anna 6 pie, and 1 anna, which correspond to 7½ seers of grain. Rice is the only grain obtainable in Otapidaram, but it is sold at 8½ seers. In the other taluqs, rice averages 8·1 seers and ragi 11½. The latter grain might be taken, and an enhancement of wages, which seems to have led to an increase of numbers, need not be allowed. In Sattur wages have remained unchanged.

* Here they are for half task and 7½ seers. Rice, however, is sold at 10½ seers.

11. Very little information is given as to the effect of the new scale on the condition of the coolies; and what is given seems not very trustworthy. One Tahsildar says the coolies are becoming emaciated, but in the next taluq they are said to be in fair condition. The special reports on this point must be awaited.

12. *Gratuitous relief.*—The numbers compare by districts as follows :—

	3rd March.	10th March.	
Kistna	160	184	+ 24
Nellore	4,681	5,204	+ 523
Cuddapah	1,634	1,256	— 378
Bellary	16,589	17,575	+ 986
Kurnool	3,651	11,233	+ 7,582
Chingleput	5,102	5,666	+ 564
North Arcot	835	1,398	+ 563
South Arcot	156	No report.	— 156
Madura	188	328	+ 140
Tinnevelly	192	272	+ 80
Coimbatore	1,309	1,093	— 216
Salem	3,563	3,740	+ 177
	28,060	47,949	+ 19,889

There is thus a very large increase, the greater part of which occurs in Kurnool. The Collector's telegram does not explain it, but the Board believe it to be due to the entry of the persons fed at a large relief house in Kurnool town, which was hitherto supported from private contributions, but which has now, on the exhaustion of the funds subscribed, been taken over by Government. A camp is to be formed for these persons in the neighbourhood. No special explanation is necessary for the fluctuations in other districts.

13. The outlay on relief works and gratuitous relief stands as follows :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	3,85,801	84,70,935
Gratuitous relief	15,659	2,81,738
TOTAL ...	4,01,460	87,52,673

The grants sanctioned by the Board amount, as per enclosed memorandum, to Rs. 1,00,70,973.

14. The following statement shows the amount advanced for the construction of wells under the Land Improvement Act :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	...	12,846
Cuddapah	1,930	19,760
Bellary	...	1,270
Tinnevelly	...	7,730
TOTAL ...	1,930	41,606

5. The special establishments employed are shown below, the entries for Bellary, Kurnool and Salem are taken from the report of last week; none have been received for the week under report :—

	Relief.		Wages.		Accounts.		Total.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.
Cuddapah	273	12,413	81	968	124	1,365	478	14,746
Bellary...	841	16,294	226	3,172	73	1,508	1,140	20,974
Kurnool	388	15,665	88	852	63	772	534	17,289
Chingleput	55	1,144	14	122	2	27	71	1,293
North Arcot	223	4,755	...	...	10	158	233	4,913
Madura	59	1,651	...	...	...	...	59	1,651
Tinnevelly	18	172	2	16	1	8	21	186
Coimbatore	65	1,459	...	...	7	74	72	1,533
Salem	162	5,406	16	184	56	803	234	6,393
	2,084	58,959	422	5,314	336	4,715	2,742	68,988

16. The Commissioner of Police, Madras, has furnished to the Board a statement from which the following information is taken. The average daily number of resident paupers in six camps was 9,683, and 11,555 on the average received one meal as non-resident; 601 persons were in the camp hospitals on the last day of the week, and there were 16 deaths in camp and 8

outside it. The following statement shows the distribution of the resident paupers on the 10th March and the districts whence they came :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Chingleput	1,585	1,584	1,601	4,770
North Arcot	795	811	856	2,462
Nellore	745	677	988	2,410
South Arcot	6	5	7	18
Cuddapah	21	9	14	44
Salem	...	2	...	2
Bellary	5	...	...	5
Tanjore	3	2	2	7
Trichinopoly	4	1	...	5
Mysore	3	3	5	11
TOTAL ...	3,167	3,094	3,473	9,734

The outlay by the Commissioner for relief in Madras was in the week Rs. 60,406, and up to the week Rs. 2,56,226.

No. 1.

Average Number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee of different Grains and Rainfall in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the Week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd Sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse-gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kristna	8·74	9·16	19·39	11·90	12·44	31·21	13·97	14·17	38·11	11·13	11·84	37·04	7·53	7·77	13·34	12·03	12·60	32·29	...	1·23	...
Nellore	7·96	8·10	15·53	9·93	9·28	28·17	11·92	11·32	31·50	9·79	9·35	28·52	7·28	7·06	12·13	9·02	9·39	25·68	...	0·33	0·08
Cuddapah	7·37	7·34	14·13	9·24	8·78	24·51	9·59	9·39	26·19	8·08	7·91	24·31	6·58	6·52	12·32	8·13	8·38	27·32	0·01	0·12	...
Bellary	7·13	7·16	14·36	8·86	8·86	24·65	8·92	8·95	25·57	8·33	8·50	23·05	6·70	6·81	12·63	8·80	8·87	27·55	...	...	...
Kurnool	7·35	7·10	14·72	9·17	8·63	28·25	9·91	9·65	31·05	9·29	9·31	29·23	7·32	7·07	14·44	8·59	8·26	26·64	...	...	...
Chingleput	9·39	9·38	16·26	10·60	10·98	...	11·03	11·09	23·13	12·32	...	...	6·35	6·35	9·94	11·32	11·19	20·56	...	0·15	...
North Arcot	8·16	7·57	14·60	9·62	9·65	21·40	9·80	9·72	21·74	8·75	8·67	19·86	6·02	6·18	10·52	10·42	10·88	24·72	...	0·06	0·16
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	7·68	7·39	13·77	16·80	16·80	23·10	10·74	10·48	24·63	10·16	10·16	23·49	5·94	5·81	9·77	10·78	11·09	24·83	...	0·04	0·31
Madura	8·06	7·78	14·57	11·94	13·28	32·72	10·14	10·18	30·48	10·53	10·66	29·69	5·46	5·46	10·20	11·42	11·75	25·96	...	0·02	0·65
Tinnevelly	8·20	8·02	12·07	9·00	...	22·50	11·23	11·47	28·50	11·45	11·20	29·00	6·00	6·55	8·42	11·10	11·23	19·30	...	0·10	0·84
Coimbatore	7·98	7·80	12·44	9·72	9·33	20·21	10·15	10·20	22·99	10·57	10·61	23·04	5·97	5·44	10·12	10·24	10·46	23·12	...	0·06	0·17
Salem	7·00	7·36	13·35	8·56	9·20	22·02	8·92	9·25	22·59	8·37	9·02	22·18	5·87	6·13	10·42	9·53	10·14	24·74	...	...	...

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 16th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	75,000	...	3,170	32,253	45,148	1,463	110	...	...	...	2,755	...	...	...	184
Nellore	4,53,000	2,60,306	33,841	4,72,869	4,72,869	40,609	2,564	23,565	24,303	6,678	54,546	...	...	...	5,204
Cuddapah	17,20,000	12,95,074	45 404	11,98,635	13,53,414	3,208	388	21,525	28,640	7,066	57,231	394	463	399	1,256
Bellary	38,16,000	26,36,416	1,21,012	26,46,023	32,14,338	1,71,680	5,947	83,467	109,995	24,860	218,319	3,578	4,339	9,658	17,575
Kurnool	30,21,000	...	1,23,586	27,07,512	27,07,512	17,939	1,762	...	...	...	191,546	...	...	...	11,233
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,51,996	5,059	67,265	1,00,000	16,956	980	3.641	3,281	386	7,308	1,138	1,623	2,905	5,666
North Arcot	2,45,450	2,57,129	10,836	1,44,428	1,70,495	905	230	6,777	6,148	2,184	15,109	485	496	417	1,398
South Arcot	15,000	...	...	Not received.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	5,000	485	71	71	2.712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	93,748	85,540	3,498	32,885	46,725	1,643	112	2,582	3,785	417	6,784	108	210	10	328
Tinnevelly	44,200	19,722	787	5,638	6.330	751	96	1,012	448	101	1,561	54	128	90	272
Coimbatore	2,00,000	2.00,943	13,325	1,13,058	1,49,727	1,210	489	6,643	16,451	1,324	24 418	342	542	209	1,093
Salem	2,11,000	5,23,732	25,212	1,71,145	2,01,656	25,344	2,981	18,506	23,040	3,800	45,346	863	1,321	1,556	3,740
Malabar	5,000	...	*Nil*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,00,49,763	...	3,85,801	75,91,782	84,70,935	2,81,738	15,659	...	...	...	624,923	...	...	...	47,949

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 16th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,05,142	1,340	72,276	73,255 836	437	58	872	927	406	2,205	45	43	29	117
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,773	1,848	97,132	97,184 2,948	...	...	2,114	4,907	1,220	8,241	...	...	...	...
	Proddatore	...	1,16,803	1,203	46,343	49,469 1,516	380	57	844	1,284	318	2,446	84	151	27	262
	Cuddapah	...	1,21,251	3,531	75,690	92,498 13,697	...	...	1,701	2,325	612	4,638	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	...	1,04,529	5,566	50,343	50,343 1,308	25	25	2,841	3,197	1,178	7,216	60	55	11	126
	Sidhout	...	66,302	2,001	42,199	42,259	...	...	991	1,282	257	2,530	...	...	...	...
	Pullumpette	...	1,04,941	7,503	69,430	69,680 924	...	...	3,837	4,789	757	9,383	...	...	...	...
	Kadiri	...	2,21,898	3,506	1,92,092	2,17,111 16,798	442	108	1,906	2,324	687	4,917	50	50	40	140
	Royachoti	...	2,33,435	2,061	1,05,832	1,11,819 7,483	505	58	1,394	1,746	352	3,492	43	62	175	280
	Madanapalli	...	Not given	8,075	2,49,672	2,50,172 30,189	419	15	2,875	3,259	709	6,843	52	62	67	181
	Voilpaud	...	Do.	8,750	1,97,626	2,05,045 18,880	1,000	67	2,150	2,600	570	5,320	60	40	50	150
	Total ...	17,20,000	12,95,074	45,404	11,98,635	13,53,414	3,208	388	21,525	28,640	7,066	57,231	394	463	399	1,256
Bellary.	Adony	...	7,25,000	23,984	3,41,339	5,22,305	34,390	1,103	22,056	23,528	6,192	51,776	886	799	1,732	3,417
	Alur	...	2,74,938	9,797	2,74,938	2,93,473 300	602	109	8,138	10,513	3,263	21,914	86	107	122	315
	Gooty	...	1,32,553	6,814	1,32,553	2,19,287	14,989	603	4,124	7,616	1,773	13,513	356	540	649	1,545
	Tadpatri	...	1,05,000	4,642	74,413	90,273	4,448	698	2,353	6,141	491	8,985	317	519	978	1,814
	Anantapur	...	1,37,702	5,299	79,708	97,132	770	54	1,734	4,851	1,498	8,083	39	56	20	115
	Dharmaveram	...	1,73,205	4,021	1,06,625	1,37,724	3,998	104	705	1,711	615	3,031	141	113	82	336
	Pennakondah	...	1,20,519	1,427	1,38,723	1,37,670 75,043	16,679	505	767	1,678	253	2,698	155	201	170	526
	Hinderpoor	...	30,950	4,932	1,40,411	1,44,642	56,066	462	523	736	149	1,408	223	366	277	866
	Madaksira	...	13,830	4,248	1,63,653	1,63,653	16,079	1,087	2,436	4,735	709	7,880	506	655	1,000	2,221
	Raidrug	...	73,563	5,810	96,432	96,432	443	73	3,291	3,749	1,681	8,721	48	59	35	142
	Bellary	...	Not completely given	26,328	5,79,946	6,85,339	533	22	21,940	21,437	3,739	47,116	...	...	...	...
	Hospett	...	1,58,177	7,805	1,24,814	1,42,950	8,358	562	4,733	7,566	1,214	13,513	322	339	2,021	2,682
	Sundoor	...	35,300	1,592	29,935	29,935	172	98	469	658	216	1,343	63	106	59	228
	Kudlejbi	...	3,68,509	5,494	1,43,701	1,46,791	3,139	47	3,887	6,047	922	10,856	20	34	16	70
	Harpenhally	...	1,32,036	4,069	91,681	1,00,343 35	5,822 1,272	388	4,235	5,844	1,219	11,298	116	153	1,600	1,869
	Hadgally	...	1,55,134	4,750	1,27,151	1,31,011	3,920	32	2,073	3,185	926	6,184	240	292	897	1,429
	Total ...	38,16,000	26,36,416	1,21,012	26,46,023	32,14,338	1,71,660	5,947	83,464	1,09,995	24,860	2,18,319	3,578	4,339	9,658	17,575
Chingleput.	Madurantakum	...	[illegible]	573	4,675	6,180	524	54	491	480	71	1,042	45	82	101	228
	Conjeveram	...	16,032	603	4,460	10,392	2,061	191	360	270	20	650	342	333	765	1,440
	Chingleput	...	9,301	136	5,978	7,606	918	127	193	122	45	360	228	185	533	946
	Trivellore	...	49,990	1,560	12,091	15,819	134	12	570	501	38	1,109	7	9	...	16
	Saidapett	...	57,938	1,689	32,168	40,919	13,061	588	727	850	189	1,766	474	984	1,431	2,889
	Ponneri	...	9,305	498	7,893	19,104	258	8	1,300	1,058	23	2,381	42	30	75	147
	Total ...	1,45,365	1,51,996	5,059	67,265	1,00,009	16,956	980	3,641	3,281	386	7,308	1,138	1,623	2,905	5,666
Salem.	Salem	...	1,12,558	5,827	39,968	42,385	4,497	107	5,054	5,835	718	11,607	71	97	54	222
	Ahthur	...	21,687	1,886	3,709	3,770	410	26	1,386	2,480	228	4,094	21	16	16	53
	Namkul	...	52,156	2,165	15,976	16,896	1,496	12	1,957	1,837	342	4,136	14	25	9	48
	Trichengode	...	69,903	3,586	20,643	24,924	1,755	23	3,132	2,501	301	5,934	88	124	80	292
	Tripatore	...	33,705	1,511	7,907	7,962	2,442	197	877	1,139	421	2,437	93	77	24	194
	Uttengiri	...	48,740	3,552	14,138	14,893	3,330	246	1,563	1,747	529	3,839	77	103	111	291
	Dorampoory	...	53,768	2,808	21,891	27,678 1,227	6,736	1,377	2,212	3,821	765	6,798	376	776	1,182	2,334
	Omgoor	...	71,012	1,380	25,905	35,247 1,007	3,178	928	654	1,022	63	1,739	63	55	45	163
	Kitnagiri	...	60,203	2,497	21,008	25,667	1,500	65	1,671	2,658	433	4,762	60	48	35	143
	Total ...	2,11,000	5,23,732	25,212	1,71,145	2,01,656	25,344	2,981	18,506	23,040	3,800	45,346	863	1,321	1,556	3,740
Coimbatore.	Errode	...	40,640	1,608	11,348	26,900 1,632	20	4	1,307	1,571	218	3,096	30	29	27	86
	Pulladum	...	33,223	3,372	28,714	35,622 3,083	140	13	1,239	3,972	263	5,474	26	46	56	128
	Udumelpeta	...	56,950	3,342	31,979	37,254	650	325	1,357	4,301	72	5,730	250	450	100	800
	Sattisaniangalam	...	13,136	1,187	7,889	8,389 61	171	43	471	1,271	239	1,981	...	...	...	...
	Caroor	...	13,660	901	7,204	8,108	...	...	912	1,585	195	2,692	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	9,730	854	7,866	10,506	161	97	506	1,556	192	2,254	30	16	23	69
	Pollochy	...	230	15	134	134	...	...	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	12,694	988	9,917	9,917	14	1	468	1,038	27	1,533	1	...	...	1
	Darapuram	...	13,180	1,055	7,902	7,902 37	...	...	379	1,156	118	1,653	...	...	...	...
	Collejol	...	7,500	3	105	105 27	54	6	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	9
	Total ...	2,00,000	2,00,943	13,325	1,13,058	1,49,727	1,210	489	6,643	16,451	1,324	24,418	342	542	209	1,093
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	30,616	1,171	21,379	21,459 1,419	15	15	1,177	523	469	2,169	2	4	11	17
	Palwanair	...	9,683	840	4,657	18,744 504	5	5	877	705	23	1,605	5	3	...	8
	Chandraghiri	...	11,859	13	3,127	3,685	213	43	94	71	39	204	12	13	12	37
	Gadiattum	...	19,764	468	4,102	4,102 353	6	5	328	422	...	750	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	48,020	2,252	36,243	40,177 1,632	129	63	545	1,887	321	2,753	114	123	112	349
	Arcot	...	26,758	72	19,264	20,561 1,698	300	...	502	495	34	1,031	...	...	...	...
	Wallajoh	...	24,885	1,165	14,407	14,407 85	...	...	434	280	125	839	291	280	221	792
	Vunganoor	...	55,265	2,892	26,690	26,690 392	34	...	1,435	760	611	2,806	24	33	32	89
	Trittany	...	13,708	1,823	6,468	6,468	108	60	1,247	903	473	2,623	27	30	24	81
	Teripatty	...	2,024	95	101	114	3	3	110	90	77	277	...	...	...	...
	Maderpauk	...	400	...	196	196	92	36	...	...	...	...	10	10	5	25
	Arkorum	...	14,019	36	7,785	7,785	...	...	19	12	10	41	...	...	...	...
	Noroyanaveram	...	128	9	9	9	...	...	9		2	11	...	...	...	...
	Kungundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,45,450	2,57,129	10,833	1,44,428	1,70,495	905	230	6,777	6,148	2,184	15,109	485	496	417	1,398

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877—continued.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Outlay since the commencement of distress: On relief works.	Outlay since the commencement of distress: Gratuitous relief.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Madura	Madura	...	17,365	713	5,456	5,456	28	7	645	552	156	1,353	1	...	...	1
	Teramungalam	...	9,936	540	1,956	4,595	4	2	477	520	213	1,210	2	...	2	4
	Malur	...	2,329	169	691	691	2	1	87	159	1	247	1	2	3	6
	Dindigal	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	54,640	2,076	23,709	26,011	1,359	102	1,373	2,554	47	3,974	104	208	5	317
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	93,748	85,540	3,498	32,885	46,725	1,643	112	2,582	3,785	417	6,784	108	210	10	328
Tinnevelly	Srivilliputtur	...	...	6,312	113	1,613	1,613	41	1	82	49	46	177	1	...	...	1
	Sáltur	...	...	8,858	148	2,603	2,640	66	1	159	41	10	210	3	3	...	6
	Surkarannainorkool	...	...	400	138	232	887	137	...	104	98	7	209	...	...	...	...
	Ottapiddaram	...	...	4,152	388	1,190	1,190	507	94	667	260	38	965	50	125	90	265
	Total	...	44,200	19,722	787	5,638	6,330	751	96	1,012	448	101	1,561	54	128	90	272
Nellore	Gudur	...	...	36,040	961	25,197	25,197	5,223	...	945	1,206	404	2,555	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	...	25,000	425	18,705	18,705	2,325	102	232	183	76	491	30	66	62	158
	Nellore	...	...	13,446	558	11,203	11,203	3,329	171	416	690	175	1,281	120	204	586	910
	Atmakur	...	...	11,545	3,038	85,827	85,827	14,924	199	2,528	2,465	600	5,593	176	220	342	738
	Kavali	...	...	29,540	11,318	78,535	78,535	5,699	1,157	7,684	6,382	1,521	15,587	314	405	674	1,393
	Udayagiri	...	...	6,250	7,896	99,282	99,282	960	397	4,113	4,359	1,666	10,138	168	142	236	546
	Kandukur	...	...	39,525	5,231	82,450	82,450	2,988	169	3,054	3,944	886	7,884	75	172	252	499
	Kanigiri	...	...	32,000	1,974	30,031	30,031	423	58	2,548	2,917	677	6,142	94	142	17	253
	Ongole	...	...	12,760	...	153	153	1,234	118	...	...	...	...	79	95	83	257
	Addanki Division	...	...	6,600	979	7,095	7,095	147	...	432	467	165	1,064	...	...	...	...
	Darsi Division	...	...	8,000	696	5,960	5,960	8	...	436	511	199	1,146	...	...	...	...
	Kadiri	...	...	5,600	120	3,464	3,464	504	...	655	639	54	1,348	...	...	...	...
	Zemindaree Tracts	...	...	34,000	745	24,967	24,967	2,845	193	522	540	255	1,317	...	...	...	450
	Total	...	4,53,000	2,60,306	33,841	4,72,869	4,72,869	40,609	2,564	23,565	24,303	6,678	54,546	...	...	...	5,204
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	...	5,000	485	71	71	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 16th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works for the week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877.

Districts.	Road Works: New works: Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	New works: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	New works: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Repairs: Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Repairs: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Repairs: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Irrigation Works: Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Irrigation Works: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Irrigation Works: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Miscellaneous: Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Miscellaneous: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Miscellaneous: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Total: Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Total: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Total: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,170	32,253	...	...	...	...	3,170	32,253
Nellore	...	26,724	3,00,890	...	4,131	83,779	...	1,365	65,494	...	1,621	22,706	...	33,841	4,72,869
Cuddapah	10,84,518	35,840	9,73,535	53,413	2,615	90,013	92,639	5,091	60,847	64,504	1,858	74,240	12,95,074	45,404	11,98,635
Bellary	16,65,968	80,627	19,31,419	5,60,987	27,223	4,24,807	1,51,867	3,871	1,15,220	2,57,594	9,291	1,74,577	26,36,416	1,21,012	26,46,023
Kurnool	Telegraphic summary received.														
Chingleput	91,749	1,392	36,847	12,000	1,149	5,534	6,845	92	4,480	41,402	2,426	20,404	1,51,996	5,059	67,265
North Arcot	1,53,811	3,146	86,412	19,777	755	8,024	2,554	117	4,124	80,987	6,818	45,868	2,57,129	10,836	1,44,428
South ,,	Not received.														
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	71	71	...	...	...	485	71	71
Madura	47,950	1,931	22,476	...	...	...	20,905	720	5,098	16,685	847	5,311	85,540	3,498	32,885
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,420	212	1,679	11,302	575	3,959	19,722	787	5,638
Coimbatore	52,650	3,446	33,903	1,05,210	6,446	52,007	12,740	973	8,290	30,343	2,460	18,858	2,00,943	13,325	1,13,058
Salem	95,630	5,126	58,538	59,894	2,727	14,719	1,53,854	7,391	34,643	2,14,354	9,968	63,245	5,23,732	25,212	1,71,145
Malabar	Nil.														
Total	...	1,58,232	34,44,020	...	45,046	6,78,883	...	23,073	3,32,199	...	35,864	4,29,168	...	2,62,215	48,84,270

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 16th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Relief Works up to the 15th March 1877, and expenditure up to 10th March 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 10th March 1877	
		On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	85,000	45,148	1,493
Nellore	4,53,000	4,72,869	40,609
Cuddapah	17,20,000	13,53,414	3,208
Bellary	38,16,000	32,14,338	1,71,680
Kurnool	30,21,000	27,07,512	17,939
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,00,009	16,956
North Arcot	2,45,450	1,70,495	905
South Arcot	15,000	Not received.	
Tanjore	10,000	Ditto.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	...
Madura	93,748	46,725	1,643
Tinnevelly	44,200	6,330	751
Coimbatore	2,00,000	1,49,727	1,210
Nilgiris	1,210	Not received.	
Salem	2,11,000	2,01,656	25,344
Malabar	5,000	Nil.	
Total ...	1,00,70,973	84,70,935	2,81,738

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 16th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 13.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877. {R No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE EXPORT TRADE IN INDIAN WHEAT.

No. $\frac{3\,9\text{-}3\,9}{}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 14th March 1876.

[AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.]

READ the following despatches from the Secretary of State:—

No. 130 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 21st December 1876, forwarding an extract from a letter from a merchant in London, on the subject of the qualities of Indian wheat which are most appreciated in the English market, and of the means by which the prices given for them might be raised, and drawing attention to the importance of the adoption of measures with a view to encourage the improved cultivation, of this grain and to facilitate its transport to England in good condition.

No. 14 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 18th January 1877, requesting that a compilation be prepared shewing the main features of the cultivation of wheat, its consumption and export, the selling prices, the probable cost of transport; and that samples of the chief local varieties of the grain carefully named and described may be made and sent to England.

Read also the following papers shewing the action taken by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with a view to improving the quality of the wheat in those Provinces and preventing its admixture with other grains:—

Circular No. 11, dated the 5th May 1876.
Extract, paragraph 3, from a circular, No. 25, dated the 4th August 1876.
Circular letter No. 3433-162, dated the 9th September 1876, and enclosures.

RESOLUTION.

OBSERVATIONS.—The development of the export trade in Indian wheat has long engaged the attention of the Government of India. In January 1873, on the representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who urged that the weight of the export duty and the length of the sea voyage practically disabled Indian wheat from successfully competing with any country in the English market except perhaps California and Australia, the Government of India freed Indian wheat from all duty on export.

Since then, aided by various other circumstances, particularly the shortened transit through the Suez Canal, and recently the state of exchange,

and perhaps to some extent the political condition of Eastern Europe, the increase in the trade has been very great, as will be seen from the figures appended showing the quantity and value of the wheat exported to foreign countries:...

		Cwt.	Rs.
1871-72	... ...	637,099	23,56,445
1872-73	... ...	394,010	16,76,900
1873-74	... ...	1,755,954	82,76,064
1874-75	... ...	1,069,076	49,04,352
1875-76	... ...	2,498,285	90,10,255
1876-77	(first ten months)	1,839,290	1,67,34,001

Seeing that the quality of Indian wheat has commended itself to English millers, it may be hoped that with the advantages she now possesses, India will be able to maintain this important trade at a high level. But it must not be forgotten that this country has active and eager competitors in the United States, Southern Russia, Austro-Hungary, and Egypt, and that some of these countries are naturally possessed of great advantages in the shipment of wheat to England. It is necessary, therefore, that the greatest care should be taken by every body interested in the trade, from the cultivator to the shipper, to prevent any cause for complaint regarding the quality of the grain exported.

3. It appears from the despatch No. 130, received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, that complaints are now made of the dirty condition of Indian wheat received in England, as well as of its admixture with inferior grains. The Governor-General in Council desires that these papers may be circulated amongst district officers and published for general information. To some extent the complaints regarding the dirty condition of our wheat will diminish with the extended employment of the railways in its carriage to the port of shipment, in supersession of boats, and with the increased facilities of despatch from the port. A great deal may also be done by the trade in undertaking the cleansing and sorting of the grain before it is shipped. It would appear from a letter from the firm of Messrs. Scott, Finlay & Co., of Bombay, to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, that in the present state of the market it would hardly be profitable to incur much expense in such cleansing and sorting. But probably with an increased demand for cleaned and sorted wheat, it will prove remunerative to set up winnowing and sorting machines of the kind referred to in the communication from Her Majesty's Secretary of State at the great centres of shipment, *viz.*, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Calcutta. In view of the poverty and ignorance of the agricultural community of India, the Governor-General in Council does not consider that it would be expedient to suggest the employment in the rural districts of machines, the purchase of which would require capital which is probably not forthcoming, and the repair of which, when broken, could not be effected except at the Presidency towns. His Excellency in Council considers, however, that much may be done in the way of advice and instruction by district officers to impress upon the agriculturist the necessity of so treating his crop, after it has been reaped, as to keep it reasonably clean, and that such advice will be welcomed and acted upon by the cultivator in his own interest as soon as it is made clear to him that clean wheat will command a readier and better market than dirty grain.

4. The question of admixture of wheat with inferior grains, such as barley and gram, is a separate matter. It is not probable that the adulteration is altogether fraudulent. The truth is that the cultivating classes, who do not largely consume wheat themselves but the inferior grains, have hitherto been in the habit of sowing these inferior grains with their wheat in the same field, the object being to have some resource to fall back upon in the event either of failure in the wheat crop or of difficulty in selling it at a remunerative price. As long as circumstances operated against the development of a steady and sure trade in wheat, this practice of the cultivator may perhaps only be regarded as dictated by prudence. But circumstances have changed, and a practice which formerly was reasonable, has now no reason for continuance, and indeed its continuance will have an injurious effect on the cultivator. There seems little reason to doubt that the agricultural community will be

ready to modify this habit on becoming acquainted with the facts of the case, and that they may easily be persuaded either to cease to cultivate inferior grains in the same field with wheat, or to be careful in reaping to keep them apart. The local officers in each district should cause them to be properly instructed in this matter, and they should specially impress upon the cultivators the need for careful selection of their seed. Much good may result from judicious action in this direction, and the Governor-General in Council commends the matter to the particular attention of the local authorities. His Excellency in Council has noticed with much satisfaction the steps which have already been taken towards the attainment of the object desired by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

5. The Secretary of State for India desires that a paper may be prepared, bringing together all the facts procurable regarding wheat cultivation in India. To assist in the preparation of such a paper, the Governor-General in Council requests that in each province a memorandum may be drawn up, shewing, as far as the information may be available,

(1) the names of the districts in which wheat is grown;
(2) the area (in acres) under wheat in each of the last five years to the end of 1876-77;
(3) the average outturn in pounds per acre;
(4) a brief account of the cultivation, in which should be stated the kind of land preferred, the quantity of seed sown per acre, the crop which wheat follows, the season of cultivation, and other useful particulars;
(5) the average wholesale price of wheat;
(6) average consumption per head of the population of the district;
(7) total consumption within the district;
(8) annual imports into the district for five years, and places whence imported;
(9) annual exports for the same period, places whither exported, and proportion carried by road, rail or river;
(10) estimated average cost of cartage to the railway station nearest the district;
(11) cost of transit to port of shipment (Calcutta, Bombay, or Kurrachee), by rail, by road, and by river;
(12) local names for the varieties of wheat cultivated, and their description in English; and
(13) a general summary for the province, shewing the total area under wheat, the average outturn per acre, the total outturn, and the details of the import and export trade.

6. It is also requested that no time may be lost in obtaining the samples of wheat required by the Secretary of State. It is desirable that these should be put up in bags containing two pounds each, properly labelled with the name of the district in which the wheat was grown and its distinctive name. These samples should be forwarded to this office as soon as possible, without waiting for the completion of the information asked for.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, with a copy of the papers read in the preamble, be forwarded to the
with a request that the necessary measures may be taken without delay to carry into effect the suggestions and instructions contained in this Resolution. The Governor-General in Council will be glad to receive any suggestions which local Governments and Administrations may desire to make with a view to the further development and improvement of the trade.

(True Extract.)

G. H. M. BAITEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. [redacted] (Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce), dated India Office, London, 21st December 1876.

From [redacted] *Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,*
To [redacted] *Government of India.*

I transmit for the information of Your Excellency, an extract of a letter from a merchant in London, on the subject of the qualities of Indian wheat which are most appreciated in the English market, and of the means by which the price given for them might be raised. Besides the points therein mentioned, it is desirable that attention should be drawn to the loss resulting

from the mixture of barley or gram with the wheat, and from the want of cleanliness in the granaries in which it is stored and in the boats in which it is carried to the port of shipment. Any means by which the importance of remedying these defects can be impressed on the people may have a very salutary effect on the trade.

2. I have applied for further information on the subject of a system of inspection said to be adopted in the United States and Canada, as described in the accompanying extract from a statement relating to the trade of Canada.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1.

Extract of a letter from a London Merchant, dated December 1876.

With reference to the interview I had with you last month as to the growth and production of wheat in the Empire of India, I now beg to lay before you a short statement of the present position of the trade, to which I have paid close attention the last three or four years.

Calcutta.—The wheats that come from this port are fine, mellow, soft, white,—from Cawnpore, Meerut, and Delhi districts,—which bring the highest price in the market (except the finest Bombay, which, however, so far has not formed an article of import owing to inadequate prices obtained in London and Liverpool), and are very clean on the whole; they could, however, be improved by proper blowing and exhaust machines and sifting machines, and I should recommend this to be done so as to get rid of grain, tares, and barley as much as possible; if this cleaning process is enforced by the district officials, I have no doubt these fine wheats could be made worth 2*s.* to 4*s.* per quarter more money in the United Kingdom. As far as I can make out from merchants who have been in the North-West, the name these fine wheats go by is "Pegu" or "Pegoo." In our market, it goes by the name of "No. 1 Club."

I next come to a wheat, inferior to the above, which I understand goes generally by the name of "Doodiah" or "Doodeah," being called in our market "No. 2 Club." This is the quality we see most of, and it is very well liked, as in preparing for use it absorbs a great weight of water, which, of course, is very profitable for the miller in this country. The great drawback to it, however, is its foulness, caused by admixture with grain, tares, and barley. There is no reason, however, why, in two or three seasons, this fault should not be almost entirely remedied by your officers attending to properly cleaned seed being put into the ground.

I next come to a white-grey hard wheat, which appears to me to come from low ground, as it is almost as hard and flinty as rice; on the whole, it is a clear wheat, still it could be improved by the seed wheat being better attended to.

I next come to a soft red wheat, which appears to me to come from the same districts as the "No. 2 Club," as, except in colour, it seems to be the same style of grain; it is quite as foul as the "No. 2 Club," and, by properly cleaning it for seed, I have no doubt its value as an article of trade could be raised also 2*s.* to 4*s.* per quarter.

Another class of wheat we see largely from Calcutta is a rather large-berried wheat, classed between the No. 1 and No. 2, which we call in Mark Lane "Mountain Club," parties who have seen it grow telling me it comes from pretty high ground. This is a clean wheat, but can also be improved by the seed being more carefully attended to.

The last wheat I would name as coming from Calcutta is from the Central Provinces, and is called "Jubbulpore;" the district where it is produced lies about half-way between Bombay and Calcutta by rail, and most of it goes to the west coast for shipment, and I therefore treat this under the head of—

Bombay.—The wheats from this port seem to be all produced in Central India; at least all I have seen, whether soft or hard, show a long, bold grain just like the "Jubbulpore."

No. 1, "White Bombay," is the finest wheat I have ever seen from India, and it does not seem possible to improve upon it, when I state that it sells at close to the same price as Australian (the finest wheat imported).

No. 2, "Bombay White," is also a superior article, but its great drawback is the coarse large-grained brown wheat, and some pains ought to be taken to have this grain extracted. The same cleaning machines named elsewhere in this paper might be tried to get it out, but I doubt the success of this process, and suspect the only way to bring the No. 2 wheat up to the No. 1 is to hand-pick out the coarse brown grain and sow the wheats separate. In three or four seasons, by this mode, I feel sure the quantity of No. 1, "Bombay White," might be much increased, and No. 2 decreased in proportion.

The next wheat to be noticed as exported from Bombay is the long-berried coarse brown wheat, a good article, but not much known on this side, and does not bring within 5*s.* per quarter of No. 2 White.

From Bombay also is exported a very fine long-berried hard wheat, of which large quantities have gone the last two seasons to Marseilles and other Mediterranean ports, but it is not liked here, being too much of rice nature. So far as the Bombay wheat trade is concerned, the production of the fine wheats should be as much encouraged as possible for the United Kingdom consumption, and as regards cleaning, where necessary, the machines mentioned elsewhere are the best.

Madras.—So far as I know, no wheat has reached the United Kingdom from that presidency, but I have this season seen a sample of red wheat thence which would do well for use in our markets, being of a sound, strong red type.

Kurrachee.—The export of wheat from the Indus country through this port has been at times considerable, and there seems to me no reason why it should not rapidly increase; the quality of the wheat, white and red, is soft and mellow, but its great drawback is the large admixture of barley it contains, which ought to be got out. I have no hesitation in saying that, in four or five years, Kurrachee-shipped wheat would be improved 3*s.* to 5*s.* per quarter if due attention were paid to the cleaning of the seed wheat. The machines I allude to elsewhere are the very things for the purpose, and I have great confidence in the future of the Indus country as growing wheat, since the grain itself is mellow and easy for the miller to handle.

Machines.—I have taken a good deal of trouble in this matter, consulting Dell and Son of Mark Lane, who are clever, intelligent machine-inventors and makers, and most respectable people. I send you several copies of their last list, and Mr. Dell, Junior, has kindly noted a few remarks against the machine* he specially points to for seed wheat cleaning purposes; he is supplying D. Sassoon & Co. with machines for cleaning the wheat shipped now so freely at Bussorah on the Persian Gulf, and from experiments on foul wheats from India, Persia, and Syria, that I have seen, there is no doubt Messrs. Dell and Son understand their business in recommending the machines they do.

* Prospectus annexed.

Of course, I need hardly tell you that the cause of the sudden increase in the wheat trade with India is the opening up of the Suez Canal, thus enabling wheat to arrive in London and Liverpool in 42 to 48 days from Calcutta, from dates of bill of lading, in 35 to 38 days from Bombay, in 40 to 45 days from Kurrachee, by which means the ravages of the weevil are much checked; and altogether the trade is rapidly settling down to a regular one, the quality of wheat from India generally competing well with Russian, British, and American sorts. It appears to me that the grand thing to point to is to get the wheat as cheaply as possible to the ports, either by cheapening railway carriage, or improving the rivers, or increasing and extending canals,—probably you will say, by doing all.

Before ending these remarks, which I fear you may find wearisome, I should not like you to suppose that shipments are made by the Suez Canal alone, though they are so entirely from Kurrachee, and very much so from Bombay; from Calcutta, however, large quantities of wheat are shipped yearly by sailing vessels, and it is found the grain stands the voyage well by being stowed at the bottoms of the ships in bags, where no light or air can get to it, thus keeping the destructive weevil quiet and in a dormant state.

If you want any more information, I shall be glad to give it you, or obtain it for you if it is not within my personal knowledge.

As far as I can find out, the Calcutta people call the different wheats as follows:—

Soft red, "Jamajallee."
Hard " "Gungajallee." } Gunga and Jumna—wheats of the Doab.
Soft white, "Doodeah."
Soft " (fine, North-West), "Pegu," or "Pegoo."

Prospectus referred to in preceding letter.

BLOWING, WINNOWING, AND SCREENING MACHINES.

THE universal approval and many prices accorded to this machine have given rise to many imitations. Every part of these machines is made to a standard gauge, thus ensuring an accuracy of fit, and facility of repair, unequalled in any other machine of this class. The care and attention which has been bestowed upon the production of these improved machines, together with the sound principles upon which they are constructed,—ensuring durability and efficiency to a high degree,—have already brought them into extensive use. They are made of the very best materials; are light, simple, pleasing in appearance, such as can only be obtained by first-class design and workmanship.

For separating and cleaning all kinds of grain and seeds for market, this machine has no equal. For export they are not to be surpassed, being durable and simple. They are capable of cleaning grain as fast as one man can fill the machine, being a complete blowing and dressing machine at one time, but can be used as a blower separately, if required. Having an eccentric motion, it can be thrown in and out of gear, making two complete implements in one. Large stock always on hand.

Prices.

No. 1.—Machine complete, with blowing apparatus riddles, 22 by 18 inches, £10. If of hard wood for hot climate, £1 extra.
This machine, with special sieves, will do 8 to 10 quarters per hour of the sample tried. If put through twice, a great improvement would be made on the first sample.
No. 2.—Same as No. 1, without blowing apparatus, £9.
No. 3.—Small size, without blowing apparatus riddles, 18 by 18 inches, £8.
Blowing apparatus to No. 3, 15*s.* extra.
Seed riddles, 10*s.* extra.
No. 4.—New size for small occupations, riddles, 16 by 16 inches, £6 10*s.*

For shipment machines can be made in sections, so that six machines will occupy the measurement of one when erected.

No. 2.

Extract from "Report on the Home and Foreign Trade of Canada for 1875."

Facilities for transferring grain, &c.

* * * * * * * *

With all the facilities referred to at his command, the grain merchant in Montreal stands in a most important relation to the markets of Europe on the one hand, and the vast cornfields of the western world on the other. In response to orders by cable, he either forthwith buys Canada wheat on the spot or near at hand, or he directs the purchase of grain in Chicago or Milwaukee. Subjected, as it is, at these great centres, to the most perfect system of inspection in existence, it arrives at Kingston, and is there transferred to barges of similar capacity to the vessels from which it is delivered, and, passing through the cool waters of the river St. Lawrence, the cargo of wheat, corn, rye, or other grain, is placed alongside the ocean-going ship for transport across the Atlantic. All this is accomplished, as must be evident, without the possibility of the grain being changed, or mixed with an inferior quality, by the way (a result which cannot be relied upon by any other route), thus giving additional value to the inspection certificate which was issued for the cargo at the original port of shipment. Not the least important consideration is, that the northerly latitude of the Canadian transportation route relieves the grain from all danger as to *condition*, even in the summer months, when the risk by other channels is comparatively great.

No. 14 (Statistics and Commerce), dated India Office, London, 18th January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

In my despatch of the 21st ultimo, No. 130, I drew Your Excellency's attention to the importance of measures adapted to encourage the improved cultivation of wheat, and to facilitate its transport to this country in good condition.

2. It seems very desirable that a compilation should be prepared, as has already been done with various Indian products, shewing the main features of its cultivation, consumption and export, the local selling prices for a series of years, and the probable cost of transport from the chief markets to the place of export. An attempt to prepare such a paper has been made in the Department of the Reporter on Products; but it was found that the information in this country was not sufficient for the purpose.

3. A selection should also be made of the chief local varieties of the grain, and samples should be sent to England carefully named and described, so that their place of production could be certainly distinguished, in order that the opinion of competent persons in this country may be obtained as to their market-value. This latter suggestion is one which might, in my opinion, be advantageously acted upon with the least practicable delay.

Circular No. 11, dated Nagpur, 5th May 1876.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

To—All Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, Central Provinces.

It has been represented to the Chief Commissioner that the value of the wheat which is exported from these provinces to England—and of late years a considerable quantity of wheat has found its way to England—is materially affected by its admixture with *lak*, *massur*, and similar pulses.

2. The Chief Commissioner is aware that it is a common practice in these provinces to sow these pulses with the wheat, but the practice is one which it is very desirable to discourage. It is said that, by machinery, stones, dirt and sand can be easily separated from the wheat, but not so this admixture of pulse, which on the wheat being ground, gives the flour a bad colour and materially reduces its market-value.

3. The Chief Commissioner desires that Deputy Commissioners will explain to malguzars and cultivators how injurious the present practice is, and will try to induce them to keep their wheat free from admixture. The price of agricultural produce has fallen so much of late years that farmers cannot afford to lose the excellent market for their wheat which England appears to be likely to become, and if they will only endeavour to suit the English market, it seems probable that Indian wheat will become an important export and may rival the other wheat-producing countries which supply England.

Extract, paragraph 3, from a Circular, No. 25, dated 4th August 1876, from the Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Central Provinces.

Para. 3.—In a late Circular, the Chief Commissioner commented upon the fact that the value of the wheat grown in these provinces and exported to England was materially affected by its admixture with the various pulses, and prizes for wheat free from such admixture would be practical, and direct encouragement to the people to keep their wheat free from admixture.

If a beginning is now made, and an annual show of some kind or other held in each district, it will be possible before long to arrange for an annual show in each tahsili, and so bring home to the bulk of the people that the Government encouragement is in furtherance of the people's own interests.

Circular No. 3433-162, dated Nagpur, 9th September 1876.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces,

To—The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore.
" " " *of Saugor.*
" " " *of Narsinghpur.*
" " " *of Hoshangabad.*
" " " *of Raipur.*
" " " *of Bilaspur.*
" " " *of Seoni.*
" " " *of Danish.*
" " " *of Nagpur.*
" " " *of Wardha.*

I am directed to send you copies of the marginally noted letters that have passed between this office and Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company of Bombay. You will also receive, in a separate packet, separate samples of the various kinds and qualities of wheat, as described and classified by Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company. A portion of each sample should be given to each of your Tahsildars, and the Chief Commissioner wishes that these samples should be shown to as many of the leading agriculturists, malguzars, and ryots as possible, and that the respective places which these kinds of wheat occupy in the market should be explained.

Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company, Bombay, dated 11th July 1876, to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in reply, No. 2744-135, dated 15th July 1876.
Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company, dated 20th August 1876, to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

2. The cultivators should be exhorted to pay attention to the cultivation of a wheat which is sure to fetch a good price; to bear in mind the importance of keeping the wheat in their fields free from any admixture of pulses; remember the necessity of having all the wheat they sell in bulk of the same kind and quality; and to try the effect of *selecting* the seed they put down in their fields. The result of sowing *selected* seed would very soon become visible.

3. These are all matters that can easily be made comprehensible to the native farmer, and the Chief Commissioner hopes that you and your Tahsildars will again and again impress on them the advantage of acting up to the advice given them.

4. This Office Circular, No. 25 of the 4th August, has suggested a way to strengthen your hands in the matter and to interest the cultivators themselves; and you will perceive from a notice in the *Gazette*, that the Nagpur District Fund Committee have made a beginning in the matter of improving of agricultural produce, by offering prizes for the best of large samples of grain exhibited at the Ramtek fair.

Dated Bombay, 11th July 1876.

From—Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.,

To—The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

By the mail to hand last week, we received from our Mr. R. V. Reid some very interesting information regarding the favour in which wheats grown in the districts of your Commission were now held in the Home market. The millers there are learning rapidly to appreciate the great advantage to be derived from mixing these grains with those grown in England, especially after a wet harvest with them, the reason being that the extreme dryness of the Indian grain serves to absorb much of the excess of moisture from the Home grain, and reduces the average of what is thus mixed to a proper condition of moisture.

2. Mr. Reid then remarks upon the injury done to the market of this wheat at Home by the large admixture of foreign grains. As this is a question in which we know you have particularly interested yourself, and as it is one of great importance to us, being, as we are, the largest exporters of the article from Bombay, we gladly lay before you our knowledge on the subject, and will be happy to provide you with any further information you may require with regard to it.

3. The quantity of pure wheat exported from Bombay is very small compared with that of the lower and adulterated qualities; but under present circumstances it does not pay as well to ship the former as the latter, the scarcity of the best wheat here making the margin of price between it and the lower kinds greater on this side than in the Home market. On an average, the cost of good wheat is 1 shilling per 100 lbs. dearer to ship than the other, and fetches only 6 pence to 9 pence more in Liverpool. We send you herewith two samples of *best* quality, shipped by one of our neighbours, which obtained top prices on account of purity.

4. This pure wheat, called by the natives "Ek dana Pissie," comes mostly to the Seonee and Etarsi stations from the Bhopal State, and is found in Doleeria market; and its present value in England is from 10 shillings to 10 shillings 3 pence per cental (100 lbs.)

5. The wheat that comes from Nagpur is pretty free from admixture of foreign grains, but contains a large percentage of hard red wheat which prevents its getting as good a price as the pure white Pissie.

6. The largest export from Bombay is of the Mundie Pissie, which comes from the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore—from Sehora Road, Chhindwara, and adjacent stations; this in itself is a very pretty grain, but much depreciated owing to heavy mixtures of foreign seeds. Mr. Reid writes in this connection:—

"Fearful are the complaints of *dhall* and gram in it, principally the *wild* dhall, *which discolours the flour.*

7. There can be no doubt that this injurious result is brought about by carelessness and want of method in sowing, and we think that a great improvement would very soon be forthcoming if by any means the ryot could be persuaded to be more careful in sowing an unmixed grain.

8. The wheat trade with India is now becoming more important every day, and it is, of course, for the interests of all concerned that the character of the article should suffer as little as possible from the primitive and ignorant way in which the ryot is content to farm. Notwithstanding the advanced period of the season, we propose to send you at our first leisure samples showing the various descriptions of grain as they come to this market in their order of merit.

No. 2741-125, dated 15th July 1876.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

To—Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., Bombay.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and am to say that the subject of improving the quality of the wheat produced in these provinces and preventing its admixture with inferior grains has already been under the Chief Commissioner's consideration. I enclose copy of a circular addressed to district officers, and also copy of a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, asking to be supplied with samples of the best kinds of wheat. If you would, either yourselves or in concert with the Chamber of Commerce, supply samples showing the best kinds of grain, and the order in which they come, the Chief Commissioner will be much obliged, and will do what lies in his power to impress on the ryots the advantage of clean sowing, and of preserving their wheat from admixture with inferior grains. No doubt, improvement will be gradual; but the Chief Commissioner is confident that, in time, the ryots will desist from sowing various kinds of grain in the same field when they find that by doing so they spoil their market, and the better kinds of wheat will be cultivated if it is known that they fetch a higher price.

There are some ten districts in these provinces whence wheat is procured, and these are divided each into three or four sub-divisions; and it is desirable that every sub-divisional officer should have small samples of the wheats in their order of merit, so that the Chief Commissioner hopes you will be able to send samples large enough to supply a small sample to each, say not less than two lbs. of each kind of wheat.

The Chief Commissioner will, at all times, be glad to receive hints or information from you which may enable him to enlarge the market for any of the staples of these provinces.

Dated Bombay, 28th August 1876.

From—Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.,

To—The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

REFERRING to our letter of 11th July on the subject of the sowing of wheat, we now beg to enclose railway receipt for two bags sent to your address, containing standard samples of the descriptions of grain grown in the districts of your Commission, and known in the Home markets.

These we have divided into five small bags containing one half-hundredweight each.

No. 1.—White (Ek Danna), despatched to this market from Seonee and Etarsi stations.

„ 2.—White Pissie from districts near Nagpur.

„ 3.—Mundie Pissie „ „ Jubbulpore. (These three descriptions we described in our letter of 11th July).

„ 4.—Red Pissie from districts near Simree.

„ 5.—Akola Pissie.

These descriptions of red wheat are daily coming into greater favour in the French market, a good business having taken place with Marseilles at favourable prices. The Simree has only a small percentage of hard grains, this admixture being on a larger scale in the lower quality from Akola; in the latter description, the hard Kuthia grain is found as much as ten per cent., and its presence serves considerably to diminish the value of the bulk.

We may mention that the cause of our being unable to send you these samples earlier is due to the great difficulty that always exists, at the close of the season, in procuring reliable samples to represent the fair quality of the crop.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE AS TO REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS FOR COTTON GOODS.

As numerous marks used in the cotton trade at the date of the passing of the Trade Marks Registration Acts (38 & 39 Vict. c. 91., and 39 & 40 Vict. c. 33.), are, by reason of their common usage, excluded from the scope of that Act, the following rules have been made for the guidance of persons desirous of registering trade marks for cotton goods:—

"57. For the purpose of facilitating the granting of trade marks in respect of cotton goods in Classes 23, 24, and 25, there shall be established by the Commissioners of Patents, and subject to their control, an office at Manchester for the exhibition of all devices, marks, headings, labels, tickets, letters, words, or figures, or combinations of letters, words, or figures, used in the cotton trade, and in these rules included under the expression 'cotton marks.'

Establishment of office for exhibition of cotton trade marks at Manchester.

"58. Every person who at the date of the passing of the Act (August 13, 1875), used any cotton mark shall, on or before the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, send to the Manchester office three representations of such cotton mark, in such form and with such a description as may be from time to time required by the Commissioners of Patents.

Representations of cotton marks to be sent to Manchester office on or before December 1st, 1876.

"59. A committee of persons versed in the usages of the cotton trade shall be appointed by the Commissioners of Patents, consisting of such number of persons as may from time to time be determined by them, and it shall be the duty of such committee, on or before a time to be named by the Commissioners of Patents, to divide the cotton marks, representations of which have been so sent in to the Manchester office, into two classes, the first class consisting of such of the said cotton marks as are, in the opinion of the committee, trade marks within the meaning of the Act, and the second class consisting of such of the said cotton marks as are not, in the opinion of the committee, trade marks within the meaning of the Act.

Committee of experts to be appointed and to divide cotton marks into two classes.

"60. The said committee shall form a list of the cotton marks sent to the Manchester office in each of the aforesaid classes, and shall transmit such lists to the Commissioners of Patents, accompanied by two representations of each of the marks specified in the second class in such list.

Committee to form list of marks sent in to Manchester office.

"The third representation of each of the marks in the second class in such list shall be retained for reference in the Manchester office.

"61. The Commissioners of Patents may from time to time add to the aforesaid list any cotton marks as they may think just, and such addition shall be deemed to be part of the original list.

Marks may be added to list.

"62. Any proprietor of a cotton mark not specified in the second class in such list may apply to be registered as proprietor of such cotton mark in manner and subject to the conditions in which he may apply to be registered as proprietor of any other trade mark, but it shall not be lawful for the Registrar to register any person as proprietor of any cotton mark in the second class of the aforesaid list except in pursuance of an order of the Court.

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a cotton mark in Class 1 may apply to be registered.

"63. A cotton mark shall not be registered except in manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by these rules with respect to the registry of cotton marks."

Cotton mark not to be registered except in manner herein prescribed.

An office, as provided by Rule 57, will be opened at 48, Royal Exchange, Manchester, on the 24th of October 1876.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Commissioners of Patents to form the Committee of Experts under Rule 59:—

Edmund Ashworth, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.
John Cheetham, Esq., Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.
B. Davies, Esq.
S. A. Fulda, Esq.
P. Goldschmidt, Esq.
A. J. Hunter, Esq.
H. J. Leppoc, Esq.
G. Lord, Esq.
E. Crompton Potter, Esq.
E. Reiss, Esq.
H. M. Steinthal, Esq.
E. H. Sykes, Esq.

Mr. Joseph Fry has been appointed by the Commissioners of Patents as keeper of the Manchester office.

Each representation required to be furnished by Rule 58 should be attached to a separate half-sheet of foolscap paper, on which should be written,—*a*, the name and address of the applicant; *b*, the number of the class in which registration is desired; and *c*, the length of time the mark has been in use. If it be desired to register a mark in more than one class, three representations in each class must be furnished. No fee will be required, nor will any formal declaration or statement be necessary.

In the case of a combined stamp the applicant should state whether it is desired to protect the whole combination or only a part of it; in which case a line should be drawn round the part which it is desired to protect.

Representations of marks considered by the owners as private should be marked with the letter "P."

When application has been already made to the Principal Registry in London, the Registrar's number must be quoted in the Manchester application.

Owners of marks placed upon the second class specified in Rule 59, although not entitled to registration except by an order of the Court, may obtain from the Registrar a certificate of refusal to register, as provided by section 2 of 39 & 40 Vict. c. 33.

It is intended that all marks for cotton goods made in the piece should be claimed in Class 24.

These regulations do not apply in the case of marks not used prior to the 13th of August 1875. Application to register such marks must be made in the usual way to the Trade Marks Registry in London.

Trade Marks Registry Office,
Quality Court,
Chancery Lane,
London, W. C.

H. READER LACK,
Registrar.

November 21st, 1876.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. V of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		5th February 1876.	3rd February 1877.	to 5th Feb. 1876.	to 3rd Feb. 1877.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th Mar. 1877...	East Indian, Main	5,99,938	8,05,686	34,12,618	39,89,435	5,76,817	...
10th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	45,669	78,601	2,31,267	4,99,719	2,68,452	...
10th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	52,567	64,187	2,90,229	3,09,460	19,231	...
24th Feb. 1877 ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	67,994	68,360	3,32,252	3,44,601	12,349	...
3rd Mar. 1877 ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,75,519	1,62,332	8,28,792	9,11,388	82,596	...
24th Feb. 1877 ...	Madras ...	1,15,765	2,00,649	5,85,602	9,23,690	3,38,088	...
3rd Mar. 1877 ...	South Indian ...	32,689	45,566	1,72,290	2,19,841	47,551	...
10th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,23,371	7,10,476	23,40,505	32,27,836	8,87,331	...
10th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	1,24,573	1,52,042	6,02,673	6,85,588	82,915	...
	Total ...	17,38,085	22,87,599	87,96,228	1,11,11,558	23,15,330	...
	State.						
10th Mar. 1877...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,252	2,130	10,613	9,958	...	655
10th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,679	1,987	9,452	8,546	...	906
10th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	52,621	61,283	2,51,849	2,91,023	39,174	...
10th ditto ...	Holkar ...	8,362	6,852	38,195	29,760	...	8,435
10th Feb. 1877 ...	Khamgaon ...	1,276	1,170	4,300	5,854	1,554	...
10th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,074	1,494	7,629	8,927	1,298	...
10th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	641	831	3,941	5,045	1,104	...
10th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,002	14,539	43,360	60,234	16,874	...
24th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	2,308	2,349	8,828	9,882	1,054	...
10th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	5,403	8,265	35,238	45,987	10,749	...
10th Mar. 1877 ...	Neemuch ...	...	1,231	...	5,337	5,337	...
	Total ...	85,618	1,02,131	4,13,405	4,80,553	67,148	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,23,703	23,89,730	92,09,633	1,15,92,111	23,82,478	...

No. VI of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		12th February 1876.	10th February 1877.	to 12th Feb. 1876.	to 10th Feb. 1877.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th Mar. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,20,859	7,44,853	40,33,477	47,34,288	7,00,811	...
10th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	52,792	83,617	2,84,059	5,83,336	2,99,277	...
10th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	53,202	59,891	3,43,431	3,69,350	25,919	...
24th Feb. 1877	Oudh and Rohilkhand	67,441	63,964	3,99,693	4,08,565	8,872	...
3rd Mar. 1877	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,47,472	1,74,000	9,76,265	10,85,388	1,09,123	...
24th Feb. 1877	Madras ...	1,18,359	1,70,926	7,03,961	10,94,615	3,90,654	...
3rd Mar. 1877	South Indian ...	32,521	46,861	2,04,810	2,66,702	61,892	...
10th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,78,713	7,57,037	28,19,219	39,84,873	11,65,654	...
10th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,35,544	1,35,705	7,38,218	8,21,293	83,075	...
	Total ...	17,06,903	22,36,854	1,05,03,133	1,33,48,410	28,45,277	...
	State.						
10th Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,814	2,002	12,827	11,960	...	867
10th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,266	1,809	11,718	10,355	...	1,363
10th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	55,260	57,769	3,07,109	3,48,791	41,682	...
10th ditto ...	Holkar ...	5,762	6,162	43,958	35,922	...	8,036
10th Feb. 1877	Khamgaon ...	1,277	2,194	5,577	8,048	2,471	...
10th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,596	3,049	9,225	11,976	2,751	...
10th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	540	1,060	4,481	6,105	1,624	...
10th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,210	16,745	51,570	76,978	25,408	...
24th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	2,975	2,214	11,804	12,096	292	...
10th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	5,478	8,590	40,716	54,577	13,861	...
10th Mar. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	1,145	...	6,482	6,482	...
	Total ...	85,578	1,02,739	4,98,985	5,83,290	84,305	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,92,481	23,39,593	1,10,02,118	1,39,31,700	29,29,582	...

GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC WORKS

TABULATED STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

STATE RAILWAYS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	MILAGE.					TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY TO END OF 1874.					
	Open for traffic on 31st December 1874.	Mean length of line open during 1874.	Under construction on 31st December 1874.	Under survey on 31st December 1874.	Total Capital expenditure on open line up to end of 1874, including cost of general charges attributable thereto.	On works including actual payments for land.	On stores in stock.	On other suspense accounts.	Total.	Gross traffic receipts brought to account in accounts for 1874.	Working expenses for 1874.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	28	...	...	73,08,808	73,08,808	...	...	73,08,808	99,488	77,945
Halhati	27¼	27¼	...	...	2,73,171	2,73,171	...	...	2,73,171	85,121	57,220
Agra District, Rajputana...	149¾	93 1/5	103¾	...	58,75,502	91,40,963	13,79,688	5,89,337	1,11,09,988	3,41,860	2,74,138
Delhi „ „ ...	142	74	...	...	73,95,494	68,98,752	2,47,266	2,49,476	73,95,494	2,76,453	2,22,411
Holkar	37	36	49	...	15,80,158	48,16,129	18,36,602	1,83,580	68,36,311	1,03,364	86,844
Wardah Valley ...	18	18	28	...	12,57,886	15,24,307	1,23,216	10,880	16,58,403	21,023	22,064
Punjab Northern ...	...	...	103	70	...	1,39,86,798	20,04,018	1,17,271	1,61,08,087	...	...
Indus Valley ...	...	...	498	...	...	88,03,610	35,09,800	12,97,484	1,36,10,894	...	...
Northern Bengal ...	...	...	196	34	...	13,20,001	2,65,686	2,67,978	18,53,665	...	...
Neemuch ...	...	...	83	...	...	11,52,901	17,21,636	1,01,058	29,75,595	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	62½	164	...	1,11,133	99,047	1,886	2,12,066	...	...
Sindia	...	...	...	75	...	1,38,646	...	375	1,39,021	...	...
Tirhut	...	...	...	73	...	12,87,484	...	...	12,87,484	...	...
Western Rajputana ...	...	...	...	300	...	2,91,754	...	358	2,92,112	...	...
Nagpore and Chhattisgarh.	...	...	...	123⅓	...	87,728	...	...	87,728	...	...
Hubli and Karwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,52,302	...	...	5,52,302	...	...
TOTAL ...	402	276 7/10	1,123¼	839⅛	2,36,91,019	5,76,94,487	1,11,86,959	28,19,683	7,17,01,129	9,27,309	7,40,622
NATIVE STATES.											
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,455	...	...	1,11,455	...	...
Nizam's	121	121	121	...	1,08,35,041	1,04,17,071	2,22,470	1,95,500	1,08,35,041	1,15,230	1,09,482
...gaum	8	8	...	...	4,85,298	4,85,298	...	...	4,85,298	28,517	15,011
... ...	6	6	...	...	4,37,278	4,37,278	...	...	4,37,278	31,615	30,434
TOTAL ...	135	135	121	...	1,17,57,617	1,14,51,102	2,22,470	1,95,500	1,18,69,072	1,75,362	1,54,927

NOTE.—The figures for the Nizam's State

OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

OF INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Receipts for 1874.			Charges for 1874.				Receipts from commencement of operations to end of 1874.			Charges from commencement of operations to end of 1874.			
Declared profits.	Value of land restored to Government.	Total.	Interest on Capital outlay at 4½ per cent.	Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	Total.	Net charge to the State for the year 1874.	Declared profits.	Value of land restored to Government.	Total.	Interest on Capital outlay at 4½ per cent.	Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	Total.	Net charge to the State from the commencement of operations
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
20,657	...	20,657	3,29,204	...	3,29,204	3,08,547	**—46,026**	...	**—46,026**	22,82,224	...	22,82,224	23,28
26,668	...	26,668	12,595	...	12,595	**—14,073**	83,682	...	83,682	36,220	...	36,220	**—47,**
70,520	...	70,520	4,04,542	3,002	4,07,544	3,37,024	67,724	...	67,724	7,06,402	15,651	7,22,053	6,54
60,530	...	60,530	2,80,914	...	2,80,914	2,20,384	58,845	...	58,845	5,66,166	27,232	5,93,398	5,34
16,520	...	16,520	2,56,504	...	2,56,504	2,39,984	16,520	...	16,520	4,29,058	1,278	4,30,336	4,13
—1,041	...	**—1,041**	66,136	...	66,136	67,177	**—1,041**	...	**—1,041**	1,37,138	...	1,37,138	1,38
...	...	...	6,60,604	...	6,60,604	6,60,604	...	...	...	19,13,795	...	19,13,795	19,13
...	...	...	4,99,722	38,956	5,38,678	5,38,678	...	...	...	8,22,390	61,411	8,83,801	8,83
...	...	...	**46,191**	...	**46,191**	**46,191**	...	...	...	60,495	...	60,495	60
...	...	...	**95,732**	...	**95,732**	**95,732**	...	...	...	1,50,544	...	1,50,544	1,50
...	...	...	2,753	...	2,753	2,753	...	...	...	7,543	...	7,543	7
...	...	...	4,085	...	4,085	4,085	...	...	...	6,740	...	6,740	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8,161	...	8,161	8,161	...	...	...	12,913	...	12,913	12
...	...	...	3,938	...	3,938	3,938	...	...	...	7,100	...	7,100	7
...	...	...	24,653	...	24,653	21,653	...	...	...	75,799	...	75,799	75
1,93,854	...	1,93,854	26,95,731	41,958	27,37,692	25,43,838	1,79,704	...	1,79,704	72,14,527	1,05,572	73,20,099	71,46
...	...	...	5,015	...	5,015	5,015	...	...	...	18,933	...	18,933	18
5,748	...	5,748	5,05,626	...	5,05,626	4,99,878	5,748	...	...	**9,51,633**	...	9,51,953	9,46
13,506	...	13,506	21,838	...	21,838	8,332	12,918	...	12,918	1,04,368	367	1,04,735	91
1,181	...	1,181	19,678	...	19,678	18,497	4,509	...	4,509	76,910	2,337	79,247	74
20,435	...	20,435	5,52,157	...	5,52,157	5,31,722	23,175	...	23,175	11,52,164	2,704	11,54,868	11,31

Railway are in Government Rupees.

G. J. MELLISS,
Offg. Accts. Genl., P. W. D.

D

TABULATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS FOR THE YEAR 1875

STATE RAILWAYS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mileage.				Total Capital expenditure on open line up to end of 1875, including cost of general charges attributable thereto.	Total Capital Outlay to end of 1875.						Traffic earnings brought to account in accounts for 1875.	Working expenses for 1875.
	Open for traffic on 31st December 1875.	Mean length of line open during 1875.	Under construction on 31st December 1875.	Under survey on 31st December 1875.		On works, including actual payments for land.	On Stores in stock.	On other suspense accounts.	Total of 6, 7 and 8.	Deduct receipts on Capital account.	Total Capital outlay.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
tta and South tern ...	28	28	...	...	69,07,090	69,07,090	...	919	69,08,009	...	69,08,009	1,03,659	83,429
atti ...	27¼	27¼	...	...	2,71,690	2,71,690	...	...	2,71,690	...	2,71,690	80,099	61,144
utana ...	379	344 7/16	15½	...	1,90,29,935	2,10,85,533	21,10,631	1,43,243	2,33,39,410	20,234	2,33,19,176	17,46,961	11,18,691
ar ...	57	56	29	...	48,74,642	73,21,553	17,75,546	6,15,479	97,12,578	29,852	96,82,726	3,59,320	3,29,523
ah Valley ...	18	18	29½	96	12,67,266	26,42,296	5,86,728	33,579	32,62,603	2,646	32,59,957	29,316	31,274
ab Northern	62	44	103	67½	54,06,934	1,77,71,953	10,73,743	72,033	1,89,17,729	64,209	1,88,53,520	1,42,787	90,543
Valley ...	...	...	498	...	...	1,74,69,771	34,09,355	5,67,894	2,14,47,020	38,161	2,14,08,859	...	...
hern Bengal	...	...	196	34	...	29,64,316	34,58,841	2,66,301	66,89,458	13,305	66,76,153	...	...
auch ...	...	...	85	83½	...	28,18,797	1,59,260	18,28,916	51,06,973	4,424	51,02,549	...	...
oon and Irraddy Valley	...	...	163	...	...	15,13,626	3,92,573	5,43,719	24,49,918	1,425	24,48,493	...	...
a ...	...	...	75	...	...	3,13,734	20,358	—1,732	3,32,360	225	3,32,135	...	...
ot ...	44	25⅔	68½	...	16,64,126	15,52,448	1,41,149	54,824	17,48,412	48,804	16,99,608	15,931	22,953
ern Rajputana	...	...	...	298	...	1,37,417	...	2,148	4,39,565	201	4,39,364	...	...
ore and Chtisgarh ...	...	...	...	123⅛	...	88,245	...	...	88,245	185	88,060	...	...
and Karwar	...	...	...	...	...	5,52,936	...	...	5,52,936	...	5,52,936	...	...
TOTAL ...	615½	543 4/16	1,262½	702⅛	3,94,21,683	8,37,11,405	1,34,28,178	41,27,323	10,12,66,906	2,23,671	10,10,43,235	24,78,073	17,37,557
IVE STATES.													
re ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,455	...	...	1,11,455	...	1,11,455	...	...
n's (Government Rupees)...	121	121	...	...	1,13,19,012	1,09,78,120	3,57,865	13,141	1,13,49,126	30,114	1,13,19,012	3,56,776	4,55,745
n's (H. S. pees) ...	...	...	...	...	1,32,32,633	1,28,34,108	4,18,367	15,363	1,32,67,838	35,205	1,32,32,633	4,17,094	5,32,794
ngaum ...	8	8	...	...	4,85,054	4,85,298	...	...	4,85,298	244	4,85,054	43,012	28,650
raotee ...	6	6	...	...	4,37,278	4,37,278	...	...	4,37,278	...	4,37,278	52,008	39,844
L GOVERNENT RUPEES	135	135	...	...	1,22,41,344	1,20,12,151	3,57,865	13,141	1,23,83,157	30,358	1,23,52,799	4,51,796	5,24,239

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Receipts for 1875.			Charges for 1875.				Receipts from commencement of operations to end of 1875.			Charges from commencement of operations to end of 1875.			
Net Receipts as per Abstract XVIII B of the half-yearly Revenue Accounts of State Railways.	Value of land restored to Government.	Total.	Interest on Capital outlay at 4½ per cent.	Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	Total.	Net charge to the State for the year 1875	Net receipts as per Abstract XVIII B of the half yearly Revenue Accounts of State Railways.	Value of land restored to Government.	Total.	Interest on Capital outlay at 4½ per cent.	Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	Total.	Net charge to the State from the commencement of operations to end of 1875.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
50,794	...	50,794	3,23,412	...	3,23,412	2,72,618	—1,16,836	...	— 1,16,836	26,05,636	...	26,05,636	27,22,472
20,205	...	20,205	12,249	...	12,249	—7,956	93,970	...	93,970	48,469	...	48,469	—45,501
6,95,733	...	6,95,733	9,84,570	8,706	9,93,276	2,97,543	8,63,982	...	8,63,982	22,57,138	51,589	23,08,727	14,44,74
49,600	...	49,600	3,78,201	...	3,78,201	3,28,601	80,348	...	80,348	8,07,259	1,278	8,08,537	7,28,180
—1,958	...	—1,958	1,20,080	...	1,20,080	1,22,038	—2,999	...	—2,999	2,57,218	...	2,57,218	2,60,217
56,991	...	56,991	8,01,344	23,687	8,28,031	7,71,040	56,991	...	56,991	27,18,138	34,219	27,52,357	26,95,366
...	...	...	9,32,445	30,580	9,63,025	9,63,025	...	...	...	17,54,834	91,991	18,46,825	18,46,825
...	...	...	2,26,059	...	2,26,059	2,26,059	...	...	...	2,86,555	...	2,86,555	2,86,555
...	...	...	1,92,317	...	1,92,317	1,92,317	...	...	...	3,42,861	...	3,42,861	3,42,861
...	...	...	57,826	...	57,826	57,826	...	...	...	65,369	...	65,369	65,369
...	...	...	10,916	...	10,916	10,916	...	...	...	17,656	...	17,656	17,656
—19,247	...	—19,247	(a)55,603	(b)	55,603	74,850	—19,247	...	—19,247	(a)55,603	(b)...	55,603	74,850
...	...	...	16,900	...	16,900	16,900	...	...	...	29,813	...	29,813	29,813
...	...	...	3,969	...	3,969	3,969	...	...	...	11,069	...	11,069	11,069
...	...	...	24,866	...	24,866	24,866	...	...	...	1,00,665	...	1,00,665	1,00,665
8,52,118	...	8,52,118	41,43,757	62,973	42,06,730	33,62,568	9,56,209	...	9,56,209	1,13,58,283	1,79,077	1,15,37,360	1,05,81,151
...	...	...	5,015	...	5,015	5,015	...	...	...	23,984	...	23,948	23,948
— 99,215	...	— 99,215	5,02,379	...	5,02,379	6,01,594	—1,23,183	...	—1,23,183	13,16,667	...	13,16,667	14,39,850
—1,15,988	...	—1,15,988	5,87,313	...	5,87,313	7,03,301	—1,44009	...	—1,44,009	15,39,266	...	15,39,266	16,83,275
14,362	...	14,362	21,827	...	21,827	7,465	26,008	...	26,008	1,26,195	367	1,26,562	1,00,554
12,164	...	12,164	19,678	...	19,678	7,514	18,590	...	18,590	96,588	2,337	98,925	80,398
—72,689	...	—72,689	5,48,899	....	5,48,899	6,21,588	—78,585	...	—78,585	15,63,398	2,704	15,66,102	16,44,687

(a). No interest has been charged in the accounts prior to 1st April 1875, which is the date on which the Railway is held to have been taken over by the Public Works Department.
(b). Will not be known until the land has been finally and formally taken up.

G. J. MELLIS,
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

SYSTEM OF WORKING TRAINS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Nos. 893—99 R., dated Fort William, March 26, 1877.

Read—

Remarks by Major H. Mallock, Officiating Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, on papers from the Madras Railway Company received with Madras Government Proceedings Nos. 434—6 of 19th October 1874, and papers from the South Indian Railway received with Proceedings No. 487 of 19th April 1875.

The former discuss the—

Line clear
Block
and
Time Table
} systems.

The latter principally bear on the subject of whether "Line clear" signals are to be trusted when sent on a "Through wire."

If the former questions be considered first, the latter will be easily understood.

It must first be decided what a "Block system" is.

Mr. Winter in the first section of his paper states—

"It has been the custom recently among Telegraph Engineers to define the block system as that system by which trains are kept apart upon the same line of rails by certain and invariable intervals of space instead of by uncertain and variable intervals of time;" and then he proceeds to define it himself as "one in which there are certain permanent signals which indicate the condition of the line between any two stations with regard to its being either clear or blocked by trains running upon it."

As he bases his following arguments on this latter definition, they and the consequent arguments of the Traffic Manager, Agent, and Consulting Engineer, are rather liable to confuse the subject in the minds of others who have accepted the terms.

"Block system" to mean intervals of space.

"Permissive Block system" to mean intervals of time.

To prove that these are the general interpretations, and also to explain thoroughly the difference between the two systems, I cannot do better than quote freely extracts from the evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1873.

Colonel Yolland, R. E., Inspector of Railways.

Question 5.—Would you shortly explain to the Committee what is meant by the term "the block system?"

"The block system" is intended to provide that no two Railway trains, nor a train and an engine shall be on the length between any two stations or any two block stations, at one and the same time on the same line of rails.

Question 6.—Are the Committee to understand "that the object of the block system is to secure *intervals of space* between trains or between a train and engine?"

Exactly so, to *preserve intervals "of space,* in order that no collision between following trains, or a train standing upon one line and another coming up to it shall take place."

Question 7.—You refer to trains all going on the same line?

Yes.

Question 8.—How is that effected?

That is effected with the "assistance of the electric telegraph: the Signalman at box A telegraphs to the box in advance where the train is going to ascertain whether the line is clear up to that box, and if he receives in answer to his telegram the signal that the line is clear, he then gives to the train that is waiting or coming up to his box at that time permission to proceed; and at the same time or generally a little in advance of it he telegraphs to the Signalman at the box B in advance that the train is coming, which is indicated by 'train on line.'"

Captain W. Tyler, Inspector of Railways.

Question 236.—What is the exact meaning of a "permissive block?"

The permissive system ought not "to be called a block at all; it is more properly a permissive system; instead of keeping the trains apart from one another, under the permissive system, they are allowed to follow one another at certain *intervals of time* that are kept between the trains, but those intervals may be lost after the trains have passed the block station."

* * * * * *

Question 237.—Then the permissive block is, in "fact, hardly any security?"

It is really *no block at all*; but "it does act in this way that it gives a caution at certain times and places to the Engine Drivers."

* * * * * *

Also on the South Eastern Railway, except on the new Suburban Sections where the Board of Trade Inspectors enforced the use of visible signals, nothing is used but single stroke bells and the indespensable Train Book; and the following extract from evidence before the same Committee will show that the original Block system was worked by these only.

Mr. C. Eborall, General Manager, South Eastern Railway.

Question 1089.—"Have you got the Block system on any part of your line?"

"Yes; we adopted the block system in 1851; we are in fact the authors of the block system."

Question 1091.—"Having had so much experience of it, are you in favour of the block system?"

"I am very strongly in favour of the block system; in fact I would not be without it. I should consider it would be unsafe to work the South Eastern Railway without the block system."

There is indeed but one block system, but there are various means of working it; and as the signals necessary to work it have to be sent over distances varying from ½ mile to 10 miles, it is more convenient to employ electricity either to work needle indices or semaphores, or to tell a man to raise his large semaphore, than it is to employ ropes ten miles long to pull up distant signals; and the block system can be worked either by verbal messages, by bell calls, or by miniature distant signals.

I think then we shall be less liable to a confusion of meaning if we adhere to the following definitions, *viz.*:—

I.—Block system means intervals of space.

II.—Permissive block system means intervals of time.

III.—Electric index or semaphore system means (what Mr. Winter describes as the block system) far distant signals worked by electricity and used in conjunction with the block system.

A perusal of Part V of Mr. Winter's report, and a little consideration will show that what he terms the "Line Clear System" as ordered by Government, in Rule 2 of the General Regulations issued under Act XVIII of 1854, is neither more nor less than the block system pure and simple; but there is ample evidence to show that, on nearly all, if not all, the Guaranteed Railways in India, it is habitually neglected in favour of the "Permissive Block" or "Time Interval System."

The following questions now present themselves for consideration, *viz*:—

I.—Is it possible to work the absolute block system on a single line?

II.—Can it be worked without extra establishment?

III.—What are the causes of the faults pointed out in Mr. Winter's Sections VI, VII and VIII of the present system of working adopted on all Indian lines except those in Madras?

IV.—What is the result of the "Time-table system?"

The answers are—

I.

Between the years 1869 and 1872, the block system was introduced on the following single lines in the United Kingdom, *viz.*:—

Cambrian.
Caledonian.
North British.
Bristol and Exeter.

II.

See Proceedings of House of Lords Committee.

Mr. H. Cattle, Traffic Manager, Cambrian Railway.

Question 641.—"How do you arrange your signal boxes on the Cambrian Railway?"

"We utilize the Station Masters themselves. We have some block stations where we have only two men employed, and some where we have only one man."

Question 642.—"Under the block and interlocking systems on the Cambrian Railway some of the instruments are in the stations, and some in the signal boxes, are they not?"

"Yes, that is so."

Question 643.

This question and answer, which is too long to quote, go on to describe how the block instruments cannot show a reverse signal without the use of a key kept in charge of the man on duty.

III.

In para. 3 of the Consulting Engineer's letter No. 565, paras. 4 and 5 of the Agent's letter No. 822, and Sections VI, VII and VIII of Mr. Winter's paper, there appears a general condemnation of the "Line Clear" system as adopted by the Railways in Bombay and Northern India.

That is, not the "Line Clear" or "Block System" distinctly ordered by Government, but the means (invented first I believe on the East Indian Railway, and used universally on the others) for carrying out the permissive block.

That is, "is Line Clear for No. *X* goods" asked for in an ordinary telegram? The line may not be really clear, as No. *Y* passenger may be still on the Section, but No. *X* goods is told to come on, and gets what is called a "Caution Line Clear." No. *Y* passenger arrives, and it depends to a great extent on the Station Master's memory whether No. *X* goods arrives before he sends No. *Z* extra to meet it.

The dangers of this "Memory" system are as shown in both the papers now under discussion objected to by both the Railways in the Madras Presidency, but this system has nothing to do with the "Absolute Block" or "Permissive Block," it is merely a means of working either one or the other.

It may and must be complicated* by the use of a "Through wire," to which I will refer further on, but the real remedy to the difficulties Mr. Winter points out, and Messrs. Elwin and Church and Colonel Shaw-Stewart agree in, is the "Train Register" book.

There is no reason why, if verbose telegrams be still insisted on, the train register book should not be used in addition to them, but this book (never used in India except when it was employed on the famine line in Tirhoot) is the foundation of the whole English block system, and whether Line Clear be asked for and given by bells alone, by code calls on Morse sounders, or actual messages, it tells any one looking at it the state of the section on each side of him at a glance.

It was by means of the train register books and single stroke bell that the block system was first started on the London and South-Eastern Railway in 1851, and what can be done by it and bells alone is shown by the fact that on one occasion six years ago Spa Road Station worked 892 trains in 18 hours. On the other hand a reference to the various reports on English Railway accidents will show that those as per margin were attributed by the Inspecting Officers to the want of train books.

Accident at Bricklayers Arms Goods Station of the Great Eastern Railway, on the 20th November 1863.
Ditto on the Bolton Branch of the L and N W R on 21st January 1865.
Collision near Dalston Junction of the North London Railway on 6th November 1867.
Collision at Brick Lane Siding Junction, G E R, on 2nd November 1868.
Collision on the Stour Valley Line on 16th August 1871.

IV.

As to the result of the time-table system.

In Section III of Mr. Winter's remarks, his first paragraph really bears more on the advantages of a "Station to Station" instead of a "Through wire" than on the use of Electric Semaphores, but in para. 2 of his Section II he points out that the time-table system depends on its being worked by men of "long experience" "intimately acquainted with the section of the line under their charge," whilst in para. 2 of his Section III he describes the responsibility thrown on these men. Again, Mr. Church referring to Mr. Winter's remarks shows in his para. 4 that this system depends entirely on a man understanding his work, knowing the time-table of his Section by heart, and remembering it.

That is, although the responsibility of remembering where the trains are is lifted from the shoulders of Native Station Masters on to those of District Traffic Superintendents, the time-table system of the Madras Railway depends as much on memory as the train message system originated on the East Indian Railway.†

On the other hand, we have the experiment on the Tirhoot line in 1874, where with more than double the Madras Railway Traffic a train register book enabled the Government Telegraph Signallers, none of whom had been employed on a Railway before, to commence working with no Traffic Superintendent, no time-table, and only one experienced Station Master to 7 or 8 stations.

* See para. 2 of Mr. Winter's Section VII.

† Indeed the accident that occurred at the end of last month on the Madras line was due to the Engine-driver forgetting to stop at an unusual station.

We now come to the subject of working trains on the "through wire" system.

To render this clear I give in the margin a diagram of the telegraph connections now in use on the Indian State Railways. The upper line shows the "through," the lower the Station-to-Station or train wire and their respective instruments and batteries.

On the through wire half the battery is at either end of the line; the current is permanently on, and any station breaking the circuit by pressing down its key causes every instrument in the circuit to work.* Hence if A call H, both C and F hear what is going on, and neither can communicate until A and H have stopped.

If A call F, F only knows that he is wanted by hearing his own name given (either in full or abbreviated), and until he answers, he does not know who called him. Hence on this line a Signaller who can read the code calls must be present.

On the train wire there is a battery and two instruments at each station, and the circuit is completed at each. On this line, if D hear his left hand instrument call, he knows that it can only be C calling him; and *vice versâ* C knows that no one else but D can call him on his right hand instrument.

Except on the Cawnpoor and Lucknow Section of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway this scheme has not yet been perfected up to its original design, *viz.*, that at each Station there should be an electric bell† worked automatically by the signalling sounders.

That is, it is intended to place a bell between the two instruments, say at C. When the Station Master has other business to attend to, he will put the bell into circuit; either of his instruments being worked from B or D will then ring his bell; when he returns to his desk, he will throw his bell out of circuit, receive and send signals as usual, and then on again leaving re-adjust the bell circuit.

This plan works into the train book system. That is, each Station should have a train book of which the right hand page belongs to his right hand instrument and right hand section, and similarly the left hand instrument and left hand page belong to his left hand station.

* In some cases the electric circuits are arranged somewhat differently, but the results are the same.

† This bell could be made (if so desired) to be heard down to the distant signals; it is only a question of larger bells and more battery power.

On looking at the connections it will be seen that, if F ask E for "Line Clear," C or D cannot possibly hear the call and give Line clear to the wrong section.

If A wants to send a message to D or G, on which there is no communication on the through wire, C or F receive the message, and repeat it on the train wire sections C D or F G.

Now omitting all question of train safety, and considering message traffic only, it is evident that, as on the through wire no two stations can talk at the same time, the fewer stations there are the better.

It is found in practice that about five or six stations can be connected on the through wire; this will cover therefore about 150 miles without repetition, say 300 miles with one, and 450 with two repetitions. For distances over that, a third wire may be required.

When we attempt to use a through wire for train working, it is necessary to ensure an immediate reply, that at every station a signaller must constantly be on the watch. By using a station to station wire for the trains, whether bells be used or no, any one may watch the instrument, and as, when his instrument works, he must know his station is called, he can then call the signaller, who, when he is Station Master also, can, when not absolutely wanted at the instrument, attend to his other duties.

It may be assumed that the "through wire" goes into the more important stations (it must never miss more than two smaller stations) where there are more men to attend to the call, but even if they do not attend, inattention to an ordinary message must be of infinitely less importance than inattention to the train instrument.

In designing this method it has been considered that the object of a Railway Telegraph is not that of a Telegraph Department proper. The latter has to cover the longest distances in the shortest possible time, and its local is unimportant in comparison with its through traffic.

The object of a Railway telegraph has been conceived to be the safety of trains and passengers, and the absence of any delay to trains.

When, however, in order that the speed of a Telegraph Department proper may be imitated for through messages, one of the Railway wires is used to cover long distances, and the second is used as a subsidiary message wire on the through circuit system, it becomes nearly useless for train messages.

The Madras Railway telegraph is always in good order, and yet from Mr. Winter's Report, Part III, we see the result of a through wire. The "through wire" plan was in imitation of other Indian Railways tried on the Delhi Section of the Rajpootana State Railway when it first opened, and on one occasion where say F asked E for Line Clear, C thought D asked and gave it, although E had just sent off a train towards F, consequently two trains met; but they were luckily stopped without a collision.

If from the foregoing we allow that a station-to-station wire is the correct means of working trains, it would appear reasonable that this should be the first wire to be thought of in scheming a set of telegraph connections for any Railway. It may be worked by—

I.—Needle instruments, as on the East Indian Railway line.

II.—Morse sounders alone, as on the State Railway lines.

III.—Morse sounders and a bell, as on the Cawnpore and Lucknow Section of the Oudh and Rohilkund line.

IV.—Bell alone, as on the London and South-Eastern Line, or by

V.—Bells and electric semaphores, as on most of the English lines.

Having laid down this wire, the number of wires for messages much depend on their number, and also to a great extent on whether it is considered that a Railway telegraph be designed for the use of the Railway in the first instance, and for private messages when these can be carried without interfering with Railway work; or whether it be designed in the first instance to carry private messages, and to consider the revenue derived from them of more importance than a slow but sure service for the use of trains.

In conclusion, I would summarise that—

I.—The line clear system ordered in the Regulations issued under Act XVIII of 1854 is the "Block System."

II.—This is in India generally neglected for the permissive block.

III.—The block system is used on single lines in Great Britain, and therefore can be used.

IV.—The block system does not depend on electric semaphores, which are but one of the methods of working it.

V.—A train register book is the original basis of the English block system; has worked on the South-Eastern Railway for 26 years, and is so simple that men utterly ignorant of train working have in India brought it into use at a moment's notice.

VI.—The time-table system (which would never be allowed by the Board of Trade) is a system dependent on the memory and local experience of Traffic Superintendents.

VII.—The first essential of Railway telegraphy is a station-to-station wire.

P. S.—As it may be of use, I annex a Newspaper cutting of the report of the House of Lords Committee on the block and interlocking systems.

THE PREVENTION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Regulation of Railways (Prevention of Accidents) Bill have agreed to the following Report:—

"1. The Bill proposes to enforce upon all Railway Companies the obligation of securing an interval of space between trains following each other on the same line of rails, which is now generally effected by what is called the block system, and it also proposes to enforce the interlocking system.

"2. These systems are explained in the evidence by the railway inspectors and by other witnesses whom the Committee have examined.

"3. For the purpose of working the block system, there must be frequent signal stations provided with means of communication, so that a clear course for every train may be secured.

"4. The arrangements necessary to effect this object must vary according to the circumstances of the line, and the peculiarities of the traffic.

"5. There is a general concurrence of opinion among the witnesses in favour of the block system on all important railways which carry passengers.

"6. Experience has proved that this system is compatible with the highest rates of speed.

"7. On some railways, where the block system exists on their entire lines, the speed is stated, in the case of certain trains, to be between 50 and 60 miles an hour.

"8. There are many single lines where the block system has been found indispensable for the safety of the traffic.

"9. The system called permissive block does not afford the security of the block system and cannot be recommended.

"10. The interlocking system has been devised to prevent divergence between the points and signals at stations and junctions.

"11. The Committee had the advantage of seeing a model that supplied information which cannot easily be obtained from the evidence.

"12. This system was first introduced in the year 1856. It has been adopted on the most important lines of railway throughout the country, and the witnesses concur in recommending it on lines where there are numerous junctions and frequent trains. It is now enforced by the Board of Trade at all new junctions.

"13. The block system and the interlocking system are not necessarily connected, but the union of the two systems is strongly recommended on all important lines of railway.

"14. It is admitted that some lines could not be efficiently and safely worked without a combination of the two systems.

"15. In the case of the following railways, the evidence shows the mileage over which the block and interlocking systems have been already adopted, and the progress now being made in the further extensions of these improvements.

"16. The South Eastern and the Bristol and Exeter Companies have adopted the block system on their entire lines, and are gradually extending the interlocking system at all principal stations and junctions.

"17. The Midland Railway Company have adopted the block system on a large portion of their main lines, and are extending the interlocking system.

"18. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company are extending the block system, and have a contract for the expenditure of a large sum during the current half-year in providing the apparatus for the interlocking system.

"19. The Metropolitan Railway is worked throughout on the block and interlocking systems.

"20. The Great Northern have the block system over the main line, and the interlocking system is also being largely introduced.

"21. The Caledonian Railway Company have as yet made little progress in introducing these improvements; they expect, however, in a few months to open 100 miles under the block system, and are going on faster with the interlocking than with the blocking.

"22. The North Eastern Company have the block system in operation on the larger portion of their main line, and are introducing it over the whole of their lines where there is much traffic, as fast as the labour market will allow. They are also extending the interlocking system over the whole of their lines, except the mineral lines.

"23. The Great Eastern have the block system on part of their line, and have for many years partially adopted the interlocking system.

"24. The London and North Western have the block system in operation or in course of construction over a large portion of their main line. They have during the last five years expended, and are still expending, large sums on the interlocking system.

"25. The London and South Western have the block system in operation over a large portion of their main line, and are at this moment extending it, and have introduced the interlocking system at all their junctions and principal stations.

"26. The Great Western are fast introducing both systems, and have established workshops to expedite the construction of interlocking apparatus.

"27. The North British have some miles under the block system, and are gradually extending the interlocking system, under the direction of the Board of Trade.

"28. The Highland Railway have the block system over the whole of their line, and they have the interlocking system at their junction stations.

"29. It may be confidently stated that the general safety of railway travelling would be increased by the more extensive employment of the block and of the interlocking systems.

"30. Some witnesses stated that these precautionary arrangements and mechanical appliances tend to lessen the sense of responsibility in the engine-drivers. Such an effect may have been produced, but nevertheless the advantages resulting from the introduction of these systems are practically admitted by all the witnesses, and, in the judgment of the Committee, decidedly preponderate.

"31. The policy of enforcing these systems upon all Railway Companies by severe penalties for default requires, however, to be further considered.

"32. A perfect system of interlocking requires many complicated arrangements, such as refuge sidings, alteration of signal stations, and other changes, which, especially where the junction unites two lines under the management of different Companies, involve matters of difficult adjustment. The evidence will explain more fully the cost and complex character of these arrangements.

"33. Railway Companies have, during the last five years, paid 2,348,000*l.* in compensation for injury to passengers and goods, and therefore have a direct pecuniary interest in rendering their lines safe.

"34. There are many lines of railway, some used solely for conveyance of minerals, and some small branch lines, where few trains run in the course of the day, which could not reasonably be required to incur the expense of these appliances.

"35. This matter is important inasmuch as many short branch lines have been projected in different districts, which might be left without railway accommodation, if additional expenses were imposed on the construction and working of such lines.

"36. It is right also to notice that the adoption of these systems, if it were indiscriminately required in all cases, would involve a large expenditure, which would bear with great severity upon the lines where the traffic is scanty and the risk of collision very small.

"37. The evidence taken by the Committee proves that Railway Companies are now making increased exertions to introduce both the block system and the system of interlocking.

"38. The Bill provides that these systems shall be universally adopted on all railways within five years from the present time.

"39. The arrangements indispensable for the efficient working of these systems throughout all the important lines of the country could not, it is said, be completed within that period. In many cases an entire remodelling of the stations will be required, and as this would have to be accomplished without suspending the traffic, the change, if compulsorily enforced, might be attended with much inconvenience and some danger.

"40. A clause might be introduced into the Bill giving the Board of Trade power to prolong the time named in the Act for the completion of these systems.

"41. This course would impose on the Board of Trade a grave responsibility during the interval of time conceded to the Railway Company, and if an accident from collision should occur during the intermediate period, the Board of Trade would be blamed for not having used the power with which Parliament had invested the department.

"42. The inspectors of the Board of Trade, in their annual reports, have called attention to many other measures for the prevention of accidents, besides the two which are mentioned in this Bill. If these two systems were made compulsory, Railway Companies might rest content with fulfilling the requirements of the law, and be less inclined to expend money on other improvements, which, though not enforced by law, may be conducive to public safety.

"43. It is desirable, as stated in the report of 1870, that improvements should be introduced by those who are intrusted with the management of railways, especially in cases where success depends upon care in construction, maintenance and daily discipline.

"44. Relying on the great exertions recently and very generally made by different railway companies to extend the block and interlocking systems, and the improvements now in progress, the Committee recommend that the Bill should not be proceeded with during the present Session. They recommend, however, that the Board of Trade should call for such information as may enable the inspectors in their annual reports to state especially the progress made in their adoption on all passenger lines. Parliament will then be in a condition to decide whether or not it would be right to require the further and more prompt extension of these systems on the lines where they are necessary.

"45. And the Committee have directed the minutes of evidence, together with an appendix, to be laid before your Lordships."

OBSERVATIONS.—The memorandum drawn up by Major Mallock concerning the aid in working afforded to Railways by the electric telegraph is a paper

that will be of the utmost practical value generally to the Railway Administrations in India. The different systems for working in use have been well described and well defined.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council records with pleasure his sense of the value of the paper and the soundness of the conclusions it illustrates.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Director of State Railways, and the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. A. CROMMELIN, Major-Genl., R. E.,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XIX regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 23rd March 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 20th and 21st March 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Number of people employed: Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorised in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the present week.	Average rainfall, *i.e.*, the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
										Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	1,028,642	646,944	Rain in one Taluka. Slight importations of grain. Small-pox continues in some Talukas.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	3,338	3,485	·33	2,46,733	1,39,021	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	34⅓ 28½	34⅓ 28½	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	729,252	250,000	Grain supply abundant ...	Ditto ...	14,400	15,400	2·11	4,39,931	1,71,411	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 26	32 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,650	773,938	677,376	Grain imports enough. Migration continues. 3 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	17,025	18,472	2·38	5,52,140	3,38,102	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	25½ 24	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	907,235	318,601	Grain supply plentiful. A few cholera cases in three Talukas.	Ditto ...	31,300	29,500	3·25	10,11,226	5,54,949	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	24 23	24 23	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	718,034	718,034	Eleven cents of rain. Grain supply good. Slight cholera in one Taluka.	Ditto ...	48,554	42,338	5·89	15,18,488	9,39,897	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	21 ...	21 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	1,064,002	461,000	Grain supply plentiful. 55 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	27,387	27,834	2·61	5,71,338	2,72,823	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20 20½	19½ 19½	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	816,037	816,037	Grain supply sufficient. Migratory movements ceased. 90 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	28,514	26,895	3·29	7,91,031	3,97,413	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	17¼ 17	16½ 16½	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	938,750	501,000	Grain supply plentiful. 353 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	25,000	22,000	2·34	5,94,522	2,85,447	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	18 19	18 19	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	988,037	630,000	Importation of grain decreasing. Migration continues. 472 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	28,245	31,239	3·16	8,49,004	3,35,892	Jowari 43	17¼	17¾	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	34,183	7,963,927	5,018,992			223,763	217,163	2·72	65,74,413	34,34,955					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

A little rain has fallen in Sholapur.

2. A slight increase in the cost of grain is observable in Satara and Káladgi, and a slight decrease in Dharwar.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 217,163 against 223,763 last week; and there are also 3,051 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara.

4. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. It will be noticed that, on the 10th March, the number of people upon works under Civil agency had decreased to 29,526 as compared with 37,060 in the former week, while during the week ending March the 17th, the people upon Civil works had decreased to 18,765, the number upon works under Public Works Department agency being 193,223.

During the week in question there were, therefore, upon works under Civil agency, only about one-eleventh of the total number of labourers. The accounts received of the physical condition of the people on both classes of works continue to be satisfactory, and, except that in the Southern Mahratta Country, there are a few wandering bands of immigrants whose condition is somewhat low, the general condition of the population who are not upon relief works is understood to be, on the whole, good.

5. It may be interesting to notice the distribution of the people among the larger relief works which have been opened in the nine affected districts, and the following table gives the particulars for each Collectorate as regards all works employing 2,000 people, or more. It will be seen that three-fourths of the relief labourers are now employed upon the large works enumerated:—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	Remarks.
Khandesh.				
Nasik ...	Sinnar-Ghoti Road ...	6,535	11,037	
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road ...	4,502		
Ahmednagar..	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	5,525	17,150	
	Dhond-Manmad Railway ...	9,170		
	Oojhar Canal ...	2,455		
Poona ...	Mutha Canal ...	9,603	22,501	
	Nira Canal ...	4,786		
	Matoba Tank ...	4,733		
	Shirsophal Tank ...	3,379		
Sholapur ...	Barsi-Yedsi Road ...	4,992	34,440	
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road ...	3,105		
	Sholapur-Barsi Road ...	3,178		
	Motibagh Tank ...	3,048		
	Ashti Tank ...	9,301		
	Sholapur-Takli Road ...	2,972		
	Road from Barsi Station to Barsi	2,610		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road ...	2,949		
	Poona-Hyderabad Road ...	2,285		
Satara ...	Nehr Tank ...	6,376	22,043	
	Pingli Tank ...	5,705		
	Mhaswad Tank ...	9,962		
Kaládgi ...	Sholapur-Hubli Road ...	8,178	21,087	
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	4,058		
	Indi-Horti Road ...	4,149		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	4,702		
Belgaum ...	Belgaum-Panchgaum Road ...	5,091	13,672	
	Arbhavi-Nargund Road ...	4,357		
	Sankeshwar-Lokapa Road ...	4,224		
Dharwar ...	Hubli-Kaládgi Road ...	10,409	17,822	
	Ron-Nawalgund Road ...	3,299		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road ...	2,068		
	Hubli-Sangaticope Road ...	2,046		
	GRAND TOTAL	...	159,752	

6. Maps are not sent with this summary, as they would merely repeat the information contained in those sent with the last.

7. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 10th March, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:—

Districts.	Collectors' discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	95	83	617	848	80	519
Násik	3	8	192	3,799	589	3,765
Ahmednagar ...	741	195	6,178	3,324	336	2,339
Poona	2,631	1,145	11,408	13,676	1,382	15,791
Sholapur	474	514	15,807	10,660	893	5,251
Satara	18	13	1,248	* 872	* 107	*4,744
Kaládgi	316	142	1,299	2,393	220	1,583
Belgaum	1,319	618	2,824	2,070	224	1,072
Dharwar	†	†	†3,285	†1,261	† 173	† 386
Total ...	5,597	2,718	42,858	38,903	4,004	35,450

* Return from the Executive Engineer for irrigation not received.
† Collector's returns not received.

The attention of Collectors has recently been again drawn to the necessity for searching out very carefully all isolated cases calling for charitable relief, and of freely using their discretionary grants in respect to such cases. This grant, it may be observed, is mainly for the purpose of charitably providing food for poor persons unable to work, but it is also used for the purchase of blankets for people urgently requiring them, and for other similar purposes.

8. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

9. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 5,258 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 15th March, and during the same week 3,092 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Násik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 8,350 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 15th of March to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 15th of March was 203,282 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March (upto15th.)	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta Ports ...	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	8,959	82,708
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,477	6,711	101,854
North-Eastern line, from Násik to Buhsawul ...	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	1,654	18,720
Total ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	17,324	203,282

10. On the whole, the grain supply continues abundant, and the transference of the relief labourers to the Public Works Department works is making very satisfactory progress.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected Population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed.			Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee.		
					During the past week.	During the pre-sent week.	Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Ordinary prices.	During the past week.	During the pre-sent week.
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country ...	5,408	620,482	Jowari is slightly cheaper, and bajri slightly dearer. Cholera continues, and out of 474 cases, 211 proved fatal.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous* ...	14,888	20,929	1·52	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18½ 19½	19⅓ 18⅔
Akalkot ...	498	58,000	No change	Ditto ...	2,024	2,613	3·34	Jowari 61	21	20⅔
Jath ...	884	63,628	Grain importations continue. Public health generally good.	Ditto ...	325	552	·86	Jowari 63	17⅞	17⅞
Phaltan ...	397	59,124	About half an inch of rain has fallen	Ditto ...	424	447	·75	Jowari 54	29⅜	29⅜
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	Grain importations and exportations are small. Cholera in six villages.	Ditto ...	194	189	·09	Nachani55	27¾	27¾
Savanur ...	70	2,020	Report not received ...	Ditto ...	98	91	·57	Jowari61½	...†	...†
Total ...	8,161	803,254			17,953	24,821	7·10			

Native States.	Allotments Granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country ...	3,31,730	2,56,078
Akalkot ...	30,270	27,642
Jath ...	26,694	21,591
Phaltan ...	15,400	17,189
Sawant Wari ...	857	387
Savanur ...	10,000	330
Total ...	4,14,951	3,13,217

† Reports not received.

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

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TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XIX.*)

Districts.	For the Week ending 9th December 1876.		For the Week ending 16th December 1876.		For the Week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the Week ending 30th December 1876.		For the Week ending 6th January 1877.		For the Week ending 13th January 1877.		For the Week ending 20th January 1877.		For the Week ending 27th January 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the Week ending 10th February 1877.		For the Week ending 17th February 1877.		For the Week ending 24th February 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the Week ending 10th March 1877.		For the Week ending 17th March 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,233	90	3,128	33	**3,331**
Násik	...	12,501	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891	...	10,986	...	11,597	...	**14,015**
Ahmednagar ...	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861	686	16,443	411	**17,495**
Poona	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	21,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	**23,914**
Sholápur	58,052	30,595	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,304	8,973	40,262	3,589	**38,864**
Satara	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424	316	21,396	377	20,272	297	27,086	79	**27,047**
Kaládgi	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,073	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	**21,615**
Belgaum	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	**17,426**
Dharwar	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	1,723	**29,516**
Total ...	104,604	129,253	111,402	146,195	116,454	172,093	120,809	172,284	120,024	184,437	136,629	194,818	130,645	202,612	100,661	179,347	79,577	184,051	63,659	183,045	47,613	176,549	39,680	184,318	37,060	174,415	29,526	192,335	18,765	**193,223**
	233,857		257,597		288,547		293,093		304,461		331,447		333,257		280,008		263,628		246,704		224,162		223,998		211,475		221,861		211,988	
Grand Total ...																														
Ratnagiri	...	...	381	255	1,379	323	996	497	1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416	150	503	465	1,260	457	**1,164**
Kanara	...	...	524	176	1,533	167	1,781	219	1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	256	1,041	194	1,280	196	1,126	85	1,100	181	...	...
Total ...	...	...	905	431	2,912	490	2,777	716	3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	855	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,276	588	1,565	1,441	457	**1,164**
	...		1,336		3,402		3,493		4,618		4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924		3,560		1,864		3,006		1,621	
Grand Total of the 11 Districts ...	233,857		258,933		291,949		296,586		309,079		336,386		339,439		286,849		269,773		248,695		227,086		227,558		213,339		224,867		213,609	

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B.

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure and description of persons employed on Relief Works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XIX.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.				Public Works Department Agency.				Grand Total of			
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.									Rs.				
1876.														
9th December ...	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	104,604	54,602	55,295	20,321	129,253	8,67,839	101,858	96,468	36,496	233,857
16th December ...	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	111,402	61,514	62,363	22,273	146,195	10,52,971	111,649	106,462	40,441	257,597
23rd December ...	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	116,454	72,613	72,068	31,372	172,093	12,51,333	124,478	117,947	48,502	288,547
30th December ...	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	120,809	71,046	73,350	27,838	172,284	14,77,348	123,429	123,389	46,234	293,093
1877.														
6th January ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	120,024	75,804	79,256	27,548	184,437	16,86,037	126,130	128,952	47,550	304,461
13th January ...	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	136,629	80,281	83,781	30,626	194,818	18,43,802	138,937	141,903	50,477	331,447
20th January ...	8,59,669	55,137	55,540	19,968	130,645	82,112	88,325	32,375	202,612	21,51,052	137,249	143,865	52,343	333,257
27th January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	100,661	73,912	77,090	28,354	179,347	23,20,955	116,032	120,724	43,252	280,008
3rd February ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	74,536	80,093	29,422	184,051	24,81,077	107,509	115,120	41,072	263,628
10th February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,530	63,659	72,562	80,644	29,839	183,045	27,14,451	99,156	108,379	39,169	246,704
17th February ...	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	71,297	78,411	26,841	176,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	224,162
24th February ...	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	74,518	81,918	27,882	184,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	223,998
3rd March ...	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	72,589	76,051	25,775	174,415	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	211,475
10th March ...	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	76,987	85,094	30,254	192,335	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	221,861
17th March ...	11,71,448	5,436	4,494	1,832	18,765	78,770	85,084	29,369	193,223	34,34,955	84,206	89,578	31,201	211,988

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered. These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17th MARCH 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd March 1877.

The Board submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 17th March. Statements and maps as noted marginally accompany. No report has been received from South Arcot, and telegrams only from Kurnool and Kistna as usual.

1. District Average prices.
2. „ Relief return.
3. Taluq „
4. Classification of outlay.

Maps—Madura, Chingleput, Nellore, Bellary, Salem, Coimbatore, Cuddapah.

2. *Prices.*—There is scarcely any change, and prices may be said to be stationary. Rice has fallen slightly in Madura, probably owing to importation, and rice and cholum are cheaper in Salem. The very high prices noted last week in the Darampury taluq in the latter district continue. They are attributed to short imports. Prices in Kurnool have again stiffened.

3. *Rainfall.*—Rain, which has been most welcome, has fallen in every district from which report has been received, except Chingleput. The rain appears to have come from the westward, and fell in the three southern taluqs of Bellary (from ·8 to 1·5 inch), and slightly in Anantapur; in the north-western parts of North Arcot; in all the taluqs of the Cuddapah District; in Kurnool and Kistna; and in those taluqs of the Nellore District which lie under the hills; but the rain did not reach the coast. It was heaviest in Punganoor (2 inches) and Palmanair (1 inch) of North Arcot; and in the Cuddapah District, in Kadiri (3·75), Pulivendala (2·15), and along the Pennair Valley in Cuddapah and Sidhout. The Pennair had a good fresh, and was 2 feet over the annicut at Nellore for some hours.

4. There was a separate belt of rainfall in the southern districts. In Tinnevelly there was a general fall of about 2 inches; in Madura rain fell in all taluqs except Ramnad, but was heaviest in Melur (1·35), Palin (2·0), and Periyakolam (2·2), and the Board have been informed that 9 inches were registered on the Palni hills, which drain into the two last-mentioned taluqs, where many tanks have been filled. The line of rainfall passed from Madura, through the two western taluqs of Trichinopoly, into the south and east of the Salem District (Namkul ·9, Salem 2·25, Trichengode 4 inches); but the rain did not enter the Salem Subdivision, turning west again into the Bhowany (2·4 inches), and Collegal (1·0) taluqs of Coimbatore. There was from ¼ to ½ an inch over the southern and central taluqs of Coimbatore, and a good fall on the Nilgiris.

5. This rainfall cannot much affect cultivation, except, perhaps, the hot-weather well crops in the south, or prices; but must do much to mitigate anxiety as to water-supply, and will start some herbage, especially on the hills, for the cattle to feed on for a time.

6. *Grants and Outlay.*—The grants to the 17th March for works and gratuitous relief were Rs. 1,00,60,283; against this have been spent Rs. 91,75,156. The following is the usual summary of Statement No. 4:—

Classification of outlay on works in progress.

Roads—	In the week.	To the end of the week:
	Rs.	Rs.
New works	1,13,622	28,43,565
Repairs	61,868	7,52,671
	1,75,490	35,96,236
Irrigation works	30,777	4,17,720
Miscellaneous	38,473	4,39,421
	2,44,740	44,53,377

The increasing proportion of outlay on irrigation works and repairs rather than construction of roads is satisfactory.

7. *Numbers on relief works.*—The district totals compare as follow with last week:—

	10th March.	17th March.	
Kistna	2,755	3,439	+ 684
Nellore	54,546	39,720	— 14,826
Cuddapah	57,231	56,276	— 955
Bellary	2,18,319	2,30,713	+ 12,394
Kurnool	1,91,546	1,92,028	+ 482
Chingleput	7,308	6,092	— 1,216
North Arcot	15,109	15,374	+ 265
South Arcot	616	...	— 616
Trichinopoly	...	...	...
Madura	6,784	6,274	— 510
Tinnevelly	1,561	1,144	— 417
Coimbatore	24,418	23,476	— 942
Salem	45,346	42,801	— 2,545
	6,25,539	6,17,337	— 8,202
	29,879	30,860	+ 981
	655,418	648,197	— 7,221

8. The points for notice are the great decrease in Nellore, notwithstanding that the numbers on the East Coast Canal are nearly stationary and the increase in Bellary. On the former point no explanation is given in the Nellore report. The taluq details are compared in the margin, and it will be seen that though there is a general decline, the decrease is accounted for by a falling off in the taluqs of Kavali and Kanigiri. The Collector will report the cause.

	10th March.	17th March.	
Gudur ...	2,555	1,494	— 1,061
Rapur ...	491	564	+ 73
Nellore ...	1,281	1,562	+ 281
Atmakur ...	5,593	4,626	— 967
Kavali ...	15,587	8,930	— 6,657
Udayagiri ...	10,138	11,095	+ 957
Kandakur ...	7,884	6,350	— 1,534
Kanigiri ...	6,142	1,677	— 4,165
Ongole ...	1,064	760	— 304
Darsi and Podili ...	2,494	1,557	— 937
Venkatagiri ...	1,317	1,105	— 212
	54,546	39,720	— 14,826

9. *Bellary.*—The taluq figures for this district are as follows :—

	10th March.	17th March.	
Adoni	51,776	50,016	— 1,760
Alur	21,914	23,112	+ 1,198
Ghooty	13,513	13,832	+ 319
Tadpatri	8,985	9,470	+ 485
Anantapur	8,083	10,378	+ 2,295
Dharmavaram	3,031	7,247	+ 4,216
Penkenda	2,698	2,777	+ 79
Hindupur	1,408	894	— 514
Madaksira	7,880	6,974	— 906
Raidrug	8,721	8,696	— 25
Bellary	47,116	48,279	+ 1,163
Hospett	3,513	12,867	— 646
Sundoor	1,343	1,362	+ 19
Kudlighi	10,856	10,162	— 694
Harpanhalli	11,298	13,125	+ 1,827
Hadgalli	6,184	11,522	+ 5,338
TOTAL ...	2,18,319	230,713	+ 12,394

there is thus a general tendency to increase in the district, but the increase is very great in Hadgalli, Dharmavaram, and Anantapur. The cause cannot be gathered from the reports. The fall in Madaksira and Hindupur seems attributable to cholera chiefly. The Collector is requested to report why the numbers in Hindupur taluq are so extraordinary low. From remarks in the detailed report it is gathered that the children under seven years of age, who are allowed 3 pies a head, are entered amongst the coolies on some of the works. This is of course wrong; they ought to be entered under gratuitous relief, and the Collector will be instructed accordingly. The fact may explain the increase in numbers in some taluqs.

10. The Cuddapah, details show decrease in Budwail and increase in Voilpaud, but in other taluqs no change of importance. The fall in Chingleput is in the Madurantakun taluq, and seems due to completion of works. In North Arcot and Coimbatore there is nothing particular to note. In Salem the decline occurs in Salem and Trichengode taluqs, and is probably due to the rainfall, which gives hopes of some cultivation under wells.

11. *Rates of wages.*—The scale of wages prescribed in G. O., 31st January, is now reported to be in force everywhere except in the sub-division of Cuddapah, where the old rates of 2 annas, 1 anna 4 pie, and 10 pie are still paid. The Acting Collector will call upon the Sub-Collector to explain at once why the orders of Government have not been carried out.

12. *Gratuitous Relief.*—The numbers in receipt of this form of relief have greatly increased as shown below :—

	10th March.	17th March.	
Kistna	184	397	+ 213
Nellore	5,204	5,595	+ 391
Cuddapah...	1,256	2,600	+ 1,344
Bellary	17,575	25,853	+ 8,278
Kurnool	11,233	31,577	+ 20,344
Chingleput	5,666	6,006	+ 340
North Arcot	1,398	1,712	+ 314
Madura	328	537	+ 209
Tinnevelly	272	260	— 12
Coimbatore	1,093	1,759	+ 666
Salem	3,740	5,594	+ 1,854
TOTAL ...	47,949	81,890	+ 33,941

13. The increase is almost entirely due to the inclusion of children under seven, whose parents are on the works. That in Kurnool is very great; and 28,000 of the total in the district are due to this cause. This is 15 per cent. of the number on the works; and as, according to the census, children under six in that district are 20 per cent. of the population, considerable further increase is to be anticipated. Some portion of the increased numbers is due to the operation of the orders of Government regarding village inspection and relief.

14. The details of total outlay are as follows :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
Relief works	3,92,129	88,74,011
Gratuitous relief	20,093	3,01,145
	4,12,222	91,75,156

The grants sanctioned by the Board to date amount to Rs. 1,02,41,493.

15. The following statement shows advances made under the Land Improvement Act :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
Nellore	...	12,846
Cuddapah	2,249	22,009
Bellary	...	1,270
Tinnevelly	6,445	14,175
Salem	50	50
	8,744	50,350

16. The Special Establishments entertained for relief purposes are as follows according to the most recent returns :—

	Relief.		Wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Superior Officers included.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cuddapah ...	247	10,578	68	723	100	1,138	415	12,439	15	7,971
Bellary ...	856	16,581	225	3,145	76	1,543	1,157	21,269	8	3,485
Kurnool ...	392	16,884	83	852	63	772	538	18,508	20	8,887
Chingleput ...	86	2,078	5	63	3	34	94	2,175	1	641
North Arcot ...	133	4,272	...	...	102	829	235	5,101	4	2,391
Madura ...	68	2,208	...	...	...	...	68	2,208	1	810
Tinnevelly ...	45	236	3	20	1	8	49	264	...	...
Coimbatore ...	71	1,552	...	...	9	103	80	1,655	1	425
Salem ...	161	6,213	12	144	68	981	241	7,338	5	2,710
TOTAL ...	2,059	60,602	396	4,947	422	5,408	2,877	70,957	55	27,290

17. In Madras Town there were 9,454 resident and 12,362 non-resident paupers on the average relieved daily. There were 628 in hospital on the 17th, and 142 died in the week, of whom 125 were in hospital. The [illegible]lay by the Commissioner of Police was in the week Rs. 21,933, and up to the week Rs. 2,78,159.

(True Extract)

([illegible]) H. E. STOKES,

Secretary, Board of Revenue.

No. 1.

Average Number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee of different Grains and Rainfall in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877.

DISTRICTS.	Rice, 2nd Sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse-gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	8·39	8·74	19·60	11·65	11·90	31·63	13·27	13·97	37·67	10·98	11·13	36·66	7·27	7·53	13·16	11 90	12·03	29·46	1·12	2·35	...
Nellore	7·80	7·96	15·60	10·03	9·93	27·88	11·96	11·92	31·72	9·52	9·79	28·35	7·38	7·28	12·33	9·00	9·02	25·34	0·35	0·68	0·09
Cuddapah	7·50	7·40	14·14	9·44	9·32	22·91	9·77	9·69	26·78	8·18	7·96	24·43	6·38	6·49	12·10	8·37	8·13	25·87	1·06	1·09	...
Bellary	7·21	7·22	13·67	8·86	8·87	25·15	8·78	8·92	26·20	8 32	8·33	23·29	6·45	6·70	12·53	9·14	8·85	27·29	0·21	0·21	...
Kurnool	7·14	7·35	14·72	8·91	9·17	28·25	9·89	9·91	31·05	9·31	9·29	29·23	7·69	7·32	13·82	8·32	8·59	26·78	0·92	1·06	...
Chingleput	9·39	9·39	16·39	10·24	10·60	...	11·06	11·03	23·13	10·78	12·32	...	6·35	6·35	9·94	11·32	11·32	20·56	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·07	8·10	14·50	9·54	9·61	21·40	9·66	9·80	21·36	8·55	8·75	19·86	5·93	6 25	10·50	10·12	10·41	24·62	0·24	0·31	0·21
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	7·90	7·68	13·77	16·80	16·80	23·10	10·74	10·74	24·63	10·16	10·16	22·86	5·94	5·94	9·77	10·86	10·78	25·10	0·51	0·55	0·62
Madura	8·42	8·00	14·88	12·96	13·12	36·77	10 52	10·29	30·33	10·66	10·71	30·38	5·50	5·46	10·17	11·50	11·63	26·38	1·09	1·11	0·96
Tinnevelly	8·06	8·06	12 20	...	9·00	22·50	10·63	11·23	29·63	10·60	11·45	29·50	6·35	6·35	8·14	11·25	11·70	18·74	1·98	2·08	1·07
Coimbatore	7·86	7·98	12·44	9·38	9·72	20·03	9·97	10·15	22·59	10·48	10·57	22·48	6·27	5·97	10·27	10·09	10·24	22·95	0·46	0·51	0·25
Salem	7·21	7·00	13·39	8·70	8·56	22·07	8·75	8·92	22·32	8·31	8·37	22·10	6·15	5·87	10·44	9·53	9·53	23·61	0 81	0·81	0·25
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received ...				...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 23rd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877

DISTRICTS.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	85,000	...	3,664	35,917	50,856	1,630	137	...	...	...	3,439	...	...	...	397
Nellore	4,53,000	5,70,024	22,624	4,95,493	4,95,493	43,837	3,228	15,907	17,660	6,153	39,720	...	...	...	5,595
Cuddapah	17,20,000	12,81,440	45,376	12,36,476	14,02,659	2,976	489	21,023	28,177	7,076	56,276	...	...	...	2,600
Bellary	38,16,000	24,90,737	1,21,838	26,97,354	33,37,355	1,79,226	7,510	86,652	116,879	27,182	230,713	4,310	5,623	15,920	25,853
Kurnool	30,21,000	...	1,25,391	28,32,644	28,32,644	21,732	3,793	...	...	...	192.028	...	...	...	31,577
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,51,996	12,428	78,500	1,12,438	18,252	1,296	2,913	2,733	446	6,092	1,207	1,669	3,130	6,006
North Arcot	2,45,450	2,70,672	10,693	1,39,902	1,81,279	1,235	330	6,816	6,363	2,195	15,374	578	575	559	1,712
South Arcot	15,000	...	...	Report not received.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	71	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	93,748	90,850	4,346	36,785	51,071	1,704	62	2,395	3,473	406	6,274	182	236	119	537
Tinnevelly	44,200	19,777	977	6,387	7,308	843	92	672	324	148	1,144	59	112	89	260
Coimbatore	2,00,000	2,08,570	14,021	1,29,161	1,67,156	1,374	164	5,282	17,191	1,003	23 476	520	690	549	1,759
Salem	2,11,000	5,51,894	30,771	1,99,275	2,33,040	28,336	2,992	17,120	22,020	3,661	42,801	1,082	1,581	2,931	5,594
Malabar	5,520	...	...	Report not received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,00,60,283	...	3,92,129	78,87,965	88,74,011	3,01,145	20,093	...	...	...	617,337	...	...	...	81,890

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 23rd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Taluqwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877.

District.	Taluqs.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of Persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,05,427	2,027	74,303	75,282 851	486	49	699	712	350	1,761	62	54	26	138
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,688	5,233	1,02,365	1,02,417 3,068	...	...	1,998	4,497	1,074	7,569	...	...	...	...
	Prodattur	...	1,16,803	423	46,766	49,977 1,542	425	45	1,198	1,742	383	3,323	80	145	24	249
	Cuddapah	...	1,19,152	3,691	76,808	96,189 10,024	...	...	1,689	2,271	541	4,501	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	...	1,04,569	3,343	53,686	53,686 1,313	89	64	1,578	1,837	1,516	4,931	61	106	22	189
	Sidhout	...	66,302	1,495	43,694	43,754	...	...	1,041	1,203	237	2,481	...	...	...	...
	Pullumpett	...	1,04,941	6,878	76,398	76,558 988	...	...	3,890	5,125	783	9,798	...	...	...	...
	Kadiri	...	2,33,558	5,155	2,08,097	2,22,269 17,139	453	98	1,709	2,381	605	4,695	53	52	48	153
	Royachoti	...	2,10,000	3,044	90,082	1,14,884 15,593	602	97	952	1,183	422	2,557	52	159	270	481
	Madanapalli	...	Not given	9,256	2,59,208	2,59,428 31,726	829	44	3,234	3,642	773	7,649	237	307	491	1,038
	Voilpad	...	Do.	4,831	2,05,159	2,25,971	92	92	3,035	3,584	392	7,011	70	110	168	348
	Total ...	17,20,000	12,81,440	45,376	12,36,476	14,02,659	2,976	489	21,023	28,177	7,076	56,276	...	...	...	2,600
Nellore.	Gudur	...	37,540	635	25,832	25,832	6,005	782	596	659	239	1,494	186	217	182	585
	Rapur	...	26,135	274	18,979	18,979	2,397	72	254	225	85	564	34	55	50	139
	Nellore	...	13,452	312	11,515	11,515	3,387	58	374	939	249	1,562	...	...	...	147
	Atmakur	...	97,495	2,601	88,428	88,428	15,028	104	1,642	2,410	574	4,626	151	239	376	766
	Kavali	...	97,750	6,520	85,055	85,055	6,283	584	4,210	3,705	1,015	8,930	276	413	718	1,407
	Udayagiri	...	1,15,387	6,819	1,06,101	1,06,101	1,426	466	4,230	4,837	2,028	11,095	176	232	273	681
	Kandukur	...	90,225	2,955	85,405	85,405	3,409	421	2,581	2,685	1,084	6,350	79	170	263	512
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	436	30,467	30,467	567	144	635	734	308	1,677	84	155	24	263
	Ongole	...	790	20	173	173	1,519	285	42	21	8	71	87	99	91	277
	Addanki Division ...	...	9,650	437	7,532	7,532	187	40	232	377	80	689	15	20	6	41
	Darsi	...	8,000	340	6,300	6,300	8	...	150	203	50	403	...	...	...	...
	Podile	...	5,600	434	3,898	3,898	584	80	575	352	227	1,154	38	72	...	110
	Zemindaree Tracts ...	...	34,000	841	25,808	25,808	3,037	192	386	513	206	1,105	210	187	270	667
	Total ...	4,53,000	5,70,124	22,624	4,95,493	4,95,493	43,837	3,228	15,907	17,660	6,153	39,720	...	...	...	5,595
Salem.	Salem	...	1,11,979	7,093	47,061	49,478	4,593	96	3,542	4,664	620	8,826	113	130	128	371
	Ahtoor	...	27,077	4,486	8,138	8,256	434	24	1,715	2,443	355	4,513	16	14	11	41
	Namkul	...	53,804	2,876	18,599	19,772	1,556	60	2,263	1,703	378	4,344	26	46	18	90
	Trichengode	...	69,691	3,013	23,444	27,937	1,785	30	2,444	2,052	231	4,727	78	98	87	263
	Tripatur	...	38,327	1,326	9,233	9,288	3,312	870	952	1,368	285	2,605	145	128	58	331
	Uttengiri	...	57,154	3,060	17,178	17,953	3,768	438	1,612	1,941	505	4,058	138	210	222	570
	Darampury	...	59,269	2,943	22,735	30,621 1,650	7,819	1,083	2,000	3,727	669	6,396	437	832	2,304	3,573
	Oossoor	...	74,102	2,277	28,182	37,524 1,197	3,458	280	707	1,015	138	1,860	63	64	60	187
	Krishnagiri	...	60,491	3,697	24,705	28,614 750	1,611	111	1,885	3,107	480	5,472	66	59	43	1 68
	Total ...	2,11,000	5,51,894	30,771	1,99,275	2,33,040	28,336	2,992	17,120	22,020	3,661	42,801	1,082	1,581	2,931	5,594
Chingleput.	Madrantakam	...	9,430	240	4,915	6,409	580	56	26	34	19	79	47	77	82	206
	Conjeveram	...	16,032	383	4,843	10,776	2,254	193	329	112	20	461	313	378	777	1,468
	Chingleput	...	9,301	215	5,993	7,821	1,017	129	202	186	71	459	209	179	580	968
	Trivellore	...	49,990	2,115	13,737	17,934	144	10	706	641	39	1,386	9	9	...	18
	Saidapett	...	57,938	1,293	32,937	42,213	13,815	753	761	970	228	1,959	583	986	1,630	3,199
	Ponnery	...	9,305	8,182	16,075	27,285	412	155	889	790	69	1,748	46	40	61	147
	Total ...	1,45,365	1,51,996	12,428	78,500	1,12,438	18,252	1,296	2,913	2,733	446	6,092	1,207	1,669	3,130	6,006
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	71	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura.	Madura	...	...	22,665	1,005	6,461	6,461	33	6	492	503	25	1,020	8	7	11	26
	Tirumangalam	...	...	9,946	637	2,147	5,232	6	2	425	499	202	1,126	2	...	2	4
	Melur	...	...	2,329	67	758	758	10	8	24	45	...	69	5	4	9	18
	Dindigul	...	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palany	...	...	54,640	2,637	26,346	28,648	1,405	46	1,454	2,426	179	4,059	167	225	97	489
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	...	8,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93,748	90,850	4,346	36,785	51,071	1,704	62	2,395	3,473	406	6,274	182	236	119	537
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	...	24,093	1,158	12,704	22,617 1,424	30	15	1,431	549	528	2,508	...	...	...	...
	Chendragiri	...	...	10,558	333	3,460	4,018	216	3	171	127	37	335	6	...	...	6
	Palmanair	...	...	11,396	714	5,371	19,458 513	11	6	889	405	6	1,300	4	3	...	7
	Guriattam	...	...	19,827	697	4,799	4,799 365	9	3	78	90	...	168	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	...	47,548	1,894	34,418	42,071 1,633	153	24	519	2,034	449	3,002	161	140	134	435
	Arcot	...	...	32,758	652	19,916	21,213 1,699	300	...	603	554	32	1,189	...	...	...	...
	Wallajah	...	...	28,760	625	15,032	15,032 85	...	...	453	551	42	1,046	340	374	324	1,038
	Tirthany	...	...	14,320	2,071	8,539	8,539	248	140	1,732	1,505	647	3,884	14	8	7	29
	Punganur	...	...	63,046	2,135	27,158	28,825 445	84	50	604	374	328	1,306	13	29	67	109
	Arconam	...	...	14,019	100	7,885	7,885	...	...	80	40	40	160	...	...	...	...
	Tripatty	...	...	2,424	153	254	267	24	21	38	31	13	82	4	3	7	14
	Narsyanavaram ...	...	...	468	9	18	18	36	36	78	33	3	114	36	18	20	74
	Maderpauk	...	...	1,455	152	348	348 10	124	32	140	70	70	280	...	...	...	...
	Kungundy	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,45,450	2,70,672	10,393	1,89,903	1,81,279	1,235	330	6,816	6,363	2,195	15,374	578	575	559	1,712

Taluk-wise Return of Relief Works in Rural Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877—continued.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Outlay since the commencement of distress. On relief works.	Outlay since the commencement of distress. Gratuitous relief.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of Persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.								
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	40,640	1,851	13,199	28,751 / 1,703	44	24	1,182	2,274	164	3,620	40	68	35	143
	Palladam	...	33,223	2,099	30,813	37,721 / 3,098	155	15	647	3,803	164	4,614	23	34	56	113
	Oodumalpettah	...	56,950	4,109	36,088	41,363	650*	...	1,072	4,981	61	6,114	300	400	100	800
	Sattiamangalam	...	14,136	906	8,795	9,295 / 67	212	41	526	1,343	140	2,009	74	94	284	452
	Caroor	...	14,490	1,296	8,500	9,404	14	14	757	1,775	173	2,705	9	24	17	50
	Bhowany	...	15,370	1,192	11,698	11,698	220	59	294	781	121	1,196	37	16	24	77
	Pollachy	...	230	5	139	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	14,651	1,763	11,122	11,878 / 3,168	15	1	552	1,089	57	1,698	2	...	...	2
	Dharapuram	...	13,180	799	8,701	8,701 / 37	7	7	252	1,145	123	1,520	28	50	31	109
	Collegal	...	5,700	1	106	106 / 27	57	3	...	...	...	...	7	4	2	13
	Total ...	2,00,000	2,08,570	14,021	1,29,161	1,67,156	1,374	164	5,282	17,191	1,003	23,476	520	690	549	1,759
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	6,315	204	1,817	1,817	41	...	147	123	102	372	1	...	...	1
	Sattur	...	9,090	298	2,842	2,939	66	...	164	36	17	217	2	1	...	3
	Senkaraninarkovil	...	220	122	185	1,009	137	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
	Ottapidaram	...	4,152	353	1,543	1,543	599	92	361	165	29	555	55	110	89	254
	Total ...	44,290	19,777	977	6,387	7,308	843	92	672	324	148	1,144	59	112	89	260
Bellary.	Adony	...	5,80,400	26,767	2,82,910	5,49,072	35,538	1,148	20,911	22,536	6,569	50,016	849	809	1,831	3,489
	Alur	...	3,01,598	12,146	2,92,101	3,05,619 / 348	1,077	476	8,583	11,218	3,311	23,112	104	116	3,860	4,080
	Gooty	...	1,39,868	7,314	1,39,868	2,25,668 / 966	15,591	601	4,357	7,453	2,022	13,832	334	517	580	1,431
	Tadpatry	...	1,05,000	5,193	79,696	95,466	5,356	909	2,751	6,048	671	9,470	346	564	1,256	2,166
	Anantapur	...	1,24,202	5,678	85,385	1,02,809	827	57	2,129	6,350	1,899	10,378	47	60	31	138
	Dharmavaram	...	1,41,205	2,084	1,08,719	1,39,809	4,132	134	1,499	4,327	1,421	7,247	126	105	52	283
	Pennakondah	...	1,18,628	2,023	1,40,546	1,40,546 / 75,182	17,103	423	745	1,739	293	2,777	234	305	263	802
	Hindupúr	...	30,950	2,605	1,43,017	1,46,295 / 971	56,923	856	303	478	113	894	418	596	303	1,347
	Madakasira	...	13,830	4,166	1,67,820	1,67,820	17,456	1,377	2,187	4,211	576	6,974	733	917	1,303	2,953
	Raidrug	...	73,563	1,926	98,358	98,358	515	73	3,287	3,744	1,665	8,696	252	429	266	947
	Bellary	...	...	21,998	6,01,944	7,07,337	572	39	22,582	21,942	3,755	48,279	61	39	35	135
	Hospett	...	1,69,203	8,827	1,37,318	1,51,783	9,007	649	4,315	7,314	1,238	12,867	340	471	2,569	3,380
	Sandúr	..	35,300	905	30,840	30,840	239	67	500	687	175	1,362	40	89	46	175
	Kudligi	...	3,37,008	4,633	1,48,350	1,51,488	3,163	48	3,663	5,581	918	10,162	22	28	10	60
	Harpunhally	...	1,51,424	9,076	1,06,627	1,09,419 / 51	6,245 / 1,333	424	5,122	6,625	1,378	13,125	130	164	1,680	1,974
	Hadgally	...	1,68,558	6,497	1,33,945	1,37,508	4,149	229	3,718	6,626	1,178	11,522	244	414	1,835	2,493
	Total ...	38,16,000	24,90,737	1,21,838	26,97,354	33,37,355	1,79,226	7,510	86,652	1,16,879	27,182	2,30,713	4,310	5,623	15,920	25,853

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 23rd March 1877.

* Grant-in-aid to private charity.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified List of Expenditure on Relief Works for the Week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877.

Districts.	Road Works. New works. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	New works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	New works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Repairs. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Irrigation Works. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Irrigation Works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Irrigation Works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Miscellaneous. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Total. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,664	35,917	...	...	...	...	3,664	35,917
Nellore ...	4,56,100	20,526	4,03,534	1,500	...	1,661	76,000	1,116	66,110	36,424	982	24,188	5,70,024	22,624	4,95,493
Cuddapah ...	10,72,533	33,455	9,50,070	53,413	5,118	1,41,336	94,639	3,112	64,211	60,855	3,691	80,859	12,81,440	45,376	12,36,476
Bellary ...	12,16,350	42,840	12,34,986	8,34,404	43,777	5,13,408	1,98,166	5,331	1,76,351	2,41,817	7,892	1,70,665	24,90,737	99,840	20,95,410
Kurnool ...	Telegraphic summary has been received.														
Chingleput...	91,749	2,309	39,154	12,000	316	5,851	5,945	7,894	12,375	42,302	1,909	21,120	1,51,996	12,428	78,500
North Arcot	1,62,769	3,942	90,354	19,197	1,586	4,354	6,895	89	2,442	81,811	5,076	42,752	2,70,672	10,693	1,39,902
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	71
Madura ...	47,950	2,378	24,854	...	...	...	26,215	995	6,093	16,685	973	5,838	90,850	4,346	36,785
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,420	470	2,149	11,357	507	4,238	19,777	977	6,387
Coimbatore...	52,850	2,751	36,654	1,08,510	6,407	61,054	11,640	1,385	9,133	35,570	3,478	22,320	2,08,570	14,021	1,29,161
Salem ...	99,692	5,421	63,959	70,325	4,664	25,007	1,69,873	6,721	42,868	2,12,004	13,965	67,441	5,51,894	30,771	1,99,275
Total ...	31,99,993	1,13,622	28,43,565	10,99,349	61,868	7,52,671	5,97,793	30,777	4,17,720	7,38,825	38,473	4,39,421	56,35,960	2,44,740	44,53,377

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 23rd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Relief Works up to 22nd March 1877, and Expenditure up to 17th March 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 17th March 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	85,000	50,856	1,630
Nellore	4,53,000	4,95,493	43,837
Cuddapah	17,20,000	14,02,659	2,976
Bellary	38,16,000	33,37,355	1,79,226
Kurnool	30,21,000	28,32,644	21,732
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,12,438	18,252
North Arcot	2,45,450	1,81,279	1,235
South Arcot	15,000	Not received.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	...
Madura	93,748	51,071	1,704
Tinnevelly	64,200	7,308	843
Coimbatore	2,00,000	1,67,156	1,374
Nilgiris	1,210	Not received.	
Salem	3,61,000	2,33,040	28,336
Malabar	5,520	Not received.	
Tanjore	10,000	Ditto.	
Total ...	1,02,41,493	88,74,011	3,01,145

Revenue Board Office;
MADRAS,
The 23rd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

FROM 1st APRIL to 28th FEBRUARY.

YEAR.	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Sind.		British Burma.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1872-73	277,409	2,45,42,830	178,501	1,43,54,397	209,797	1,03,58,684	88,539	43,01,917	3,832	58,543	28,736	1,25,928	786,814	5,37,42,299
1873-74	267,423	2,36,59,327	178,129	1,43,46,888	210,850	1,04,12,699	91,791	44,67,707	4,894	72,444	21,471	1,15,898	774,558	5,30,74,963
1874-75	282,303	2,45,66,626	178,832	1,39,20,714	214,807	1,06,53,863	88,242	42,98,345	4,424	64,342	24,227	1,17,559	792,835	5,36,21,449
1875-76	274,163	2,41,04,237	182,465	1,41,63,170	216,257	1,07,53,999	95,329	46,48,001	5,782	79,274	30,609	1,46,170	804,605	5,38,94,851
1876-77	276,230	2,40,57,268	188,095	1,45,37,500	208,381	1,03,71,437	1,00,772	49,03,876	5,119	70,837	28,273	1,26,957	806,870	5,40,67,875
Average ...	275,506	2,41,86,058	181,204	1,42,64,534	212,018	1,05,10,136	92,935	45,23,969	4,810	69,088	26,663	1,26,502	793,136	5,36,80,287

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH),
Calcutta, 28th March 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE OF MYSORE FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10th MARCH 1877.

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Condition of Districts as reported.	No. and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.				Daily average number of persons employed on works Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Mysore Department Public Works.	Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works of all kinds in progress under Revenue officers.	Expenditure from these grants known up to date.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief.			Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee.						Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 31st March 1877.	Rainfall during the present week in inches.
						Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total.	During the week last reported upon.	During the week under report.				Daily average number of persons relieved by kitchens.	Amount sanctioned up to date for gratuitous relief from Government grants.	Expenditure up to date from above grant.	Ordinary prices		Prices during the week last reported upon.		Prices during the present week.				
																		2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
NUNDYDROOG. Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,351	384,968	*Bangalore District.*—Markets moderately supplied, except in the Kankanhalli and Aneka! taluks, where importation is slack, owing possibly to prevalence of cholera, and prices have slightly risen in some localities. Javari and Bengal gram sown in beds of tanks, sugarcane, irrigated ragi and potatoes are in tolerably good condition. Paddy is doing well in Hoskote and Davanhalli. No rain, except in the Dodballapur and Nelamangala taluks, where 40 and 50 cents were gauged respectively. Emigrants are returning in gangs and flocking into the large towns. Cholera prevails throughout the district; as also smallpox, fever and dysentery in some parts. Scarcity of water is severely felt almost everywhere. Murrain continues to prevail among cattle.	66	66	183	315	7,096	11,957	7,564	1,57,629	*69,430	12,878	9,614	4,550	26	60	13	18	13	17	35·	16·	...
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	*Kolar District.*—Markets fairly supplied, except in the Gudibanda and Gummayakanpalya taluks. Importation by rail at Kolar station has fallen off. No rain, except a slight drizzle at Chikballapur. Cholera is more or less prevalent in all the taluks, and fever and dysentery at Chikballapur; an insufficient supply of water is procured from wells with much difficulty; cattle suffer from want of fodder. Bengal gram, javari, sugarcane and ragi are thriving, and in some places the crops are being harvested. Price of ragi has slightly fallen.	37	189	86	312	5,794	3,616	3,778	1,41,246	92,195	1,831	8,520	7,774	32	80	13	17	12	16	25·4	14·9	...
Túmkúr...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	*Túmkúr District.*—Markets sufficiently supplied, except in the Maddagiri taluk; slight drizzling rain fell in the Koratagere and Kunigal taluks, but the scarcity of water is felt everywhere, more particularly so in the Chiknayakanhalli taluk. Cholera prevails in all the taluks, except Túmkúr, Sira and Kunigal; small-pox also in Kadaba. Emigrants are returning. The mortality among the poorer kind of cattle has been great. Javari and Bengal gram are thriving in the Túmkúr and Maddagiri taluks, but they are withering in Kadaba. The wheat crop in Maddagiri promises fairly. Sugarcane mills are at work in the Kunigal taluk. The cocoanut and areca-nut gardens in the Chiknayakanhalli taluk are suffering much from want of moisture.	66	221	38	325	9,119	7,786	3,077	1,76,010	1,01,698	*10,030	18,593	15,124	28	106	12	16	13	16	27·4	15·9	...
AGHTAGRAM. Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	913,187	118,632	*Mysore District.*—Markets fairly supplied. Slight drizzle at Mysore, and in parts of the Periyapatna, Yedatore, Heggaddevankote and Gundlupet taluks; about 80 cents of rain fell in and about Nanjangúd. Those subsisting on bamboo rice are reported to be suffering from a dysenteric affection, and others who obtain a bare subsistence on unwholesome food also suffer in this way. The condition of the district remains much as it was as per last return.	22	17	23	62	1,675	1,650	5,567	59,238	*27,253	1,263	1,200	1,884	24	70	13	20	13	20	24·3	20·8	...
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	*Hassan District.*—Markets sufficiently supplied, except in Manjarabad, Arkulgúd, Channaraypatna and Nagamangala. This is probably due to the prevalence of cholera there. More than 1 inch of rain fell in some villages of the Arkalgúd taluk; 35 cents at Saklespur, and 5 cents at Hassan. There was a slight drizzle, too, in the Belur and Channaraypatna taluks. Sugarcane and Bengal gram in the taluk of Hassan, and paddy in Manjarabad, are drooping, as are also the areca and cocoanut palms in Harnhalli. Sugarcane in Attikuppa is in fair condition. In the Harnhalli and Hassan taluks there was a slight fall in prices. Cholera more or less throughout the district.	20	37	41	98	3,060	3,545	4,358	49,183	29,304	364	1,010	788	32	76	13	16	13	16	34·4	15·8	·05
NAGAR. Shimoga...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	*Shimoga District.*—Markets moderately supplied. There was a slight drizzle in the Channagiri taluk; rabi paddy in fair condition; cholera is still prevalent in some localities.	10	12	47	69	640	675	2,507	41,874	21,970	503	450	230	30	76	13	18	12	17	38·4	18·3	...
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	*Kadur District.*—Markets fairly supplied; 15 cents of rain fell at Chikmagalur, and 20 cents in the Tarikere taluk. Sugarcane and Bengal gram are being harvested, but in Tarikere taluk the crops are in a very drooping condition. Murrain among cattle continues, and they suffer much from want of fodder. Cholera, fever and small-pox prevail. Scarcity of water is much felt.	16	24	75	115	975	877	2,455*	40,739	18,867	515	666	1,307	30	64	13	16	13	16	35·7	19·6	·15
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	*Chitaldroog District.*—Markets generally fairly supplied, but in some taluks the imports fell off. With the exception of parts of the Chitaldroog, Doddéri and Hosdurga taluks, the crops that it has been found possible to cultivate are in fair condition. There was a slight drizzle in some villages of the Kankuppa taluk: with this exception there has been no rain. Cholera prevails in all the taluks; small-pox also at Chitaldroog. The great want is water.	25	67	195	287	8,925	5,295	1,488	1,76,113	85,390	1,685	2,328	775	24	88	13	16	13	16	23·5	9·5	...
galore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...		...	5	59	64	975	1,021	...	18,757	12,489	6,576	21,301	27,854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipality ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	8	8	264	178	...	...	...	1,716	20,571	8,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145		262	638	755	1,655	38,510	36,000	30,794	8,60,789	4,58,596	37,361	84,253	68,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Explanation called for regarding the increase as compared with the previous week.

The expenditure incurred by the Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore is noted separately. In the case of the Bangalore Municipality it was included in the amount entered against the districts.

Note.—The expenditure entered in column 15 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto. Column 14 shows only the Government grant, and not the private subscriptions.

See next page for Bhavani Bunder.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The condition of the province remains nearly the same as in the preceding report, but there are reasonable grounds for hope that some slight amelioration may be expected. Should the partial rains that have fallen during the current week be followed by a heavier general downfall, of which there is some indication, the numbers that it was originally estimated would have to be relieved in May and July may be considerably reduced. In the Nundydroog Division there has been drizzling rain and a few good showers in several taluks of each of the three districts, and in one some slight storage of water. Colonel Pearse writes somewhat hopefully of the prospect, and states, "Slight rain has fallen in several taluks, and I am in great hopes of a good downpour; if it comes, I feel certain it will put the people in heart, and reduce our expenditure most materially."

From the Ashtagram Division a similar report has been received. In the two taluks of Periapatna and Yedatore, which, with Mandya and Harnhalli, were reported by Colonel Hay to be more severely famine-stricken than the rest, there have been showers, and heavier rain in Nanjangúd, Manjarabad, Belur and Arkalgúd. In the Nagar Division the rain apparently has been lighter and more partial; the expectancy of rain on the part of the agricultural population still confidently continues, and the preparations to meet the expected change are being most assiduously carried on. A noticeable feature in the collection of manure for their fields is, that the silt from the dry beds of the tanks is being largely made use of to supplement the ordinary kinds. Buchanan, in his "Journey through Mysore," calls attention to the careful way in which they collect and apply manure, and his observations are strongly corroborated in the present crisis. No rain was registered at the Observatory at Bangalore, but there has been much atmospheric disturbance, and, for the season of the year, unusual variableness in the direction of the wind, together with other signs indicative of a welcome change in the weather. Cholera still continues with scarcely abated intensity, but it is believed that the next week's returns will show that it is on the decline. On the cessation of the visitation, a chart will be drawn up for submission to Government, showing its rise, progress, culmination and decline, and a comparison with the outbreak that occurred in 1866 under somewhat similar conditions. The number of deaths for the week ending 8th March 1877 was 3,247, as below :—

Bangalore	...	...	328	Hassan	...	...	552
Kolar	...	...	827	Shimoga	...	...	24
Túmkúr	...	...	609	Kadur	...	...	105
Mysore	...	...	408	Chitaldroog	...	...	394

But probably some of these deaths were caused by famine diarrhœa. Excluding cholera and small-pox, the public health has been fairly good.

The markets continue to be well supplied with grain; and though there is a slight rise in prices reported in the Kolar and Shimoga districts, they generally are remarkably steady, and bear favourable comparison with the rates prevailing during the year of scarcity, 1866. In that year the carrying power of the railway was not so developed, as tested by the touchstone of prices, which were respectively during the height of the crisis at that time :—

Rice 9 lbs. per rupee as against 12¾ lbs. in current week.
Ragi 13½ lbs. ditto 16¾ lbs. ditto

The weight imported by rail was at the terminal station		3,458	tons,
at the Kolar Road Station	... ...	250	„
		4,708	tons,—

a large increase on the figures of the previous week, which were exceptionally low. Of this quantity, 3,194 tons were drawn from Madras, 361 from Beypore, 46 from Negapatam by the alternative route, and the remainder from neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency. An unlooked-for export of grain from Mysore to Kolar Road to the extent of 23 tons has attracted the Chief Commissioner's attention. It is probably rice grown under the Cauvery Channels, which is much esteemed, and commands a ready sale.

The daily average number of people employed on relief works by the revenue officers shows an increase of 3,087 as compared with the previous week: the increase is chiefly in the Bangalore and Chitaldroog districts; but in Kolar and Túmkúr there has been a considerable falling off, and a corresponding increase in those gratuitously fed. This is in some measure due to the operation of the house-to-house visitation ordered in Proceedings No. 11381 of the 9th February last, but more critical enquiries are being made in this direction, and a scale for this form of relief, that demands the exercise of much judgment and careful administration, has been laid down for general adoption throughout the province, accompanied by brief rules, which it is hoped will ensure uniformity of practice and a more generally correct procedure.

Those persons employed by the professional department are doing good work on well-selected projects; those employed on relief works under civil agency are similarly doing useful work on irrigation works, village improvements, collecting metal on lines of roads already made but not metalled, and tracing new inter-village communications. A progress report of each work made up to the end of March has been ordered, and fuller details will be given in subsequent returns. Monthly registers of all employed on relief works, or gratuitously relieved during the crisis, are being prepared, but some little time must elapse before they can be called quite complete; no effort, however, will be spared to make them so. The Commissioners of Divisions have been asked to submit revised returns of affected areas, either by map colouration, or by talukwar or hobliwar statements; the results will appear, if possible, in the next return.

With regard to the subject of emigrated Mysoreans mentioned in the return for week ending 3rd March 1877, and the appointment of a special officer to arrange for their removal to their own taluks from Madaksira, Hindupur and Pennakonda, Colonel Hay reports that he also has issued to the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore special instructions, which appear very judicious, to arrange similarly for the return of any Mysore labourers who may have emigrated to the Wynaad. Colonel Hay considers it would be of advantage for the authorities of that district to place an officer at the frontier for the purpose of refusing admission to such as the Government of Madras may wish excluded; all of whom, he adds, can be received by the officer in charge of the Gundlupet road, and be either passed back to Mysore or employed in the Nanjangúd sub-division.

The return for the next week will be got up in an improved form. The tabular statement will be separated from the explanatory remarks, which will contain condensed information on all points connected with the condition of the province, for which purpose a diary of all the principal points has been opened. It is hoped that after the return for the week ending March 17th has been despatched, all future returns will be posted on the Saturday evening next succeeding that up to which all the provincial returns are closed.

The following typographical errors may be corrected in column 25 of the return for week ending 3rd March 1877 :—

Column 1, 6th line from bottom.—*For* 40 tolas, *read* 50 tolas.
„ 12th do. *For* provision, *read* pre-vision.
„ 51st do. *For* tip, *read* top.

J. PUCKLE,
On Special Duty.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents. 1874. I.	1874. C.	1875. I.	1875. C.	1876. I.	1876. C.	1877. I.	1877. C.	Remarks for 1877.
1st	January.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March.	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
10th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	Week ending 10th March.
12th		...	...	...	86	...	7			
13th		...	...	1	56	...	47			
14th	April.	...	...	...	31	...	...			
15th		...	14	...	...	...	47			
16th		...	...	...	...	...	5			
17th		...	45	...	15	...	...			
18th		...	13	...	...	1	37			
19th	May.	6	20	...	85	1	93			
20th		1	12	2	39	...	34			
21st		3	88	...	35	...	93			
22nd		4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd	June.	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th	July.	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th		...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th		2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st		...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd	August.	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sep.	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th		4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	Oct.	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th		...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th	Dec.	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th		...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...			
		56	54	22	6	17	34			

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 21st March 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith. C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

MILITARY LUNATICS BILL.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR E. B. JOHNSON introduced the Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums.

ACT XXIII OF 1867 CONTINUANCE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY introduced the Bill to prolong and amend Act No. XXIII of 1867. He said that he had nothing to add to what he had said on the last occasion, except as regards the statistics of crime, of which he then promised to give a more accurate account. Since the last meeting he had received a telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, from which it appeared that whereas, before the passing of the Act, twenty-four officers were either killed or seriously wounded on the frontier within about twenty years, since the passing of the Act there had been only four such cases, and there was besides another attempted outrage within the last few days.

The Bill itself providing merely for a continuation of the existing law, and the amendment of it proposed being purely technical, to meet an executive arrangement which had been made since the passing of the Act, he did not propose to ask the Council to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, but, with His Excellency's permission, he would at the next meeting request the Council to take it into consideration, and if they agreed to do so, would ask them also to pass it.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL desired, with His Excellency's permission, to say a few words in regard to this Bill, as owing to the absence of any proposal for its reference to a Select Committee, there was no distinct motion before the Council, and consequently any remarks on the subject of it would, without such permission, be out of order. The hon'ble mover appeared to think that the acceptance of this Bill by the Council was such a purely formal matter that it need not be referred to a Select Committee, and in fact required little or no consideration. He (MR. COCKERELL), however, took a very different view of the question, and his object in desiring to draw attention to the circumstances of the case at the present stage of the Bill was to obtain further information, if any could be supplied, as to the need for the retention, or rather re-enactment—for Act XXIII of 1867 had already become extinct—of a law of such an exceptional character. He hoped that, unless what he had

now to say elicited the communication of more substantial grounds than had yet been put forward for the proposed enactment, the Council would hesitate before according its sanction to the measure. He thought that very possibly some members of the Council at least were not aware of the nature of Act XXIII of 1867, and if he were asked briefly to say what that Act was, he should say it was an Act to enable certain authorities in the Panjáb to hang a man first and to try him afterwards! But he submitted that an exceptional procedure, such as was provided by this Act, should only be adopted under very exceptional circumstances; and the question before the Council was whether at the present time the circumstances of the Panjáb were such as to call for exceptional legislation of this sort.

The special jurisdiction to be conferred by the Bill was of a kind that even the Hon'ble Member (Mr. Hope) who had charge of a Bill for extending certain portions of the Criminal Procedure Code to the Presidency-towns, had never, even at the period of his most uncompromising proposals for increasing the jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrates, desired to confer upon those gentlemen! Now he would ask, what were the circumstances under which the Council was asked to sanction the re-application of this time-expired enactment to the whole of the Panjáb province? The hon'ble member had told the Council that during the ten years during which Act XXIII of 1867 had been in operation, there had been something less than six trials under special procedure, and as far as he (MR. COCKERELL) knew, the only grounds for immediately proceeding with the measure were contained in a paper which he would read to the Council. It was an extract of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Panjáb, dated the 24th July 1876.

"The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to observe that the provisions of this Act have been found rarely necessary to enforce, and at the present time in the Panjáb it might be argued with much force that it was undesirable to maintain this special legislation; but after full consideration, His Honour is of opinion that it may be wise to retain the power which Act XXIII of 1867 grants, as no harm is done should the provisions remain dormant, while an epidemic of fanaticism in some of the border-districts of the province might make it very desirable that the powers conferred by the Act should be in possession of the Local Government."

That was all that could be said apparently by the head of the province in favour of the hon'ble member's proposal, and it was particularly stated that it was only required for the frontier or border-districts. Now, as the Council was aware, since the passing of Act XXIII of 1867, Parliament had enacted, under 33 Vic., certain provisions by which His Excellency the Viceroy was enabled to put a special legal procedure of the kind contemplated by the Bill in force in the frontier-districts of the Panjáb province without coming to this Council for a formal enactment. He thought that laws of such an exceptional character as Act XXIII of 1867, should be brought upon the Statute-book with extreme reluctance, and only when the necessity for their being so placed was undeniable.

Such, he submitted, could not be correctly asserted as regards the present case; for the Act, 33 Vic., had been enacted, as he had always believed, for the express purpose of meeting emergent cases of this kind; his contention was therefore, that (1) it was doubtful whether there was any longer occasion for maintaining or reinstituting this special procedure in regard to certain criminal offences; (2) that in any case the need for the exercise of such special jurisdiction was confined to the Pesháwar and possibly other frontier-districts, and this could never justify the enactment of a special law for application to the whole of the Panjáb; and (3) that the proper remedy consisted in the exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor General by English Statute, as preferable to the interposition of this Council.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON said it appeared to him that his hon'ble friend, Mr. Cockerell, had divided his remarks into two heads. One was the procedure of Act XXIII of 1867, which he briefly described as a law which permitted certain petty officers to hang a man first and try him afterwards. MR. EGERTON submitted that that was not a correct description of the Act. It was an Act which was passed after full deliberation by this Council under the presidency of a Governor General who was particularly acquainted with the

condition and circumstances of the districts to which the Act applied; and so far from the procedure being lax, it was in his opinion as strict as the ordinary criminal procedure, and provided for assessors sitting with the Judge who presided over the Court which tried the criminals, and it differed from the ordinary criminal procedure in little else than providing that the sentences which were passed would not be subject to the sanction of the Chief Court of the Panjáb. He should not argue regarding the correctness of the procedure which the law provided any further than to say that it seemed unnecessary to do so, inasmuch as it was passed before in this Council, and had been in force for the last ten years without producing any of the evils which a law such as his hon'ble friend had described would be likely to produce.

The second point in his hon'ble friend's remarks related to the necessity for continuing the enactment. MR. EGERTON submitted that this was a point on which the opinion of the Local Government should be allowed the greatest weight. Although it had so happened, happily, that during the time the law had been in force a very small number of cases had been tried under its provisions, yet he thought the argument to be derived from that fact was one which might fairly be interpreted in favour of the continuance of the law and not for its abolition. It was probable that the short and speedy procedure which the law supplied had been effectual in preventing the outrages against which it was directed. And it was very possible that if this law were allowed to expire, it might be considered by the frontier-tribes that the opportunity had been given them of perpetrating outrages from which they had for some time abstained. Encouragement might be given to evilly disposed fanatics and might cost the lives of many European officers. And he thought it was desirable, as the Local Government had requested, that the Act should be continued in force. If it were not required frequently to be put in operation, the special procedure which was considered objectionable would be of course little used and the continuance of the Act would be unobjectionable.

THE HON'BLE SIR EDWARD BAYLEY said, although there was no motion before the Council and this discussion was somewhat irregular, as it would naturally arise rather on the proposal to introduce the Bill, when it was the custom to discuss the policy of intended measures, nevertheless, as His Excellency the President had permitted the hon'ble member to make some observations upon the Bill, he thought it might be well that he should continue the discussion, and offer some explanation as to the remarks which had been made, in the degree which they seemed to require explanation.

He thought his hon'ble friend's remarks might be divided into three heads:—first, that the law was a bad law; secondly, that it was unnecessary; and thirdly, that if it were necessary, the better way to provide for it would be by a Regulation under the Statute 33 Victoria.

As regards the badness of the Bill, he had said before all that need be said, and he might say that, with the exception of the remarks under the last head, he had already by anticipation answered most of the arguments which the Hon'ble Member had brought forward. The original Bill, he would again remind the Hon'ble Member, was introduced at the request of the Panjáb Government, in a Council which was presided over by *the* man of all others who knew most of the circumstances of the Panjáb. It was approved by some of the ablest members and best jurists who ever sat in this Council. Therefore as far as the necessity for the provisions of the Bill at the time was concerned, and the fitness of those provisions to meet that necessity, he thought the Bill required no advocacy from him. As regards the assertion that it was a Bill to hang a man first and try him afterwards, if the Hon'ble Member had read the discussions which passed on the former Bill, he would find that that question was distinctly answered by Sir Henry Maine, who said that it was not a Bill to hang a man first and try him afterwards, for in all these cases the perpetrator of the outrage invariably not only confessed but boasted of what he had done: there was no question of evidence, no question of fact whatever; the man was only too glad to declare his act and to bear his guilt.

In respect of the present necessity for the Bill, he thought what had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Egerton, who himself had been well acquainted with the operation of the Bill for the last ten years, and who would be responsible for its operation hereafter, might be accepted as sufficient authority. But he thought that the extract itself which the hon'ble member read from the letter of the Government of the Panjáb was pretty good evidence of the correctness of the assertion that this Bill was required. It was true that the number of these outrages was not very large, and that they had decreased since the passing of the law in 1867. As he had said before, in the twenty years which preceded the passing of the Act, there were twenty-four officers either killed or seriously wounded by assassins on the frontier. Besides these, there were many attempts which were not recorded. He himself was acquainted with two such cases in which murderous attacks had been made on two most eminent men, General Nicholson and Sir Herbert Edwardes, who were repeatedly attacked and had to defend themselves by their own weapons. In the early days there was scarcely a civil officer whose life was not attempted by fanatics. Since the passing of the Act, as was stated in the letter to which reference had been made, there had been only four such cases, but since the writing of that letter there had been an attempt at another, the report of which was only received by him the day before yesterday.

Then came the question, what were the causes of these outrages? If the Act had removed the causes of them, there might have been some reason to say that the Act was no longer necessary. But the causes remained in exactly the same force. or nearly the same force, as before. It was possible—and in that respect his statements on the last occasion were perhaps not perfectly clear—that within our frontier there was now maintained a better degree of order. Still these outrages were not committed by men from within our borders, but by members of the wild and lawless tribes who were outside the border, and who were in much the same condition—just as fanatic, just as bloodthirsty, just as hostile—as before 1867. The causes therefore remained, and the only reason that could be given for the diminution of these outrages was that the sharp, short, and certain method of punishment which the Act had provided deterred these people from committing outrages. The Panjáb Government therefore naturally objected to its repeal or extinction, and they wished that they should be empowered to continue to give their officers the same protection in the future as they had enjoyed in the past.

One other observation it was necessary for him to make on the Hon'ble Member's suggestion that it would have been better to pass this Bill under the special Act of Parliament which enabled the Executive Government to make Regulations for special districts. It was quite true that this Bill did apply nominally to the whole of the Panjáb, but as a fact it only came into operation in certain districts which were proclaimed by the Government of the Panjáb with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and those were no doubt the very districts to which the Act of Parliament would apply. In that respect therefore, the one remedy was certainly as good as the other. But he had all along fully admitted that the procedure of the proposed law was extremely exceptional and peculiar. It was in fact a kind of coercion Bill. He thought therefore that, as being an exceptional measure, he would not say it was more prudent, but more courteous to the public, to give an opportunity of discussing the principle and operation of the measure in Council, than to bring it into force at once by proclamation in the *Gazette*; and as the law was one which had been adopted and fully approved by this Council before, it seemed to him the natural, almost the inevitable, course to re-introduce it in this Council.

The Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said:—"As I have been personally appealed to by my hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell to say if I think this kind of jurisdiction is a proper jurisdiction to give to Magistrates in the Presidency-towns, I have no hesitation in answering frankly that I do not. But the fact is that the circumstances of the Presidency-towns are very different from the circumstances of the frontier-districts in the Panjáb. The good order which

is established in the one is not established in the other. The alterations which were desirable and which we have made in the Presidency-towns, were some moderate, cautious, well-guarded extensions of jurisdiction for the convenience of the public. If we had murderous outrages to deal with, no doubt we should have given much more arbitrary and extensive powers, and we should have placed them in more responsible hands: namely, as regards Calcutta, in the hands of my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor himself. The fact is that all coercion Acts appear upon their face to be tyrannical or arbitrary; by the very nature of the case they must be arbitrary if they are to work at all, and we must look to their working to see whether they are good laws or bad laws. The first question then is, does this Act answer its purpose? It is clear on the evidence before us that it does. The next question is, does it oppress the people and do they complain? We have not a scrap of evidence to show that during the ten years the Act has been in force any person has come forward to complain of its operation. Therefore I think the case is one in which we should do well to continue that state of things which is working well, and wait to hear complaints before we condemn the law for harshness."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I did not feel justified in interrupting my hon'ble friend, Mr. Cockerell, just now, because I was under the impression that, if he was not going to ask for information, it was perhaps his intention to furnish us with some special information, not in possession of the Government, having regard to this Bill. But I think we are labouring, at present, under this disadvantage, that the discussion raised by my hon'ble friend's remarks is somewhat irregular. Those remarks might, more appropriately, have been made on the occasion of our next meeting, when my hon'ble friend, Sir Edward Bayley, proposes to ask the Council to pass this Bill for renewing the operation of Act XXIII of 1867.

"I may say, however, that one reason why I myself hope the Council will then assent to the request of my hon'ble friend Sir Edward Bayley, is that as far as my own information goes, there are, in my opinion, many exceptional symptoms in the present social condition of our northern frontier which render the abrogation of this Act peculiarly inexpedient just now, notwithstanding the existence of Act 33 of Victoria.

"I therefore trust that at our next meeting we may be able to obtain the assent of the Council to the renewal of this Act."

BRITISH BURMA EMBANKMENT BILL.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the execution of emergent works in connection with embankments in British Burma. He said that he found himself also in the position of having to introduce a coercion Bill, but it was somewhat of a different nature from that last under discussion, as it was a Bill to induce those interested in the soil in the Province of British Burma to look after their own property. Since the acquisition of Burma by the British, very large sums of money had been expended under the auspices of the several Chief Commissioners, and especially of his hon'ble friend Mr. Eden, and great improvements in the embankments of the country had been carried out, and the cultivated lands were now comparatively safe from those dangerous floods which so frequently occurred. But at times the floods were more than normal and rose excessively high, and many of these embankments were subject to being breached. And it required immediately a large mass of labour and material to be at the disposal of the Canal officers to check the ravages of the water if allowed to flow uncontrolled and unchecked. But the people of Burma, who had so immensely benefited from these embankments, at a time when their material and labour were necessary, would not give their labour and would not allow their material to be taken for this purpose. Therefore he came to ask the Council to allow him to take special powers to force the people to labour on these embankments, and at the same time to take their material. It was at the same time proposed to give them high wages. The Bill provided for fifteen per cent. being given above the market-rate of

the day, and also a percentage above the value of the material. He himself would wish to see that in a case of this sort there should be no excess-payment either for labour or material, because the work was for their own benefit. But he found that there were precedents for such excess-payments in the case of the embankments in Northern India and Madras, and also he believed in Bengal. He would conclude by a quotation to show that he was not asking for an unreasonable power, and also to show what had been the influence of embankment-works in British Burma. He would quote a paragraph from a recent report by Mr. Rivers Thompson after a severe flood.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

N. W. P. LOCAL RATES ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL AND LICENSE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. COLVIN moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to assignments from the General Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, be referred to a Select Committee.

He said that, although the question thus brought before the Council related to only one of the two Bills which had been introduced by his hon'ble friend, the Member in charge of the Financial Department on Thursday last, it would perhaps be more convenient, and would also save the time of the Council, if he dealt with them both together in the remarks he was about to make. The two measures which had been thus proposed were both in furtherance of the scheme for throwing on the Local Governments the responsibility of undertaking their own local works,—and for that purpose only. He should not have thought it necessary to say this, but that from certain comments which he had seen and heard, he was under the impression that some people imagined that these Bills were in some way connected with other schemes, such as alterations of the customs-tariff, and with further financial changes which had been mentioned by his hon'ble friend on that occasion, and not solely with a view to the extension of provincial responsibility for public works. He wished to remove this misapprehension as far as he could. These Bills, with which he had been connected from the commencement, related solely and entirely to the extension of the provincial system to the management of public works. The first of the two measures introduced for this object was one which would enable the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to appropriate a certain portion of the funds under the Local Rates Act towards works of general provincial utility. The principle of applying these funds in such a way was already recognized in the Act, as any part of the assignment made to these districts, which might remain unexpended, might be appropriated to the benefit of the North-Western Provinces generally. The proceeds of all rates levied under it were also thrown into a general provincial fund. Besides this, the Lieutenant-Governor had power, under a certain section of the Act, to apportion the cost of any work which might benefit one or more districts among the districts which were thus benefitted. All that the Bill now before the Council proposed to do, was to extend these powers expressly to the case of such canals and railways as had been declared, with the sanction of His Excellency in Council, to be works of general provincial utility—that was to say, works which came within the spirit and intention, if not within the actual letter, of the existing law. The powers conferred by the Bill would be purely optional. It was hoped by the enhancement of the profits from those works which were reproductive, by further taxation (to which he would allude presently), and by other modes of improving its income which were open to it, that the Local Government would perhaps be able to undertake the charges which had been laid upon it, without having recourse to this measure at all. In any case, and supposing that the Local Government required this assistance, the amount which it was empowered to take was limited to ten per cent. upon the total sum levied. The remaining ninety per cent. would leave an ample margin to meet all charges on account of the grants which had at present to be made by the Local Government. The changes made by this Bill were so trifling that they did not appear to him to require any further remark.

He would proceed now to the License-tax, which it was in contemplation to impose in the North-Western Provinces. When first the scheme for placing

local works under the control of the Local Government was suggested, and it became evident that further funds would be necessary, a number of the most experienced officers in the North-Western Provinces had been consulted as to the best way of raising that money. There was a general unanimity in the opinions given by all the officers who were consulted. In the first place there was a strong and general disinclination to add any thing to the burdens already borne by the agricultural classes. There was also a universal conviction that it was both just and expedient to tax the non-agricultural community. As was well known, that community contributed at present remarkably little to the public revenue, except in such towns as paid an octroi-duty. At the same time the non-agricultural classes were amongst those who benefitted especially from the class of works which it was now proposed to transfer to the Local Government. In the case of any famine or scarcity, the first and greatest pressure of the calamity almost always fell on the poorer classes living in towns. It seemed only reasonable then that, when canals and railways were provided, which by ensuring the supply of food, and providing the means of transport for it, and thereby greatly diminishing, if not wholly averting, the danger of famine, those particular classes that most especially benefitted from these works should at least contribute something towards their cost. As to the mode of levying contributions from them, there was a general consensus of opinion that the best form would be that of a License-tax. It was accordingly in this shape that it was now proposed to levy the tax. The Bill now before the Council borrowed all its principal features from one which had formerly been introduced by Mr. Inglis. That Bill, though it had passed through Committee, never took the shape of law, solely for this reason, that the Local Government of that time discovered that it would be able to meet its financial requirements without having recourse to extra taxation. The present Bill also bore a strong resemblance to one which had been introduced so far back as 1862, when Mr. Laing was in charge of the Financial Department. That Bill, like Mr. Inglis's, was intended to impose a low and fixed rate of fees upon all traders. These two Bills however, namely, the one introduced by Mr. Inglis and that introduced by Mr. Laing, were supplementary to an Income-tax, that is, they were both intended to be in operation simultaneously with an Income-tax. The present Bill differed from them in this respect, that it was the only tax which was to be imposed at present. It resembled them however in the essential point that the necessary addition to the revenue was to be levied by a scale of fixed fees, which it was hoped would do away with the necessity for any minute inquisition into incomes, against which very strong objections had been felt and expressed.

For the purpose of determining the rates at which the fees were to be charged, the whole body of traders had been divided into three broad classes. In this respect the measure followed Mr. Inglis's Bill, as it did also in the grouping of trades under the respective classes. Great pains were said to have been taken at the time to make this classification as complete as it could be, and it seemed the safest course to adopt it as it stood. It was possible of course that in Committee some amendments and improvements might be suggested, but generally the Bill followed the classification of Mr. Inglis's Bill. In one point however, it had been determined in some degree to alter the arrangement of classes which was then made. It had been thought desirable to introduce grades, and to make the scale of fees range over a wider extent than that of the former Bill. The reasons for doing this were, in the first place, that it was necessary to improve the receipts. It was thought that the amount which could be levied by a uniform scale of fees so low as they were originally pitched would be quite insufficient to meet the requirements of the Government, for it was admitted on all hands now that the estimate then made of the probable yield of that tax was greatly overrated. A further reason for introducing grades was this, that with fixed rates of fees each class must be so determined that it should not bear hardly upon the poorest men who came within it. A necessary consequence of this was that the richer men who came within any class would not pay their due proportionate amount unless more than three classes were introduced and grades recognized, which corresponded in some measure with the variations which actually existed in the amount of business and prosperity of different traders. This had accordingly been done, and it was hoped

that it would have the effect of making the tax both more equitable and also of producing a larger revenue.

In order to prevent the tax from pressing unduly on any individual, a limit of two per cent. on the net annual earnings had been fixed. But it must be understood distinctly that the limit so fixed was a maximum rate, beyond which the incidence of the tax was not to go. It was not to be a standard for determining the rate at which each person was to be charged. In the case of wealthy traders it certainly would not be an excessive rate, and he for one would be very glad to see a fee imposed upon them which, so far as the law permitted, reached the full maximum of two per cent. But it was beyond dispute that an uniform percentage fell heaviest upon people with low means; that it was easier for a wealthy man to pay two per cent. upon his earnings than it was for a man whose income did not exceed Rs. 200 or Rs. 300; and he had reason to believe that, as a matter of fact, the Local Government had no intention of allowing these fees to reach so high a rate as two per cent. on the poorer classes of traders.

A minor change which had been introduced in the present Bill was that an appeal was allowed to the Commissioner. In Mr. Inglis's Bill no appeal had been allowed. But it had been thought desirable, as the amount with which any man could be charged was considerably higher than it was then proposed, to allow of one appeal in case of any person being dissatisfied, so that a petitioner might carry his objections before two separate officers.

Sections 17 and 18 of the Bill had been adopted as they stood from Mr. Inglis's Bill. They were inserted there with the intention of utilizing Municipalities in the collection of taxes, and it had been thought that they might be found useful for this purpose now. They had accordingly been retained, and it would be a matter for the discretion of the Local Government to avail itself of them, or not, as might be found convenient.

He had now noticed the only points in the two Bills which were introduced on Thursday last that seemed to him to require any comment at present. He had only this much further to add, that all that had been done in connection with them had been carried out in communication with the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and that the Lieutenant-Governor had expressed his entire concurrence in the measures they were intended to further, and his cordial approval of the principles contained in the Bills.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said:—"My Lord: But for one reason I should have reserved for the close of this debate any observations which it seemed necessary for me to make; but some remarks have fallen from my hon'ble friend, Mr. Colvin, which remind me that it is desirable that I should say a few words to the Council before the debate proceeds. My hon'ble friend appeared to think that there may have been some misunderstanding in regard to the objects with which these Bills have been introduced, and that there has been a feeling in some people's minds that these Bills are connected with measures affecting the customs-tariff which I said the other day that I hoped might be carried out hereafter. I had myself become aware that such an opinion had been expressed, and I wish to take the earliest opportunity which offers itself for removing any misunderstanding which may have arisen. I must say, in the first place, that when I spoke about the possible future abolition of all customs-duties in India, I perhaps did not state in a sufficiently unmistakeable way that I was giving my own personal opinion only. When I dipped into the future and saw the untaxed wares of the world pouring into the free ports of India, I was indulging in the pleasures of my own imagination, and by no means proclaiming the intention of the Government to adopt hereafter the policy which I foreshadowed. The truth is that the subject has never been considered by the Government at all, nor has it been officially before the Government, so far as I know, in any shape whatever.

"I hope that no one will fancy that it has ever entered into my head that all customs-duties can be got rid of within any specific time, or, indeed, within any time to which I can practically look forward, or that the Government is in any way committed to anything by the aspirations which I have expressed. The customs-duties yield about 2½ millions a year, and it is clear that under

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present circumstances we could not abolish them without imposing heavy fresh taxation in their place, a course which would be, in my opinion, totally unjustifiable, and indeed preposterous. Even for the much smaller object of abolishing the cotton-duties, there has never been any idea of imposing fresh taxation. The Secretary of State, in the last orders which he gave on the subject, distinctly said that, highly as he estimated the importance of removing these duties, he quite agreed with the Government of India in the opinion that it would be inexpedient to impose any new tax for such a purpose. Your Excellency, almost immediately after your arrival in India, spoke in public to the same effect.

"There is only one rule in regard to such matters as this, which, consistently with prudence and good financial administration, can be followed, and I hope that the Government will be guided by it in future. This rule was laid down by the Secretary of State in the despatch to which I have just referred in a passage which I will read to the Council: 'All important remisssions of taxation,' he wrote, 'especially in India, in which country the revenue is liable to sudden fluctuations, and the margin between revenue and expenditure is usually small, should proceed upon the most careful estimates, and be undertaken with caution and deliberation; but for this very reason it appears to me that where the revenue is so considerable as in the present case, gradual reduction, which can in a serious and unforeseen emergency be suspended, is a safer and more prudent policy than total and final remission.'

"The policy thus laid down by Her Majesty's Government is the policy which I hope to see carried out.

"I said the other day that, in this matter of the cotton-duties, I believed the interests of England and India to be identical, and I am confident that if we act cautiously and gradually in the manner which the Secretary of State desired, no Indian interest can possibly be injured, but on the other hand that Indian interests must be greatly benefited. But I certainly could not say this, if the abolition of these duties involved the imposition of fresh and unwelcome taxation. The Government would, in my opinion, obviously neglect the paramount duty which, as their natural guardian, it owes to the people of India, if it consented to any such transaction.

"I endeavoured in my Financial Statement to show that while the total expenditure of the Empire showed no tendency to increase, every great source of income had been steadily advancing; that the total nett revenue in 1875-76, the last year for which we have complete accounts, was more than two millions sterling in excess of what it had been seven years before, and that it had increased at an average rate of about £300,000 a year. Considering that the total amount of the cotton-duties is only £850,000, and that only gradual remission is aimed at, there is nothing sanguine in the anticipation that we shall soon be able to take a first step in dealing with them.

"The object with which the Bills now before the Council have been introduced is that, and that only, which has been stated by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Colvin: we require these measures to enable us to carry out in the North-Western Provinces a great financial reform,—that of enforcing local and provincial responsibility for meeting the cost of works undertaken for the benefit of local and provincial interests: this is the practical question now before the Council.

"I wish now, my Lord, to take this opportunity of making a little personal confession. I am afraid that I am one of those people who are inclined to express their opinions in somewhat strong and plain language, and who do not always show sufficient consideration for the opinions of others. When I read over in cold blood the remarks which I made the other day about the cotton-duties, I found in them an illustration of what I have now said. Considering that only a year ago Lord Northbrook, for whom, both on personal and public grounds, I have the highest regard and respect, and many of the Members of this Council towards whom I hold the same feelings, stated on behalf of the Government of India opinions on this subject very different from my own, it would have been wiser and in better taste if my remarks had been couched in less aggressive language. I hope that if any member

of the Council has felt this too, he will accept my present confession and apology."

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said that he did not wish to enter into the details, nor to discuss the various principles, raised in the Budget-Statement; but he would beg leave simply to invite attention to one or two points connected with the decentralization scheme, which he thought formed one of the main features of the Financial Statement. The theory of decentralization was certainly sound in principle; but the present scheme, in his humble judgment, did not go sufficiently far. While certain sources of revenue were made over to the Local Government, certain liabilities were thrown upon them, which would necessitate the imposition of fresh local taxation. Now taxes, whether called local or imperial, as the hon'ble member in charge of the Finances had himself admitted, would press upon the people all the same. It he might be so permitted, he would remark that the proposed system of Local Finance was like the *Thíkadári* system known in Bengal Zamíndárís, only the arrangement seemed to be based upon less favourable terms; for the *Thíkadár* generally paid to the Zamíndár less than the gross assets he derived from the land, and was allowed to enjoy all prospective profits during his incumbency, whereas the Local Government, under the decentralization scheme, was required not only to make good to the Imperial Government the full amount of the receipts from the different sources of revenue assigned, but also to make over a moiety of the increase during the period of the contract. If justice was to be done to the Local Governments under the decentralization scheme, he thought the only way to do it would be to adopt the course indicated by Lord Canning in his Resolution of the 11th November 1861. Speaking of Bengal, in which he naturally felt the greatest interest, he begged to observe that it yielded the largest amount of revenue, while its provincial expenditure came up to about one-third of the gross income. Making proportionate deductions from certain revenues, such as opium and customs, to which other provinces had a legitimate claim, there was still left a large surplus, which went to make up for the deficiencies of the less-paying provinces; and yet it was proposed to levy fresh taxes. This, he submitted, was not fair or just to Bengal. It had often been urged that as Bengal was blessed with a permanent settlement, and as her land-revenue could not be increased, it ought to be made to pay in other ways. Those who averred this forgot that in no other part of India was indirect taxation more productive than in Bengal, and that, to use the words of His Grace the Duke of Argyll, Her Majesty's Secretary of State in 1870, "in the greater fruitfulness of indirect taxation and some direct taxes in Bengal, as compared with other provinces, the Government recovers some portion of the revenue which it has sacrificed in the form of land-assessment." And this was exactly the result which was expected by that far-seeing statesman who introduced the permanent settlement. He wished to add one word with regard to compulsory rates for irrigation. No doubt the principle was sound, that those who benefited by the work ought to pay for it; but it so happened that in Bengal the canals did not supply the water when it was most needed; for the rivers being dry during a season of drought the canals which were fed by the rivers became necessarily dry also, and during the rains, when the canals were full, there was rarely any necessity of supply from them for irrigation. It would be very hard to impose a permanent tax on the people for works of which the benefit was so very uncertain. He believed it was for this, among other reasons, that the Secretary of State once disallowed a law imposing a tax of this nature; and if the Government should revert to the same policy within so short a time, he respectfully submitted that the effect upon the people would be anything but assuring.

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN-SMITH said that in supporting the Bills just laid before the Council by the hon'ble member on his right, it would be needless to suppose that, from his constant residence in Lower Bengal, he could not bring any special information to their consideration; and he might well give a silent vote in their favour, but for two reasons: 1*st*, having had the honour of a seat in this Council when the decentralization-scheme had first been launched under the presidency of His Excellency's lamented predecessor, Lord Mayo, and

having given his cordial adherence to that measure as one which in his judgment formed a turning point in modern finance, he was the more pleased to give his support to a Bill which, like the first of the two introduced, was in further development of that system; and he was also glad of the opportunity to express the pleasure with which he had heard the hon'ble gentleman now at the head of the Financial Department, who had himself so largely shared in the initiation of the policy of decentralization, declare that, after a thorough examination of the working of that measure during the seven years in which it had been in operation, he was able to announce to the Council and to the public that its results were entirely satisfactory. His second reason for abstaining from a mere silent vote on the present occasion was that he desired to avail himself of the opportunity, which he understood it to be His Excellency's wish this day's discussion should afford, of making a few comments on the Financial Statement that had been delivered before this Council on Thursday last.

He had listened to this statement with the utmost pleasure, satisfaction and interest; more so, he thought he might safely say, than to any previous Financial Statement which he had heard delivered in this place. He thanked the hon'ble gentleman for his frankness; he admired the statement for its boldness, and he particularly rejoiced to find in it not mere clerkly manipulation of figures, but a strong and well-defined grasp of what he considered sound financial principles, which he could not doubt would ultimately secure to His Excellency's financial policy that success which it deserved. The field over which the Statement travelled was large and varied; but he did not purpose troubling the Council with any lengthy remarks, but merely noticing a few of the points which were of most interest to those who, like himself, were engaged in mercantile pursuits, and whom he might perhaps in some degree be held to represent in this Council. Regarding opium, he accepted with thankfulness the hon'ble member's declaration that he would, on the earliest possible day after the termination of certain enquiries now going on, announce the exact quantity which would be offered next year; and he believed that in so doing he would at once serve the interests of the trade and of the Government. For some years past it had been the custom to give such information to a certain extent, although not for such a forward period as was now pointed at; and, he believed, with the happiest results. If during these years the fluctuations in the price of opium had been less frequent and severe than formerly, he considered it to be very much owing to the knowledge possessed of the quantity to be brought forward. So long as Bengal opium was the subject of occasional heavy gambling operations, which were generally initiated from the Bombay side, considerable fluctuations in price must be expected; but apart from such interruptions, the information promised should have a very steadying effect on the market. He wished much that the hon'ble member could have been more reassuring on ways and means. He not only concurred with him in thinking it unsatisfactory, but he considered it also most unfortunate and injurious, that Government had not been able to give more definite information regarding its loans and bill-operations for the coming year. True the present views and estimates of these are mentioned in the Financial Statement; but the note attached, and to which the hon'ble member had most properly drawn prominent attention, took away any value from this declaration, and left all in doubt and uncertainty—conditions which always pressed hardly on business. The limited extent of the markets of India for Government securities, and the fact that there existed here, unlike the great financial centres of Europe, almost no other forms of investment in which bankers and merchants could place their reserves and floating funds, were two circumstances which tended greatly to aggravate the evil of uncertainty in such matters. It was obvious that in view of the announcement made in this Statement, operations in Government securities must for the present be somewhat of a leap in the dark, while the uncertainty about the issue of the Council Bills must tend still more to perplex all concerned as to the future course of exchange, and reduce this all-important class of business to something not unlike gambling. In making these observations, he did not forget that the exchange-difficulties last year had pressed very hardly upon the Government of India in common with

other people; and he was also free to admit that undue panic had something to do with the excessive decline which had taken place in the value of the rupee. Nor was he disposed to insist much upon that wisdom which is wise after the event, but he thought it was now generally admitted—and here he desired to speak with all moderation and respect—that a firmer and more consistent handling of the Council Bills last year would have greatly checked and mitigated the evil which the course adopted tended rather to intensify. This being so, he thought he was not asking too much when he expressed the earnest hope that, as Parliament was now in session, the Secretary of State might be at once moved to obtain the statutory borrowing powers, which he required with the least possible delay, and forthwith put the Indian Government in a position to give, as regards the loans and Council Bills for the coming financial year, that definite information which circumstances demanded, and which he believed there was no desire on the part of Government to withhold.

The Financial Statement delivered to the Council last Thursday closed with some interesting remarks on certain fiscal matters, and a vehement denunciation of the existing cotton-duties. He was no lover of trumpets which gave an uncertain sound, and even if he had any such predilection, he knew that he must look elsewhere than to the Hon'ble the Financial Member for such an instrument; but believing that in his remarks on the cotton-duties the hon'ble gentleman had not spoken in his individual capacity, he confessed that he had heard them with surprise and regret, and would have desired more measured utterances. The remarks as made seemed likely to kindle hopes which had no early prospect of accomplishment, and further appeared to indicate that the Government of India was prepared to go to extremes in carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of State on this subject. From what had fallen from the hon'ble member this morning, he was glad to infer that his fears had been groundless, and that on the previous occasion he had been giving utterance rather to the intensity of his own convictions, than speaking in that other and wider sense to which he had alluded. As these cotton-duties were not today before the Council in any practical shape, it was not his intention to enter upon the subject in detail, or to trouble the Council with the reasons which had led him and many others altogether to dissent from the opinion that these duties had a priority of claim over any other form of fiscal relief. He would rather express the hope that, in carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of State, the Government of India would avail itself of the large discretion which these instructions seemed to leave in its hands, and would not, when the opportunity came for making some move towards the removal of these cotton-duties, lose sight of other matters, which although not so much heard of, had even stronger claims to relief. He need not assure the hon'ble member that he would welcome as gladly as himself the free ports to which he looked forward; that he was no lover of these cotton-duties *per se;* he would even go further, and admit for the sake of argument that they were blots on the Indian fiscal system. But they all knew that there were blots and blots: some so large as to deface and disfigure the parchment; others so small as to be scarcely discernible. It was a question of degree; and so also with these fiscal items. What he asked was, that each should be considered on its merits; and in the meantime he might express his own strong opinion that some of the other items to which he had alluded not only offended more against the theory of fiscal economy than did these cotton-duties, but were also productive of much more evil and mischief in their practical working. As to the proper mode of dealing with this subject, he was not ashamed to say that, both as a member of this Council and as a member of the Tariff Committee, his endeavour had been to look at it mainly from an Indian point of view; and for this reason among others, that he had always felt sure that the English side of the question would be fully put forward by others, and would meet with every consideration from the controlling authority at home before any decision was come to. In saying this, he hoped he need not assure the hon'ble member that he was not one of the foolish people who sneer at Manchester, and he agreed with him that the man was foolish indeed who would attempt to sneer at that great centre of England's manufacturing industry. But human

nature was, he took it, much the same in Lancashire as elsewhere; and it was only natural that the men of Manchester had looked, did look, and would continue to look, at these cotton-duties from their own point of view and in the light of their own interests. He did not blame them for so doing, but he could not admit that their interests and those of India were altogether so identical as his hon'ble friend seemed to consider them. Identical they were of course in so far as the interests of England were closely bound up in those of her greatest dependency; identical they were in that the interests of two countries carrying on such a trade as that existing between England and India could not but be closely connected; identical they were, no doubt, in a sort of general way; but it was an identity which, although accepted when stated in the abstract, became more difficult to receive when one entered on details. He would give an instance, taken from the Statement before the Council, where the interests of which he had been speaking were not identical. The hon'ble member in his Statement had given a graphic sketch of the customs-hedge which ran across a great tract of Northern India, and had unsparingly pointed out its many evils. If that hedge were abolished tomorrow, no man in England would find himself happier or better off in any respect; while in India, from the very day of its abolition, harassment, extortion and petty tyranny would be saved to many. Then again, Lancashire needed no help from here to fight her cause. The men of Manchester were strong and wealthy and united; they wielded powerful political influence, and probably inspired more than any other body, that pressing terror without the salutary influence of which, the Secretary said a few weeks ago, when speaking to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, he did not know what would become of the reform of Indian finance. He had therefore, as he had said before, always felt quite sure that the Manchester view of these cotton-duties would be well pressed, and had deemed it the more incumbent upon himself to view them from the Indian standpoint, to ascertain what was likely to be most equitable and beneficial to the people and trade of this country, and to decide accordingly. With these remarks he begged to tender his support to the two Bills before the Council.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA said that they had heard the able and lucid Financial Statement read at the last meeting of this honourable Council. It would be impracticable to dwell at length on the various items contained in it, and he would therefore confine his remarks to certain very important points. The Government of India wished to raise the amount of six and a half millions by loans, to be contracted here or in England, or partly in both countries. Such a large amount would not have been required if the finances had not been affected by the terrible famines raging in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, and by the charges required for extraordinary Public Works. This was certainly a matter of regret; but over the former cause there could be no human control, and as regarded the latter an economical management was promised. The people of India were very much indebted to His Excellency for not recommending the imposition of the obnoxious Income-tax to meet the deficiency. It was stated that certain existing taxes would have been touched, but had not been interfered with on account of the famines. It was contemplated to equalise and reduce the salt-duties, to abolish the inland customs-lines and the sugar-duties, and the import-duties on cotton-goods. In the absence of any data of the amount of the proposed reduction of salt-duties, if they took the amount of revenue derived from the other two sources to be about a million, they would have to lose an income far above one million, to recoup which it was feared some new form of taxation would hereon such subjects, which were not now taken in hand; but he would only point out that, although nothing could be said as to the abolition of all protective duties as a general principle, he might observe that all principles should not necessarily be acted upon simply because they were good and sound, without a due regard to their adaptability to the times and the circumstances of the people. The cotton-industries, through the aid of steam-machineries just born in the different parts of India, required the fostering care of the British Government for their development, and it was on that account a matter of serious consideration whether the abolition of these duties would not stifle them at their birth, not to mention that it was still a doubtful question whether the particular customs-duty was of a protective character. It was declared that an extension of the existing form of provincial taxation was to be made for carrying out local improvements. The people however believed that their able and wise Lieutenant-Governor could devise means to raise the twenty-seven and a half lákh of rupees required for the carrying out of the proposed improvements more by the curtailment of expenditure and the development of the productive resources of the country, than by the extension of the existing taxes.

The Hon'ble MR. COWIE said:—"MY LORD,—As I have no special exceptions to take to the Financial Statement before us, my observations upon it will be very brief, and perhaps therefore the more acceptable.

"I congratulate the Hon'ble Member that he has happily managed to steer clear of the imposition of an Income-tax, in which I think he is the more to be praised, inasmuch as he does not disguise his admiration of that mode of raising Indian revenue.

"If one could eliminate from that statement the cost of that terrible famine, I feel bound to admit that the year's estimate of income and expenditure would have been both satisfactory and encouraging.

"That cost, we are told, is to be met by loans to be raised partly in India and partly in England. When money here is worth 10 per cent. and at home 2½ per cent., there should *primâ facie* be no doubt as to which is the better country where to borrow; but then comes in that very difficult problem, called the silver-question, which casts grave doubts upon the expediency of India borrowing English gold, when she can pay the interest of it only in a very depreciated silver-currency.

"It is possible that the suggestion of borrowing in each country arises in the desire, if I may use the expression, to hedge this very grave difficulty.

"In the case of borrowing in England, there is this singular anomaly. It is matter of notoriety, that the most impecunious Government in the world may go into the London money-market and borrow to the extent of the credulity of lenders, but the Empire of India cannot do so without a special Act of Parliament, and from what fell from the Hon'ble Member last week, it would seem that even that concession cannot with certainty be calculated upon.

"In connexion with the proposed loans, I think bankers and merchants have cause to complain of the very remarkable vagueness as to time, place and circumstance which accompanied the statement of the Finance Minister, that 3¾ millions would probably be raised at home and 2½ millions in this country. In point of fact it came to this, that notwithstanding those figures were named, the Government of India will borrow when and where they please.

"I congratulate the Hon'ble Member on his broad and liberal utterances in regard to the salt-tax, the Inland Customs-duties and the Import-duties on cotton-manufactures. On this last-named item I will say nothing, as my esteemed friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith, has just now so ably handled the subject. When hearing the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey last week draw a picture, to which distance lent enchantment, of the day when the ports of this vast Empire should be free to the commerce of the world, I thought it was somewhat Utopian, but imagined he was only setting up a high standard of excellence, of which, if not the whole, a part might some day be realized; but in his explanation of to-day, he has removed all the varnish from that picture, by stating that he was merely revelling in imagination. At my time of life I cannot hope to see that consummation, but I very cordially trust the Hon'ble Member may."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that, before noticing the two Bills which were now under the consideration of the Council, he proposed to offer a few remarks on the Budget Statement which had been presented on the last occasion when the Council met, although he was well aware that, but for His Excellency the President's indulgence, he should be out of order in doing so. He would in the first place express the great relief and satisfaction which he felt, and which he believed was shared by all who gave any attention to such matters, at learn-

ing from his friend, the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, that in respect of Public Works Extraordinary, the cloud which they had seen lowering in the horizon at the time of Sir William Muir's Financial Statement last year, and which had darkened over their heads with momentary threats of bursting in August last, had to all appearance passed away; and that these works were not to be further checked or indefinitely postponed. The importance of these Extraordinary Works, whether railways or canals, or others of a special nature, had not been, MR. HOPE was quite certain, one whit overrated by the hon'ble member; and he was sure that Sir John Strachey must share with him, though he might not feel at liberty to express it, the disappointment he experienced on learning that the condition of the finances did not allow of the assignment of a larger sum than two millions and a half towards these objects. In connection with this subject, he would invite attention to the opposite side of the shield to that which the hon'ble member had presented to them. The hon'ble member had given a very graphic sketch of the enormous increase of wealth and prosperity, and the other incalculable benefits, which canals and railway had conferred upon the country. He would invite them to remember the loss, past and still continuing, to trade, and the more confined increment in the national wealth, which resulted from delay in the prosecution of these undertakings on a larger scale than hitherto. The hon'ble member had also pointed out that, but for railroads, the people now suffering from famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies would be dying of starvation by hundreds of thousands. He would recall to their minds the painful memory of the hundreds of thousands who did die in Rájputána in 1869, for want of the railway through that province the construction of which had been so long vainly urged. On the whole, he was inclined to think that, considering the importance of these works and the vast interests involved, it would be justifiable in any case in which the fact that a work would pay was undoubted, to push it on even at a greater rate than financial prudence according to their present principles would permit. He was not at all sure that it would not be right to construct such a work with the utmost rapidity, debiting to capital if need be the interest during construction, and even for two or three years later, in full confidence that the earlier use would in a variety of ways, indirect and direct, square the account, rather than to spread its execution over a series of years, to postpone it indefinitely because there was no surplus-income, or to relegate it to forecasts which, as the hon'ble member had shown, were constantly liable to be falsified by new circumstances, and which only seemed to be brought forward to cause disappointment and tantalization. In connection with this, and with both the doubts which were entertained as to the possibility of raising sufficient capital in India, and the importance, on which the hon'ble member had just dwelt, of raising as much of it as possible in India instead of in England, he would venture to throw out the suggestion whether raising money in India would not sometimes be facilitated if loans were to be recognized as being intended for particular works. As a case in point, he would take this very Rájputána Railway. He thought it highly probable that, if for the construction of this railway there were a separate loan, many merchants in Bombay who had one reason or another for being interested in the line, and expected their trade to benefit by it, would be ready to subscribe with the view of getting it constructed, although they would otherwise never have thought of investing their money in Government paper. The princes, again, through whose territories the railways would pass, might with propriety be invited, and would no doubt accept the invitation, to place at the disposal of Government for investment in it a considerable portion of their balances, instead of leaving them to remain unused by lákhs and lákhs in their several treasuries as at present. He would now pass on to the subject of exchange and the so-called depreciation of silver. He observed that the hon'ble member had stated that their loss by exchange was "one element which may be said to be practically altogether beyond our control." In another place he had said that "we cannot with any confidence expect to avoid serious loss hereafter from disturbances in the relative values of the precious metals." No doubt a question of this magnitude had most fully engaged the mind of the hon'ble gentleman, and MR. HOPE did not question that, in speaking as he had done,

the hon'ble member had only exercised the caution which was due and necessary for one in his position, and felt sure that at the proper time the decision of the Government would be formally announced, together with the reasons for it. MR. HOPE had not the slightest desire to precipitate that decision, or to complain of the non-announcement of it on the present occasion; still less was it his object to attempt to extract any declaration on the subject. But he would say that, although there were occasions when the strength of a Government might be to sit still, he did not think that this was one of them. The British Empire was interested in the silver question as much as any nation in the world—in fact more so, in consideration of the special double life which it possessed, a life both European and Indian. The English nation had in England an enormous debt, contracted and payable in gold. It had likewise there a vast manufacturing industry for export, which depended in a great measure on the ability of the silver-using nations with which it dealt to pay for its products. Here in India, on the other hand, it had a heavy debt to defray in gold, while all its assets were raised in silver. Thus if there were any serious rise in the value of gold, such as he for one believed had taken place, rather than a fall in the value of silver, England must suffer both at home in her debt-obligations and her current commerce, and in India by the depreciation of the national—he meant in the sense of Indian national—capital, which was almost entirely in silver, by the increased weight of the obligations which she had to meet in gold, and by the decrease in the value of her means of meeting them. He believed it therefore to be entirely the interest of England, whether in England or in India, to have as large a circulating medium as possible, and one which should embrace both gold and silver as a full legal tender. It would be gathered from what he had said that he was one of that minority—and he must admit with regret that they were at present a rather small minority—who were in favour of bi-metallism. So long ago as August last, after studying everything on the subject which was within his reach, he had written privately to his friend, Mr. Chapman the Financial Secretary, that he could come to no other conclusion than that that system was the right one. He believed it was quite possible for Government to fix a ratio between gold and silver after due enquiry, and that it was just as much the duty of Government to do so as to take any other measures for the protection of the community. No doubt such a step could not be taken without an understanding with other nations. But if they were to wait till all nations agreed on the subject, or till they could get together a sort of universal conference, they might have to wait for ever.

England however had no need to stand by in the hope that other nations would come forward and pull her chestnuts out of the fire, and it was undignified for her to do so. It seemed to him that to come to an understanding with the Latin union—that was to say, principally with France—was all that was required, and that we might then safely leave the rest of the nations to follow—or rather the course of events would oblige them to follow—in the line which we ourselves had adopted. He was very well aware that the subject of which he was treating was an exceedingly difficult one, and there might be a certain savouring of presumption in his speaking on it. This was not the time to argue out the whole matter, and he merely made these remarks in order to give utterance to the anxiety which both he and others felt that the Government should take up the subject, and at the same time to express their confidence that no one could be more competent to do so than the hon'ble member in charge of the finances. It might be that if his own disposition had been more angelic, he might have feared to tread these mazes; but being what he was, he could only say—*Liberavi animam meam.*

He now passed on to another subject—to the decision to treat as ordinary expenditure the cost of both famines and unproductive public works. The reasons for this course had been so clearly and forcibly stated by the hon'ble member, that the only wonder seemed to be that these items had ever been treated in any other manner. It might perhaps be necessary in some cases to borrow for items which would thus be classed as ordinary; but he presumed that any money borrowed under such circumstances would be all [illegible] into the ordinary charges of the year, and accepted if [illegible]

as *bonâ fide* deficit. He had only one other remark to make in connection with this subject. The Hon'ble Member had said that "if a work has been classed as extraordinary, and it be ascertained subsequently that the estimates of profit were fallacious, any further expenditure upon it shall not be treated as extraordinary, but entered among the ordinary charges." His hon'ble friend had not however said what he would do in the converse case which would arise if a work like the Northern Panjáb Railway, which was commenced for military purposes and classed as ordinary, after a time paid its expenses. He presumed that in such a case the course which would be followed would be, not to carry the receipts to the ordinary currente revenu of the year, but that they would be treated as an addition to the annual amount which it was thought desirable and safe to set aside as interest on loans for reproductive enterprises. At the same time it was not quite clear as to what were the Hon'ble Member's intentions in such a case.

The hon'ble member had, MR. HOPE went on to say, made several remarks and announcements in his Financial Statement with reference to salt, sugar and customs. It was not clear at the time, nor was it perfectly clear now, although the Hon'ble Member had endeavoured to make it so, which of these were his own opinions, and which carried with them the weight of the Government of India. In some of those remarks MR. HOPE most heartily concurred; but with regard to others he could not go further than to admit that, when the orders of Her Majesty's Government had been definitely and clearly given, they were bound to afford to them a loyal and unhesitating obedience. With respect to all those remarks and announcements, both those in which he concurred and those from which he was disposed to differ, he did not feel bound to make any detailed statements or criticisms, because there was no specific measure regarding them before the Council at the present time.

He now came to the very important question of decentralization; and here he would express his unfeigned satisfaction that it had been decided to crown the work which had been commenced during the Viceroyalty of the late Lord Mayo, and that the intention to do so had been set forth in terms which were sufficient to carry conviction to every reasonable mind. The measures which came under this head were, as he understood, three in number. The first consisted in transferring certain heads of revenue to the Local Governments, and increasing the number of heads of expenditure which were under their control. There could be no doubt that the want of revenue out of which to meet the growing necessities of the country in all departments had been most seriously felt by the Local Governments during the period for which the decentralization-system, so far as it had hitherto gone, had been tried; and as one who had been long ago a district officer, MR. HOPE could testify that this was a difficulty which had met him at almost every turn. The difficulty would to a great extent be removed by the present arrangement, under which a portion of the increased revenue was to be retained by the Local Governments, and the question of the proportion of the division of profits had been rightly kept open and made subject to revision at short periods. On this head he had nothing further to say than to express his own private opinion—of course he had no authority to express any on behalf of the Government of Bombay—that arrangements similar to those which were about to be carried out in the North-Western Provinces could be elaborated without any difficulty whatever for the Presidency of Bombay.

With regard to the second head—that was, the transfer to Local Governments of the responsibility for Extraordinary Public Works which were primarily of local and provincial utility—he thought there could be no doubt of the correctness of the principle that they should be so transferred. At the same time he anticipated considerable difficulty in its application, especially in the case of new works in future. They all knew that the distinctions which existed between provincial and local charges were purely artificial. The main idea he presumed was, that all the members of a community should pay alike for the measures which affected their security, and for the development of their common interests; but that special needs and special luxuries which were found to exist, or to be necessary, in any part of a country should be paid for by the persons whom they most concerned. For instance, here in Calcutta—

more strictly speaking he should perhaps say at Simla—the Imperial Government found the police for the protection of the station; but if a man wanted a special policeman to watch his house, he would be called upon to pay for it himself. That idea had already been largely applied in the case of municipalities and local funds throughout India with the most satisfactory results. They found these bodies already everywhere providing for peculiar local wants, and also ready to pay for local luxuries, which the State at large was neither bound to furnish nor able to afford. The difficulty however which would arise in the practical application of this principle in the cases now contemplated, was that there were many measures of which it was extremely doubtful whether they could be said to be primarily of local or provincial utility. Taking for instance, as an illustration, some of the canals which had been mentioned the other day, it might be argued, and probably with truth as regards a certain amount of the charge, that their cost was fairly debitable to the Imperial Government, which derived a large revenue from the land, and that the canal was constructed just as much for the security of that revenue as for the human purpose of preserving the people from famine. Again, there were many more projects of which the benefit was extremely doubtful. There were numerous projects all over India cut and dried in the possession of their worthy friends of the Public Works Department and there was always considerable pressure to carry forward such schemes. He did not say that they were not carefully matured, and that in the honest opinion of their promoters they had not advantages which they would consider of sufficient importance to warrant their being carried out; but he doubted whether many of them would be held by the people at large to be of any benefit at all. He had in his mind at the present moment one scheme which had been on the *tapis* for some fifteen years. It was an irrigation-canal, which was to cost half a million of money, and to go through a country which was already almost a garden in agriculture; and the sole end to be attained was that a large proportion of the land which was now paying a very heavy land revenue might hereafter pay three or four rupees an acre more. He did not think that such a scheme would be approved of by the people or that the cost of it should be put upon them.

As regards how far the Local Governments were to be trusted in these matters, the argument cut both ways. Although it was true that, if they had to find the money, they might be more careful how they spent it, on the other hand it was also true that the facility of starting great projects almost at pleasure might make them forgetful of the serious difficulty of providing funds for them, which would usually have to be borne by their successors in office. The sum and substance of all he had said was this, that although the principle appeared a thoroughly sound and proper one, and one which he hoped would be carried out within all safe limits, it seemed to be one over the practical application of which the Government of India would have to exercise a severe and constant check.

As regarded the imposition of famine-charges on the provinces afflicted with famine, he thought the hon'ble member had wisely deferred announcing any decision on the present occasion. As they had now in the first place a very heavy famine going on in two provinces, and were not in a position to know what the views of the Local Governments were on the subject, any decision would now perhaps have been premature; and there were moreover a number of considerations affecting the famine in those particular provinces which might not apply to future famines.

He would now pass on to notice the two Bills which had been brought forward, and he was afraid that the Council would be apt to consider that his remarks on them bore the same proportion to the rest of his speech which the bread bore to the sack on a certain well-known convivial occasion. It appeared to him that the License Bill would fill in the North-Western Provinces a blank which existed more or less all over India as regards the taxation of the non-agricultural classes.

As to the structure of the Bill, he was glad to see that it was framed on the principle of large and well-defined jumps in the rates which were to be imposed. It was extremely difficult—in fact next to impossible—to judge whether a man's income was £70 or £75; but it was comparatively easy to say whether

he should pay a certain sum or twice as much. He had no doubt that the gradation of rates which had been adopted in the Bill would very materially facilitate the just application of the tax, and would aid in commending it to the favourable reception of the community.

As regarded the other Bill, it was, so far as he understood, a transfer of a part of an existing burden from one hand to another; and if the Government of the North-Western Provinces considered it a proper transfer— of which MR. HOPE held them to be the best judges—there need be no further objection in this Council to their views being carried out.

To these remarks he would only add, in conclusion, his hope that both these Bills would be approved by the Council, and passed at an early date.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir ANDREW CLARKE said: "My Lord,—The Budget of last year with a written statement reviewing it, prepared by the Member of Council in charge of the Finances of India, was followed by the publication of a detailed departmental review of the estimates for Public Works for the same period.

"This year your Lordship has decided to have the announcement of the Budget for the coming year reviewed orally in open Council, and with your Excellency's assent, I will follow the precedent afforded by former proceedings in this Chamber, and will offer some explanations as to the present phase, the progress and the prospects, of the great interest and resources with which I am personally charged.

"Adhering to the form adopted last year, I would first observe that it has not yet been found convenient or practicable to include the grants from Provincial Services and Local Funds for Public Works, nor the estimated receipts and expenses of the Port-trusts at Calcutta and Bombay, nor the Harbour-works at Madras. The expenditure from Municipal funds on Public Works and on loans to Corporations, and the receipts and expenses of the Light Railways under the Government, North-Western Provinces, as also the expenditure on Public Works by Public Works Officers from contributions, cannot be brought under consideration, because the materials for the purpose are still wanting. Consequently these observations do not embrace the whole field of the operations of the Department. Endeavours will be made to obtain the materials required for a comprehensive summary of the entire receipts and expenditure on Public Works, whether controlled directly or supervised indirectly by the State, in time for the next annual review. I will now confine myself to dealing with the facts and estimates relating to the receipts and expenses from Imperial funds and to guaranteed undertakings included in the Imperial accounts.

"The amounts then to be dealt with are:—

	£
The estimate of receipts for 1877-78, which provides for a sum of ...	11,697,500
And an expenditure amounting to	13,485,160
Making a Grand Total of	25,182,660

Of the sum shown under receipts, the amount expected to be received from rents and other miscellaneous receipts from buildings classed as Imperial, from the Warora Collieries, from fees from students of the Civil Engineering Colleges at Cooper's Hill and Roorkee, and from the Press at Roorkee, is ... 92,100

From water-rates and other miscellaneous receipts of irrigation-works, excluding the share of the land-revenue ascribed to such works, the receipts are likely to be 551,600

The revenue of the Telegraph Department, both Indian and Indo-European, is expected to amount to 315,500

And the revenue from State Railways to 674,800

So that the direct Imperial receipts that will be accounted for in the Public Works Department aggregate 1,634,000

The credits to Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways by transfer to revenue are taken at 1,510,200

	£
From the earnings of the several Guaranteed Railways there is expected to be received	8,540,800
And from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ...	12,500
These several items make up the total of	11,697,500

"The average Miscellaneous receipts of the three years ending with 1875-76 have been £80,663, for 1876-77 the receipts are estimated to amount to £84,000, and in 1877-78 to £92,100. The anticipated increase in the revenue of 1877-78, as compared with the average receipts of previous years and with the probable income of 1876-77, is chiefly due to the receipts from the Warora Collieries, being now taken at £18,100, as against £5,700 in 1876-77. This will just pay the cost of working expenses.

"I view the future of these collieries, with iron-ore in their vicinity, as a subject of great importance, and of this the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is keenly sensible.

"The sums under this head also include the fees from the students of the Royal Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. These receipts are not sufficient to pay the working expenses of the Institution, on which there is a deficit of £4,300. The expenses, not including first cost and additions to buildings, are £24,000; the receipts £19,700; a deficit of but little importance or significance, once admitting that the principle of such an establishment is the right one. The receipts for the Rurkí Press and College are expected to amount to £4,100, of which £600 only is derived from fees of the students; and as the expenses of the College amount to £20,494, the result is a nett deficit of £19,894. But the College is mainly kept up for the training of Upper and Lower Subordinates of the Department, and as these classes of students pay no fee for tuition, the College cannot be expected to pay its expenses. The items of income classed as Miscellaneous necessarily vary from year to year in consequence of the fluctuating nature of the source of the income; the receipts realized are commensurate with cost of buildings rented. I may here notice in the case of the receipts from buildings classed as Provincial, the revenue is credited to Provincial Services. The tolls on lines of roads in cases where such tolls are levied, on the Circular Canals and Nadiya Rivers in Bengal, and on the East Coast Canals in Madras, and generally on such canals as are used for the sole purpose of navigation, are credited to Local Funds, and are at the disposal of the Local Governments concerned for local works.

"The gross direct receipts from Irrigation-works in 1876-77 are expected to amount to £500,700, against an average receipt in the three previous years of £489,880 per annum. In 1877-78 a sum of £551,600 may be realized; so that, as compared with 1876-77, there is likely to be an increase of £50,900. But the receipts in 1876-77 were unduly low in consequence of the favourable rainfall in the Panjáb in the winter of 1876, while in Bengal there was some delay in collecting the full assessments. It may be added that no portion of the expected receipts is to be derived from new canals coming into operation during the year.

"Of the sum of £315,500 set down as the expected receipts from Telegraphs, £241,000 is from the Indian and Ceylon Telegraphs, and the remainder from the Indo-European Telegraph. The average receipts per annum of the three years ending with 1875-76, from the Indian Telegraph Department, have been £204,538, the expected receipts of 1876-77 amount to £236,000, so that the estimate for next year provides for an increase of £5,000.

"In the case of the Indo-European Telegraph no increase can be expected. The average receipts have been £76,668 per annum, the probable receipts of 1876-77, £96,100, while those of 1877-78 are £60,285. The decrease is due to exceptional items of receipt on Capital Account in previous years, and to the opening of the duplicate cable now being laid between Suez and Bombay,

which will probably affect the income of the European Telegraph to the extent of £13,900. A further falling-off of £14,215 is due to the payment to the Indo-European Telegraph Company for earnings collected in India on messages home, and anticipated to exceed the sum due by the Company for earnings collected in England on messages out. In other words, the outward messages *vid* Russia are calculated to be in excess of the inwards due by that route.

"In 1877-78 the gross receipts on State Railways are taken at £674,800, the receipts of 1876-77 being £369,600, and the average actual receipts of the three previous years £153,470 per annum. The increase in receipts of 1877-78, as contrasted with those of 1876-77, will be due to the opening of the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal, and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railways, from which there will probably be received £209,300 in all.

"The balance, £95,900, of the increase occurs in the other Railways, namely £35,000 from the Rájputána, £11,100 from the Panjáb Northern, £18,000 from the Holkar State Railway, and £14,700 from the Tirhut State Railway. The increase in the receipts of the last two Railways is partly owing to a larger extent of line being opened.

"At the rate in which the Government accounts are made up, namely, two shillings per rupee, the gross traffic-receipts from Guaranteed Lines of 1877-78 are expected to amount to £8,540,800, the probable receipts of 1876-77 being £9,492,600, and the average receipts of the three previous years £8,036,172 per annum. The large revenue of the year 1876-77 is due partly to the increase in the traffic caused by the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and greatly to the famine in Madras and Bombay. But the growth of the export-trade in seed and grains has also added to the traffic, and this will, I trust, still largely increase, and be a permanent source of income to our railways and of greatly extended prosperity to the whole Empire and its peoples.

"The scarcity in Madras has improved slightly the income of the Madras Irrigation Company. In 1873-74 the receipts were £4,633, in 1874-75 £4,193, and in 1875-76 £6,620. In 1876-77 they are expected to be £7,000, and in 1877-78 £12,500.

"Excluding the items of receipt on Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways, which to a great extent have to be deducted from the expenditure side of the account, the total sum due to the operations of the Department and carried to the credit of the Imperial Revenues is £9,915,000, the expected receipts in 1876-77 being £10,786,000, so that there is a decrease of £871,000. The decrease under Guaranteed Railways, due chiefly to the operation of the famine, is £1,224,100, so that under other heads there is an increase of £353,100. Of this increase, £8,100 falls under Revenue Miscellaneous, and £50,900 under Revenue Irrigation. Under State Railways the increase is £305,200, and in the receipts from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company £5,500. On the other hand, the receipts from Telegraphs show a decrease of £16,600.

"Turning to expenditure, the aggregate of £13,485,160 is thus made up—

	£
Grant from Ordinary Imperial funds for expenditure on Public Works (exclusive of the portion given to Provincial Services)	2,563,950
Provision for expenditure on Telegraphs	495,500
Provision for expenditure on State Railways Ordinary, including working expenses ...	501,110
Provision for land and control for State expenditure on Guaranteed Railways ...	78,000
The total Ordinary grant is thus	3,638,560
Under Extraordinary the provision is	3,628,000
For Capital expenditure of the Guaranteed Railways there is required ...	1,382,000
And for working expenses of the same Railways there is wanted	4,457,800
It is necessary to provide, for payment of surplus-profits to Shareholders of the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Eastern Bengal, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways	387,000
And for working expenses of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company it is necessary to provide	11,800
Making up the total of ...	13,485,160

"The grant for Public Works Ordinary, as contrasted with the Regular Estimate of the current year and the average expenditure of the three previous years, is as follows:—

	Budget Estimate, 1877-78.	Regular Estimate, 1876-77.	Average actual outlay of previous three years ending with 1875-76.
	£	£	£
Military Works	1,231,985	1,246,900	1,215,541
Other Services	431,365	392,800	406,049
Irrigation	900,600	958,800	939,970
Imperial Assemblage at Delhi	...	23,300	...
	2,563,950	2,626,800	2,561,560

"On the whole, the grant for expenditure is £62,850 less than of 1876-77, and £2,389 more than the average outlay of the previous three years. Of the decrease in 1877-78, as contrasted with 1876-77, £28,300 is due to the exceptional expenditure on the Imperial Assemblage, and £58,200 to a diminution in the grant for Irrigation Works. Under other Services the increase of £38,565 includes the expenditure necessitated on Government of India buildings and water-supply project at Simla.

"The grant for next year for Telegraph, amounting to £495,500, includes a sum of £14,215 of refunds to the Indo-European Telegraph Company, which ought to be really deducted from Revenue, so that virtually the expenditure provided for amounts to only £481,285, the probable expenditure in 1876-77 being £491,800, and the average expenditure of the three previous years £444,816. The nett charge on the Revenues of the State by the operations of the Telegraph is expected to amount to £180,000 in 1877-78, against an average of £162,632 in the previous four years.

"The provision for State Railways under the head of Ordinary is £501,110, against a probable charge of £303,650 for 1876-77. Of this sum, £18,100 is for outlay on surveys, and the remainder for working expenses of the several State Railways. The increase in the charge on the Ordinary Revenue of £197,460 is more than covered by the increase of £305,200 shown as likely to accrue under receipts.

"Of the increase of £197,460 in 1877-78, £169,300 is accounted for by provision having been made for the working expenses of the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal, and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railways, the receipts from which are expected to aggregate £209,300. A further increase of £48,270 is expected to be incurred on the expenses of the other State Railways from which an increased income of £95,900 is anticipated. On the other hand the provision for outlay on Capital account of surveys has decreased by £20,110.

"The charge for State outlay on Guaranteed Railways is decreasing. The average charge in the three years ending with 1875-76 was £97,048 per annum, in 1876-77 it is expected to be £91,250, while in 1877-78 the provision made is only £78,000.

"The total outlay on Extraordinary Works, Irrigation and State Railways, to end of 1877-78, is expected to amount to close upon £28,000,000. The figures are as follows:—

	Irrigation.	State Railways.	Total.
	£	£	£
Actual outlay to end of 1875-76 ...	8,708,195	11,785,492	20,493,687
Probable outlay ... 1876-77 ...	1,012,000	2,788,100	3,800,100
" " ... 1877-78 ...	900,000	2,728,000	3,628,000
	10,620,195	17,301,592	27,921,787

"This is called extraordinary outlay, and is all of it treated as being defrayed from borrowed funds, though much of it has been paid out of current revenue.

"The actual charge on the Ordinary revenues for interest on this outlay is estimated at £1,174,850, against £1,007,718 in 1876-77, so that there is an increase in charge of £167,132. Of this increase, £138,500 is met by an increase in revenue, so that the nett increased charge really incurred on the income of 1877-78 by the construction of Extraordinary Works amounts only to £28,632.

"The revenue expense of the Guaranteed Lines is nearly £460,000 less for 1877-78 than for the current year.

	£
It is expected that there will have to be paid as surplus-profits over the guaranteed 5 per cent. rate of interest	367,000
The probable charge in 1876-77 being	274,000
And the average charge per annum of the three previous years	226,638

"The increase in the charge for next year is due to the large earnings of 1876-77, whereby the surplus-profits to be paid in 1877-78 have been considerably augmented.

"The provision made for working expenses of the Madras Irrigation Company is £11,800, the probable charge for 1876-77 being £16,400, and the actual charge of the three previous years £16,025.

"Excluding the Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways, the total sum included as grants from Imperial Revenue in 1877-78 is £12,103,160, the probable charge in 1876-77 being £12,524,600, so that there is a decrease of £421,440. The nett decrease in the working expenses of Guaranteed Railways, caused chiefly by the hope of a cessation of traffic for famine-relief, is £462,800, but this may, I am sanguine enough to think, be partially met by the growth of the traffic in wheat for export; especially if our rates of freight can be kept at a minimum, so as to allow of this staple firmly establishing itself in European estimation. The increase under other heads is £41,360. This increase occurs as follows:—

	£	£
Increase in Telegraph charge		3,700
„ in State Railways Ordinary		197,460
„ in provision for surplus-profits to be paid to share-holders of certain Guaranteed Railways ...		93,000
		294,160
Less decreases under the following heads:—		
Public Works Ordinary	62,850	
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways	13,250	
Public Works Extraordinary	172,100	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ...	4,600	252,800
		41,360
Excluding Madras, Bombay, Rájputána and Burma, and deducting the construction-outlay on Irrigation-works not yet brought into operation, the total Capital expenditure to end of 1876-77 for works from which revenue is expected to be realised in 1877-78 is ...		10,719,537
The gross direct receipts from these works in 1877-78 is expected to be		518,730
And the working expenses are estimated at		333,863
Leaving the nett revenue at		184,867
The share of land-revenue ascribed to these works is		203,634
So that the *nett* total revenue is		388,501

and the nett return expected to be derived is 3·7 per cent. of the construction-cost.

"It is desirable to further analyse these figures so as to bring out clearly the sources of the revenue according to the character of the works. Thus there are the two great canals constructed entirely by the British Government —the Ganges Canal and the Bárí Doáb. Singling out these two, as having been in operation for a considerable time, and therefore such as may reasonably be expected to give a fair return, the results are as follows:—

	Ganges Canal.	Baree Doab Canal.	Total.
	£	£	£
Probable Capital outlay to end of 1876-77	2,921,381	1,545,221	4,466,602
Nett direct and indirect return expected in 1877-78 ...	186,252	49,817	236,069
Percentage of latter on former...	6·4	3·2	5·2

"Thus these two permanent canals are calculated to return over 5 per cent. on their construction-cost.

"The next group of canals, consisting of the Orissa Project, Midnápur Canal, Tidal Canal, Soane Canal, Agra Canal, cannot, according to the experience derived from other canals, be reasonably expected to pay their working expenses in consequence of their having been less than ten years in operation. The construction-outlay on these canals to end of 1876-77 will be £5,139,912, and the loss in their working during 1877-78 is anticipated to amount to £20,653 or about ·40 per cent.

"The third group of canals consists of the Eastern and Western Jamna Canals, the construction-outlay on which, as recorded in the accounts, includes only that portion spent by the British Government, and shows that with a total outlay of £746,129 to end of 1876-77, and an anticipated revenue in 1877-78 of £150,774, the Eastern Jamna Canal will pay 26·3 per cent. and the Western Jamna Canal 20·2. The results for these canals are expected to be as follows:—

	Eastern Jumna.	Western Jumna.	Total.
	£	£	£
Expected construction-outlay by British Government to end of 1876-77	242,433	503,696	746,129
Expected nett direct and indirect revenue in 1877-78 ...	63,822	86,952	150,774
Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay ...	26·3	17·3	20·2.

"Next come the inundation-canals in the Panjáb, the construction-outlay on which to end of 1876-77 is expected to be £124,208, and the nett returns in 1877-78, direct and indirect, will probably amount to £12,961 or 10·4 per cent.

"Finally, there are the minor works of Irrigation constructed entirely by the British Government, such as the Dun and Rohilkhand Canals, the Bijnúr Canals, the Bandelkhand Irrigation Works, the Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works, and the Shahpur and Shahival Canals. The nett return from these works is balanced at £9,350, against a Capital outlay of £242,686, so that the works pay about 3·8 per cent.

"Thus the Ganges and Barí Doab Canals are expected to pay 5·2 per cent., the Eastern and Western Jamna Canals 20·2 per cent., the Inundation Canals 10·4 per cent., and certain minor Irrigation Works 3·8 per cent. On the other hand, the Orissa, Midnapur, and Tidal Canals, the Sone Canal and the Agra Canal, having been less than ten years in operation, are to be worked at a loss of ·40 per cent. on construction-outlay.

"The estimate of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company provides for a nett receipt of £700 in 1877-78.

"The provision for State outlay on Establishment and land for these works is £1,050, and the charge for interest on Guaranteed Capital close upon £50,000, so that the operations of the Company are expected to involve a charge on the State in 1877-78 of £50,350. The conditions under which the Government bore the deficit in the working expenses of these canals have now ceased, the Secretary of State having decided that the Government is not to advance funds for such expenses.

"The construction-outlay, actual and approximate, Ordinary and Extraordinary, on State Railways, to end of 1876-77, is £14,895,668, of which sum £440,380 will have been expended on lines not in operation during the year 1877-78. The construction cost of the lines, the whole or part of which will earn revenue in 1877-78, is thus £14,455,288.

"The net receipts from such railways during the year 1877-78 are expected to be £191,790, and from 1·3 per cent. of the construction-outlay of £14,455,288, which includes £1,703,995 of stores, &c., in suspense.

"I have thus given a general sketch of our operations, adhering, for the purpose rather of easier comparison than because the form has anything special to recommend it, to the shape the review of these details took last year. I will now allude to our present and proposed expenditure on Military Works, for which in 1877-78 a grant of £1,231,985 is assigned, that for last year being £1,228,400.

"Of this grant, 38 per cent. must be spent on repairs, maintenance of buildings, barracks, and furniture, and the very heavy proportion of 22 per cent. on Establishment, a proportion apparently inseparable from all Public Works in India, and which is surprising to those acquainted with the subject at Home. It is quite true this supervision is costly, due to some extent to the employment of of a highly-paid European staff, but still more due to the fact that the practice in India is to charge salaries and wages of overseers, gangers and leading men—in fact, all who are on permanent employment, or paid by the month—to Establishment, whilst in England and the Colonies this would be charged to the work. I believe our practice in India is better, and really exercises a beneficial influence, and tends to keep down unnecessary establishment; but as it is not understood at home, our supervision has been often commented on as extravagant.

"Since 1873-74 there has been a steady increase for repairs, due for the most part to existing buildings not having been kept in proper repair during several years prior to 1872-73. Repairs were deferred because the efforts of the Department were mainly directed to pushing on new buildings for the additional European force thrown into the country immediately after the mutiny. There is no point on which the Inspector-General is now so particular as that of keeping existing buildings in a sound condition, and we have not withheld the necessary funds for this purpose, even though the result has been to decrease the provision for expenditure on new works.

"I have in the last two years practically not permitted any new barracks, with one exception in Madras, to be commenced, but have concentrated the efforts of the officers to complete those that have been already begun; and when I use the word new works, it only applies to works the construction of which had been approved, or the buildings of which had really been begun, before 1875.

"So that, of the provision for works in progress, it is expected that works, the estimates for which aggregate £467,500, will be completed during the year, the grant being £165,868.

"The remaining works in progress, the completion of which in 1877-78 is not anticipated, are estimated to cost £245,000, of which £77,500 will have been expended to end of 1876-77, leaving £165,000 to complete. The grant allowed for next year is £62,180, so that these works may reasonably be expected to be finished off in three years.

"Of the provision for new works, £49,789 have been allotted for completion by the close of 1877-78. The remaining new works are 27 in number, estimated to cost £167,500, and the grant allowed is £69,630.

"Thus, on the whole, works estimated to cost £930,000 will be in hand during the year, the probable expenditure to end of 1876-77 being £405,000. The grant allowed for the coming year is £347,467, so that a further sum of £175,000 will remain to be provided for their completion. These figures exclude the sum of £45,700 allowed for works, the probable cost of which is not known as yet.

"The grant for Original Works, Military, may be thus further analysed—

	£
Buildings for accommodation of troops	215,082
Drainage Works	5,575
Protective „	6,000
Water-supply	74,540
Fortifications	12,850
Works for Ordnance Department	38,400
„ for Commissariat Department	11,590
„ for Dock-yards	11,200
Military lines of communications	24,100
Miscellaneous Works	6,120
Minor Works	94,793
	500,550

"The amount allowed for buildings has been applied to some extent to the scheme for completing barrack accommodation on a permanent scale. It cannot be told exactly what that scheme will cost, as the wants of the Army vary from time to time. But we have considered every means for reducing the cost; and in this view, amongst other measures, the principle of remodelling old buildings and adapting them to the requirements of the present day has been followed, in some cases with much financial advantage. The buildings so remodelled have been found to answer the purpose.

"Under the Government of Madras the chief work for which provision has been made, is for a new set of buildings for European troops at Punamali estimated to cost £37,037, of which it is computed that £4,001 will have been spent by end of 1876-77: the grant allowed for the work is £10,000. The scheme provides for double-storeyed barracks for 200 men, to cost £16,807, barracks for 30 families to cost £8,015, and a double-storeyed hospital for 90 patients to cost £10,200.

"Another work for which a provision of £5,000 has been made, and to which it is necessary to draw attention, is the scheme for constructing an entire set of new lines for a Regiment of Native Infantry at Pudupetta, near Madras. Rendered necessary in consequence of the existing lines occupied by the Regiment having been condemned by several high authorities as inconvenient and unhealthy, the demand has been considered to be an urgent want, which should be met as soon as possible, and is an excess. The provision made is for purchase of land for the lines. The probable cost of the scheme is not known as yet.

"Of the grant allowed for Bombay, £16,000 is for the project for providing additional barrack accommodation at Ghorepori, estimated to cost £60,680, of which £2,600 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. The scheme provides for 12 single-storeyed barracks and one block of quarters for married men.

"For troops of the Native Army under the Government of Bombay provision of funds has also been made. Thus a sum of £3,000 has been allowed for improvements to lines of the troops at Bori Bunder. The scheme provides for two new rows and for re-erecting 25 rows of sheds, and for providing drainage, the latter to cost £2,943; the total scheme involving an expense of £6,141, of which £3,146 has already been spent.

"At Puna two new buildings for a Regiment of Native Infantry are about to be provided at a cost of £6,035, the grant for the year being £2,600. The buildings consist of a hospital to cost £3,937; a quarter-guard to cost £766; a school-room costing £873; and sundry small buildings, including an armourer's shop, to cost £458.

"For the troops of the Native force located at Jacobábád £2,100 have been given for improving and providing new hospital accommodation.

"Under the orders of Government the troops of the Panjáb Frontier Force are provided with quarters at the expense of the State, and a grant of £7,570 has been provided for the purpose for 1877-78. Among the works to be executed are the re-construction of Native Infantry lines at Kohát to cost £5,300, the grant for 1877-78 being £2,500. A hospital for the Right Native Infantry lines at Dera Ismail Khán is also to be provided at a cost of £1,360. In the Fort at Dhalipghur the quarters for Native officers are to be re-constructed at a cost of £970.

"At Kamthí, in the Central Provinces, the principal of remodelling existing buildings to suit them to present requirements has been carried out with great success. Following out this principle, £7,030 has been provided for remodelling three barracks of European Infantry and one of Artillery. For 24 families of European Infantry at Kamthí accommodation is to be provided at an expense of £6,800, the grant for 1877-78 being £4,000. And at Jabalpore £3,000 has been allotted for re-roofing three of the barracks of European Infantry.

"At Rangoon the scheme of providing new buildings for European Infantry is being gradually carried out. By the end of 1877-78 the first and third sections of the scheme, providing accommodation for three Companies and the Band, will have been carried out at a cost of £25,865, the grant for the year being £7,850. The single-storeyed barracks for 80 men and 4 sergeants, in the redoubt at Thayetmyo, will also have been finished at a cost of £6,855, the grant for 1877-78 being £2,500.

"In Central India the only military works of importance are at Nímuch and Mau, both occupied by troops of the Bombay Army. At Mau a provision of £7,000 has been made for commencing the long desired scheme for providing new accommodation for the Artillery. The estimate of the cost of so doing has still to be prepared. At Nímach auxiliary buildings are still required to complete the new sets of buildings already constructed for the Artillery, and a provision of £8,000 has been made for the purpose.

"At Hyderabad, Deccan, the great project for providing an entire set of new buildings for a Regiment of European Cavalry at Trimulgiri is approaching completion. The proved unhealthiness of the buildings occupied by that Regiment at Secunderabad rendered it necessary to remove their location to the adjoining station of Trimulgiri. The scheme is expected to cost £232,500, of which £165,000 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, leaving £67,500 to complete, the grant for 1877-78 being £20,730. The project provides for the accommodation, in four double-storeyed barracks, of all the single men of a full Regiment of Cavalry, and of 50 married men in four blocks of single-storeyed buildings. A hospital for male patients, to cost £8,500, is also provided. Quarters for Officers have also been constructed, the accommodation being given in single-storeyed buildings constructed on the unit system. The usual auxiliary and subsidiary buildings have also been provided.

"Turning to the works in charge of the Inspector-General of Military Works, the grant allowed for buildings for accommodation for troops, for the force located in Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, is only £59,250. Of this grant, £24,750 has been allowed for buildings in the hills, and £34,500 for buildings in the plains.

"For buildings in the hills £1,400 has been allowed for the completion of quarters for families at Jullapahar, estimated to cost £2,699, and of which £1,259 have already been spent. For providing verandahs to the barracks for single and married men at Cliffden, Marrí, £2,000 has been given, £1,000 having been already spent. For the buildings at Ránikhet £3,450 have been allotted. Of this sum, £3,100 has been devoted to a Regimental Hospital which is estimated to cost £10,789, and of which £7,689 wil have been spent by end of 1876-77. For the building at Chakráta £10,500 has been assigned. Of this sum, £3,000 is for barracks for single men, estimated to cost £5,802, and £300 for barracks for married men, to cost £2,949. Of this £2,649 has already been spent. For quarters for Staff Sergeants £2,200 has been given.

"Of the grant of £34,500 for buildings in the plains, a sum of £10,000 has been devoted to the re-construction of barracks and out-offices at Lucknow,

and £10,000 for a similar purpose at Faizábád. The schemes are estimated to cost, the former £65,760, and the latter £27,692, and provide for the renewal of the old barracks constructed immediately after the mutiny. By this means the expense of constructing new barracks is avoided.

"At Nowgong a barrack for the Royal Artillery will be completed at a cost of £5,378, the sum allotted for the purpose for next year being £4,700. Family barracks for Infantry will also be completed for £7,000 at Agra, the grant allowed being £1,500, and the hospital for the left Wing Native Infantry at the same place will be finished at a total cost of £3,838.

"The out-offices for barracks for single men of the Infantry at Mooltan will be completed next year with a grant of £2,000, £4,000 having already been spent.

For drainage works only £5,575, I am sorry to say, has been assigned, for it is a service in which I wish I could spend more, as I firmly believe that good drainage and well selected sites, with good drinking water, will ever ensure the health of troops. Of this sum, £1.000 has been allotted for the drainage of the Fort at Govindghur, and £1,000 for the drainage of the Cantonment at Lucknow, both being very urgent sanitary works. For the drainage of swamps lying to windward of European Infantry barracks at Kamptí £1,000 has been allotted, the expenditure incurred to end of 1876-77 having been £504. For the drainage of the lines of the European troops at Meean Meer £300 has been given.

"The encroachments of the Indus at Dera Ismail Khán were so serious that it was necessary to consider whether the Cantonment should not be removed. But by the skill of the Engineers concerned, protective works have been constructed during the past and present year.

"The serious overflow of the Kanhan River at Kamthí last rains, which led to much property, both public and private, being placed in imminent risk of destruction, has forced us to consider what works should be devised for protection from an inundation which may occur at any time. The result has been a scheme estimated to cost about £6,000, and for which the necessary funds have been allowed. It is expected that the work will be done before the next rains.

"I cannot over-estimate the importance to the health of the troops of providing a pure system of supply of water, and it has led me to increase the grant for the purpose from £45,900 in 1876-77 to £774,540 in 1877-78. The works provided for are as follows:—

"The Ulsoor water-supply project at Bangalore will be completed by the end of 1877-78 at a cost of £14,162, the grant for 1877-78 being £500, in addition to £1,250 for providing a new filter, and making certain alteration to the work. The project is in addition to the scheme for supplying Bangalore with water, which is being carried out at an expense of £55,000 from Mysore funds.

"A small sum of £1,000 has been provided for settling tanks in connection with the water-supply at Puná.

"In the Panjáb £1,410 have been given for Artesian borings and wells at two of the frontier out-posts.

"A sum of £770 has been allowed for sinking wells at Asírgarh.

"For water-supply at Trimulgiri and Sikandarábád a provision of £4,610 has been made. Of this sum £4,000 has been reserved for pipes from England for the project for the North water-supply scheme at Trimulgiri, estimated to cost £25,000. The balance of the grant for 1877-78 has been devoted to an engine and pump for water-supply to the 2nd European Infantry Regiment.

"At Nasírábád, in Rájputána, it is hoped that the scheme for supplying the station with water at a cost of £25,874 will have been completed by end of 1877-78. The expenditure on the work to end of 1876-77 has been £13,807, the grant for next year being £10,900.

"The scheme of water-supply at Mhow, for which a grant of £3,000 has been given, has still to be matured. This is now being done.

"For the scheme of the water-supply at Ambála £10,000 has been given. The complete project has yet to be matured. Meanwhile a project for a temporary supply of water is under execution at a cost of £6,800, of which £5,000 will be made use of in the permanent project.

"Small sums of £500 and £900, respectively, have been allotted for water-supply tanks at Darjeeling, and for a filter and storage reservoir at Chukrata.

"For water-supply at Mían Mír £13,700 has been allotted. It is expected to cost £16,000, of which £2,100 has already been spent. The scheme provides for a supply of 6 gallons per head per diem to British Troops.

"The grant allowed for the water-supply at Pesháwar is £25,000. A sum of £25,400 will have been spent by end of 1876-77 on an estimate of £28,752. But the complete project for the work has still to be prepared.

"For clearing and repairing the tank at Fort Kángra £1,000 has been given.

"The limited amount of the Public Works grant prevents much being done under the head of Fortification. A provision of £6,000 has been made for improving the defences at Aden, and of £2,000 for keeping in repair the large stock of plant collected for the harbour defences at Bombay. For the inner line of defences at Ferozepoor £2,000 has been given. The estimated cost of this work is £4,250, of which £2,220 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, so that the work will be completed next year. The bomb-proof magazine in the redoubt at Thayetmyo will be finished for £2,762, the grant being £1,650. And sufficient funds have been provided for keeping the existing forts in an efficient state of repair.

"The additional buildings for the Small-Arms factory at Kirkí will be completed by the end of 1877-78, the grant for that year being £4,000, and the computed outlay to end of 1876-77 £10,000. For buildings for 6 incorporating mills in the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkí a provision of £5,000 has been made, the estimated cost being £15,190.

"Amongst the measures contemplated for a fortified post and place of refuge at Rawul Pindee, the provision of buildings for magazines and other works of the Ordnance Department found a place. The sum it is expected to spend on the purpose is £83,750, and in furtherance of the scheme a provision of £19,900 has been made in the Budget next year for Store-room, Workshops, Armoury, Offices, Laboratory, and Small Arms Ammunition Magazine. These works are expected to cost £38,041, of which it is expected that £15,800 will have been spent by end of 1876-77.

"The alteration to the Gun-Carriage Factory at Fatehgurh, the construction of the Powder Magazine in the Fort of Allahabad, and the provision of Workshops in the Arsenal at Ferozepoor are all expected to be finished during the coming year, at a cost of £4,488, £9,183 and £7,464, respectively, the grant allowed for next year being £1,900, £1,000, and £1,200. A grant of £2,200 has also been allowed for the Pebble Powder House at Ishapore.

"Some small works for the Commissariat Department will be completed this year at Allahabad.

"A small amount has been reserved for urgent works in hand at the Dock-yards, but for Bombay, in view of future contingencies, I wish I could say the sum was larger.

"For Military roads the grant to Chukrata is £19,900. Of this sum £10,000 is to be devoted to the completion of the bridge over the River Jumna, which is expected to cost £30,545, and of which £20,500 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. The balance of the grant has been devoted to completing the earthwork and formation of the road.

"The road to Dalhousie will also, it is hoped, be finished during the year at a cost of £68,000, the grant for the purpose for next year being £4,500, the outlay to end of 1876-77 being expected to be £63,500.

"A provision of £19,500 has been made for improving the roof and making sundry additions to the Lawrence Asylum buildings at Mount Abu.

"Next to nothing has been appropriated for the defences of our ports or arsenals, and literally nothing for strong places; if no change in our policy is made, there is no prospect of anything material being done to remedy these wants which, to repeat former warnings, are becoming more imperative and more essential the more you raise and develope the material wealth and value of this country.

"Let me not here be understood to advocate the costly and ponderous defences which it has been the fashion of recent years to elaborate under the idea of converting defences into success over attack, but rather more simple measures which may protect us from insult on the sea-board, and be sufficient to leave in the interior the sick and the helpless in comparative safety. But I regard this subject as one of much more serious importance than is practically recognised by the part assigned to it in the distribution of the resources of the State.

"The bulk of the outlay on Civil Buildings and Roads is now drawn from grants made over to Provincial Services. The direct expenditure from Imperial Funds is for Departmental and Government buildings, church, burial grounds, harbour works, civil works, roads, as well as for the establishments at Cooper's Hill and Roorkee, the colliery charges at Warora, and the furlough allowances in England.

"The grant for 1877-78 is taken at £131,365, or £67,500 in excess of that for the previous year, owing to the provision required for the works at Simla.

"This sum does not fully represent our wants, and I regret there is but little hope of any great or sensible increase to the sum now set apart.

"Under Civil Buildings the grant amounts to £139,069, of which one-third is for repairs. The balance is allowed for Original Works, and distributed among the different departments in the following manner:—

"For the Salt Works, the sum allotted (£5,494) has been fairly divided between Madras and Bombay.

"On Opium, the whole grant (£14,752), with the exception of a small sum reserved for Oudh, has been fairly apportioned between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

"The greater part of the sum (£2,700) allowed for the Mints is needed at Calcutta, and it is most probable that the grant under this head will have to be largely increased for next year.

"Of the sum set aside for Postal (£13,099), one-half nearly is for the introduction of several small post offices, and the remainder for additions to existing offices throughout India.

"Under Telegraph (£12,531) allotments have been made for new offices, &c., at Ootacamund, Alipore, Ambála, Gadac, Rajanpore, and Gauháti, and the amount given to Bombay completes the instalments required for the signallers' quarters. Suitable telegraph and post office accommodation has still to be provided for the Presidency Town of Madras.

"The largest sum (£21,390) is required for the Government of India Buildings, and includes the cost of additions to the Peterhoff estate, the purchase of houses at Simla, and improvements to the viceregal buildings generally.

"The designs for the Mayo College Buildings at Ajmer by Major Mant, R. E., have been approved and the grant (£6,560) is provided for the collection of necessary material. The funds (£4,194) required for the boarding houses in connection with this College are being found by Native States.

"Out of a total of £6,784, sums have been reserved for the completion of the Thuggee Jail at Indore, and for the commencement of a new Jail at Mercara. The Civil Jail at Rewah will probably be constructed from funds supplied by the State of Rewah.

"From the amount (£4,066) under Churches, &c., the completions of the Bolarum church and the commencement of a Roman Catholic Chapel at Rawul Pindee have been provided for.

"The restoration of the beautiful temple at Ajmer, referred to in the review of 1876-77, has to be continued at an excess on the original estimate, the peculiar nature of the work and the necessity for its extension during the course of reconstruction having led to this result.

"The great scheme of restoration and preservation of antiquities in the North-Western Provinces is undertaken from Provincial Funds, aided by a grant from Imperial Revenues.

"Under Communications the grants allowed are for provinces to which the Provincial Service arrangements do not apply, namely, Rájputána, Central India and Coorg. The total £64,035, as against £69,270 for last year, is divided into £20,934 for Original Works, and £43,102 for Repairs.

"The outlay from Imperial funds in the construction of new roads in Rájputána has practically ceased.

"The conditions under which these roads were commenced, namely, that [illegible] of the outlay on the portions passing through foreign territory would be

provided for by Native States, have in some cases been fulfilled, while in others the roads have been made over to the States concerned to complete. The provision £10,552 is for the repair of the roads so constructed, and of this sum nearly ¼th is for the portion lying in foreign territory.

"In Central India also a portion of the outlay on roads has been and is still being met partly from funds supplied by Native States; for, in addition to the expenditure (£14,050) on the roads from Mau to Nimuch, Nowgong to Satna, and Dewas to Ashta, the road from Gwalior to Chumbal River receives an allotment of £4,800 from a contribution by His Highness the Maháráját Scindiah. Of the total for repairs £29,000, more than half is for the Agra and Bombay Road, one-fifth is absorbed between Nimuch and Khandwa, and the balance is distributed over the Gwalior and Jhánsí Roads.

"The comparatively large grant of £5,614 to Coorg is to facilitate trade and encourage the export of coffee by opening out new communications; the maintenance of existing roads also is contemplated to an extent of £3,300 from Imperial funds.

"Under Miscellaneous Public Improvements, £35,320 have been set aside, in which £5,935 are included for repairs. Three-fourths of the grant is absorbed by the Simla water-supply project, for which, exclusive of establishment, £27,435 has been provided until the arrangements with the Municipality for the provision of funds have been settled.

"Under Light-houses £1,500 have been assigned to Karáchi for a new light-house with its revolving light.

"For the harbour works at Karáchi, the sum appropriated for maintenance, conservancy, dredging, &c., exclusive of establishment, is but £5,000. The growing importance of this harbour, with the early completion of the Indus Valley Line, make it desirable to leave as little as possible undone which may facilitate and increase the rapidity of our communications between the Panjáb and the sea. The construction of jetties has also to be considered with the necessary sheds for the accommodation of trade. These works should receive early consideration, and the grant now fixed at £5,000 will probably have to be doubled before the close of the year.

"The importance of the Warora colliery works to the coal industry of India, and their effect on the reduction of Railway working expenses, is obvious. The pits are now in working order, and it is expected during the year 36,000 tons of coal will be raised, and be sold for a sum closely approaching the expenses of production.

"The exploration for coal in the Central Provinces continues, and the necessary grants have been assigned for the Satpura and Warora Districts.

"The Budget Estimate of the Telegraph Department for 1877-78, as contrasted with the Regular Estimate for 1876-77 and the actual average receipts of the three previous years, shows that—

	£
The Receipts were in 1876-77	332,100
The Budget-Estimate of 1877-78 is taken at	315,500
The average of actuals for the last three years being	281,200
The Charges were in 1876-77	491,800
The total nett charge thus being	159,700
The Budget-Estimate for 1877-78 is taken at	495,500
Making a total nett charge of	180,000
The average of actuals for the last three years being	444,800
Making a total nett charge of	163,600
Thus, on the whole, the expected nett charge in 1877-78, as compared with the Regular Estimate for 1876-77, shows a nett increase of	20,300
Of this nett increase the amount due to an anticipated falling off in the revenue of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, caused by the construction of a second line of cable from Bombay to Suez, is	13,900
While the payment to the Indo-European Company in England in excess of receipts, due to its being anticipated that the messages despatched from Home, *vid* Russia, will be more than those despatched from India by the same route, is	14,215
so that in these two items alone there is a nett increase of	28,115

"Under Receipts the figures for the Budget and Regular Estimate for the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Departments, as compared with the

Budget-Estimate of the current year and the average actuals of the three previous years, are as follows:—

The Estimate of 1876-77 is—

	£
Indian Telegraph—	
Indian Telegraph	206,700
Ceylon „	8,500
Total ...	215,200
Whilst the Indo-European Telegraph has a total of	74,800
making a Grand Total ...	290,000

The Regular Estimate for 1876-77 is—

	£
Indian Telegraph—	
Indian Telegraph	225,700
Ceylon „	10,300
Total ...	236,000
The Indo-European Telegraph has a total of ...	96,100
making a Grand Total ...	332,100

In the Budget-Estimate of 1877-78, the—

	£
Indian Telegraph—	
Indian Telegraph	232,000
Ceylon „	9,000
Total ...	241,000
The Indo-European Telegraph has a total of	74,500
making a Grand Total ...	315,500

The average of actuals for the last three years being—

	£
Indian Telegraph—	
Indian Telegraph	196,100
Ceylon „	8,400
Total ...	204,500
Indo-European Telegraph	76,700
Grand Total ...	281,200

"Compared with the Budget-Estimate of the current year, the Regular Estimate for the Indian Telegraph Department shows a gratifying increase of £20,800.

"The steady increase in the receipts of the Telegraph Department, as shown by the preceding figures, justifies the expectation that the receipts for next year may be set down somewhat in excess of those for the current year, and the estimate for 1877-78 has therefore been accepted at £241,000, being £5,000 only more than the Regular Estimate for 1876-77.

"In the case of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, the Regular Estimate amounts to £21,300 in excess of the Budget-Estimate for 1876-77, of which £6,400 occurs in England and the balance in India. The increase in England is ascribed to be due to recoveries of revenue earned in the previous year arising from the interruption of the Red Sea route from 15th November 1875 to 3rd February 1876, and to the receipt of £1,986, being an additional instalment of the Persian debt. The increase in India is due to a general increase of receipts on the Government lines due partly to general causes, and partly to the late interruption of the Madras-Penang cable.

	£
For 1877-78 the Budget-Estimate of receipts in India of the Indo-European Telegraph Department amounts to only	68,400
The probable receipts of 1876-77 being...	81,200
And the actual receipts of 1875-76	76,468

The opening of the duplicate cable now being laid between Suez and Bombay is expected to affect the income of the Indo-European Telegraph Department to the extent of £13,900, and the estimate for next year has therefore had to be reduced accordingly—

	£.
In England the expected receipts of 1877-78 are set down at	6,100
But in the Budget-Estimate of Expenditure a sum of	14,215

Is included for amount due to the Indo-European Telegraph Company for earnings collected in India on messages home being expected to exceed the sum due by the Company for earnings collected in England on messages out, so that really the estimate of revenue is for a net charge of ...	8,115
The expected receipts of 1876-77 being	14,900
And the actual receipts of 1875-76	17,122

The Budget charges have been accepted for a sum of £111,900 (including £13,050 for Ceylon). Of this amount £123,900 are for capital outlay, £17,350 being for establishment and other charges, £21,560 for additional stores, and £84,990 for actual construction operations on the following lines of telegraph :—

State Railway Lines.

	£
Agra to Gwalior	5,440
Re-construction, Lahore to Jhelum	1,375
Re-construction, and adding wire, Jhelum to Ráwalpindí	2,870
Rutlam to Nímuch	4,680
	£
Works in progress, namely, Northern Bengal State Railway ...	9,200
Rangoon to Prome	300
Indus Valley	500
	24,365

Guaranteed Railway Lines.

Due for Stores and Carriage for South Indian Railway—

	£
Madras to Tanjore	3,700
Trichinopoly to Tuticorin	3,500
	7,200

Departmental Lines.

	£
Madura to Ramnad	5,290
Extra Wire, Madras to Trichinopoly	4,250
Nynee Tal to Ránikhet	875
Extra wire, Chittagong to Elephant Point, Rangoon ...	25,710
Works in progress—	
Trichinopoly to Tuticorin	300
Calcutta to Chittagong	500
Gauháti to Dibrugurh	1,000
Lahore to Kotrí	1,000
Miscellaneous	620
Special—	
Jacobábád to Quetta and Kelát	9,480
	49,025
Minor Works	5,400
Abstract—	
State Railway Lines	24,365
Guaranteed ditto	7,200
Departmental	49,025
Minor Works	5,400
	85,990
Less recoveries	1,000
	84,990

"Excluding the sum provided for the completion of the special line to Quetta and Kelát, the whole of the provision made for departmental line will practically be absorbed by the cost of an additional wire between Chittagong and Elephant Point, and the line Madura to Ramnad, with an extra wire from Madura to Trichinopoly. The former will materially improve communication with Burma, and is rendered necessary by the increased importance of this route in connection with the cable shortly to be laid between Rangoon and Penang, so that it will be necessary to make the line from Calcutta to Rangoon

fit for international traffic. On this point the following extract from a letter No. 58, dated 8th June 1876, will show the necessity for the work, the estimate for which has been sanctioned by the Government of India :—

'The existing line between Calcutta and Rangoon, although gradually improving with every season's work, is still utterly unfit for international traffic, and incomparably inferior to the line across the Dhunds between Deesa and Hyderabad, respecting which the Indo-European Company have made so many complaints. It consists, moreover, of one wire unequal to the existing traffic, and although a second wire has been sanctioned and is in course of erection, as far as Chittagong, it will be fully taken up by its own local traffic. It will therefore be necessary to add an extra wire throughout, for although we may expect no cable messages so long as the Madras-Penang line is in order, when an accident does occur, and they are diverted *viâ* Rangoon, no delays would be tolerated by the Company or by the public.'

"It may be added that this expenditure has been made the basis of a demand for an increase in the Indian Tariff for all Foreign messages, an increase which cannot be refused and which will add more than £10,000 to the annual revenue of the Telegraph Department.

"The latter, that is the line from Madura to Trichinopoly, is needed to strengthen communication between Madras and Ceylon and the South-west coast, by the substitution of an inland line, mainly on a Railway, for the existing precarious sea-coast line between Negapatam and Tuticorin.

"The Budget-Estimate for 1876-77 was passed for—

	£
Expenditure	383,000
Receipts	215,200
Nett charge	167,800

"For 1877-78 the figures are—

	£
Expenditure	411,900
Receipts	241,900
Nett charge	170,000

an increased charge, therefore, of £2,100, as compared with the Budget for 1876-77. This increase is entirely due to increased capital outlay, and excluding capital outlay from the figures for both years, 1877-78 shows an improvement of £19,749 over 1876-77.

"There has been for several years a progressive reduction in the difference between earnings and revenue charges. This reduction is very marked during 1876-77, and justifies the expectation that but a very short time is needed for the Department to pay, not only its working expenses, but also a small dividend on the capital expended.

"Nett annual loss on revenue account, *i. e.*, the difference between expenditure excluding capital outlay and receipts including *pro formâ* charges :—

	£	
1872-73	73,211	
1873-74	56,166	
1874-75	44,837	
1875-76	42,367	
1876-77 ... ... under	10,000	(*partly estimated*).

"The capital expended from the commencement is nominally somewhat over £3,000,000. I say nominally, because this amount includes the value of lines and offices abandoned or destroyed in past years.

"In the earlier days of Indian telegraphy, lines were hastily constructed of perishable material, requiring frequent renewal, and were abandoned or replaced by others mainly on military and political considerations; but for the sums spent year by year the State received a full equivalent in the assistance, direct and indirect, which the Telegraph afforded in the administration of the country.

"Again, contrary to the experience of Europe, in India the Telegraph preceded the Railway, and long before the Railway was more than an idea, the Telegraph had spread over many hundreds of miles. As the Railways extended, it became necessary to re-erect the Telegraph lines within the Railway fences, to secure the advantages of immunity from malicious interference, and

the incomparably greater facilities for locomotion, and consequently for inspections and repairs.

"In those earlier days professional knowledge was very imperfect, as, indeed, it was also in Europe, and many mistakes were made, costly it is true, but a cost absolutely inappreciable, when contrasted with the inestimable services rendered by the telegraph during the mutiny alone.

"Increased knowledge obtained by experience of climatic difficulties in this country, and by watching the development of electrical discovery in other countries, has led to the adoption of material which, although in the first case expensive, will last for many years to come with ordinary care and supervision.

"Practically, then, it may be said that the lines, as they at present stand, have, with few exceptions, been created since 1866, and the amount expended upon them, and the speed and skill with which they have been constructed, compare very favorably, not only with the earlier efforts of the department, but also with the results obtained in other more favoured countries.

"The vastly improved quality of the line material and apparatus, and the many improvements of late years introduced in the organization and technical management, have raised the character of the Indian telegraph system to a deservedly high position. The speed and accuracy with which telegrams are transmitted from end to end of this vast continent appear almost marvellous, when contrasted with the state of things that existed not so very many years back, and these results have been obtained in face of considerable difficulties.

"Besides the greater number of our station buildings and a valuable plant of stores and apparatus, we now possess 18,120 miles of lines and cables and 41,000 miles of wire. Of these, upwards of 8,000 miles were erected and are maintained by the department for Guaranteed and State Railways. In addition, the department maintains lines and wires, the property of Railway Companies, aggregating 3,344 miles, which will, it is expected, be shortly more than trebled by the transfer to the Telegraph Department of the maintenance of all Railway telegraph lines in the country.

"I look forward to the early accomplishment of this arrangement, as the result, judging from the experience already gained, cannot be other than satisfactory to us and to the Railway administrations.

"The direct and indirect value of the telegraph to the administration of the country in the preservation of order and general development of its resources is so considerable, and the operations of the department are necessarily conducted in so great a measure with reference to imperial requirements, that it would be obviously incorrect to judge of them by a purely commercial standard. The only lines that might be expected to pay commercially are those connecting the presidency towns; and hampered, as the department is, by the very great extent of its unproductive lines, and by the necessarily expensive construction of its lines generally, it is gratifying to find that the financial result, bad as it undoubtedly is, is not far worse.

"While, then, it may be admitted that the requirements of the State, in the matter of telegraphs, are in India more onerous then in most European countries, the fact must not be ignored how very large a portion of the total outlay has been, and continues to be, incurred in the interests of the mercantile community. The costly improvements introduced in late years are, indeed, mainly the outcome of the growing demands of commerce, as what is called domestic traffic is here altogether unimportant.

"It is true that the revenue of the Department is largely derived from mercantile telegrams, especially those exchanged between the great centres of commerce; but there can, I think, be no doubt that, considering the enormous distances over which these messages are transmitted, the rates are very inadequate and, considering the gain in time over the Post, proportionately much lower than obtain in any other country.

"The average distance by alternative routes* from Calcutta to Bombay, Madras and Kurrachee is 1,875 miles. Extreme distances in India are far greater.

* By shortest routes the average is about 1,500 miles.

"The average distance between the following places in Europe is under 1,800 miles, namely:—

Madrid and St. Petersburg.
Paris and Constantinople.
Lisbon and Berlin.

"The average cost of a message of 20 words, *including* address between those places, is 11 francs=9·68*s*.

"The Indian charges is 2*s*. for 6 words, with a free address which may be taken at an average of 6 words.

"We have therefore 12 words for 2*s*. in India, as compared with 20 words for 9·68*s*. for lesser distances in Europe, or, to bring the comparison nearer,—

IN INDIA.

12 words + address averaging 6=18 words for 4*s*.

IN EUROPE.

20 words inclusive ... ... 9.68*s*.

For less extreme distances in Europe, namely:—

Madrid to Vienna,
Vienna to St. Petersburg,
Paris to Constantinople,
Madrid to Berlin,

averaging about 1,400 miles, we find the charge to be 8·48*s*. for a 20-word message, against the Indian charge of 4*s*. for a message of 12 words, with free address equal to 6 more, and of 2*s*. for a 6-word message with the same free address.

"It is not uncommonly insisted that a reduction of tariff is the only *panacea* for a Telegraph deficit; but it is now, I believe, very generally admitted by all political economists who have given attention to the subject that, under the most favourable conditions, a reduction of tariff results in a diminution of net proceeds. This has been the experience of many European administrations and also of Great Britain. It is a fallacy to imagine that the measures that have proved in Europe so successful in the case of the Post Office must be equally successful when applied to the Telegraph. Professor Jevons, F. R. S., writing on the subject of the British Postal Telegraphs, says with much force:

'There cannot be a greater contrast than between the rapid progress of the Postal nett revenue and the alarming decrease in the Telegraph nett revenue. This comparison entirely bears out the statement of the Treasury Commissioners, that "the Telegraph Branch is not in the position of the Postal Department after the introduction of the penny postage. * * *

'The Post Office stands in an entirely unique position as regards the great increase in traffic, which can be carried on with a small increase of cost.

* * * * * * *

'A postman, to put the principle as briefly as possible, can carry a hundred letters as easily as one, and a ton of mail-bags can be transmitted by railway almost as easily as a single bag. But it is totally the reverse with the Telegraph, in which each message has to be individually received by a clerk, transmitted, re-transmitted, written out, and finally delivered by a special messenger. In this case every increase of traffic involves an increase of expense in nearly the same ratio as regards many items.'

"An eminent Belgian authority writing on the subject sums up as follows:—

'The effects of a reduction of tariff are under the most favourable conditions (in the interior of a country itself) the maintenance of the gross receipts by the stimulant of cheapness, and under ordinary conditions the decrease of the gross receipts, the stimulant being insufficient to compensate for the reduction of the mean product per unit. In either one case or the other, without a single known exception, the nett product is diminished.'

"All experience points to the fact that Telegraph traffic follows, more especially in its augmentations, the fluctuation of trade, and that it is influenced by the tariff only in a very secondary degree.

"If these be sound conclusions for countries of limited extent, very populous and very rich, how much more strongly must they apply to a country like India, where the distances are so enormous and the average poverty of the people so conspicuous?

"I trust that continued financial improvement in the working of the Telegraph Department may obviate the necessity for any revision of the tariff [illegible]

the foregoing observations indicate the direction which such revision must take should it become imperative.

"The result of the changes introduced in the tariff for international messages by the Convention of St. Petersburg has not, so far as the Indian Department is concerned, been altogether successful; for while the number of messages exchanged with foreign countries has materially increased, the increase in their value is only nominal, and there are not wanting indications of even a prospective decrease. To some extent this may be traced to the insufficiency of the Indian share of the total tariff, but it is questionable whether the reduction of the unit charge to one word can prove a financial success, unless the rate per word be proportionately very much higher than the previous rates for the larger units.

"There are two points of detail in connection with the rules for foreign messages which have given rise to complaints from the Chambers of Commerce in this country—one referring to gratuitous repetitions of messages which are supposed to have been incorrectly transmitted; the other to the charge made for figure cipher telegrams. Proposals have been made to other States, parties to the Convention, by this Government and by the Postal Telegraph Department of England, to modify the rules on these points somewhat in accordance with the wishes of the mercantile community, but these proposals have been rejected, and the grounds of their non-acceptance cannot well be contested.

"The real grievance of the Indian public lies in the circumstance that the rules are not strictly enforced in England; but it has been explained that the relaxations have there been carried out by private Telegraph Companies in a spirit of competition and with a view to attract customers (though, possibly, for the present at a loss to the shareholders); that such a proceeding is one which the manager of a private company, dealing with private money subscribed for a special purpose, may perhaps adopt with some sort of justification, though in defiance of rule, but that his example cannot be followed by a public agent dealing with public funds for the benefit of a class interest at a further sacrifice to the general community, who have already to bear the loss on an unremunerative undertaking. An opportunity will shortly be afforded of reconsidering the rules in concert with other Administrations, and I venture to hope that some means may be found of amending those which have given rise to so much discussion.

"The fact not generally known that the telegraphs are worked at a loss in some of the principal countries in Europe, and an examination of the results obtained in Great Britain, enable some conception to be formed of the difficulties with which State, *i.e.*, cheap, telegraphy has to contend under the most favourable conditions; and it is a fair matter for congratulation that India, with all her disadvantages, possesses a highly efficient and extensive telegraph system which at no very distant date promises to be self-supporting.

"I have dwelt at some length on this subject, for I have felt that it is due to the Chambers of Commerce of the three great centres of Indian trade, with whom we have been in communication, to offer to them here a fuller explanation of our motives and position than I could introduce into ordinary official or business correspondence.

"I would add a few words of explanation on the Indo-European Telegraph Department which has charge of the Indian Government lines from Kurrachee to Fao and Teheran. The head-quarters of the Director-in-Chief are in London, where there is an office of account adjustment, with a small branch office at Constantinople.

"The lines of the Department are in two sections: the Persian, which includes the lines in Persia, and the Persian Gulf section, which includes the cables connecting Kurrachee with Bushire and Fao, and the land line along the coast of Beloochistan from Kurrachee to Jask.

"The Gulf section has its head-quarters at Kurrachee, where are the offices of the Deputy Director (who is in charge of the section) and of the Traffic Manager, as well as workshops and a store depôt. A special steamer, the *Amberwitch*, is attached to the service of this section for the repair of cables and conveyance of establishment and stores.

"The land-line consists of 739 miles of line and 1,478 miles of wire. It has, besides the usual maintenance establishments, the aid of a special Political Agency at Gwadur, half the cost of which is borne by the Telegraph Department. Subsidies to the extent of £3,128 a year are also paid to Chiefs in Beloochistan for protection of this line.

"The cables of the Gulf section are 1,738 miles in length, of which 1,235 miles are of gutta-percha, and 503 miles of India-rubber core.

"The Persian section is under a Director, whose head-quarters are at Teheran. This section contains 792 miles of line and 2,406 of wire. The lines of the Department do not extend beyond Teheran.

"The total length of the lines of the Department is 2,754 miles, consisting of 3,884 miles of wire and 1,738 miles of cable.

	£
Excluding the provision for payment to foreign lines of traffic earnings realized in India, the Budget-Estimate for 1877-78 amounts to	95,985
The Regular Estimate of 1876-77 being	102,200
So that there is a decrease of	6,215

which is due to the work of erection of iron poles to replace existing wooden ones, and for which a provision of £3,980 was made in current year's Budget, not being required next year. There is also a decrease of £850 in the provision for Repairs.

"The estimate has been framed for the authorized scale of expenditure for Establishment and Repairs, and there is nothing in it to call for comment, or which can be reduced.

Extraordinary Irrigation.

"The total grant for the year 1877-78, from extraordinary funds for Irrigation, amounts to £900,000, distributed to the several Provinces as follows. This amount is exclusive of £107,500 to be spent from contribution of the Native States for the Sirhind Canal.

	£
Madras	50,000
Bombay	40,000
Bengal	275,000
North-Western Provinces ...	260,000
Panjáb	275,000

"The works for which this sum is provided were all in progress during the current year (1876-77), in which the aggregate outlay under Extraordinary is expected to amount to £1,012,000.

"In Madras the improvements to the Godavery and Kristna systems of canals are still the most important works in progress.

"In the Godavery system several works for the improvement of irrigation and navigation in the Eastern and Western Deltas were carried out. The widening of the main canal in the Eastern Delta has been finished; the banks of the Coconada, Ingeram, and Coringa main canals were raised and improved. The widening of the bank and Coringa Canals was carried on; nine miles of the former were opened out for navigation; one lock was built and four more were completed; and three weirs finished. Ten minor distributaries with an aggregate length of 25 miles were completed, and some improvements made to drainage cuts.

"In the Western Delta, widening and other improvements were carried on on nine canals; the widening of the main canal above water-line was completed, as also the widening and deepening of the Bank canal for 22½ miles and some masonry-works built; on these works about £20,000 were spent during 1876-77. The sum allotted for the coming year is £28,561.

"In the Kristna Delta the works on Ryves's main canal were much retarded by continued outbreaks of cholera; but they will probably be completed early in the coming year. The new supply-head, though incomplete, was opened for the admission of water, the volume supplied by the old heads being insufficient owing to the low state of the river caused by the excessive drought.

"The alterations to these channels will probably be completed as [illegible] works. The widening of the Masulipatam Canal will also be completed early next year. The grant for the coming year is £14,777.

"The Streeviguntum Anicut Project, which will supply irrigation to a portion of the Tinnevelly District, and water to the town of Tuticorin, was practically finished during the year; only a portion of the revetment of the Korsur Pallam Tank, and the raising to full height of the Ooppar Oday dam being incomplete. The grant for the coming year is £3,477.

"On the Pennair Delta some expenditure was incurred from the Ordinary grant. A sum of £3,183 is allotted from the Extraordinary grant for this work during the coming year.

"The Sungum Project for the irrigation of the Northern Delta of the Pennair River from storage reservoirs in the river is still under consideration; no work is contemplated on it in the coming year.

"The Perryaur Project referred to in last year's Resolution is still under consideration; the works which will consist of a tunnel through the Ghauts in the Madura District leading from a large storage reservoir are estimated to cost £602,762; there is no prospect of their being commenced this year.

"In Bombay the only work of any magnitude in progress is the Moota Moola Project consisting of a dam across the River Moota, 99 feet in height and 3,683 feet long, exclusive of the waste weir which is 1,453 feet long, with channels for the water-supply of Poona and Kirkee and for the irrigation of about 70,000 acres. The total expenditure to the end of the current year amounted to £423,372. A grant of £31,924 is proposed for the coming year, which will bring the works, so far as sanctioned, very near completion, the estimated cost of the works being £466,448. The right bank canal, which is capable of discharging 414 cubic feet per second, has been extended to a distance of 39 miles from the head, out of a sanctioned length of 71 miles, and this portion is now being carried out as a famine relief work; the left bank canal, discharging 38 cubic feet per second, has been almost completed. A gross revenue of £7,385 is anticipated from these works during the coming year, and the working expenses are estimated at £4,063.

"The remainder of the grant will be divided among five projects of less importance. £2,674 are set apart for the completion of the Ekruk Tank in Sholapur, at a total cost of £97,146; the water is retained in this reservoir by an earthen dam with a maximum height of 78 feet. £3,143 are allotted to a small canal called the Hathmatti in Ahmadábád; the work, which is approaching completion, is estimated to cost £38,170. £1,177 are allotted to the Lakh Canal in Ahmadnagar, which is also very near completion, at an estimated cost of £25,954. £4,800 are allotted to the Mukti Reservoir and £300 to the Palkhed Canal, both of which are nearly complete, at an estimated cost of £26,456 and £14,029, respectively.

"In Bengal the grants for 1877-78, for the works in Orissa and Midnapoor, are £63,425 and £20,503, respectively. These with the Tidal Canal in Hidgellee are separate sections of the Orissa scheme purchased by Government from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company. They were originally intended to form portions of a connected system, but are now worked as separate projects. About £850,000 have been spent on the Tidal and Midnapoor Series of works, out of an estimated total of £945,803; 248 miles of distributaries are completed and in operation out of a total projected of 320 miles; and during the past kharif season 32,160 acres were irrigated from them. The navigation works on the Midnapoor Series are not quite finished, but by the end of the current year the canal will be complete as a navigation line throughout, with the exception of 4 miles in the second range in which the locks are still under construction.

"The Tidal Canal is in full operation.

"The portion of the Orissa section, to which it has been determined to limit expenditure for the present, consists only of the channels in progress and distributaries for the irrigation of 206,172 acres; the total estimated cost is £1,929,568, of which about £1,740,000 have been expended to the end of the current year (1876-77), the grant for next year being £63,425. The principal lines of canals are nearly finished; before the end of the coming year, with the exception of part of the Kendrapára extension, the whole of the navigable canals will be open for traffic throughout their length. Of the distributaries 301¼ miles are completed and in operation out of a total projected length of 347¼ miles.

"For the Soane Project the grant for next year is £191,071. The cost of this scheme, as now limited, is estimated at £2,710,361, of which about £1,770,000 will have been spent up to the close of the current year (1876-77), by which time the Main Western Canal, the Behía and Dumraon Branch Canals, and the Eastern Main Canal will, with their distributaries, be complete. The Arrah Branch, the Buxar Branch Canal, the Chowsa Branch Canal, and the Patna Canal will, with their distributaries, be ready for irrigation, and, with the exception of some locks and waste weir bridges, will be complete throughout. The area irrigable from the completed portions by the end of the year was 443,000 acres. The Arrah Branch has for some months been navigable throughout with exception of the junction with the Ganges at the termination. A cadastral survey of the land commanded by these channels is under execution, and up to the end of the current year about 1,600 square miles, out of a total of 2,900 square miles, will have been surveyed.

"In the North-Western Provinces there are three series of works in execution from the Loan funds.

"The rectification and completion of the Ganges Canal at an estimated cost of £858,843 is the first: up to the end of the current year about £387,400, exclusive of value of materials in hand, will have been expended. The grant for the coming year is £80,000. The works executed during the past year consisted mainly of protective works to the floorings of the falls in the main canal; the re-construction of two locks, and the building of new locks and weirs near Jaoli regulator, Wallipura and Nanun, with the view of reducing the slope of bed and consequent velocity of the water in the main canal. The completion of the upper portion of the Anupshahr Branch with an escape into the Ganges, and the preparation of surveys and detailed plans and estimates for some of the new branches and some other minor works. The construction of the new branches will be undertaken shortly.

"The Agra Canal is virtually complete, and has been already in operation for two years. The navigation arrangements are nearly complete throughout. A sum of £10,000 has been allotted for the current year for expenditure on drainage works and minor distributaries. The total estimated cost, exclusive of plantation, is £772,553, of which £40,000 are still unspent. The revenue from this canal has so far more than justified the expectations formed regarding it.

"The Lower Ganges Canal is the most important work in progress in the North-West Provinces. The supply is drawn from the River Ganges by a masonry weir, the closing of which was successfully accomplished during the past year. The grant for expenditure during the coming year is £170,000; revised estimates for this project have been submitted, and are now under the consideration of the Government of India, meantime permission has been accorded to proceed with the more urgent works: the first 40 miles of the main canal and the supply branch, 22 miles in length, will be finished by the close of next year. The remaining earth-work of the main canal, as far as its junction with the old Kahnpur Branch, is also nearly complete. About £1,083,000 will have been spent on this canal to the end of 1876-77; the ultimate expenditure will probably considerably exceed £2,000,000.

"The project for a canal from the River Betwa, in Bundlekhund, has proved to be too expensive to justify its execution from the Loan funds; further enquiries are being made with a view to substituting, if practicable, a cheaper and less elaborate scheme.

"The execution of the project for the Eastern Ganges Canal to water a portion of Rohilkhund has been postponed indefinitely owing to doubts as to the volume of water available from the Ganges after providing for the Lower Ganges Canal.

"In the Panjáb there are four series of works in progress from Extraordinary funds; two, the Sirhind and Swat River Canal projects, are not yet brought into operation. Indeed, the last has only been just begun, and though it gives fair prospect of paying interest on its outlay, it has been accepted rather on political than on material reasons. With this exception it is the only new Irrigation project which has been sanctioned within the last two years, for in my opinion it is desirable to complete those already commenced, and

watch their prospects before we commit ourselves to any further great or doubtful operations; the other two consist of improvements and extensions of existing canals—the Bári Doáb and the Western Jamna.

"The Bári Doáb Canal has been yielding revenue since 1860; the estimated cost of the improvements now in progress is £333,114, of which about £135,000 will have been spent to the end of 1876-77. The grant proposed for the coming year is £24,791. The two new branches have been completed, the grant now to be made will be utilised in constructing distributaries. Two new distributaries have been completed on the old portion of the canal. The escape sluices of the weir across the Ravi, at the head of the canal, suffered severely from the floods again this year, but not to the same extent as in 1875: the protective and training works were also slightly damaged.

"The work on the Western Jumna Canal consists of a masonry-weir across the Jumna River with regulating heads for both Eastern and Western Jumna Canals; and of new channels in substitution for portions of the main canal and branches. The estimate for works is about £730,000; about £262,000 will have been spent up to the end of 1876-77, and the grant for the coming year is £74,900. The head-works are approaching completion, land has been acquired for the portions known as the new Main Line and new Delhi Branch, and a considerable quantity of material has been collected, two of the new distributaries have been completed, and another is in hand.

"The largest work under construction is the Sirhind Canal, drawing its supply from the Sutlej River for the irrigation of the British Districts of Loodiana and Firozpur, and the Native States of Patiala, Jhínd and Nabha; the entire cost of the works is estimated at £3,087,388, of which £1,187,000 will be contributed by the Native States. The outlay to the end of 1876-77 will probably aggregate £1,485,000, and the grant for the coming year is £248,217, of which £107,317 will be contributed by the Native States. The head-works and the excavation of the main canal are well in hand, and seven out of the eight bridges are complete. Convict labor has been tried with success on these works. The Abohur Branch and the first and second feeders are well advanced. The third feeder and the Patiala navigation channel are nearly complete, and the excavation of the Choya Branch is complete to the 20th mile. Work on the navigable junction with the Sutlej at Firozpoor was commenced during the year.

"The fourth and last work is the Swat River canal in the Eusufzaie valley, at an estimated cost of £167,313; a commencement of work has been made, and about £10,000 spent. Its chief object is to induce some of the lawless borderers to settle down in British territory, and betake themselves to peaceful pursuits. It will be desirable to push on the works to completion as rapidly as possible; the grant proposed for the coming year is £30,484.

"Of the Ordinary grant for 1877-78 amounting to £900,600, as against £958,800 for 1876-77, £141,163 will be an addition to the Capital outlay on the works. £544,133 provides for the current expenses of works in operation for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, and £245,305 are charges debitable to works for which there are no Capital or Revenue accounts.

"In Madras the principal works for which Capital expenditure is being partially incurred from the Ordinary Revenues are the Godávari Delta, the Kistna Delta system, the Pennair Delta system, and the Chembrambákam Tank. For the Madras water-works a grant of £2,774, exclusive of establishment, is provided in the budget, which will be utilised on embanking the river and left side of supply-channel, in extension of weirs in the supply-channels and in works of protection from the river floods. The tanks are in good order, and the weir has been raised to full tank level. In the Godavery District a larger extent of the cultivation and of revenue is anticipated. In the Tanjore District the high floods towards the end of July breached in the left bank of the Vennaur Tank, and caused considerable damage to the crops. Owing to the prevailing drought the supply in the river has proved insufficient for the irrigation under the river.

"The total grant amounts to £262,000, the grant for 1876-77 being £272,200, and the average outlay of the three previous years £266,986. The necessity for increasing the normal irrigation grant so often urged by Madras,

owing to the vast revenue at stake and the interests to life and agriculture involved by the efficient maintenance of Irrigation Works, has received consideration, and further detailed information has been called for. The large irrigation works already constructed in Godavery, Kistna, Pennair, Tanjore, &c., have assisted not only in reducing the extent of the districts subject to scarcity at exceptional times, but also in increasing production in ordinary years, and in this double capacity they differ from some of the works in Bengal which are more for the prevention of famine only.

"Of the grant assigned, £35,999 is for works, and £146,759 for repairs, the balance being devoted to establishment and other charges. Of the grant for works, £3,987 is for embankments, £3,091 for the Chembrumbaukum Tank Project, and the remainder for sundry minor works.

"In the Bombay Presidency there are numerous irrrigation works under construction from the ordinary revenues. The Desert Canal of Sind, which takes it supply from the River Indus, to irrigate land both in Khelat and British territory, is one of the principal. The estimated cost is £83,481, of which £42,500 have been spent; a grant of £6,100 has been made for expenditure during next year on this canal, from which an ultimate net revenue of £7,737 is expected. A grant of £5,362 has been made for the execution of the important series of embankments known as the Kashmor and Begari bunds, which are desigued to shut out the flood-water of the Indus for a distance of 45 miles, and to protect the land on the right bank. The provision now made will, it is expected, suffice to complete the work at a total cost of £72,947. The Begári Canal, 76 miles in length, and yielding a revenue of £17,639, is being enlarged, extended, and improved at an estimated cost of £104,942: these improvements are expected to double the area under irrigation, and raise the profits to 15 per cent. on the outlay: this canal will be protected from injury by the Kashmor Bund; a grant of £6,100 is allotted for the coming year. The Sukkur Canal is approaching completion; its supply is derived from the Indus; the main canal is 75 miles long, and is capable of irrigating 88,250 acres, yielding a revenue of £18,400. The estimated cost of the project is £106,892. The grant for the coming year is £2,440. The Eastern Narra system comprises a series of works extending from the Indus at Rohri to the Runn of Cutch. Provision is made for £6,100 for expenditure during the coming year. The Great Marak Canal in the Hyderabad Collectorate has been enlarged at an estimated cost of £17,008. This work promises to yield a good return for the money spent; the grant for the coming year is £400. A grant of £1,200 is made for works on the Fuleli Canal, chiefly to secure efficient control over the supply of water; the main canal is 95 miles long, and the branches aggregate 986 miles. A small provision of £700 is made for the Krishna Canal which is nearly completed; the estimated cost is £62,341, and it already irrigates 4,000 acres. Progress on all these canals is much restricted by want of funds.

"The total grant assigned is £180,000, of which £47,365 is for works, £79,465 for repairs, and the remainder for establishment and other charges. Of the provision for new works, £2,387 will be spent in the completion of 12 works, estimated to cost £262,068, and on which it is expected that £248,623 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. For other works in progress, the grants for which will not suffice for completion in 1876-77, £27,604 has been given, the estimated cost being £262,068, and the probable outlay to end of 1876-77 £333,392. The balance of the grant for new works has been devoted to sundry small and minor works.

"On irrigation works, commenced in view to give employment to the distressed, £225,000 have been spent from famine relief funds; the total estimated cost of these works being £467,500.

"In Bengal the principal works under investigation, the expenses connected with which are defrayed from the ordinary revenues, are the Tirhut irrigation scheme and the Hooghly irrigation scheme; the expenditure during the current year on the former has been £8,148. A very promising scheme of irrigation from the Gandak River was prepared this year; it consists in diverting a perennial supply from the River Gandak into some natural beds of streams, which in the ordinary course are dry except in the rainy season.

"In the North-West Provinces the expenditure from the ordinary grant consists almost entirely in minor works and repairs connected with the large canal systems. The subject of drainage has occupied the serious attention of Government, and enquiries have shown that a very large expenditure may prove eventually necessary. During the current year about £65,000 were spent on these works, the cost being shared by Extraordinary funds, Imperial revenues, and Provincial funds. A project for navigable communication between the Ganges Canal and the Agra Canal at Delhi is under consideration by the North-Western Provinces Government.

"In the Panjáb the chief items of expenditure from the ordinary grant are on repairs to the Barí Doáb and the Western Jamna Canals; a few minor works are in progress and call for no remark.

"In Mysore the grant for the current year is £96,800. Irrigation in this part of India is carried on chiefly from tanks and reservoirs. The principal works in progress are the extension of the North Channel, and the completion of the Seríramdavur dam, the Chikdáwar Sagar Channel, the Sulikerray Series of tanks, the Hussergutta Series of tanks, and various other minor works. There is also a scheme for water-supply to the town and station of Bangalore, at a cost of £56,925, and for the water-supply of the town of Mysore, at a cost of £41,820.

"In British Burma, the principal works under construction are the Irrawaddy embankments, for the protection of the culturable land along the river; one section, 27 miles long, will protect a hundred and twenty thousand acres; £4,500 are entered for expenditure for next year, which will suffice to complete the work at an estimated cost of £12,353. Three other sections previously completed, with an aggregate length of 154 miles, are to be raised and strengthened at an estimated cost of £30,464, and for these works £40,900 have been allotted for expenditure during the coming year. A grant of £1,000 is also made for the reclamation of the Pegu Plain; this sum will suffice to complete the work at a total cost of £24,954; this work is calculated to reclaim 50,000 acres of good land, and to afford protection to the canal from inundation. The Pegu and Sittang navigable Canal, executed from Provincial funds, at a cost of £118,690, will be completed in the coming year, and will, it is hoped, be open to traffic by April or May 1878.

"In Rájputána, the system of irrigation is from tanks dependent for their supply on local rainfall; the proposed expenditure is on completing and maintaining these tanks, and calls for no special remarks.

"The aggregate construction outlay on irrigation works, ordinary and extraordinary, throughout India, up to the end of the year 1875-76, as booked in the registers of the Public Works Department, amounts to £16,554,690, of which the expenditure shown for Madras and Bombay is open to correction, the accounts not having been completely adjusted.

"The expenditure in Burma has been altogether on flood embankments and protective works; the works in Oudh and the Central Provinces have been abandoned. In the three Provinces, Bengal, the North-West, and Punjab, the aggregate outlay has been £12,348,057, and in these only can a comparison be usefully made of expenditure and returns.

"On the financial results of irrigation works I have already spoken.

"The irrigation from the Orissa, Midnapur, and Tidal Canal is of very slow growth, and it is feared that the income from this source will never, under the present system, yield an adequate return on the Capital that has been invested. The Soane Canal and the Agra Canal have only recently been brought into operation, and there is a fair prospect of their eventually proving profitable undertakings, both directly and indirectly; the condition of the Ganges and Eastern and Western Jumna Canals is very prosperous, and the Bárí Doáb Canal is now yielding a fair income.

"It will be premature for me here now to do more than to allude to the proposals for a future localization of irrigation works. I have from my arrival in India felt that the success of some, if not of all these works, would be better secured if they were the outcome of local sacrifice and self-denial rather than of Government munificence alone, and that local interests and local duties should call this class of improvement into existence. Indeed, without ignoring

altogether the responsibilities of the State towards the land, resting on the assurance of those who know India better than I do, and who understand the relations of the landholders to the cultivator, I would wish to see no work of irrigation commenced till those who expected the benefit had either subscribed the Capital or had given a guarantee for the interest of the work which has to be undertaken from the Loan funds. I am inclined to draw a distinction between lands, such as those in Sind, in Burmah, and in Bengal too to some small extent, which need protection from flood. I will not dwell further on this matter, leaving time to thoroughly work out what is needed to effect a change in policy, from which, if care and caution are exercised to give it effect in its earlier stages, I, for one, believe infinite benefit will ultimately arise, though, for the moment, extreme advocates for irrigation may not acquiesce in the chances of very rapid development.

"Early in last year, with the assent of Lord Northbrook, I suggested such a course in reference to a very extensive scheme put forward for the protection of Behar against the recurrence of the disasters of 1874, and for the mitigation of the normal misery of that overcrowded district. The response I received from the then Government of Bengal gave but little hope that any means could be relied upon beyond the usual one of the work being undertaken by the Indian Treasury. I trust that the present Government of Bengal will be able to show that its predecessor was deceived.

"I am also now in communication with the Government of the Panjáb on a project lately submitted by it, in order to ascertain if the work can be undertaken on the conditions we are now seeking to establish.

"The extension to Local Governments of administrative control, with a simultaneous increase of their responsibilities, cannot fail, if guarantees are taken for the continuity of a fixed and stable policy (the difficulty of all personal government subject to a short tenure), to result in greater local efficiency even if it does not secure greater economy and thrift in outlay.

"Of the application of the same principle of local management to Railways, I confess I do not myself entertain a favourable opinion, unless, indeed, full powers on questions of principle are reserved in the hands of a central authority; for the essential feature of Railway success—I mean financial success—is an arrangement for the public service at once simple, rapid, certain, and this can only be secured by unity and harmony in administration. To localize entirely the control of Railways would increase their cost in management, and re-introduce the worst features of the early European system, which all Railway administrators are now hoping to see followed by a more automatic system.

"I hope to see this principle thoroughly recognised in this country at no distant date, and the whole Railway system of India guided by one authority, whilst the improving and increasing revenue is devoted to the further development of the system itself.

"It is possible, perhaps, whilst enlisting the co-operation of the Local Government, in aiding the sources and development of Railway traffic, not to weaken Railway administration; if this can be secured, the experiment is, however, worth a trial.

"I have now, My Lord, to ask the Council's attention for a few minutes to the prospect of our State Railways.

"The length of State Railways open for traffic, under construction, and under survey at the close of 1876 was 2,720 miles, of which 170 miles are either Provincial or the property of foreign States, leaving 2,550 miles chargeable to Imperial Public Works Extraordinary. Of this length about 800 miles are now open for traffic, and 1,100 miles are under construction. On the remainder, construction operations have not yet been commenced.

"During the past year the increase to the open mileage has not been large, the additional length permanently opened being only 128 miles, distributed over the Rajpootana, Punjab, Northern, Tirhut, Holkar, and Nímuch lines. The Rájpootána line was opened throughout.

"On the Indus Valley Railway 110 miles have been temporarily opened between Multan and Chuni Gote for the goods traffic of the Flotilla.

"During the ensuing year a much greater addition to the open mileage is expected, which will make up the aggregate length to about 1,500 miles, thus maintaining the projected average of 300 miles a year since the date of first opening. The chief additions will be on the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal

and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Lines, on which it is expected that 660 miles will be opened for public traffic.

"The total Imperial extraordinary expenditure up to the close of 1875-76 was £11,785,492.

"The estimated expenditure during the current year 1876-77 is £2,788,000, and the estimate for the ensuing year is £2,728,000, which will raise the total expenditure at the close of 1877-78 to about £17,300,000.

"The grant for the coming year provides for steady progress on the lines already under construction and for a commencement of the extension of the Panjáb Northern Railway to Ráwalpindi, and of the Western Rájputána Railway.

"It has been necessary in the present state of the finances to restrict the grant for the latter to only £100,000. And, for the same reason, other lines on which a small commencement should be made, so as to carry forward the extension of our railways with regularity, must I fear be postponed.

"These are the Chattísgarh Line from Nágpur, and the Nímuch-Nasirabad link of the Central Indian system. The extension of the Northern Bengal Railway to the foot of the hills, a distance of about 30 miles, is also a work which, I still trust, may be pushed on if our prospects brighten in the coming autumn.

"In the course of the last month the earth-works of two railways, the claims of which had already been before the Government, have been authorised as famine relief works These are the Dhond and Munmar, forming a chord above the Ghâts between the north-east and south-east lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and which, if existing, would be especially valuable in the present crisis; and an extension of the Madras Railway from Bellary to Hubli. This last line when carried out will not be complete without an outlet on the western coast.

"As in the case of the famine of 1874, when the construction of certain lines had to be anticipated, so now these lines must be accepted as divergences from the fixed programme of our railway-scheme.

"With an annual appropriation of three millions approximately for railways, we ought to be prepared to put in hand about 400 miles of line yearly. As respects future extensions therefore, it may be mentioned that we have surveys in progress for lines in Burma towards the frontier;—from Assam on the east to Tirhut on the west;—from Ráwalpindi to Pesháwar; and from Sukkur towards the western frontier.

"The receipts from the open lines are for the current year estimated at about £370,000, with a mean open mileage of 742 distributed over eight different lines.

"The nett receipts are estimated at £105,000.

"The State Railway system is burdened with several small detached lines, such as the Nalhati, Calcutta and South-Eastern and Wardah Valley. The last will, it is hoped, prove particularly valuable as a mineral branch. It also serves the cotton mart of Hingunghât. Of others, such as the Panjáb Northern, Holkar, Nímuch and Tirhut, small sections only are as yet opened for traffic. The open mileage of these seven lines aggregates only 360 miles. This want of continuity is unavoidable, but so long as it lasts the traffic cannot be large, and the expenses of working must be disproportionately high.

I have already stated that portions of the Northern Panjáb and Indus Valley Railways are now open for traffic, and the rapid development of trade, especially on the former, even with the very limited rolling-stock available, already shows nett receipts in excess of working expenses which justify these works being classed as Extraordinary.

"And this consideration leads me to refer to the change which seems to be proposed in carrying out the policy for Extraordinary works, by which no works so classed will be aided by loan money unless they are likely to be *fully* remunerative, and instead of its being required, as formerly laid down by the Secretary of State, that no loan money spent on a work shall be treated as Extraordinary, except where the yield will cover the interest on the *loan*, it will be required that no loan money shall be spent on a work except where the yield will cover the interest on the *whole cost*. Heretofore the policy has really been to combine the employment of Loan Funds with that of surplus ordinary revenue, so as on the one hand to expedite the progress of the works, and on the other to keep down the real interest for borrowed money, in order to avoid burdening the future.

"Thus, when a work has been considered reasonably certain to pay say 3 per cent. on its total cost, or even 2 per cent., it has been thought proper to allow of its inclusion in the category of Extraordinary works in expectation that so much of its cost would be defrayed by ordinary revenue, that the remaining portion defrayed by borrowed money would have *its* interest covered by the yield; and this has prevented the progress of the work being retarded to only such a pace as would have been possible from the exclusive employment of the current revenues.

"Further, it is to be considered that the system of Extraordinary State Railways is mainly a system for constructing railways by the use of funds raised by Government direct, instead of by the use of funds raised by Guaranteed Companies.

"There is no more unsoundness, so far as I can see, in the financial policy that would commit the State to the liability for interest on funds raised by itself, than to the policy that commits it to liability for interest raised by Guaranteed Companies; and I think that no one will venture to deny that the liability so incurred has been fully justified, and that the policy was a sound one.

"Next year the gross receipts from a mean open mileage of 1,230, distributed over 11 different lines, are expected to amount to £675,000, and the nett receipts to a little over £190,000.

"The receipts per mile open per week average about £10 only. This is a small figure compared with the earnings of some of the trunk lines, but its increase depends on the gradual completion of a system.

"For example, the only State line of considerable length as yet open throughout is the Rájputána Railway 400 miles long. The last section of this line was opened in February 1876, and in the same half-year the nett receipts from a gross traffic, £13 per mile per week, returned 5 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay.

"I have seen it stated that the State lines have been constructed at a much greater cost than the Guaranteed lines, and their average mileage cost has been criticised. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of such a question on this occasion, but the fullest information will be published hereafter. For the present I think it sufficient to say that the comparative outlay on particular works, and the several conditions under which they have been undertaken and constructed, can be accounted for, and that their cost compares favourably with the lines of other countries. Whether the sums advanced under the guarantee had been excessive or the reverse, the Companies in India owe their prosperity to the fact that they obtained their capital at a moderate rate of interest in virtue of the Government guarantee.

"It has been more than once asserted that the policy which was inaugurated by Lord Hardinge, and to which Lord Dalhousie gave life and vigour, was a policy which has led to great loss and extravagance. My Lord, such loss and extravagance, if there has been either one or the other, are absolutely insignificant when compared with what has been realised by the Americans, and by other nations who have not enjoyed the credit which India could always command, and who from this want of sufficient means were forced to adopt a cheaper and less durable type of road. The heavier outlay had to be incurred at last, and the final cost of the railroads in those countries will be found to exceed, eventually the first and permanent outlay upon our Indian lines.

"The special standard gauge of India was, without doubt, an error into which I myself fell when introducing railways into Australia in 1855 and subsequent years, but I believed then with those who also advised the Government of India that the battle of the gauges would result in a compromise, and that the 5 feet 6 inches gauge would be the universal standard.

"The result of this controversy subsequently led in this country to the unfortunate break of gauge by the further adoption of the metre gauge; and, although, no doubt, this latter gives on its first cost a better return than is secured on the outlay on a wider gauge, still I question whether a more extended working will secure as large a proportion of profits as the traffic developes.

"Had the early founders of the Indian railways adopted the 4 feet 8½ inch standard guage of England, I am confident that our lines would long since have been paying a handsome subsidy to the Indian Treasury, that the extent of our railway system would have been far greater, and that we should not have been afflicted with the curse of a break of gauge.

"The Guaranteed Railway system in India was extended during the year ending 31st December 1876, by the opening of a portion of the South Indian Railway in Madras, and by the completion of a short branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway in Bombay.

"The total number of miles open at the end of 1876 was 5,899, against 5,693 miles at the close of 1875.

"Disasters to bridges occurred in Bombay and the Panjáb. Twenty-five spans of the Narbada Bridge on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway were swept away by floods, and three spans of the Sutlej Bridge on the Sindh and Panjáb line were destroyed, both accidents causing temporary stoppage of traffic upon the damaged sections.

"It is estimated that the total capital withdrawals for expenditure on Guaranteed Railway and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Companies, to 31st March 1877, will be £95,788,000, which includes a sum of £372,000, the balance of a loan of £600,000 obtained for works by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company from the Secretary of State.

Divided thus—

	£
Expenditure in England	42,628,000
„ in India	53,160,000

"Deducting the capital invested in the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, the nett expenditure on Guaranteed Railways will be £94,416,000.

"The amount of capital, which it is estimated will be remaining in the hands of Government, belonging to Guaranteed Railway Companies, on the 31st March 1877, is £420,631, which may be distributed over the various railways as follows :—

	£
E. I. Railway, Main Line, at their credit ...	69,227
Ditto Jabalpur Line (debit) ...	159,836
Eastern Bengal Railway (debit)	71
Madras Railway (credit)	132,626
South Indian Railway (debit)	43,090
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (debit) ...	5,230
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (debit) ...	48,507
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (debit) ...	101,671
Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway (credit)	577,283
Total credits to railways ...	779,136
Debits to railways	358,505
Nett credit	420,631

"Taking into consideration a sum of £514,400, which the Secretary of State estimates will be received on account of capital during the year 1877-78, it is estimated that, looking at the Guaranteed Railways as a whole, all the funds belonging to them will be exhausted, and a further sum of £343-1-11 expended.

"The details of these figures are—

	£
E. I. Railway, Main Line (debit)	109,773
Ditto Jabalpur Line (debit)	152,961
Eastern Bengal Railway (debit)	16,471
Madras Railway (credit)	50,443
South Indian Railway (debit)	337,840
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (debit) ...	90,230
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (debit) ...	310,524
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (credit) ...	80,629
Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway (credit) ...	543,616
Total credits	674,688
Total debits	1,017,799
Nett „	343,111

"It will be seen from the above that some provision of funds will have to be made to meet expenditure.

"The gross earnings for 1876-77 were estimated for the Budget at £7,888,000, they are now expected to reach £9,499,000, this large increase is due principally to the following exceptional causes.

"The impetus given to the grain traffic by the famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; the activity in the export trade of grain, created in some measure by the adverse rate of exchange, and further stimulated by the reduction in the rates for long carriage of grain on the East Indian Railway; and the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

"The working expenses for the Budget of 1876-77 were estimated at £1,238,000, they are now likely to amount to £4,937,000. The net traffic receipts were estimated at £3,650,000, they will now probably amount to £4,562,000.

"The moiety of surplus profits payable to share-holders was reckoned at £179,000 for the Budget-Estimate of 1876-77, it will now amount to £274,000.

"The gross interest payable under guarantee is expected to be £4,708,000 against the Budget-Estimate of £4,730,000, from which, if the amount of net traffic receipts, less the moiety repayable to shareholders, be deducted, the remainder £120,000 will represent the loss to the State for the year against the Budget-Estimate of £1,259,000.

"The gross earnings for the Budget year 1877-78 are estimated at £8,553,300, which is less than the amount expected to be realized during 1876-77 by £945,700, owing to the abnormally heavy traffic in food grains going to the famine districts, to the increased exportations by the fall in the rate of exchange, and to the exceptional receipts of the Delhi Assemblage in the latter year.

"The gross receipts budgetted for next year amount in the gross to a little more than was put down in the Budget for the current year and than the actuals for the year 1875-76, If, however, the sums set against each railway are examined, it will be seen that there is a fair increase expected on all railways except two,—the Great Indian Peninsula and Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railways,—whose receipts are taken at £434,000 less than 1875-76. The decrease in the former is trifling, but that on the Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi amounts to nearly £400,000, the cause being that in the year 1875-76 a large sum which had been debited to Revenue was written back to the debit of Capital, and consequently increased out of all normal proportion the gross earnings. The normal actuals of 1875-76 might, therefore, be considered as about £7,884,000, and the Budget is some £670,000 more than this.

"Unfortunately, the working expenses are not affected in the same way, but have to be set down for a progressive traffic, and in some cases to provide for the inevitable heavy repairs which must follow the unprecedented rush of grain traffic caused principally by the wants of the famine districts of Bombay and Madras, and partly by the expansion of the export trade of wheat and seeds. If, as may be hoped, this trade becomes a permanent and prosperous one, we may look for considerable and steady enhancement of receipts, but the carrying resources of both the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways have been severely strained, and on the latter railway it has been determined to build more rolling-stock to enable them to carry all that is offered.

"But building rolling-stock takes time, and probably the coming official year will have run nearly its whole length before the necessary additional carrying accommodation is provided.

"A further fact has to be borne in mind, namely, that while, in consequence of the enormous traffic which has been carried during this official year, very large surplus-profits in excess of the guaranteed interest have been earned, the payment to the shareholders of the moiety of these heavy surplus-profits falls in the next official year, and this tends to put next year's transactions in a comparatively unfavorable light.

"The estimated loss to the State during 1877-78 compares as follows:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	£	£	£
Guaranteed interest	4,688,000	4,708,000	4,766,000
Deduct—			
Nett receipts	3,713,000	4,288,000	3,716,000
Loss	975,000	420,000	1,000,000

"But of the sum of £1,000,000 shown as the nett charge against the State for 1877-78, an amount of £250,000 may at least be taken as representing the excess moiety of surplus-profits earned during the preceding year, but paid to shareholders in that year, so that if each official year could have been made to bear the burden of its own moiety of surplus-profits, 1876-77 would have cost the State about £670,000 and 1877-78 about £750,000.

"In order to form an opinion of the different undertakings paying or falling short of the guarantee, a table of average receipts per mile per week and probable ratio of expenses to gross average receipts has been prepared, based upon the Regular Estimate for the year 1876-77:—

Names of Railways.	Length.	Cost per mile.	Interest at 5 per cent. on Capital cost per mile per week.	Estimated average gross earnings per mile per week.	Probable percentage of expenses to gross earnings.	Probable cost of working.	Probable net profit per mile per week.	Probable profit and loss. Above guarantee.	Probable profit and loss. Below guarantee.	Effect of Government guarantee. Half gains above guarantee	Effect of Government guarantee. Below guarantee.
	Miles.	Rs.		1876-77 Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line	1,279¾	2,32,402	223	520	33	172	348	125	...	41,59,187	...
Ditto, Jubbulpore	223¾	1,65,774	159	274	47	129	145	...	14	...	1,62,744
Eastern Bengal ...	158	2,13,665	205	456	57	260	196	...	9	...	73,944
Madras	857¾	1,28,764	124	176	73	129	47	...	77	...	34,35,432
South Indian* ...	477¾	81,844	78	88	63	55					
Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	417¾	2,03,695	196	293	44	129	164	...	45	...	11,18,320
Great Indian Peninsula	1,278¾	195,572	188	380	43	168	222	34	32	...	6,95,552
Oudh and Rohilkhund	542¾	1,04,558	100	119	64	76	43	...	57	11,34,194	...
Sindh and Panjáb ...	663¾	1,72,677	166	232	64	149	83	...	83	...	16,09,452
											28,61,508
										52,93,381	99,57,152
											52,93,381
											46,63,771
								Net deficit ...			
								Exchange £ ...			420,000

* System still incomplete.

"These results are approximate only because the receipts towards the close of the year are necessarily only estimated, and an analysis of accounts has not been made. But they are sufficiently accurate to show which of the undertakings are profitable, and to which of them attention must be directed to endeavour to foster traffic and produce better results for the future.

"There are two methods open for the purpose of producing better financial results on railways in India: the first by measures to promote traffic, the second by means of more economical working.

"These two methods, however, really must work in unison. Cheap working of railways will induce cheap freight-charges, and cheap freight-charges will undoubtedly promote traffic; but no economy of this nature can be true, if the efficiency of the railway is affected by the measures taken to introduce it.

"It is only necessary to glance at the table of expenses and receipts to observe that some of the most expensive and efficient lines in India pay the best, but at the same time the fact must not be lost sight of, that these lines are the streams of traffic into which the feeders run; and though expensive arrangements may be necessary in the one case, they become superfluous in the other. Efficiency for the extent of traffic is an absolute need and real economy on all railways.

"The promotion of traffic by the lowering of rates and fares within certain limits is, in accordance with the original railway contracts, in the hands of the

Railway Companies, and in some cases it is not always apparent that the interests of the Public and of the shareholders are for the time being indentical. The Government of India may be said to have a life interest in the railways, whilst the shareholders are tenants for a term only, and circumstances may occur which place reforms and reductions of rates in the light of too far distant benefits to recompense the present holders of the railway stock.

"In order to promote the most healthy discussion of all matters connected with railway administration in India, not only as regards the older Guaranteed Railways, but also for the benefit of the new State lines, a Railway Conference was convened during the past year, from which it was hoped substantial results would accrue. The extent of the calamity in Madras and Bombay rendered it necessary, however, for all railway men to be at their posts, and for a time this gathering has had to be postponed.

"I am pleased, however, to be able to report that one very important enquiry has been satisfactorily completed. I refer to the matter of military transport by rail. Enquiries have been conducted by Committees of Officers during the past cold seasons, in regard to the capacities of our stock and the arrangements provided on the Continent for the transport of sick and wounded, &c., have been reported on by an Officer who visited the Exhibition at Brussels in August last for this purpose.

"With this information before us it is hoped that steps may be shortly taken to give practical effect to the suggestions that have been offered, so that the full advantage of our railway-system may be realized in the assistance it will give to the Army at all times.

"The traffic, both passenger and goods, on lines in India, has had an upward tendency of late years, and which I will state in detail—

Year.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Passenger. Passenger carried over one mile of Railway.	Passenger. Average number of passenger per mean mile open.	Goods. Gross tons of goods booked.	Goods. Average tons per means mile open.	Remarks.
		Millions.				
1872 ...	5,123	1,133¾	221,291	Not obtained.		
1873 ...	5,399	1,243½	230,277	4,016,191	744	Famine year.
1874 ...	5,604	1,213¾	216,607	5,135,998	916	
1875 ...	5,640	1,334½	236,639	4,472,802	795	
1876 ...	5,841	1,382½	236,275	5,766,526	986	Famine year.

"Reductions in fares and the increased comfort of travellers will doubtless induce larger traffic receipts, in the same manner that reduced freight rates and a liberal classification will bring about increased goods traffic; but these reforms must be dependent in a measure upon decreased expenses. Decreased working cost of railway is dependent upon many causes, but the chief agent in effecting economy, and one with which the Government of this country has greatly to do, is the cost of fuel.

"Of late the East Indian Railway coal yield at Karharbáli has greatly increased, and the expense of getting coal has decreased to perhaps a minimum of 5*s.* per ton. The Company has also reduced its carrying charge from one-fifth to one-sixth of a pie per maund per mile, and now the Bengal coal is carried as far north as Lahore, as far west as Jabalpur and Ajmer, and is used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund system of lines.

"It is not too much to say that the cost of coal limits, so far as railway carriage is concerned, the horizon of the paying export of the products of India.

"Cheap coal will render possible long inland carriage of Indian grains to the sea-ports far beyond sea export. The movement of products will produce return trade, and thus the question of the development of the Indian coal industry becomes one of national as well as of railway importance.

"The prime cost of getting coal at the pit's mouth affects the matter but little. Taking the present East Indian Railway ruling rates of 5*s.* a ton for

getting, and one-sixth of a pie per maund for carriage, it may be assumed that the cost of getting is equal to 100 miles of carriage only, and therefore to distribute coal cheaply throughout India, new coal measures in different parts of the land must be worked, and connecting lines of railway must be made.

"It is an imperative duty to foster this subject. A commencement has been made in the Narbada Valley, and a coal line to the Warora Collieries has been opened during the past year, and the use of the coal from these fields is extending in Western India.

"But much remains to be done. Excellent coal has been found in Assam, which will afford a supply to Northern, and ultimately to North-Eastern, Bengal. Coal has been found in the valley of the Godávari, which may, when connecting lines of railway have been made, afford a profitable supply to Madras and for the southern portion of the Great Indian Peninsula system of Railways.

"The manufacture of iron generally follows the discovery and use of coal in all countries, and India is not an exception to this rule. During the past year an Iron Manufacturing Company in Bengal has assumed a definite form, and good results have been obtained from experiments with ore in England. I am also in hope that we may be able to start iron-works at no distant date in connection with the coal of the Warda Valley.

"To railways this industry is as important almost as the discovery and cheap distribution of coal. Maintenance of works as well as original construction will be cheaply carried out, and Government, in giving aid to the Iron Manufacturing Company, has confidence that no truer principles of political economy can be exercised in India than those of supplying Indian wants from Indian markets.

"The cessation of all action by State agency in India for material progress and development is strongly advocated by certain eminent public men. The facts and figures I have given, are, My Lord, not exaggerated or cooked, and I think that they tend to show that the administration of these matters by the State has not been wholly mismanaged, and I venture to think that, compared with any number of similar enterprises undertaken solely by private agency and directed by the keenest self-interest, the result will not be given against the Public Works of India.

"Not many months ago I saw a very strong attack calling in question the construction of railways in Southern India, and asserting that it had been premature. It is true that they have not paid as yet the full guaranteed interest, but I venture to think that the part they are at this present moment playing in taking food to the famishing, and otherwise perishing millions of Southern India is, in money saving value alone, beyond its debt to the public Treasury of India for arrears, setting aside the preservation of human lives, a view it is possible the authors would not recognise.

Having described the material operations and the financial positions of the Public Works in India, I would ask, My Lord, to be permitted to say a few words in reference to those who are entrusted with the control and direction of those operations, the magnitude and variety of which can best be comprehended by the statement—dry and hard although from its very nature it must be which I have just made.

"Of the Officers more directly responsible to Government, I can only say, that I believe them trustworthy and in every way well qualified for their position. I am confident that no nation in the world possesses a body of more able, conscientious, and honourable workers than are the Engineers of India; and, My Lord, I should be deceiving myself and deceiving you if I did not here publicly record my thorough conviction that this body has claims to consideration at the hands of the Government and public of India.

"From the nature of its original composition and development, the present organization does not tend to timely retirement and to such a rapid flow of promotion as is desirable, and it is under this condition of things, with remedies deferred and incentives to work withheld, that the man is disheartened and his energy damped.

"It may be years before the disheartening effect of the prejudicial influences I have noticed is fully felt in the moral and discipline of such a zealous body

of men; but where the interests of the Government and country, and the very lives, I may say of the people, are dependent on the labours of this section of our Indian community no grievance should be allowed to remain.

"There is another subject on which much has been said and written, and that is the employment of Natives and the displacement of Europeans on our Railways. On this point I wish clearly to say that the views of the Government of India, if I understand them aright, are that, without discouraging Europeans, every encouragement will be given to the efficient training of Natives for all kinds of suitable work on our lines; not on the grounds of its being a possibly cheaper course—a matter of minor importance when safety of life or limb is at stake, but on the ground that this system will open up to the Natives of India a means by which they can gain strength and self-reliance, and may supplement, rather than supplant, Europeans.

"To show how large has been the field of fresh industrial occupation thus extended to the people of both races, I would, My Lord, call attention to the following facts:—At the end of last September, the length of our open lines aggregated some 6,600 miles. Without taking into consideration the number employed upon the lines under construction, there was engaged in the higher or general administration, such as Agency, Audit, Pay, Stores, Medical, &c., an establishment of 305 Europeans, 240 East Indians, and 8,059 Natives. On Traffic and Telegraphs there were 861 Europeans, 1,038 East Indians, and 22,759 Natives. In the Engineers' Branch, 327 were Europeans, 227 East Indians, and 40,670 were Natives. In the Locomotive and Carriage Establishments, 1,539 Europeans, 1,245 East Indians, and 29,766 Natives. Thus making a total of 3,032 Europeans, 2,750 East Indians, and 1,01,254 Natives, and besides this nearly all of the 784 Railway Stations are in charge of educated Natives as Station Masters. These figures, My Lord, speak for themselves, and testify that on our Railways there is a large field open for the employment of Natives. The advantage to the bulk being in their constant intercourse during daily work with an industrious and pains-taking class of the European community, and to the more fairly educated in habits of order and independence which their duties of more or less responsibility are sure to inculcate.

"I have, I fear, gone into such detail that possibly the great characteristics and leading features of Indian Public Works, in which the State has assumed the position that in other countries is taken by private or associated enterprize, may have been lost; and I would venture before concluding the more especially to draw attention to them because this year the wave of our revenue receipts has topped over that of annual liabilities or expenditure for interest on total outlay. It is possible, doubtless, that this is due to exceptional circumstances, but I believe that even giving full credit for those circumstances, the next year and those following it will find these relations unchanged.

"In dealing with the Budget for Extraordinary Works the actual proposed outlay is not the point to be considered so much as the state of the revenue and liabilities.

"The practical mode of dealing with them is to compare the whole revenue of all remunerative works with the interest on all Extraordinary outlay.

"I will state more fully what I mean.

"The account stands thus—

	£
The real cost to the State of the Ordinary Public Works Department is ... ... (This is an outlay not of a remunerative character.)	2,105,000
To this should be added the grant from Imperial to Provincial funds for Public Works	1,400,000
Making the whole cost to the State of Public Works other than those which are meant to be remunerative ...	3,500,000
The interest annually payable on Guaranteed Capital is ...	4,710,000
The interest payable on the up-to-date capital of extraordinary works is	1,170,000
Total	5,880,000

"Against this there is a total revenue of £5,985,000 made up as under—

	£	£
Direct irrigation	5,000	
Railway...	3,670,000	5,985,000
Enhanced land in Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, and Panjáb ...	2,310,000	
In Madras the Irrigation outlay is a Public Works charge, while virtually none of the Revenue due to Irrigation (which is undeniably enormous, at least £2,000,000 is credited to Public Works), but to Land Revenue, leaving a gain to the State of		105,000

"Even supposing that this gain did not exist, that the indirect revenue from Irrigation were less than what we claim it to be, this account shows that the annual outlay of the State for interest on the capital of Guaranteed Railways and of Extraordinary Works is met by the nett profits from our remunerative Public Works; and that, therefore, as matters stand at present, these remunerative works are no burden at all on the tax-payer, even though interest is included on outlay which has as yet given no returns, although these returns are certain yet to come.

"I think, then, we may assume that, whatever they may have been in the past, these works can hardly in any sense now be considered as burdens, conferring as they do incalculable benefits upon the country by increasing enormously its prospective wealth and prosperity. In fact, in the aggregate, they now meet all the annual liabilities we have incurred upon them.

"You have, My Lord, in Council, already conveyed to Colonel Dickens, the late Secretary of the Public Works Department, a public recognition of his services to the State. But I seize this occasion to acknowledge the great personal obligation I owe to him for the cordial aid and co-operation which he has afforded me, and which with his experience has lightened my labours in connection with the Public Works of India."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL said, that the hon'ble member who had preceded him had remarked that any discussion on the general policy of the Financial Statement would be out of order, and that it was not permissible to discuss anything but the Bills before the Council without the consent of the President. This in his opinion was a misapprehension; for the Bills were the outcome of the Financial Statement, and therefore it was quite open to discuss the measures set forth without enquiring into the details of the Bills.

He had no remarks to make about the Bills in their present state, but he did wish to say that he had, in common with those who had preceded him listened to the statement with great interest, and he desired to join with them in congratulating the hon'ble gentleman in charge of the Financial Department on the frankness and clearness with which he had explained the position of Government. On the whole, the financial position of the country, though at first sight it might seem gloomy and discouraging, was not, he thought, altogether unsatisfactory. It seemed to be the case that, if India could only be secured against a recurrence of the calamities by which she was now so frequently visited, her ordinary revenue would amply meet her expenditure. But these visitations had now become so chronic, that it was absolutely necessary to take the probability of their recurrence into consideration in making a forecast of the finance of coming years; and he thought therefore, that the Government of India had followed the only course open to it in determining to permanently increase its revenue to the extent necessary to meet these extraordinary calls without periodically upsetting the whole of the financial arrangements of the country. Nothing was so bad for the country as the doubt and uncertainty arising from a state of things under which works sanctioned, and actually in course of construction, were suddenly stopped in the middle of the year, and the whole machinery of administration thrown out of gear by the necessity for retrenchment, in consequence of some unforeseen call upon Government.

The necessities of the Government of India at the present time had, as his hon'ble friend had explained, thrown upon the Local Governments, and especially upon the Government of Bengal, very heavy burdens; but entirely

recognising as an undeniable fact that Government had no alternative between perpetual financial difficulty, and a permanent increase of its revenues, and their re-establishment on a safe basis, he readily agreed to accept his share of the responsibility of raising an increased revenue, and felt sure that the urgency of the case would be fully recognised by the people of Bengal, and that he would receive the cordial co-operation of the officers of the Bengal Government, and of the people themselves, in giving effect to the measures involved in the change of system which had been explained to the Council. Bengal had, in her own calamity, much reason to be thankful for the ready aid offered to her in the time of her need, and would not grudge her contribution in aid of other provinces now suffering from a similar trouble.

If, in the face of the frequently recurring casualties which might at any time arise, and which might take the shape of drought, floods, war or other national calamity, the Government was to keep its head above water at all, he believed that the transfer of its liabilities for the interest on extraordinary works to the provinces for whose benefit, protection, or development these works had been undertaken, was the best and most appropriate solution of the question. He believed that the principle of making each province pay for its own extraordinary works of the third of the classes into which his hon'ble friend had divided works of this description, was thoroughly sound, and he was confident that it would at once secure greater caution in the adoption of schemes intended to be reproductive, and at the same time give a great impetus to the prosecution of really sound and substantial schemes. It would be a great security to the Local Government in working out large schemes, to feel that each province practically had the matter in its own hands, and that works once undertaken and progressing would not be liable to be stopped in consequence of financial difficulty in a totally different part of the country. He took it for granted that it was intended that, if a provincial Government showed that it was able to meet the interest on its loans, there would be no difficulty made in assigning to it such money as it wanted for approved schemes, so far as the borrowing powers of the Government would permit.

He entirely agreed in the principle which his hon'ble friend had enunciated in respect to the propriety of making the maintenance of such works as irrigation and canals a charge upon the people for whose direct and immediate benefit they were constructed, so far as this could be done. If they were to keep up a supply of water for the use of the people of particular parts of the country specially exposed to droughts, and to make this water always available to them to use or leave unused, as the seasons may make it convenient to them, they must make them pay for the certainty of a sufficient quantity of water for agricultural purposes which was thus assured to them. They could not close their works and dismiss their establishments in wet years, and open them again in dry years. The works must be permanently constructed on a scale involving the expenditure of a large amount of capital, and a large establishment must always be maintained to protect and preserve the works, and meet any demands for water that are made on them. Obviously the only proper way of meeting the interest on the capital thus locked up, and the expenses of this establishment, was by levying a fixed but moderate rate on all lands protected and secured from risk by the works, and to which they were prepared to turn on water whenever it was demanded. Ordinarily, no doubt, the whole cost of such works should fall upon that part of the country only which was benefited by it. Unfortunately, Bengal was peculiarly situated in respect to some of her irrigation-works. It inherited two great schemes, the Orissa and Soane schemes, from a private Company. The whole works were on an extravagant and wasteful scale, and though in the course of a few years the Soane scheme might, with a compulsory rate, be made to pay its own way, the Orissa works never could pay. Under these peculiar circumstances they could not saddle the people of the districts concerned with the whole cost of the works, but must make them pay all that they could afford to pay, and recover the rest from the province at large. Though it was unfair that the people of one province should pay for works of this class constructed in another province, the same objection did not exist to the imposition of a general rate on a province in aid of certain districts

of the same province. The whole province must be treated as a unit, and it was no doubt true that a whole province benefited by anything which was done to improve a large portion of it. If it were not for these irrigation-works, the time might well come again, as it had come before, when the whole of Bengal might be called upon to suffer for the misfortunes of Orissa and Bihár; and therefore the whole of Bengal may very well be called upon to pay a light tax as an insurance against such risk.

The case of railways was different to that of canals, and he did not go quite so far here as his hon'ble friend seemed disposed to do. He did not think that railways should be a charge upon the districts through which they passed. In the first place, no railways should be undertaken by Local Governments, unless they would pay directly in some form or another, and for the future there should be no permanent charges on the revenue for the outlay incurred on their account. But if the liability for paying the first cost of a railway were thrown upon the district through which it ran, no railways would in future be made. The people of a district through which a railway passed benefited, no doubt, by the rise in prices which resulted from improved facilities of communication with large markets; but the people of the province at large also gained, and might be held liable for their share of the guarantee of interest. For instance, the new Northern Bengal Railway would bring into market the tobacco of Rungpore at a much lower cost than had hitherto been incurred for boats and cart-carriage. Part of the benefit of this would go to the producer in the shape of the increase of price which the dealers would be able to give under the stimulus of competition; but part would go to the consumers who would have their tobacco laid down at a lower cost. Therefore, while he would enforce as much as possible the liability of districts for irrigation-works and works of direct benefit on the land, he would make the whole province pay the cost of making railways and works of indirect benefit. The onus of expenditure which the Government of India had shifted from its own shoulders to those of Bengal, amounted to twenty-seven and-a-half lákhs of rupees; but he hoped, as his hon'ble friend had said, that he should be able to meet the new liabilities he had thus incurred without any very heavy taxation, and to avoid altogether any new form or method of taxation.

He had to express on his own behalf, and on behalf of Local Governments generally, his acknowledgments for the proof of confidence which had been shown in them in the increased powers of control and administration now conferred on them. He believed that the result of giving Local Governments a more immediate interest in the financial working of the various departments of State would lead to a better understanding between the Supreme and subordinate Governments.

So far it had been a pleasure to him to feel that the views of his hon'ble friend were entirely in accordance with his own. He must now glance at certain expressions of opinion on his part in which he found himself entirely unable to concur. They were, it was true, as he had just explained, only expressions of his own opinion, for they related to no immediate financial results; and it might therefore be thought that it would be better to let them pass. But though they did not take any practical form as applied to the present year's estimates, they did seem to contain a threat as to the future, and at first appeared to pledge the Governor General in Council to a course of action which, he thought, in the interests of the Government as well as the public, called for some explanation. And this explanation had now been given, and with a generosity and sincerity which reflected the highest credit on his hon'ble friend's feelings. He might, he felt sure, take upon himself to say that the explanation of his hon'ble friend would be considered entirely satisfactory by all those who took a different view of the question at issue from his hon'ble friend. He alluded he need hardly say, to his friend's remarks on the abolition of customs-duties, and of cotton-duties especially.

His hon'ble friend had commenced by telling them that their ordinary revenues were just sufficient to meet all ordinary and normal charges, but that it was absolutely necessary to establish a sufficient margin to enable the Government to meet with certainty, not only the charges for famine-relief, but, to quote his own words, "for other demands which cannot be foreseen, but which

will inevitably occur." And to enable the Government to do this, it was explained that very heavy liabilities had been thrown upon the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, which those Governments, recognising the emergency of the case, had agreed to bear. Believing that the absolute necessities of the State were, as he had already said, the sole cause of the obligations imposed upon Bengal, he had most loyally accepted that obligation. He need hardly say that he had at first been much startled to find that, though their necessities were as great as his hon'ble friend had represented them to be, he had not hesitated to volunteer an apparent pledge that cotton-duties, representing more than three-quarters of a million, should be abolished on the first opportunity, and had proceeded to suggest a further intention eventually to abolish all customs-duties; that was to say, to give up indirect revenue, regarding which not a single murmur or complaint had been heard, amounting to two-and-a-half millions, and of course, as he presumed, to impose in its place direct taxation to a similar amount; for there was no prospect whatever held out to them of such a reduction of expenditure as would place them in a position to dispense with this enormous sum.

Of course he could not say at the time when his hon'ble friend's statement was made, how far this pledge and this policy were the personal pledge and policy of his hon'ble friend, and an indication of his individual resolve to advance, with all the persistence and ability of which he was the master, a theory of ideal taxation which had possessed his mind, as he was aware, for many years; or how far they were the outcome of a deliberate conclusion of the entire Government. He was delighted to find from the further explanation given to-day, that the former hypothesis was the correct one; for he did not hesitate to say that immense mischief would have been done by an announcement that, while pressing the Local Government to tax the pettiest trader in the North-Western Provinces and throw increased burdens on the peasantry of Bengal, the Government of India had formed a deliberate conception of a financial policy which was not only to comply with the demands of the Manchester mill-owners, but which was to lead up to an eventual abolition of the customs-duties—in fact, to remit the one single form of taxation which pressed upon European residents in India. He was glad now to find that Government had no such intention, and that his hon'ble friend fully recognised the impossibility of taking off any duties so long as they would have to be replaced by fresh taxation.

For his own part THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR believed that there was no form of taxation so sound, so productive, and so little open to objection as the indirect revenue raised by customs-duties. His hon'ble friend had alluded to the huge establishment which the collection of customs involved, and had spoken as if he thought it an irritating and wasteful form of taxation. But there was the simple fact that in the Custom-house of Calcutta alone, a revenue of three-and-a-half millions was collected at a cost of less than three per cent. It was paid by the bulk of the people without their being brought into contact with the tax-collector, and without their even knowing that any tax was raised. The peculiar fitness of customs-duties as a main feature of Indian revenue had most admirably been described by the late Viceroy in his speech on the Tariff Bill in 1875. Lord Northbrook's arguments he believed to be quite unanswerable; at all events, no one had ever attempted to answer them up to the present time.

If the rate of duty was injurious to any particular article of trade, by all means let that be rectified; but he believed that it would be extremely difficult to show that the rate now levied on any article was having a mischievous effect on trade. Of all the customs-duties, the one which was perhaps the least open to objection in practical application, as it appeared to many thinking-men, was the duty on the finer qualities of cotton-goods. It was levied on an article of general use, and was therefore productive; and it was so adjusted that the rich paid a higher rate than the poor. The poor man bought his cheap cloth and paid a low duty; the rich man bought a better cloth and paid a higher duty. He could not regret too much that the question of the conflicting interests of England and India had been brought into the question. It was not, he agreed with his hon'ble friend, a question of different interests; for the only

point of view from which he believed the Government of India could look at the matter was from a purely financial point of view. He hoped the day was far distant when such questions should in this country, as unfortunately had been the case in other countries, be decided in favour of the class or interest, which made the most noise, and could make itself most heard and felt. What had to be considered was this, are these duties financially sound or unsound? Can the revenue which they produce be spared or not? If they were financially unsound, they defeated their own object, and would fail to bring in the revenue for which they were imposed. If they were not financially unsound, if they continued to bring in more than the revenue they were calculated to bring in, then it was wrong from a financial point of view to modify or remove them so long as revenue was required, or any more objectionable mode of taxation existed, which was certainly the case at present. He was of opinion that sufficient reason had not been given for believing that these duties were financially unsound from this point of view; and it was assuredly the case that Government was not in the position of having more money than it knew what to do with; and therefore it seemed to him impossible for the Government to pledge itself to any course of action in respect to customs-duties.

His hon'ble friend had said that it was seldom wise for Government to go out of its way to pledge itself to measures which it intended to adopt hereafter, and which might turn out after all to be impracticable. In this he thought they would all agree with him, and he firmly believed that this principle had never been more applicable and cogent than in the case of these duties. Though he differed from his hon'ble friend on this point, he could quite understand that he had been carried away into saying things which on fuller reflection he would have left unsaid. This theory of what he dared say he called absolutely free trade, had long been the prevailing idea of his hon'ble friend's mind. He had long been its supporter in India, and he spoke, he knew from honest conviction, and he had no doubt that he was quite unable to understand how anyone of ordinary intelligence could fail to agree with him. But as a matter of fact, he would find that very few did agree with him; and if he found himself in advance of the age, he must be content to adapt his speed to that of the people whom he had to convince, and to satisfy them that he was working for their good.

He had not ventured on these remarks in any hostile spirit, or desire to raise opposition. No doubt the remarks of his hon'ble friend on Thursday had had the effect of creating considerable alarm until they had been explained away by his remarks of to-day. His hon'ble friend had stated last week his belief that an honest Government obtained great advantage from a full examination and discussion of its proposed measures, and the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR only hoped that the result of this discussion would be to make him reflect very seriously before he attempted to carry his theories into effect. He was glad to have heard from him to-day his repudiation of any desire to sacrifice India's interests to those of any other country, and he was sure that they might feel that the Government of India looked upon the interests of the people of India as its first duty, and that no one really took that view more strongly than his hon'ble friend, whatever he might say in advocating a favourite theory.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said—"My Lord: In discussing a subject of so much difficulty and complexity as that of our Indian finances, there must, necessarily, be many differences of opinion in matters of detail; but, speaking generally, I think I may congratulate the Government and myself on finding that the principles which I have endeavoured to explain to the Council as those by which our financial policy ought to be governed, have met with so much approval.

"There is, I think, only one point on which I need now take up the time of the Council. This is a point which was specially noticed by my hon'ble friends Mr. Bullen-Smith and Mr. Cowie, the former of whom, I regret to think, will not much longer take part in our deliberations. If anything could have added to that regret, it would have been the speech which we have heard from him today. Whether he agrees with us or not I always feel that the Government

is fortunate in having as its critic a man of such conspicuous ability and unfailing courtesy, and I feel that we are especially fortunate when, as he has done today, he tells us that he generally approves the principles of our policy.

"No one is more conscious than I am of the weak points in my own Statement, and I have no wish to conceal or deny them. I agree with my hon'ble friends, Mr. Bullen Smith and Mr. Cowie, that one of those weak points is the indefinite character of the announcements which I made on behalf of the Government about the loan operations of the year, and the bills upon the Government of India which will be sold in London; but it is a weak point for which neither this Government nor the Secretary of State is responsible, but which arises from the peculiar circumstances of the case.

"The first great cause of this indefiniteness is the condition that the assent of Parliament must be had before any money can be borrowed in England on behalf of India. Whenever the Secretary of State has no statutory powers of borrowing unused, and this is his present position, it is impossible for him to assume that Parliament will see fit to grant any additional powers for which he may ask, still less can he proclaim to the world beforehand his assumption that Parliament will sanction arrangements which it has not discussed, or even heard of, and which he and the Government of India have settled as if they were an independent power. The English Parliament, wisely jealous of its own authority, is not a body that can be so treated.

"Moreover, the question of borrowing money in England is by no means a question important only to our Indian finances; it is also a political question of the highest moment affecting Imperial interests over which it is the special duty of Parliament to watch.

"Even if this difficulty did not exist, it would be hardly possible, under present circumstances, to pledge the Secretary of State to sell any specified quantity of bills at specified times. Fluctuations in the price of silver might be so serious and might occur so rapidly that it might be in the highest degree inconvenient to carry out the pledges which had been given. It is so impossible to foresee even the near future that, as the Council will have observed, in speaking even of the sales of bills during the next two months, I could do no more than announce the present intentions of the Secretary of State. Even during the last few days we have had strong illustrations of the serious disturbances to which the rates of exchange are now liable. If we were to attempt to foresee the course of these disturbances, and were to make a definite programme to be adhered to under all circumstances, on the assumption that our forecast would turn out correct, I fear that it might turn out that we had given the strongest possible proof of our own incompetency.

"All that I can say is, that my announcements were made after communication with the Secretary of State, and that I cannot doubt that Her Majesty's Government will give great weight to those announcements made on behalf of the Government of India. I will add that it is the desire of the Government of India to conceal none of the demands which it has to make upon the money-market. We know the magnitude of the interests affected by our operations, and recognise our duty to give the earliest and most complete information regarding them; and we entertain no doubt that a policy of perfect frankness is required in the interests as much of the State, as of the influential classes whose business operations must be affected by our transactions.

"It is the object of the Government, *first*, to borrow altogether as little as possible;—*secondly*, when it must borrow, to obtain as much as possible in India, so as to avoid incurring obligations defined by a gold standard. There may be differences of opinion as to how this object may be most effectually attained, and as to the extent of the sacrifices to which it may be expedient for the State to submit in order that its obligations may be measured by its own standard of value.

"I desire to say, further, that the Government of India is quite alive to the fact that the interests of the State in this matter are identical with those of its creditors, and that, whatever may be our measures for the supply of the treasury during the year, the interests of the proprietors of our existing securities will be carefully considered."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"There can, I think, be no doubt that not only the various views and opinions to which we have listened in the course of this afternoon, but also the freedom and ability with which they have been expressed, will give great value to the record of our proceedings; and I certainly share most strongly the opinion expressed by my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, that we are all of us specially indebted to our hon'ble friend, Mr. Bullen-Smith, for the excellent speech to which I for one listened, I may say, with the liveliest admiration. But the attention of hon'ble members has now been occupied for almost five hours, and patience has its limits. At any rate I am not so inhuman as to trespass further at this late hour upon the patience of the Council, which is probably well nigh exhausted; what little I have to say on the general subject of our financial policy, and more particularly with reference to the financial measures that have been placed before this Council, I propose to reserve till our meeting next Wednesday, when I trust it will be in our power to pass those measures into law. But perhaps I ought not to omit altogether the opportunity now offered me to corroborate, on behalf of the Government of India, the explanatory statement made to-day by my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Financial Department of this Government.

"That statement was made in reference to the impression brought to our notice by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Colvin, in introducing the Bills which will to-day be referred to a Select Committee. Rumours of such an impression had already reached our ears; which were thus enabled to detect the echo of them in the observations of my hon'ble friend, the Mahárájá Narendra Krishna. But those echoes, though not faintly repeated, died away at last, and I hope for ever, in the speech of my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

"So far as I understand the character of that impression, it is this, that the Government of India desires or intends—if it be not indeed in a covert conspiracy—to tax the people of Bengal, of Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, in order to enable us to purge our customs-tariff, by removing from it the cotton-duties; nay, more, to render the whole tariff 'fine by degrees, and beautifully less,' till we get rid of it altogether.

"I think then, that I ought to repeat to the Council, with whatever authority my voice can give to it, the assurance already given by my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, that we neither desire, nor intend, nor have we ever desired or intended, anything of the kind. What we do desire and intend is embodied in the two very simple bills introduced by my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin; and it amounts to no more than this: we desire to give the earliest possible practical effect, an effect which shall operate as widely as it is at present in our power to extend its operation, to the principle that Local Governments shall be responsible, financially, for the maintenance and management of works which are of special local utility.

"Now between this principle and any part of the Customs-tariff there is no connection whatever that I am able to recognise. I do not wish to make at the present moment any observations on the cotton-duties, further than this, that if the present import-duties on cotton-goods were not five, but fifty per cent.; if the whole of our sea-customs revenue amounted to many more millions than it amounts to now, the principle to which I have referred would still, in our sincere belief, be an equally salutary principle, and its application would be equally necessary to place our finances in a sounder and better position than they now hold.

"It is undoubtedly true that the Secretary of State has intimated to us in the Despatch which was quoted by my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, that however urgent might be the purgation of our tariff by the removal or gradual reduction of those duties, still, in his opinion, such a measure ought not to be contemplated by means of increased direct taxation for the purpose of effecting it. But before the Secretary of State had expressed that opinion, it had been expressed by the Government of India itself, and the Government of India which then expressed that opinion still holds it and still desires to act on it.

"There is I think no occasion for me to make any further observations on that particular subject at the present moment, and I will therefore now merely put to the Council the motion which is before it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES LICENSE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN, also moved that the Bill for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces be referred to a Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MILITARY LUNATICS BILL.

Major General the Hon'ble SIR E. B. JHONSON moved that the Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the Local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill to amend the law relating to assignments from the General Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871—The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey and the Hon'ble Messrs. Cowie, Bullen-Smith and Cockerell and the Mover.

On the Bill for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces—The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey and the Hon'ble Messrs. Cowie, Bullen Smith and Cockerell and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 28th March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st March 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th MARCH 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	146,266	7,47,666	...	...	...	...	146,266	7,47,666
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	15,934	68,095	...	...	...	...	15,934	68,095
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	2,952	12,852	...	...	...	...	2,952	12,852
„ Paddy	...	...	673	1,897	...	...	...	...	673	1,897
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	...	9,616	52,536	340	1,856	...	...	9,956	54,392
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	7,452	20,356	...	...	7,452	20,356
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	...	8,862	7,053	39,699	...	...	...	...	15,915	90,885
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	6	469	2,240	...	...	3,993	22,282	4,468	24,550
Cochin—Rice	...	...	23,311	1,10,429	...	...	...	...	23,311	1,10,429
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	915	6,250	4,340	25,260	5,255	31,510
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	462	96	462
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	22,100	1,18,141	...	...	...	...	22,100	1,18,141
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	709	3,098	709	3,098
Calicut—Rice	...	...	18,828	1,01,051	...	...	1,242	7,255	20,070	1,08,306
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,160	20,278	5,160	20,278
„ Other Grains	...	14,704	72,913	...	...	...	23,544	1,07,443	38,248	1,80,356
Quilandy—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	3	20
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	7,642	38,042	...	...	22	130	7,664	38,172
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	1,540	4,880	390	1,598	1,930	6,478
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	822	4,319	822	4,319
Mangalore—Rice	...	...	450	2,400	...	...	...	...	450	2,400
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice	...	8,862	51,186	238,218	12,22,816	340	1,856	1,267	7,405	248,687	12,83,263
„ Paddy	...	...	...	673	1,897	9,907	31,486	9,890	47,136	20,470	80,519
„ Other Grains	...	14,710	72,941	16,403	70,335	...	...	29,164	1,37,604	60,277	2,80,880
TOTAL	...	23,572	1,24,127	255,294	12,95,048	10,247	33,342	40,321	1,92,145	329,434	16,44,662
Imports in previous week*	...	Rice	...							342,595	18,23,634
		Paddy	...							44,123	1,71,354
		Other Grains	...							48,509	2,20,425
		TOTAL	...							435,227	22,15,413

*No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th MARCH 1877.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	FROM BENGAL.												FROM BRITISH BURMA.									
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		TOTAL.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.*		Kyouk-phyoo.*		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	71,971	2,36,172	...	...	19,102	71,500	3,408	11,600	29,237	83,776	123,718	4,03,048	...	...	1,893	6,302	4,046	6,688	...	...	...	...	34,519	66,445
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,413	17,000	20,167	36,455			...	...	...	...		
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	30,639	91,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,639	91,740	16,325	55,242	433	1,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,758	57,012
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,273	80,883	37,743	78,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,016	1,58,899
Tuticorin ...	46,413	1,60,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,413	1,60,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,080	5,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,080	5,444
Cochin ...	10,629	41,075	17,190	58,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,819	99,570	...	...	2,057	8,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,057	8,400
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,737	52,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,737	52,147
Tellicherry ...	499	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	62,614	2,40,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,614	2,40,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	6,483	22,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,483	22,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	10,474	43,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,474	43,212	...	...	225	958	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	958
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,071	1,992	14,810	27,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,881	29,294
TOTAL ...	239,722	8,37,672	17,190	58,495	19,102	71,500	3,408	11,600	29,237	83,776	308,659	10,63,043	72,162	1,60,561	106,065	2,11,350	4,046	6,688	...	...	...	..	182,273	3,78,509
Exports in previous week ...											430,351	14,98,815											2,83,144	4,97,384

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

GRAIN STATEMENT (RAILWAY).

Transit of grain during the week ending 17th March 1877.

FORWARDED FROM	To									
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras ...	1,000	3,400	150	...	...	2,100	700	900	...	8,550
Beypore ...	...	400	400	400	100	...	...	...	...	1,300
South Indian Railway ...	...	200	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	340
Raichore ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	200	1,300	300	1,900
TOTAL ...	1,000	4,000	690	400	100	2,200	900	2,200	300	12,090

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th MARCH 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras during the week three inches of rain fell in Madura, and about half an inch in Kistna, North Arcot, and Salem; slight rain is also reported from Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. No rain fell in any of the other districts. There is no improvement in general prospects. The number of relief labourers amounted to 663,266, being rather more than five thousand in excess of the numbers employed on relief works during the preceding week. The numbers fell off in Kurnool, Bellary, and Nellore, but increased in Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, and Madura. In Bellary the decrease is reported at nearly 21,000, and is assigned to cholera, to the return of people to their villages for the festival of the new year, and to the stoppage of some works. Upwards of 99,000 people were gratuitously fed by the State during the week. In Mysore showers of rain have fallen at Bangalore and in Coorg. About 70,000 persons were employed on relief works, and 46,861 gratuitously fed. There has been no rain in Bombay, and there is no change in the condition of the distressed districts. From the Central Provinces a little rain is reported in five districts, Chhindwara, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Mandla, and Wardha. The *rabi* crops have been generally reaped with a good outturn, and are being threshed. Prospects are good. In Central India also crops are excellent, though damaged by hail in some places. In Rajputana prospects are generally very good, except in Ulwar, where much damage has been done by hail. In the Punjab the prospects of the harvest are good generally. In Peshawur, where alone was there any rain in the week, the crops have been damaged by hail. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, except a little at Agra: prospects appear generally favourable. In Bengal slight rain has fallen in some districts. The *rabi* crops are being harvested with a good outturn, and spring sowings are being made under favourable conditions. Reports are good from Burma.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 26th)	0·50 in Sattenapalli; none elsewere; 1·92 reported on the 28th.	Dry crops under wells good; prices slightly risen in seven taluks; cholera—seizures 422, deaths 200; fever abating; small-pox and cattle disease continue; markets fairly supplied; prices, seers of 80 rupees weight—rice 8·68, *cholum* 11·40, *raggi* 13·08, *cumboo* 11·20; imports by sea—rice 2·23 tons, by land—rice 58·47 tons, *cholum* 39·06, *raggi* 7·81, *cumboo* 7·81; number on relief works 3,299; number gratuitously fed by Government 380, by people, 1,043.
Kurnool („ 29th)	*Nil*	White *cholum* and paddy under irrigation; canal in fair condition in Ramalkota taluk; the limited extent of crops under wells in other taluks in pretty fair state; cholera, small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; cholera-seizures 103, deaths 87; 2nd sort rice per rupee in Imperial seers 7·09, *cholum* 8·74, *cumboo* 9·33, *raggi* 9·98; number on relief works 187,383, gratuitously relieved 39,532, including children under 7 years of age; import of Government grain 155 tons in the district; private import 197 tons; the rise in the prices of rice and *cholum* was chiefly in Markapur and Ramalkota taluks, respectively, and is due to decrease in import; the falling off in numbers is chiefly in the Cumbum division, and is attributed to concentration of labour, enforcement of task-work, and hot weather; coolie emigration to East Coast Canal is progressing.
Cuddapah („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices, seers per rupee—2nd sort rice 7·87, *cholum* 9·93, *raggi* 11·2, *cumboo* 8·76; people on relief works 74,824, gratuitously fed 3,249; 657 deaths from cholera; 995 cattle have died from want of fodder and disease.
Bellary („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices—2nd sort rice 7·38, *cholum*, or great millet, 9·06, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 11·33, *raggi*, or lesser millet, 9·26, *cumboo* 8·7 seers of 80 *tolas*; imports, 4,320 tons, accounts from two railway stations only; 209,349 persons on relief works; decrease as compared with revised return for previous week 20,807; this is owing to the prevalence of cholera, and to some coolies having gone to their villages on account of the new year's festival, and some roads having been stopped in the Alur taluk; 33,472 persons gratuitously fed; increase as compared with revised return for previous week 7,774; this is chiefly owing to the payment of wages at 3 pies to the children of coolies on relief works; 3,549 persons gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera in all 15 taluks; small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing, but not exhausted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Nellore (Mar. 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices—2nd sort rice 7·88 seers per rupee, *cholum* 10·3, *raggi* 11·94, *cumboo* 9·80; imports on behalf of Government,—rice 2½ tons, on behalf of merchants, 170 tons, *raggi* 1 cwt.; number on relief works, including canal coolies, 67,045; the decrease is the result of reduced wages, task-work, and non-employment of able-bodied people who are on their way to the canal, or who refuse to go there; number fed gratuitously 6,969; health of man—141 deaths from cholera against 230 last week, several deaths from other diseases; cholera, small-pox, dysentery and fever prevail throughout the district; small-pox very prevalent in Vellore, Gudur and Udayagtri taluks; most wells dried up; slight earthquake at Adimurtipuram, in Kavali taluk, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd, lasting for a few seconds, and passing from west to east; prospects of cattle bad, a large number have perished for want of fodder.
Chingleput („ 27th)	...	Average prices—second sort rice 9·59, *raggi* 11·03, *cumboo* 10·78, *cholum* 10·78; imports of grain—197·31 tons; number on relief works 10,259; number gratuitously fed 6,011; pasture nil; water very scarce; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevail.
North Arcot („ 27th)	Average of 2 stations. 0·53	Average prices in Government seers—2nd sort rice per rupee 8·4, *cholum* 10·1, *raggi* 10·1, *cumboo* 8·7, wheat 5·9; relief work coolies 23,245; persons gratuitously fed 2,089; health of man, cholera still prevalent, fever and small-pox in some places; health of cattle, pasture scarce, cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 27th)	...	Rice second sort 9¼ seers, *cumboo* 11¾, *raggi* 12, *cholum* 13½; grain imports nil; number employed in head assistant's division 1,071; report not received from Deputy Collector, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildar Superintendents; cholera deaths reported 204 out of 273 seizures; cattle disease in some villages; pasture and water deficient.
Salem („ 27th)	0·44	Prices of grain, seers of 80 tolas—rice 7⅝, *raggi* 9½, *cumboo* 8½, *cholum* 9½; import of all grains 1,550; number on relief works 50,280; number gratuitously fed 3,440; ditto private 380; health—cholera in all taluks.
Coimbatore („ 27th)	Callyal ·20; in Sattiamangalum 9; Villages 1; Anamallay and adjacent villages of Pollachy a good fall.	Prices nearly stationary; rice second sort 7·87, *cholum* 9·29, *raggi* 9·86, *cumboo* 10·48; imports estimated—rice 663 tons, other grains 201; cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 714, deaths 503; cattle poor, fodder and water scarce, no cultivation except to a small extent in Palladam taluk and under wells; on relief works 24,480, gratuitously fed 2,291; no apparent change in the appearance of coolies.
Tanjore („ 27th)	*Nil*	Prices—rice 9 1/16 seers, *raggi* 11½, *cumboo* 10⅝, *cholum* 11; imports, rice 528 tons, other grains 80; relief works none; deaths from cholera 211; cattle healthy and fodder available.
Madura („ 28th)	At Pariacolum 3.	Rice 8¾ seers per rupee, *cholum* 10, *raggi* 10¾, *cumboo* 11 1/16; imports —rice 1,102 tons, other grains 76; number on relief works, 6,590; charitable relief, 1,263; public health generally good, but cholera and small-pox prevailing still; total deaths 447; some wandering country people emigrate to other places; cattle doing poorly; pasture and water scarce; cattle disease in Madura and Tirumangalum taluks.
Trichinopoly („ 28th)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 8 seers, *cholum* 16¾, *raggi* 10¾, *cumboo* 10½; imports of grain for week ending Saturday 100 tons; no relief work; gratuitously fed on 24th instant by public subscription 1,337; cholera 263 attacks 130 deaths; small-pox 390 seizures, 40 deaths; pasture scanty; cattle disease slight in Udayapalayum taluk and Turayur division; cattle elsewhere healthy.
Tinnevelly („ 27th)	...	Slight rain in four taluks; improvement in pasture and supply of drinking water; import of grain—rice 1,185, *cholum* 4, and *cumboo* 209 tons; number on relief works, 2,441; number gratuitously fed, 417; rest same as last week; increase in number on relief works owing to return of emigrants.
Malabar („ 27th)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; imports by sea and land—rice 5,465, *raggi* 275, *cholum* 706 tons; exports—rice 1,946, *raggi* 382 tons; prices of rice slightly fallen in Ponani and Kottayem; slight rise in Kurumkanad, elsewhere stationary, highest 7¼ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10¾ in Calicut, average 9½ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 11¼ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13½ Indian seers; small-pox in eight taluks, cholera in five; deaths from latter 102; cattle healthy; pasture failing except Cochin; 1,196 coolies on Kolathur roads. *General Remarks.*—General prospects not improved; exports of grain from Madras by rail 7,638 tons up to Saturday, the 24th.
Bombay—(Mar. 29th)		
Sind (Mar. 28th).		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 19th, 5 feet 4 inches, being 1 inch more than last year; freshet from Gaj on 12th filling all tanks and watering much ground for cultivation; hail on 12th and 13th did a little damage to crops; 34 cases of small-pox still in Kurrachee; 2 from [illegible] 18th; measles in Kohistan; weather cloudy and cool.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Shikárpur	...	Wheat being reaped; *rabi* outturn good; small-pox in Shikárpur, Sukkur and Rohri Divisions; measles in 5; cattle disease in 7 talukas; river high for time of year.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Rabi* reapings going on; canal clearance resumed; weather cloudy and sultry; blight in wheat in parts of Kandwa taluka; elsewhere crops fine; cattle disease prevalent; small-pox continues, type not virulent.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather fair; some *rabi* crops being reaped; no change in others.
Guzerat (Mar. 28th).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather cloudy and close.
Kaira ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik (Mar. 28th).		
Khandesh ...	...	Small-pox continues; no change in the state of the weather.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan (Mar. 28th).		
Tanna ...	...	Land under preparation for next monsoon crops; small-pox in 4 talukas.
Deccan (Mar. 28th).		
Poona ...	...	Cholera throughout Collectorate, except Khed, Sirur and Junnar talukas; cattle disease in Haveli.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in two talukas; cases 13, deaths 13.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	73 deaths from cholera; small-pox in two talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country (Mar. 28th).		
Belgaum ...	...	314 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	...	802 deaths from cholera; cattle disease in Nawalgund taluka.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevalent; 84 deaths.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera continues; 72 deaths in 4 talukas.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Mar. 28th).		
Rajkot ...	...	Small-pox in Nawanagar and Kotrasangaiar; hooping cough in Rajkot; weather hot.
Wadhwan ...	...	No change, except small-pox in Limri taluka.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox in Sind, Khandesh, Tanna, Satara and part of Kattywar; cholera continues in Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; no change in famine districts.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	·54	Weather seasonably warm, with southwest monsoons; the cold-weather crops are thriving; tobacco is being cut; *pania aous* is progressing in some parts, while the seed is being sown in others; cholera is reduced to a very few cases; small-pox reported from the Sudder station.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather, mornings foggy and cool; midday temperature has been higher than that of the previous week; high winds since the evening of the 21st instant; pulses, chillies, &c., are progressing fairly; ploughing for the early rice is going on actively everywhere; cholera has abated considerably throughout the district, except in the low parts of the Begumgunge station, Dalal Bazar, and Baumnee.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather hot at noon; pleasant mornings; the hill people are still cutting their *jooms*; the tobacco plants are thriving well; cholera is prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	·75	Weather generally cloudy; with occasional rain and storm; the prospects of the crops are satisfactory, except those of poppy, which is said to have been damaged by the rains.
Backergunge ...	·03	Weather fine; the prospects of the crops are good; cholera and fever are reported, but not in a bad form, from thanas Backergunge, Mendigunge, Gournadi, Boramuddin and Matbaria; the health of the rest of the district is good; the cattle are reported healthy everywhere.
Furreedpore ...	·24 ·38 at Madaripore.	Weather occasionally cloudy; the heat is rapidly increasing; the prospects of the crops are satisfactory; health is good.
Dacca ...	1·46	Weather very cool and cloudy; state of the crops is very favourable.
Mymensingh ...	·02	Weather cloudy and unsettled; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	2·25	Weather stormy during the latter part of the week; a good deal of rain fell on the 21st instant; the spring rice is the only crop of importance now on the ground, and it is getting on well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·02	Weather warm and seasonable; no crops on the ground; public health is generally good; five cholera cases reported from Diamond Harbour.
Jessore ...	·03	Weather hot, clear, dry and windy; the cold-weather crops are gathered in; the prospects of other crops are good.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather generally close and hot; slight and partial rain fell on the night of the 16th instant; the small quantity of the cold-weather crops now remaining on the ground is promising; indigo and sugar-cane are fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and close; the *rabi* crops are being harvested, with good outturn; the general prospects are favourable; health is generally good.
Pubna ...	·07	Weather fine and seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are generally good; the sowing of *amun dhan* will shortly be commenced; some cholera cases have been reported both from Doolai and Serajgunge.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy; the harvesting of the cold-weather crops and the sowings of rice and sessamum are going on; the seedlings of the spring rice are healthy and vigorous; lands are being prepared for the sowings of jute.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and sultry; the *rabi* crops are cut or are being cut; jute is sown in many places; everything is doing well.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of wheat and pulses now on the ground are good; the land is being prepared for the autumn rice.
Rungpore ...	*Nil* ·14 at Gaibanda. ·75 at Bagdogra.	Weather getting warm; the outturn of the *rabi* crops is good; land is being ploughed for the sowings of the early rice.
Cooch Behar ...	·41 10·37 at Dinhatta.	Weather getting much warmer; there was one heavy shower with thunder on the night of the 16th instant. The Deputy Commissioner says that he does not understand the very heavy fall at Dinhatta in one day, and that enquiry is being made as to whether the return is accurate. The rain has been good for the early sowings, but has a little damaged the tobacco crop; the general prospects are good; public health is satisfactory.
Jalpáiguri ...	Few drops.	There was strong west wind during the week; the nights are still very cool; no change in the condition of the crops; tobacco is being cut, and is likely to yield a good outturn on the whole.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; there was high wind during the week. Wheat and barley are now being gathered, and a good outturn is expected; *bhoota* (Indian-corn) and potatoes are being sown.
Midnapore ...	·25	Slight rain has fallen in the interior of the district, but none at head quarters during the week; there was a violent hailstorm at Ghattal and Daspore on the 16th instant, which has done much mischief to the mango blossoms; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	·01	State and prospects of the crops are very fair.
Hooghly ...	Return not received.	Weather very warm; the rice lands are still being ploughed; sugar-cane is being planted; the harvesting of wheat and barley still continues; there is a good deal of cholera in the district.
Burdwan ...	*Nil* ·016 at Bood Bood.	The *rabi* crops are being harvested. Cholera is prevalent in Culna and elsewhere.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot; no change to report; the prospects of the crops continue favourable.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and dry; the state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil* ·39 at Godda, 1·29 at Deoghur.	Weather getting warmer; the month has been very free from the blustering dusty wind that comes before the hot wind of April; the *rabi* harvest is good; ploughing is going on; cholera reported near the town of Deoghur.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the westerly winds setting in; the *rabi* harvest is giving a good outturn; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	Return not received: previous week ·11, ·24 at Begu Serai, ·4 at Jamui.	Weather fair; the prospects of the crops continue good; the *rabi* crops are being gathered all over the district.
Purneah ...	*Nil* ·11 at Kissengunge, ·15 at Arrareah.	Weather seasonable; the crops are all good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather generally fair; it has become almost hot since the last three days of the week, the highest heat being 92° on the 22nd instant; the wind was variable, but it blew generally from the north-west in the morning; rain is threatening; the crops are as good as before; cholera is increasing principally to the north-west, and 31 deaths reported.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather, the mornings and evenings are cool, and the days are hot; state and prospects of the crops are quite satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but getting hotter daily; the harvesting of the *rabi* crops is going on, and the outturn is expected to be good; health of the district is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather daily getting warmer, the wind blowing from the west; the *rabi* crops are being harvested, and the outturn is expected to be good; the indigo sowing is going on; opium is still being gathered, and the weighments will shortly commence; general health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather clear, getting warm in the middle of the day; mornings and evenings cool; the harvesting of the *rabi* crops continues; the prospects continue good.
Patna ...	·01	Weather partly clear and partly cloudy; the harvesting of the *rabi* crops is in fair progress with good outturn; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox are reported throughout the district.
Gya ...	*Nil* ·10 at Nowada.	Weather fair, and not over-hot, considering the time of year; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 95·4°; the reaping of the *rabi* crops continues; and the prospects are favourable; small-pox is reported from Rajauli, in Nowada, otherwise the public health is good.
Shahabad ...	Slight rain	Weather getting hot; the *rabi* crops are somewhat damaged by the recent rain, especially wheat in the low lands by mildew; peas, *musoor*, wheat and barley are being harvested.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but becoming very warm; the prospects of the crops are very fair indeed; the injury from the rain and wet last week was less than anticipated; general health is good.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil.*	Weather seasonable; the hail storm mentioned in the last week's return appears to have been very local, there being no reports of damage from the remainder of the district; health is good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil.*	Weather seasonable; nothing particular to report about the crops; ploughing here and there is being undertaken; as is usual at this season, reports of cholera and diseases of choleraic type are being received from several parts of the district.
Singbhoom ...	·07	Weather seasonable; no crops to report; *mowah* and mango will not be as plentiful as was first thought; the district is reported healthy.
Balasore ...	·28	Weather hot and dry, with occasional storms; the ground is under preparation for next season's crops; sporadic cholera is frequent and fatal.
Cuttack ...	*Nil.*	Weather hot and dry; no change to report since last week; most of the *rabi* crops are gathered with good outturn.
Pooree ...	Few drops.	Weather fair; *dalua* paddy has begun to ripen; ploughing is still going on; the exportation of rice still continues, and the prices of food-grains are almost stationary; miscellaneous crops are growing well; cholera is very violent both in town and country.
		General Remarks.—Rain is reported to have fallen in some of the districts of Bengal during the week; the harvesting of the cold-weather crops is in fair progress with good outturn; the spring rice is doing well; ploughing for the autumn rice is going on in some places, while the seed is being sown in others; tobacco is being cut, and is likely to yield a good outturn; sugarcane is being planted, and indigo and jute are being sown.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Mar. 28th)	...	Harvest being gathered; prospects good.
Allahabad („ 28th)	...	Prospects favourable.
Jhansi („ 29th)	...	Harvesting well advanced; weather cloudy; prices falling.
Agra („ 28th)	From one-half to 4 notches.	Crops being reaped.
Meerut („ 28th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects unchanged.
Bareilly („ 28th)	*Nil*	Crops reviving.
Almora („ 26th)	...	Weather unsettled, with partial storms; crops slightly damaged.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Mar. 28th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects good.
Sitapur („ 28th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy.
Fyzabad („ 28th)	...	Harvesting proceeding rapidly, with good results.
Punjab— (Mar. 28th)		
Delhi (Mar. 28th)	*Nil*	Health good; reaping commenced.
Hissar („ 28th)	*Nil*	Health good; crops flourishing.
Umballa („ 28th)	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Jullundur („ 28th)		
Lahore („ 28th)		
Ráwalpindi („ 28th)	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Mooltan („ 28th)	*Nil*	Crops excellent; health good.
D. I. Khan („ 28th)	*Nil*	Health and harvest good.
Peshâwar ...	1·2	Crops damaged by hail in some parts of the district; health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health and harvest prospects good.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Mar. 24th)	...	Hot; *rabi* threshing; yield half of average; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Close, cloudy; ploughing continues; cholera, measles prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	...	Sugarcane sowings completed; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	*Rabi* gathered and being threshed; outturn good; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Bálághát ...	...	Cloudy; reaping and threshing of *rabi* crops continue; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	0·15	Cloudy; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Cen. Provs.—continued.		
Chánda (Mar. 25th)	...	Close; threshing of *rabi* continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 26th)	...	*Rabi* gathering; cattle disease in few villages; prices slightly fallen.
Bhandára („ 27th)	...	Cloudy; threshing of *rabi* continues; cholera, fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 28th)	...	*Rabi* harvest almost completed; health good; prices steady.
Wardha ...	...	Slight drizzling rain with heavy winds; health good.
Nimár ...	...	Days hot, nights cool; small-pox continues; prices slightly fallen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects exceedingly good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* gathering; crops very good; prices rising gradually.
Jubbulpore ...	0·04	Hailstorm damaged crops in some villages; *rabi* where gathered excellent; health good.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; *rabi* gathering; prices slightly risen.
Seoni ...	0·45	*Rabi* gathering; one case of cholera reported.
Damoh ...	...	Outturn of *rabi* above average; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	0·24	Cloudy, close; *rabi* gathering; fever continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue good, but rain may cause injury.
British Burma— (Mar. 29th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Twenty-one deaths from cholera in Akyab town; a few cases in Naaf, Oorectoung, east Rathaidoung and Myohoung townships, otherwise public health normal; cattle disease in portions of Akyab District.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health generally good; 3 deaths from cholera in Poungleng township.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	Eleven deaths from choleraic diarrhœa in Bassein town; elsewhere health good.
Henzada ...	...	Few cases of sporadic cholera and small-pox in Henzada town, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome, 13 deaths; 4 in Mahathamau, 4 in Padoung, 1 in Shwedoung; small-pox, 2 deaths.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health good; 1 death from cholera.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; public health fair; small-pox in Tounghoo and Mergui.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 29th)	·77	Days becoming clear and hot; slight showers on 22nd and 23rd; *asu* cultivation commenced; few cases of cholera in the station.
Sylhet („ 29th)	1·29	Field-work actively progressing.
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 29th)	0·25 at Bangalore; 0·29 in Coorg.	Showers of rain have fallen; slight fall in prices in several districts; 2,846 deaths by cholera in Mysore Province and 36 in Coorg; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved, according to condition statement last tabulated, is in—

Bangalore District, including town ...	11,732	and 16,519
Kolar	5,637	„ 4,198
Túmkúr	7,574	„ 18,205
Mysore, including town	2,077	„ 3,550
Hassan	2,775	„ 1,455
Shimoga	670	„ 331
Kadur	1,847	„ 838
Chitaldroog	6,200	„ 1,765
TOTAL ...	38,512	and 46,861

excluding those employed by Public Works Agency, daily average of which is 31,052; price of ordinary rice 12 to 14 pounds per rupee.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 29th)	...	Slight cholera in Akola and Basein districts, small-pox in the former, as well as in a taluk of the Wun District.
Central India—		
Indore, Gwalior, Neemuch, Rutlam, Sutna (Mar. 28th)	...	Health good; crops excellent, though in places damaged by hail-storm.
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Mar. 29th)	*Nil*	Sky cloudy; small-pox still prevalent.
Ulwar („ 28th)	...	Much damage done by recent hailstorm; harvest about the average; weather cool.
Jeypore („ 29th)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli („ 24th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good; weather cloudy and unseasonable.
Bhurtpore („ 29th)	...	Crop prospects and general health continue favourable.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TELEGRAM TO SECRETARY OF STATE REGARDING FAMINE IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

Dated 30th March 1877.

From—Calcutta,	*To—London,*
From—Viceroy in Council.	*To—Secretary of State for India.*

No despatch this week owing to press of Legislative business. Temple has spent ten days in Bombay, Deccan, and telegraphs thus :—

"Have visited parts of Sholapur, Kaládgi, Ahmednagar and Poona districts with local officers. Have inspected 35,000 relief labourers, person by person, and 6,000 children, besides 4,000 villagers not on relief. In these districts the labourers are doing well on present rate of wage; care is taken to restrict relief to the really necessitous; charitable relief organisation good for most part, but village inspection needs completeness, especially Kaládgi. Cannot hear of any present case of starvation in these districts. Of those persons who in beginning emigrated to territories, some are returning, but many are still absent. More than three quarters of total relief labourers are on large works under Engineers, who exact full task-work, and enforce excellent discipline. Projects are really good and useful. Supply of grain ample; prices moderate. Officers do not expect, but are quite prepared, to deal with great or sudden increase of number. Land revenue remission half my previous estimate. Some signs of reviving hope among people. District authorities, under directions of local Government, have been firm and steady in resisting clamour and agitation." Message ends.

He has now returned to the Madras Presidency, and telegraphs thus from Gooty :—

"Dr. Townsend, Sanitary Commissioner to Government of India, is with me. He thinks well of physical condition of many thousands relief labourers on reduced wages inspected in districts of Sholapur and Bellary. When in telegram of 15th March I said relief works, Madras Presidency, well controlled, I referred to test of admission and restriction of numbers; but respecting task-work control still defective, and compares unfavourably with Bombay. Cause is that in Bombay relief works chiefly under Engineering Department, but in Madras chiefly under Civil Officers. Professional agency exists in Madras districts and helps the Civil Officers, but is not adequately employed in exacting task-work. Efforts made to collect relief labourers for East Coast Canal and for Railway from Bellary towards Dharwar. Numbers continue decreasing slightly on works, but increasing on charitable relief, which is right. Village inspection and relief decidedly improving, though far from perfect. Prices stationary. Import traffic slightly diminished. Showers which have fallen do not effect material good, but inspire hope and quiet public mind." Message ends.

We have sanctioned commencement of earthwork of Conjeveram and Chingleput Railway as a relief work on same terms as Bellary-Hubli line, if Madras Government think necessary. In Madras Presidency increase of twenty-three thousand charitably relieved and of seven thousand on works. In Bombay Presidency no increase in total relieved, only slight variations in details. In Mysore further increase of eleven thousand seven hundred, chiefly in charitably relieved.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC, IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, DELHI.

Nos. 932—50 R., dated Fort William, March 27, 1877.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 2902—19R of 24th October 1876.

Read also—

Note on the Railway Traffic Arrangements for the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

In accordance with instructions received from Sir Andrew Clarke, some of which were afterwards embodied in the Government of India Public Works Department Resolution No. 2902—19 R, dated Simla, 24th October 1876, a forecast was made of the accommodation required by the several Princes, Governors, high Officials, Chiefs and Nobles who intended proceeding to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi by rail, and the earliest intimation was given to the Agents and Managers of the several Railways concerned, whose cordial co-operation was invited; programmes were then prepared, in communication with the Railway authorities, with a view to meeting the wants of the distinguished travellers as far as possible, and utilizing the available rolling-stock to the utmost, care being taken to avoid interfering with the downwards traffic in grain, which was very heavy in December.

2. The preparation of these programmes was troublesome, entailing a good deal of correspondence and frequent references by telegram, chiefly regarding alterations of dates and details of accommodation, but business was greatly facilitated by my being in direct communication with the various Administrations concerned, and complete programmes were drawn up and agreed to by the beginning of December. In this important preliminary work, valuable assistance was rendered by Mr. P. Wagstaff of the Agent's Office, East Indian Railway, and by Mr. W. Allen, Assistant to the Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway. The latter Officer willingly undertook, and executed with ability and patience, the difficult task of fitting in and timing, on a single line, all these ever-changing special trains, without disturbing the regular train service or the important grain traffic already referred to.

3. From Appendix A it will be seen that fifty-five special passenger trains, of from 10 to 25 vehicles each, were run into Delhi for the undermentioned personages—

Escort, &c., of H. H. the Nizam, 10 Trains.	Chiefs of the Central Provinces.	Rajah of Dewas.	H. H. the Lieut.-Governor of N. W. P.
Government Carriages and Horses.	H. H. Maharana of Oodeypore.	Rajah of Dhar.	H. H. Jam of Nowanuggur.
Suite and Escort of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, 2 Trains.	Nawab of Tonk.	Nizam's Suite.	Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur.
Maharana of Rajpepla.	Chief Commissioner, and H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore.	H. H. Maharajah, Holkar.	H. E. the Viceroy.
H. H. the Gaicowar of Baroda.	H. H. Maharajah of Jeypore.	Maharao of Ulwar.	The Maharajah of Punnah.
The Maharajah of Ajigurh.	H. H. Maharajah of Rewah.	Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and Suite.	H. H. the Khan of Khelat.
H. H. Nawab of Joonaghur.	Rajah of Nabha.	H. H. Maharajah, Scindia, with remainder of his Followers.	H. E. the Governor of Madras.
The Maharajah of Chirkaree.	H. H. the Begum of Bhopal.	Chief Commissioner of Oudh.	H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Talookdars of Oudh.	Maharajah of Jodhpur.	H. H. Maharajah of Cashmere.	Madras Governor's Horses, &c.
H. H. Thakore of Bhownuggur.	The Hon'ble the President and Members of Council, Secretaries to Govt., &c.	H. H. the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.	
The Maharajah of Orcha.	Half the Escort and Followers of H. H. Maharajah, Scindia.	H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.	
The Maharajah of Duttia.		H. H. the Maharajah of Benares.	
H. H. Princess of Tanjore.			
Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar.			
Rana of Dholpore.			

The greater number of these trains were brought in between the 14th and 22nd December, eighteen arriving on the 19th, 20th and 21st, prior to the entry of His Excellency the Viceroy on the 23rd. Of the total number, six trains were furnished by the Madras Railways, twenty by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, one by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, two by the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, four by the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, five by the Rajpootana State Railway, and the remainder by the East Indian Railway; but the whole of these trains, except the five by the Rajpootana State Railway, had to run over the East Indian Railway to Delhi from the several junctions at Jubbulpore, Allygurh and Ghazeeabad; and, with the further exception of the four trains from the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway had all to be received and discharged in the East Indian Railway yard. This threw an enormous amount of work upon the East Indian Railway Traffic Staff; and the satisfactory manner in which the sudden and continued strain was met, without hitch or accident of any kind, is highly creditable to the Department generally, and especially to the District Superintendent, Mr. J. Dyer, and his subordinates.

4. To accommodate this traffic, two temporary platforms were constructed at Delhi; additional lines of rail were laid down in the East Indian Railway station yard to provide standing room for the sudden influx of rolling-stock from all parts of the country; and a siding for passing trains was put in at Shadera, midway between Ghazeeabad and Delhi, thereby practically doubling the carrying capacity of that most important length of the line. These and other necessary works were promptly and efficiently executed by Mr. N. M. Cummins, District Engineer, East Indian Railway.

5. A temporary line of telegraph was laid from the East Indian Railway Station at Delhi to the vicinity of the Viceroy's Camp, and was most useful in affording direct communication with the Traffic Managers of all the Railways in India, and in obtaining early information regarding the running of special and other trains carrying distinguished persons. By previous arrangement these trains were all signalled from Alligurh, which is about four hours' run from Delhi, and thus timely notice was given to the Executive Committee if any change in the reception arrangements became necessary; but it may be here mentioned that the special trains were run with the most praiseworthy punctuality, and it was only when the rush of traffic was at its height that the ordinary passenger trains on the East Indian Railway failed to keep time.

6. Besides the above-mentioned special trains, reserved accommodation, varying in amount from a single compartment to eight vehicles, was provided in the mail and ordinary trains to Delhi during December for the undermentioned—

Sir A. Clarke.	H. H. Maharajah of Jodhpoor.	Rajah of Sirmoor.	The Calcutta Volunteers.
Jaghirdar of Pahleo.	Rajah of Faridkot.	Rajah of Chamba.	H. E. the C. in C.
Maharajah of Cooch Behar.	Rajah of Suket.	Rajah of Bilaspur.	Agent to the G. G. for Rajpootana.
The Maharajah of Bijawar.	Chief of Kalsia.	Rajah of Durbungah.	Rajah of Bamra.
Rajah of Banga.	Nawab of Jowrah.	Chief Commissioner, Assam.	Sir Jamsetjee Jbeejeebhoy.
Rajah Sumbursa.	Rajah of Rutlam.	Nawab of Bhawalpore.	Rajah Narendra Krishna.
Maharajah of Hutwah.	Rajah of Mandi.	Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.	H. H. Maharajah of Doomraon.
Rajah of Sumpthur.	Nawab of Malerkotla.	Maharajah of Kishenghur.	Rajah of Busti.
Rajah Kalkar Persad.	Jaghirdar of Piploda.	Nipalese Ambassador and Suite, with Residency Surgeon.	Thakur of Morvi.
The Maharajah of Punnah, with the Jaghirdar of Jiguee.	Sir Joy Mongul Singh.	Prince of Arcot.	Rajah of Tehri.
H. H. the Lieut. Govr., Punjab.	Prince Mahomed Unwar Shah.	Siamese Ambassador and Suite.	H. E. the Governor of Goa.
Maharajah of Keraoli.	Resident, Hyderabad.		
Agent to the G. G. for Central India.	Rajah of Mahson.		
	Rajah of Jhind.		

7. For the increased numbers of the general public travelling to and from Delhi, the regular train service on both the East Indian Railway and Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway was supplemented by the addition of ordinary passenger trains during December and January.

8. From the following approximate statements, relating to the coaching traffic on the three Railways having their termini in Delhi, it appears that the total number of passengers carried to Delhi during the month of December 1876, and from Delhi during the first three weeks of January 1877, exceeded the average for similar periods of previous years by 95,569, the corresponding increase of receipts (coaching only) having amounted to Rs. 10,26,560; and it must be borne in mind that the preceding year was an abnormal one, when, owing to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Delhi passenger traffic earnings on the East Indian Railway and Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway were far above the average for similar periods of previous years.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Delhi Station.

Comparative Statement of inward coaching traffic during the month of December.

	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		Increase 1876 over average of previous years.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1st class passengers ...	128	1,513	149	2,456	189	3,563	1,893	65,883	1,738	63,373
2nd ditto ditto ...	177	860	203	1,058	318	2,794	2,143	32,163	1,910	30,592
Intermediate ditto ditto ...	149	392	183	353	194	816	4,622	40,526	4,447	40,006
3rd ditto ditto ...	10,122	13,702	10,525	13,410	9,105	16,078	27,656	84,974	17,739	70,577
Parcels	...	767	...	881	...	1,767	...	7,161	...	6,023
Horses, carriages and dogs ...	...	433	...	287	...	7,197	...	1,05,881*	...	1,03,259
Luggage, including sundries ...	...	1,182	..	730	...	1,707	...	82,284	...	81,078
Total ...	10,576	18,849	11,060	19,125	9,806	33,923	36,314	4,18,872	25,834	3,94,908

* This represents about 2,200 horses and 400 carriages.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Delhi Station.

Comparative Statement of outwards coaching traffic during the first three weeks of January.

	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		Increase in 1877 over average of previous years.	
	Three weeks ended 24th January.		Three weeks ended 23rd January.		Three weeks ended 22nd January.†		Three weeks ended 20th January.			
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1st class	24	343	73	1,336	190½	3,465	2,083	65,170	1,987	63,435
2nd „	69	266	68	303	528½	2,603	2,479	30,561	2,257	29,504
Intermediate class ...	75	362	80	166	200	557	721	6,813	703	6,451
3rd class	4,938	8,263	5,303½	8,258	8,837	16,328	25,589	1,10,652	21,250	99,702
Parcels	...	311	...	416	..	352	...	94,784	...	98,144
Luggage and sundries ...	...	704		418	...	2,720	...			
Horses, carriages and dogs ...	...	173	...	11	...	4,784	...	79,411*		77,755
Extra troop-train ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	6,650		6,650
Total ...	5,106	10,422	5,524	10,908	9,756	30,809	32,872	3,94,041	26,077	3,76,661

* This represents 1,792 horses and 348 carriages.
† Period of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' visit.

SINDH, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

DELHI STATION.

Comparative Statement of inward coaching traffic during the month of December.

	1874.		1875.		1876.		Increase in 1876 over average of previous years.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
First class passengers ...	29	352	230	2,891	741	16,844	612	15,223
Second „ „ ...	49	347	321	1,668	1,340	13,535	1,155	12,528
Intermediate „ „ ...	77	293	188	582	778	3,171	646	2,734
Third „ „ ...	2,551	5,705	8,064	14,564	22,477	61,632	17,170	51,498
Parcels and luggage	...	621	...	2,296	...	22,158	...	20,700
Horses and carriages	...	80	...	4,200	...	15,247*	...	13,107
Total ...	2,706	7,398	8,803	26,201	25,336	1,32,587	19,583	1,15,790

* This represents 455 horses and 66 carriages.

SINDH, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

DELHI STATION.

Comparative Statement of outwards coaching traffic during the first three weeks of January

	1875.		1876.		1877.		Increase in 1877 over average of previous years.	
	Three weeks ended 23rd January.		Three weeks ended 22nd January.		Three weeks ended 20th January.			
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
First class passengers ...	74	1,145	393	9,990	513	12,754	280	7,187
Second „ „	62	345	645	4,122	830	8,089	477	5,856
Intermediate „ „	94	222	244	922	389	1,115	220	543
Third „ „	2,906	6,266	12,833	32,568	17,092	47,459	9,223	28,042
Parcels and luggage	...	893	...	7,999	...	27,901	...	23,455
Horses and carriages	...	...	...	7,409	...	11,152*	...	7,448
Total	3,136	8,871	14,115	63,010	18,824	1,08,470	10,200	72,531

* This represents 25 carriages and 261 horses.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Statement of Coaching Traffic to and from Delhi in connection with the Imperial Assemblage, together with a comparison with the traffic of corresponding period of previous years.

	Passengers To Delhi.			Passengers From Delhi.			Horses		Carriages	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	To Delhi.	From Delhi.	To Delhi.	From Delhi.
1875-76	63	183	15,962	18	59	4,562	9	11	14	19
1876-77	307	502	21,930	211	558	11,214	612	591	106	113
Excess	144	319	5,968	193	499	6,652	603	580	92	94

AGRA;
1st February 1877.

R. B. DUNCAN,
Examiner of Accounts.

Extra Receipts.

	Rs.
Coaching	66,670
Goods	26,480
Total ...	93,150

9. The number of horses and carriages carried to and from Delhi during December and the first three weeks of January was as under—

	Horses		Carriages	
	To.	From.	To.	From.
By East Indian Railway	2,200	1,792	400	348
„ Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway ...	455	261	66	25
„ Rajpootana State Railway ...	612	591	106	113
Total ...	3,267	2,644	572	486

10. For the return traffic all the foreign rolling-stock that arrived just before the Imperial Assemblage commenced, and that could not therefore be utilized for a second trip, was detained at Delhi or one of the adjacent stations until required for the return journey. This greatly facilitated operations when the rush commenced, as it did immediately after the Viceroy's departure on the evening of the 5th January.

11. The outwards traffic from Delhi, as regards the number of passengers, horses, carriages, &c., was very much the same as the inwards, with this important difference, that, while the latter came up from various stations, thus dividing the work among many, the outwards traffic had to be dealt with at the termini alone, and within a much shorter period.

12. The preliminary work was also very similar: programmes were drawn up allotting reserved accommodation by the ordinary trains, detailing the composition of the special trains, and fixing the dates and hours of departure in accordance, as nearly as possible, with the wishes of the personages concerned: *vide* Appendices B and C.

13. From the appended Statements it will be seen that sixty special trains were run out of Delhi between the 3rd and 20th of January, and that two-thirds of these had to be despatched between the 5th and 12th idem. Of the total number eight were dealt with in the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway Station, five in the Rajpootana State Railway Station, and the remaining forty-seven in the East Indian Railway Station; the brunt of the work had of course again to be borne by the last named line, but the pressure upon all three was excessive, and the manner in which the traffic staff of each performed their arduous duties was most praiseworthy, and calls for substantial recognition in the shape of liberal bonuses to all those whom the local officers may have recommended. When traffic is heavy, Guards and Drivers are of course often worked very hard, but their overtime is paid for at certain fixed rates. It is not so however with Station Masters and their subordinates, who get no overtime, and are, perhaps, the hardest worked of all Railway employés on occasions of extreme pressure, such as the late exodus from Delhi.

14. All the railways co-operated freely and worked harmoniously and well. Mr. Batchelor, Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, and Mr. Ross, Traffic Manager of the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, being present, were personally thanked by His Excellency the Viceroy, on his departure from Delhi, for the services they rendered in connection with the Imperial Assemblage.

15. The East Indian Railway, by virtue of its position, had, as already stated, to bear the brunt of the pressure both to and from Delhi; but the Locomotive and Traffic Departments proved equal to the occasion, and performed their parts most creditably. Towards the close of the year, when arrangements for the return traffic had to be commenced, Mr. Batchelor and Mr. Allen moved up to Delhi with part of their Office; and, after the former Officer left to accompany the Viceroy's train, Mr. Allen remained helping Mr. Dyer, the District Traffic Superintendent, till the departing crowds had been satisfactorily dealt with. I was throughout in constant communication with these two Officers; and, having had ample opportunity of observing the ability, energy and patience with which they discharged their arduous duties, I desire to record my opinion that the success of the railway transport operations in connection with the Imperial Assemblage was, in a large measure, due to their exertions.

CALCUTTA,
20th February 1877.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India,
P. W. D., Railway Branch.

APPENDIX A.

Programme of Special Trains to Delhi as actually carried out during December 1876 on account of the Imperial Assemblage.

No.	1 Personages.	2 Station of departure.	3 Time of Departure. Date.	3 Time of Departure. Hour.	4 Breaks of Journey.	5 Time of Arrival at Delhi. Date.	5 Time of Arrival at Delhi. Hour.	6 Details of passengers, baggage, &c., requiring accommodation in the train.	7 Number and description of vehicles required. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Class.	3rd Class.	Horse Boxes.	Carriage Trucks.	Luggage Vans.	8 Remarks.
10	Escort, &c., of H. H. the Nizam, 10 Trains.	Hyderabad	...	...	...	Nov. 24 to Dec. 13.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(8 Specials for Nizam's camp equipage, troops, horses, followers, &c., and 2 specials for the Hyderabad Contingent.
11	Government Carriages and Horses ...	Howrah	...	Nov. 23 ...	4 P. M.	Nov. 28 ...	...	75 Horses and 17 Carriages.	...	...	Cattle Trucks. 6 4	...	...	3 3 1	...	
12 13	Suite and Escort of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore.	Bangalore	,,	24 ...	8 ,,	Dec. 5 ...	6 A. M.	...	1	...	...	5	5	3	3	Two through Trains from Madras Railway.
		Ditto	,,	26 ...	...	,, 7 ...	6 ,,	...	1	...	...	5	5	3	3	Through Train from G. I. P. Railway.
14	Maharanis of Kolapore ...	Bombay	Dec.	3 ...	10 A. M.	,, 13 ...	3 P. M.	...	1	1	...	5	5	1	1	
15	H. H. the Gaicowar of Baroda ...	Baroda, Parel Junction.	,,	8 ...	5-30 ,,	,, 14 ...	7 A. M.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Through Train from B. B. & C. I. Railway.
16	The Maharajah of Ajigurh	Mujgowan	,,	12 ...	8 P. M.	,, 14 ...	9 ,,	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	2	Through Train from G. I. P. Railway.
17	H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur	Bombay	,,	9 ...	9-10 A. M.	,, 14 ...	4 P. M.	...	2	2	...	2	1	3	3	
18	The Maharajah of Chirkaree	Etawah	,,	10 ...	...	,, 15 ...	...	3 Carriages	...	2	...	6	1	2	2	Special to Hattrass only—marched into Delhi.
19	Talookdars of Oudh ...	Lucknow	,,	13 ...	11 A. M.	,, 15 ...	3 P. M.	50 Upper class, 700 Lower Class.	7	...	...	15	...	1	4	*Vid* G. & R. Ry. to Allygulur.
20	H. H. the Thakore of Bhownuggur ...	Bombay	,,	11 ...	3-15 P. M.	,, 15 ...	4-45 ,,	...	2	...	...	2	2	3	3	Through Train from G. I. P. Railway.
21	The Maharajah of Orcha ...	Agra	,,	15 ...	...	,, 16	6-30 A. M.	2 Horses	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
	The Maharajah of Duttia ...	Ditto	,,	15 ...	...	,, 16	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	One Special.
22	H. H. the Princess of Tanjore	Tanjore	...	...	...	,, 16	8 A. M.	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	2	
23 24	Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar Rana of Dholpore ...	Ajmere Agra	,, ,,	15 ... 17 ...	12-35 P. M. 11 A. M.	,, 16 ,, 17	3 P. M. ,,	... ...	2 1	1 ...	... ...	4 2	3 6	2 ...	1 2 B Vans.	Through Train from Madras Railway. By E. S. Railway.
25	Chiefs of the Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	,,	16 ...	9 ,,	,, 17	6 ,,	...	4	2	...	6	2	3	2	
26 27	H. H. the Maharana of Oodeypoor Nawab of Tonk ...	Ajmere Basi	,, ...	17 ... 18 ...	12-35 P. M. 6 A. M.	,, 18 ,, 19	6 A. M. ...	... ...	4 1	3 ...	... ...	12 3	... ...	... ...	2 5	One open wagon for goods. By E. S. Railway. By E. S. Railway.
28	Chief Commissioner, and H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore ...	Bangalore Raichore Jubbulpore	,, ... ,,	11 ... 12 ... 16 ,,	... 8 P. M.	,, 19	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	Through Train from Madras Railway. By E. S. Railway.
29	H. H. Maharajah of Jeypore	Jeypore	...	18 ...	7-30 ,,	,, 19	8-30 ,,	...	1	2	Composite.	6	...	...	2	
30	H. H. the Maharajah of Rewah	Sutna	...	17 ...	1 ,,	,, 19	9 ,,	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	1	
31	Rajah of Nabha ...	Sirhind	...	18 ,,	10 ,,	,, 19	9-30 ,,	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
32	H. H. the Begum of Bhopal ...	Harsi	...	17 ...	...	,, 19	10-45 ,,	18 First, 25 Second, and 123 Third Class and 3 horses.	2½	...	...	3	Single. 1	1	1	Through Train from S. P. & D. Railway. Through Train from G. I. P. Railway.
33	Maharajah of Jodhpur ...	Agra	...	18 ...	...	,, 19	2 P. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	The Hon'ble the President and Members of Council, Secs. to Govt., &c.	Howrah	...	17 ...	9 P. M.	,, 19	3 ,,	...	9	1	...	...	Long. 3	Single. 1	2	One extra 1st Class from Allahabad.

APPENDIX A.—Programme of Special Trains to Delhi as actually carried out during December 1876,—*concluded.*

	1	2	3		4	5		6	7						8
	Personages.	Station of departure.	Time of departure.		Breaks of Journey.	Time of arrival at Delhi.		Details of passengers, baggage, &c., requiring accommodation in the train.	Number and description of vehicles required.						Remarks.
			Date.	Hour.		Date.	Hour.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Horse boxes.	Carriage Trucks.	Luggage Vans.	
35	Half the Escort and Followers of H. H. the Maharajah Scindia ...	Agra ...	Dec. 19 ...	10-30 P. M.	None	Dec. 20 ...	6 A. M.	Escort, 2 Guns, 1 Company of Infantry and 27 Troopers, 47 Horses and 14 Bullocks. Total 300 Third class passengers.	...	...	5	6*	4	2	3 Cattle trucks. * Boxes for 24 horses.
36	Rajah of Dewas ...	Khundwa ...	Dec. 13 ...	...	Jubbulpore, Nynee and Cawnpore.	,, 20 ...	8 ,,	6 Horses, 1 Palki and 1 Carriage.	2	2	4	1	1	6	Through Train from G. I. P. Railway.
36	Rajah of Dhar ...	Khundwa ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Through Train from G. I. P. Railway.
37	Nizam's Suite ...	Goolburgah ...	,, 9 ...	6-30 P. M.	Always 24 hours in advance of Nizam.	,, 20 ...	2 P. M.	...	...	33	8	...	3	3	Through Train from G. I. P. Railway.
38	H. H. the Maharajah, Holkar ...	Hurda ...	,, 12 ...	9-15 A. M.	Jubbulpore 1 day, Allahabad 2 days, Cawnpore 1 day and Allyghur 1 day.	,, 26 ...	3-30 ,,	...	3	1	6	5	4	2	By R. S. Railway. One open wagon for goods.
39	Maharao of Ulwar ...	Ulwar ...	,, 26 ...	10	None ...	,, 29 ...	4-30 ,,	...	3	1	2	2	2	2	
40	Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and Suite.	Jubbulpore ...	,, 19 ...	11 P. M.	None ...	,, 21 ...	6 ,,	H. H. and Suite ...	2	...	5	6*	4	2	* Boxes for 24 horses.
41	H. H. the Maharajah, Scindia, with reminder of his Followers.	Agra ...	,, 20 ...	10-30 ,,	None ...	,, 21 ...	6-30 ,,	20 Upper class, 200 Servants, 24 Horses & 3 Carriages.	7	...	5	5	3	2	*Vid* O. & R. Ry. to Allyghur.
42	Chief Commissionor of Oudh ...	Lucknow ...	,, 20 ...	10 A. M.	None ...	,, 21 ...	9 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Through Train from S. P. & D. Railway.
43	H. H. the Maharajah of Cashmere ...	Lahore ...	,, 20 ...	11-15 ,,	None ...	,, 21 ...	3 P. M.	...	...	...	Long ...	Double 3	...	2	
44	H. H. the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal	Howrah ...	,, 19 ...	8 P. M.	None ...	,, 21 ...	4 ,,	177 Noblemen and gentlemen. 143 Sowars 341 Armed men 1,185 Menials 229 Horses 5 Palanquins 10 Baths or native carriages 12 or 15 four-wheeled European carriages.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Through Train from G. I. P. Railway.
45	H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad ...	Hyderabad ... Goolburgah ...	,, 8 ... ,, 10 ...	6-45 A. M. 9-30 ,,	Poona 12th Nandeson 13th Khundwa 14th Jubbulpore 16th Allahabad 18th Agra 21st ...	,, 21 ...	4-45 ,,		...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	H. H. the Maharajah of Benares ...	Hattras ...	,, 20 ...	11-0 P. M.	None	,, 22 ...	6-30 A. M.		3	1	2	2	1	2	The President's Train furnished three Carriages.
47	L. H. the Lieut.-Governor of N. W. P.	Allahabad ...	,, 21 ...	3 ,,		,, 22 ...	9 ,,		...	2	3	1	1	2	Through Train from G. I. P. Railway.
48	H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur ...	Bombay ...	,, 15 ...	6-30 ,,	Bhoeswal, Hurda, Jubbulpore, Allahabad and Etawah.	,, 22 ...	,,		2	2	3	...	2	3	
49	Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur ...	Mooltan ...	,, 21 ...	8 ,,	None	,, 25 ...	7-30 ,,		...	...	...	...	...	...	By S. P. & D. Railway.
50	H. E. the Viceroy ...	Bombay ...	,, 21 ...	...		,, 25 ...	8-30 A. M.		...	...	...	...	...	...	Special composition of the Prince of Wales' Carriages, &c.
51	The Maharajah of Patiala ...	Allyghur ...	,, 24 ...	7 A. M.	... ...	,, 24 ...	11 A. M.		1	...	3	1	1	...	Through Train from S. P. & D. Railway.
52	H. H. the Khan of Khelat ...	Mooltan ...	,, 25 ...	8 P. M.	... ...	,, 25 ...	7-3 ,,		...	...	...	...	...	...	
53	H. E. the Governor of Madras ...	Howrah ...	,, 25 ...	7 A. M.	Bankipore, Allahabad and Agra.	,, 29 ...	3-30 P. M.		...	...	...	...	...	...	The Governor's train was sent from Madras to Howrah.
54	H. E. the Governor of Bombay ...	Bombay ...	,, ...	...	None	,, 30 ...	8-30 A. M.		...	Composite.	...	...	...	...	Through Train from G. I. P. Railway.
55	Madras Governor's horses, &c. ...	Madras ...	,, ...	...	Raichore	,, ...	...		...	1	1	10	6	2	Through train from Madras Railway.

W. A. J. WALLACE, Captain, R. E.,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. D., Railway Branch.

APPENDIX B.

List of Special Trains from Delhi in January 1877, after the close of the Imperial Assemblage.

1. Personages.	2. Time of departure. Date.	Hour.	3. Intended breaks of journey	4. Destination.	5 Remarks.
His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Jan. 3	1-0	None ...	Bombay ...	E. I. R. & G. I. P. R.
Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jeypore and Jodhpore.	,, 5	17-30	... ...	Jeypore ...	Rajpootana S. Railway.
Viceroy's household ...	,, 5	19-0	None ...	Howrah ...	E. I. R.
His Excellency the Viceroy ...	,, 5	21-45	Rajpoorah, Umballa, Allyghur, Agra and Benares.	Ditto ...	S. P. & D. R. & E. I. R.
His Highness the Maharaja of Benares	,, 5	23-30	Etawah & Allahabad	Benares ...	E. I. R.
H. E. the Governor of Madras ...	,, 6	9-0	Bareilly, Lucknow ...	Madras ...	E. I., G. I. P., & M. R.
Maharao of Ulwar ...	,, 6	9-3	None	Ulwar ...	Rajpootana S. Railway.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cashmere ...	,, 6	12-50	Saharunpore ...	Lahore ...	S. P. & D. R.
Members of Council and Secretaries to Government.	,, 6	13-35	None ...	Howrah ...	E. I. R.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	,, 6	15-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Viceroy's Body Guard ...	,, 6	18-5	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Viceroy's Stud ...	,, 6	18-5	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
His Highness Maharaja Sindia ...	,, 6	22-0	Ditto ...	Agra ...	Ditto.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces and Suite.	,, 6	23-15	Ditto ...	Jubbulpore.	Ditto.
Nizam's Servants, &c. ...	,, 7	8-0	Allahabad, Jubbulpore &c.	Hyderabad.	E. I. R. & G. I. P. R.
H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur ...	,, 7	9-0	Etawah, Allahabad Jubbulpore.	Bombay ...	Ditto ditto.
H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad ...	,, 7	11-0	Allahabad, Jubbulpore, &c.	Hyderabad.	Ditto ditto.
H. H. the Thakur of Bhowanuggur.	,, 7	17-0	Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubbulpore.	Bombay ...	Ditto ditto.
H. H. the Maharana of Oodeypore ...	,, 7	...	... ...	Nassirabad.	Rajpootana S. Railway.
Nawab of Tonk ...	,, 7	...	... ...	Basi ...	Ditto ditto.
Chief Commissioner, Oudh and Suite	,, 8	10-30	None ...	Lucknow ...	E. I. R. & O. & R. R. *vid* Allyghur.
H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur ...	,, 8	22-0	Ditto ...	Agra ...	E. I. R.
Raja of Mandi ...	,, 8		Saharunpore ...	... ...	S. P. & D. R.
Police special ...	,, 8	...	None ...	Lahore ...	Ditto.
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore ...	,, 9	12-0	Agra, Cawnpore, Benares, &c.	Bangalore	E. I. R., G. I. P. R. & M. R.
Talookdars of Oudh and General Chamberlain.	,, 9	14-0	Bareilly ...	Lucknow ...	E. I. R. & O. & R. R. *vid* Allyghur.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rewah ...	,, 9	15-0	Cawnpore, Allahabad	Sutna ...	E. I. R.
H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda ...	,, 9	20-0	Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares.	Baroda ...	E. I. R., G. I. P. R., & B. B.& C. I. R.
Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur ...	,, 9	...	Lahore ...	Mooltan ...	S. P. & D. R.
H. H. Maharaja Holkar ...	,, 10	10-0	Allahabad ...	Hurda ...	E. I. R. & G. I. P. R.
Chief Commissioners, Assam and British Burmah.	,, 10	13-0	None ...	Howrah ...	E I. R.
Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore.	,, 10	15-0	Cawnpore, Nynee, Jubbulpore, &c.	Tanjore ...	E. I. R., G. I. P. R., M. R. & S. I. R.
Madras and Bombay Body Guards ...	,, 10	18-5	Jubbulpore ...	Madras and Bombay.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Maharana of Rajpepla ...	,, 10	...	... ...	Ajmere ...	Rajpootana S. Railway.
Troops special ...	,, 10	...	... ...	Mean Meer	S. P. & D. R.
Ditto ditto ...	,, 11	...	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Rajas of Dhar and Dewas ...	,, 11	10-0	... ...	Hattrass ...	E. I. R.
H. H. the Khan of Khelat ...	,, 11	11-0	Lahore ...	Mooltan ...	S. P. & D. R.
Maharajas of Cooch Behar and Durbhanga with Sir Joy Mungal Sing.	,, 11	16-0	None ...	Mokamah...	E. I. R.
Nizam's equipage train No. 1 ...	,, 11	18-5	... ...	Hyderabad	E. I. R. & G. I. P. R.
Madras Governor's Stud ...	,, 11	20-0	... ...	Madras ...	Ditto ditto & M. R.
Nizam's equipage train No. 2 ...	,, 12	18-5	... ...	Hyderabad	E. I. R. & G. I. P. R.
Nizam's equipage train No. 3 ...	,, 14	18-5	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Maharaja of Mysore's Escort ...	about Jan. 15	18-5	... ...	Bangalore	E. I. R., G. I. P. R. & M. R.
Hyderabad Contingent ...	,, 16	18-5	... ...	Hyderabad	E. I. R. & G. I. P. R.
Ditto ditto 2nd train ...	,, 17	18-5	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Raja of Chirkaree ...	,, 18	1-0	... ...	Hattrass ...	E. I. R.
Nizam's Escort ...	,, 18	18-5	... ...	Hyderabad	E. I. R. & G. I. P. R.
Ditto ditto ...	,, 19	18-5	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ditto ...	,, 20	18-5	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Maharaja of Dhar ...	,, 21	...	... ...	Lucknow from Agra.	E. I. R. & O. & R. R.
Horse and Carriage Special ...	,, 12	16-0	... ...	Allahabad...	E. I. R.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	,, 13	16-0	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	,, 14	16-0	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	,, 15	16-0	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	,, 16	16-0	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	,, 17	16-0	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	,, 18	16-0	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	,, 19	16-0	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto ...	,, 20	16-0	... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA;
January 1877.

W. A. J. WALLACE, Captain, R. E.,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. D., Railway Branch.

APPENDIX C.

Personages provided with special accommodation in the Regular Railway Trains from Delhi during January 1877, after the close of the Imperial Assemblage.

1. Personages.	2. Time of Departure. Date.	Hour.	3. Destination.	4. Remarks.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mandlik ...	Jan. 1	22-50 ...	Bombay ...	E. I. R. & G. I. P. R.
Raja of Kashipore ...	„ 2	...	Umritsur ...	S. P. & D. R.
Raja Narendra Kristna ...	„ 3	11-30 ...	Howrah ...	E. I. R.
Siamese Ambassador ...	„ 3	11-30 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Six Members of the Press ...	„ 3	11-30 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Raja of Nabha ...	„ 3	...	Sirhind ...	S. P. & D. R.
Raja of Jhind ...	„ 3	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
The Lord Bishop of Madras ...	„ 4	9-30 ...	Allahabad ...	E. I. R.
Prince Unwah Shah ..	„ 4	11-30 ...	Howrah ...	Ditto.
Muscat Deputation ...	„ 4	22-50 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay ...	„ 5	9-30 ...	Bombay ...	Ditto & G. I. P. R.
Sir Dinkur Rao ...	„ 5	11-30 ...	Howrah ...	Ditto.
Sir R. Temple ...	„ 5	...	Bombay ...	Ditto & G. I. P. R.
Raja of Faridkot ...	„ 5	...	Loodiana ...	S. P. & D. R.
Raja of Bhurtpore ...	„ 5	...	Rajpoora ...	Ditto.
Calcutta Volunteers ...	„ 6	22-50 ...	Howrah ...	E. I. R.
Maharaja of Kishengarh ...	„ 6	...	Kishengarh ...	R. S. R.
Nawab of Bahawulpore ...	„ 6	...	Mooltan ...	S. P. & D. R.
Raja of Chamba ...	„ 6	...	Umritsur ...	Ditto.
Bangalore Volunteers ..	„ 7	9-30 ...	Bangalore ...	E. I. R., G. I. P. R. & M. R.
Raja of Nagpore ...	„ 7	11-30 ...	Jubbulpore	Ditto.
East Indian Railway Volunteers ...	„ 7	22-50 ...	Allahabad, Jamalpore & Howrah ...	Ditto.
Raja of Bilaspore ...	„ 7	...	Sirhind ...	S. P. & D. R.
Raja of Nahun ...	„ 7	..	Burrara ...	Ditto.
Nepalese Ambassador ...	„ 7	.	Umballa Cantonment ...	Ditto.
Madras Volunteers ...	„ 8	9-30 .	Madras ..	E. I. R., G. I. P. R. & M. R.
Governor General of Portugese India	„ 8	9-30 ...	Bombay ..	Ditto ditto.
Prince of Arcot ...	„ 8	11-30 ...	Madras ...	Ditto ditto.
Mr. Rivers Thomson ...	„ 8	11-30	Allahabad ...	Ditto.
Raja of Rutlam ...	„ 8	..	Saharunpore ...	S. P. & D. R.
Maharaja of Duttia ...	„ 8	...	Kurtarpore ..	Ditto.
Sir Richard Meade ...	„ 9	11-30 ..	Allahabad ...	E. I. R.
Maharaja Hutwah ...	„ 9	18-55 ...	Etawah ...	Ditto.
Raja Hur Bilas Sing ...	„ 9	22-50 ...	Gidhour ..	Ditto.
Rana of Dholepore ...	„ 9	...	Rajpoora ...	S. P. & D. R.
Dewan Muttra Dass and Suite	„ 9	...	Kurtarpore .	Ditto.
Maharaja of Orcha ...	„ 10	9-30 ...	Agra ...	E. I. R.
Archdeacon Baly ...	„ 10	11-30 ...	Howrah	Ditto.
Venayek Wassoodeen ...	„ 10	11-30 ..	Allahabad ...	Ditto.
Maharaja Rana of Jhallawar ...	„ 10	...	Ajmere ...	R. S. R.
Raja of Suket ...	„ 10	...	Umballa Cantonment ...	S. P. & D. R.
Nawab of Malerkotla ...	„ 10	...	Loodiana .	Ditto.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff ...	„ 10	...	Lahore ...	Ditto.
Raja Sambursa ...	„ 11	9-30 ...	Mongbyr ..	E. I. R.
Madras Governor's Band ..	„ 11	9-30 ...	Madras ...	Ditto G. I. P. R. & M. R.
Jam of Nawanuggur's Suite ...	„ 11	11-30 ...	Allahabad ...	Ditto.
Thakur of Morvi ...	„ 11	22-50 ...	Bombay ...	Ditto & G. I. P. R.
Maharaja of Ajigurh ...	„ 11	...	Allahabad ...	Ditto.
Maharaja of Punna ...	„ 11	..	Jullundur ..	S., P. & D. R.
Raja of Myhere ...	„ 12	22-50 ..	Myhere ...	E. I. R.
Sir H. Daly ...	„ 13	11-30 ...	Khundwa ...	Ditto & G. I. P. R.
Nawab of Jowra ...	„ 15	22-50 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Sir H. Daly's horses, &c. ...	„ 15	22-50 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Prince of Arcot's horses, &c. ...	„ 15	...	Arcot ...	Ditto ditto & M. R.
Nepalese Ambassador ...	„ 16	9-30 ...	Patna ...	Ditto ditto.
Maharaja of Mysore, carriages, &c...	„ 16	9-30	Madras ...	Ditto, G. I. P. R. & M. R.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejheboy ...	„ 16	11-30 ..	Bombay ...	Ditto ditto.
Raja of Khurond ...	„ 16	11-30 ...	Agra ...	Ditto.
Nawab of Joonaghur ...	„ 16	22-50 ..	Cawnpore ...	Ditto.
Rana of Dholepore ...	„ 18	9-30	Agra ...	Ditto.
Begum of Bhopal's Suite ...	„ 18	22-50 ...	Etarsi ..	Ditto & G. I. P. R.
Raja of Hurhinsing ...	„ 20	...	Lahore ..	S., P. & D. R.
Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal	„ 22	22-50 ...	Agra ...	E. I. R.

Calcutta: January 1877.

W. A. J. WALLACE, Captain, R. E.,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. D., Railway Branch.

Resolution.—Anticipating that a severe pressure of traffic would arise in connection with the Imperial Assemblage on the railways concentrating on Delhi, the Governor General in Council was pleased to direct that special measures should be taken to assist the railway authorities in obtaining the earliest and fullest information of the demands upon them, so that they might apply their resources with judgment, and perform the service with convenience.

2. The Imperial Assemblage is now a matter of history, and the success of the arrangements for the railway traffic was witnessed by all who visited Delhi on the occasion. Without the railways, in fact, such a gathering of high personages, as well as of persons of all classes, would only have been possible at the sacrifice of much time and money, and of great personal inconvenience and discomfort.

3. Captain Wallace, R. E., who was specially deputed by the Government to facilitate communications between the different railway managements and the public, has now submitted a report in which the work done by the several lines is brought together in a succinct shape. A traffic, unprecedented in India, was carried without disturbing the ordinary train service, and without interrupting the transport of grain towards the districts of Southern and Western India.

4. During the month of December, 55 special passenger trains were run into Delhi, of which all but nine were received into the East Indian Railway station, and passed over the metals of that line from Allyghur or points beyond. In addition, special accommodation was provided in the ordinary trains for about 50 high personages, &c., the accommodation so given varying from a single compartment to eight vehicles.

The return traffic during the month of January brought even a severer strain upon the railways. It had to be dealt with at the termini alone, and within a much shorter period, owing to the anxiety of travellers to get away as quickly as possible. No less than 60 special trains—two-thirds of which were despatched by the 12th January—were run out of Delhi between the 3rd and 20th January. And special accommodation for upwards of 60 personages, &c., was given in the ordinary trains.

Thirty-six special trains passed up the East Indian Railway from Allahabad, or from points more remote, to Delhi, of which 27 passed over part of the Great Indian Peninsula Company's system. Forty-one special trains passed down to Allahabad, or points beyond, and 21 of these passed on to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Thus the brunt of the pressure fell on the East Indian Railway, but the special traffic over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was also very heavy.

The Imperial Assemblage is estimated to have caused a traffic in excess of the corresponding period of the previous year (an abnormal period, owing to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales), of nearly 100,000 passengers, 6,000 horses and 1,000 carriages in and out of Delhi; the receipts from coaching alone are estimated to have been augmented by about £100,000.

5. These figures are a measure of the strain brought upon the railways. The true magnitude of the task will be understood by a consideration of the distances over which the service had to be performed on lines having no reserve of stock, or of station-staff, and laid for the most part with only a single track of rails. From Delhi the distances are to Calcutta 954 miles, Bombay 1,234 miles, Baroda 1,480 miles, Hyderabad 1,665 miles, Madras 2,026 miles, Bangalore 2,158 miles, and Tanjore 2,305 miles.

6. The train service was conducted throughout without complaints on the part of the public, and in a manner highly creditable to all concerned. The absolute freedom from accident which obtained may be attributed in a very great measure to the line-clear and block system of working the traffic.

7. The Viceroy and Governor General in Council records with gratification his sense of the obligation of the Government, of the Princes, Chiefs and Nobles, and of the Public in general, to the several Railway managements for the successful result with which the efforts of themselves, of the Heads

of Departments and other Officers, and of the Subordinate Staff, have been crowned. Only by great personal devotion, untiring energy, unflagging attention and harmonious co-operation, could this result have been attained. On the other hand, the patience and consideration exhibited by travellers of all classes under the pressure of so severe a traffic cannot, and should not, be allowed to pass without acknowledgment. His Excellency in Council also desires that the special thanks of the Government of India be offered to Captain Wallace, R E., for his exertions on the occasion.

8. The gathering together at Delhi of the Administrative Officers from all parts of India rendered special arrangements necessary to meet the requirements in telegraphic communication.

The establishment of the Delhi Telegraph Office was strengthened for day and night work. A special Office was opened also for day and night work in the Imperial Assemblage Camp, connected with the Delhi Office by a treble line of wire. These Offices were in direct communication with each other, and each with Agra and Lahore.

Although the strain was at times severe, the service was throughout rapid, regular and efficient; and the Governor General in Council has pleasure in recording his satisfaction.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments, Administrations and Officers marginally noted for information, and to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Madras.	Assam.
Bombay.	Hyderabad.
Bengal.	Central India.
North-Western Provinces.	Rajpootana.
Punjab.	Director General of Telegraphs.
Oudh.	Director of State Railways.
Central Provinces.	Consulting Engineers, Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow.
Mysore.	
British Burmah.	

Ordered also, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

W. A. CROMMELIN, Major-Genl., R. E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

No. 787.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Fort William, the 31st March 1877.

READ again—

Public despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, No. 5, dated the 21st January 1875, requesting the submission of annual reports shewing the progress made in each Province in India towards the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes.

Home Department Nos. 9—695 to 705, dated the 23rd April 1875, forwarding a copy of the above despatch to the Local Governments and Administrations, and directing that a very brief annual report showing the results of the measures taken to exterminate wild beasts and snakes may be regularly submitted at the close of each calendar year.

Home Department Nos. 1102 to 1113, dated the 3rd July 1875.

Read also the following replies from the Local Governments and Administrations :—

From Government of Madras, No. 2108, dated the 20th December 1876.
From ditto Bombay, No. 1270, dated the 22nd April 1876.
From ditto Bengal, No. 733T, dated the 10th June 1876.
To ditto ditto, No. 1137, dated the 12th July 1876.
From ditto ditto, No. 2763, dated the 30th August 1876.
From ditto North-Western Provinces, No. 855 A, dated the 29th May 1876.
From Government of the Punjab, No. 1693, dated the 12th May 1876.
From Chief Commr., Oudh, No. 2228, dated the 15th May 1876.
From ditto, Central Provinces, No. 1422—65, dated the 17th April 1876.
From ditto, British Burma, No. 767—165, dated the 16th March 1876.
From ditto, Mysore and Coorg, No. 1477—8, dated the 23rd May 1876.
From ditto, Assam, No. 110J R, dated the 19th May 1876.
From Resident at Hyderabad, No. 136, dated the 9th March 1876.
From Foreign Department, No. 617G, dated the 20th March 1876.

RESOLUTION.

THE Government of India observe that some of the Local Governments have simply forwarded the returns submitted by District Officers, whereas it is desirable that every Local Government and Administration should briefly review the year's operations and express an opinion on the result.

2. Moreover, the figures of some of the returns have been found to be inaccurate, and have been as far as possible corrected.

* * * * * * *

3. The net result of the measures in force in the different Provinces towards exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes is that upwards of 21,000 persons and 48,000 head of cattle were destroyed during one year by wild animals and venomous snakes; that 22,357 wild animals and 270,185 venomous snakes have been killed; and that Rs. 1,20,015 have been expended in rewards. These figures deserve the careful consideration of Local Governments and Administrations in view to such measures being adopted in each Province as seem best calculated to diminish with the greatest efficiency and at the smallest expense the loss of life and property which these statistics record.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution with the appended table be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information; and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Statement showing the results of the measures adopted in British India with the view of exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1875.

1	2									3								
	Number of persons killed by									Number of cattle killed by								
	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of persons killed.	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of cattle killed.
Madras	7	137	44	16	9	1	54	1,268	1,536	...	3,430	4,399	20	2,873	340	582	290	11,934
Bombay	1	32	10	...	1	...	39	989	1,072	...	2,168	514	33	1,775	38	60	207	4,795
Bengal	8	363	89	27	160	8	866	8,807	10,914	...	1,958	1,487	93	876	886	1,200	697	8,147
		*17									*941							
N. W. Provinces	3	40	14	12	721	56	252	2,835	3,933	3	719	3,093	201	1,022	431	356	804	7,229
Punjab	3	1	2	1	4	1	39	672	723	...	...	2,366	126	481	2	127	106	3,158
Oudh	10	1	...	1	153	...	75	1,496	1,736	1	46	...	...	397	6	104	45	599
Central Provinces	...	55	20	3	3	...	39	497	617	...	1,612	909	15	239	104	192	401	3,536
British Burma	2	26	...	1	...	...	29	71	129	1	381	96	8	6	...	58	66	614
Assam	26	152	5	21	...	...	47	169	420	1	968	167	...	45	2	61	34	1,278
Mysore and Coorg	1	7	1	2	...	...	3	112	126	...	943	2,399	...	646	154	211	116	4,469
Hyderabad	...	14	2	...	10	...	2	122	150	...	191	68	33	1,045	89	41	400	2,355‡
Ajmere and Mhairwara	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	32	35	...	7	59	...	52	...	2	...	120
TOTAL ...	61	828	187	84	1,061	68	1,446	17,070	21,391†	6	12,423	16,157	529	9,407	2,116	3,001	3,166	48,234‡
		*17									*941							

4																		
Number of animals and snakes destroyed and amount of reward paid for their destruction.																		
Elephants.	Amount of reward.	Tigers.	Amount of reward.	Leopards.	Amount of reward.	Bears.	Amount of reward.	Wolves.	Amount of reward.	Hyenas.	Amount of reward.	Other animals.	Amount of reward.	Snakes.	Amount of reward.	Total number excluding snakes destroyed.	Total amount of reward including snakes.
	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
...	.....	238	9,932 0 0	918	16,696 2 8	154	867 8 0	39	90 0 0	139	534 0 0	5,302	918 7 0	3,075	*3 1 0	6,790	29,031 2 8
...	.....	209	2,712 0 0	122	1,270 0 0	6	42 0 0	201	764 0 0	5	.....	201	.....	83,912	3,235 8 0	744	8,023 8 0
1	5 0 0	331	5,902 0 0	815	3,424 4 0	251	574 8 0	497	3,075 8 0	392	779 0 0	1,329	99 6 0	32,391	7,907 13 6	3,616	21,567 7 6
...	.....	94	695 0 8	394	1,673 8 0	337	1,102 8 0	2,525	4,320 2 0	428	1,164 12 0	229	48 14 0	1,466	.....	4,007	9,004 12 8
...	.....	4	48 0 0	202	1,226 0 0	17	.....	1,355	4,285 0 0	2	.....	136	31 12 0	1,44,512	5,407 7 0	1,716	10,998 3 0
...	.....	13	.....	11	.....	2	.....	864	1,769 2 0	83	243 0 0	...	.....	184	22 10 0	978	2,034 12 0
...	.....	198	5,350 0 0	635	5,716 0 0	275	1,279 0 0	149	632 0 0	271	528 8 0	182	0 14 0	649	4 0 0	1,709	13,510 6 0
4	.....	78	1,455 0 0	46	356 0 0	25	230 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	275	1,792 8 0	1,084	.....	428	3,833 8 0
...	.....	458	10,249 8 0	150	740 0 0	68	157 8 0	3	.....	1	.....	92	221 4 0	267	.....	772	11,368 4 0
...	.....	100	4,050 0 0	159	3,765 0 0	1	.....	2	16 0 0	10	88 0 0	1,053	138 5 0	2,615	68 4 0	1,325	8,125 9 0
...	.....	57	905 0 0	52	890 0 0	45	200 0 0	49	234 0 0	54	265 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	257	2,494 0 0
...	.....	4	14 0 0	8	10 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	15	24 0 0
5	5 0 0	1,789	41,212 8 8	3,512	35,756 14 8	1,181	4,453 0 0	5,683	15,185 12 0	1,396	3,602 4 0	8,901	3,251 6 0	2,70,185	16,548 11 6	32,357	1,20,015 8 10

* These figures denote the total number killed by tigers and leopards in Chittagong.

† This figure is arrived at by (1) adding 17 persons killed by tigers and leopards in Chittagong, and (2) by adding 569 persons killed by wild animals in the Jessore District, details of which are not given.

‡ In both of these figures are included 488 cattle destroyed in the Buldana District of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, details not being given.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
BENGAL.	Ganjam	...	No return received		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	Ganjam	MADRAS.	
	Vizagapatam	...	13 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 3	10 2	10 2	14 7	16 2	17 3	24 8	17 8	18 8	27 7	17 2	18 2	25 2	18 7	19 9	28 1	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	...	11 7	11 7	13 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	20 8	9 7	10 2	22 0	14 8	15 4	...	...	14 2	...	15 8	16 4	36 8	14 7	15 7	29 9	243 0	243 0	243 0	Godavery		
	Kistna	...	8 1	10 3	14 7	...	...	...	8 9	9 2	19 4	9 4	9	20 8	11 7	...	23 4	...	...	...	13 2	14 0	32 3	13 7	13 7	30 8	129 3	129 3	129 3	Kistna		
	Nellore	...	6 3	6 3	11 7	...	...	...	7 7	7 4	14 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 1	9 6	25 7	...	...	...	10 7	10 0	27 5	10 5	10 5	24 4	129 6	129 6	129 6	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	...	7 3	6 6	11 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	8 3	7 9	12 9	9 5	9 5	22 1	8 7	8 7	23 2	10 5	10 5	24 0	8 6	8 6	25 8	291 6	291 6	243 0	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	...	9 1	8 6	13 4	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 2	8 1	8 1	13 0	9 3	8 5	20 6	9 9	9 9	22 6	10 2	10 2	22 3	11 2	11 2	22 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	Bellary		
	Kurnool	...	6 9	6 9	14 6	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 2	6 8	6 8	15 0	8 9	8 6	30 1	8 4	7 8	27 5	9 0	9 0	23 2	8 2	8 2	28 5	194 4	194 4	231 3	Kurnool		
	Madras	...	8 4	8 4	11 0	...	...	...	6 9	7 1	11 2	9 1	9 1	12 0	12 1	11 9	18 9	10 6	10 6	17 9	11 3	11 0	18 6	11 8	11 4	19 4	89 3	97 6	93 5	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	9 1	9 4	12 8	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 3	19 2	11 7	10 9	18 7	145 8	145 8	95 2	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	...	5 9	6 8	9 3	...	...	...	6 9	7 5	12 1	7 5	7 9	13 2	10 0	9 1	20 0	8 2	8 2	18 1	9 4	9 4	21 4	8 9	8 9	24 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	...	...	...	9 4	...	...	...	8 7	8 3	12 6	9 2	9 2	14 0	...	...	20 2	10 4	9 2	20 0	10 7	9 9	20 7	11 9	11 9	23 8	231 8	231 8	235 7	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	...	5 1	4 8	8 8	...	...	...	8 3	7 9	13 7	...	9 2	...	11 5	11 1	28 4	9 8	10 1	25 9	11 3	10 6	27 0	11 4	11 4	23 6	194 4	194 4	194 4	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	...	...	...	7 6	7 9	14 4	8 0	8 0	14 9	...	...	18 2	10 2	10 3	22 9	10 5	10 8	23 6	11 2	11 2	25 4	170 1	157 9	157 9	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	...	4 3	4 1	9 4	...	...	...	8 4	7 6	13 6	9 3	8 4	14 4	8 9	...	25 9	11 0	10 3	27 9	10 8	10 5	28 7	12 5	12 9	25 8	121 5	111 8	97 2	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	...	8 0	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 5	7 9	7 9	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	21 9	12 5	12 5	18 7	66 6	66 6	66 6	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	...	No return received		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	...	6 4	5 7	9 2	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	7 6	7 6	9 6	10 0	10 0	16 9	9 1	9 8	16 8	8 6	8 6	15 1	8 3	10 0	17 4	121 5	121 5	121 5	Nilgiris		
	Salem	...	5 9	5 6	10 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 0	7 5	7 5	14 6	8 7	9 2	20 7	8 0	8 0	23 2	8 2	9 0	22 5	9 5	9 1	24 1	151 6	151 6	151 6	Salem		
	South Canara	...	No return received		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	South Canara		
	Malabar	...	10 1	10 1	10 8	...	...	...	10 1	9 7	12 1	10 5	10 1	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	18 2	11 8	12 6	19 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	Malabar		
BOMBAY.	Bombay	...	9 12	9 12	12 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	6 15	6 15	8 7	10 7	10 7	11 13	13 12	13 12	20 7	13 7	13 0	17 3	11 9	11 9	15 5	13 0	13 0	20 5	68 4	68 4	68 4	Bombay		
	Ahmedabad	...	11 6	13 0	16 8	...	...	20 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	9 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	19 0	25 0	13 8	14 0	22 0	...	...	17 0	17 10	17 10	22 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	...	11 14	10 0	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 14	10 0	10 0	10 11	16 0	22 14	13 15	13 5	5 19	11 0	...	...	16 13	17 12	17 12	22 14	80 0	80 0	106 11	Kaira		
	Surat	...	11 6	11 6	12 5	12 5	13 6	14 1	7 0	7 0	7 13	8 0	7 14	11 6	12 2	12 5	17 6	11 14	12 5	14 13	...	...	12 5	13 6	13 6	17 6	93 7	86 8	100 3	Surat		
	Broach	...	13 5½	12 5	13 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	16 0	16 0	17 12	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	...	...	13 14½	13 5½	13 5½	16 13	106 0	106 0	106 0	Broach		
	Tanna	...	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	8 3	8 3	8 0	10 4	10 4	11 0	11 5	11 5	17 0	10 9	10 9	16 0	11 5	11 5	18 0	10 15	10 15	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Tanna		
	Kolaba	...	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	12 14	12 14	17 10	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	17 3	15 0	29 7	14 4	13 5½	22 6	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 6	21 9	112 0	112 0	150 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	...	12 9	12 14	19 11	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	10 6	13 6	15 6	15 6	28 0	12 11	12 11	12 20	15 8	15 8	27 10	14 13	14 13	25 9	160 0	160 0	142 4	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	...	11 5	11 8	20 4½	...	...	...	7 0	7 3	8 13½	8 5	8 5	9 13½	11 13½	11 11	28 4	11 11	11 11	22 13½	12 6	12 6	26 5	10 15½	10 15½	26 5	106 0	106 0	106 0	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	...	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	11 15	11 15	21 12	11 8	11 8	18 6	12 10	12 10	21 14	10 15	10 15	21 14	76 0	76 0	101 0	Poona		
	Sholapur	...	10 14	10 6	19 15	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	12 9	9 7	9 7	13 7	9 15	9 8	28 0	11 0	10 9	25 12	11 14	11 14	22 10	10 6	10 6	22 10	106 12	106 10	92 0	Sholapur		
	Kaládgi	...	6 0	7 1	20 3	...	...	...	5 13	6 6	11 11	6 7	7 0	12 15	7 11	8 3	28 11	...	...	26 15	7 11	8 11	19 8	10 6	10 6	19 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	Kaládgi		
	Satara	...	9 6	9 6	14 11	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	9 9	9 5	9 5	12 8	11 5	11 15	19 15	10 6	10 6	16 3	12 1	12 1	...	10 6	10 6	18 8	167 3	167 3	145 10	Satara		
	Belgaum	...	8 15	9 2	16 12	...	...	...	7 6	7 12	14 8	8 6	8 8	15 6	10 0	10 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	21 12	11 1	11 11	24 4	9 15	9 11	17 5	175 0	175 0	160 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	...	7 14	8 9	21 11	...	...	...	6 14	7 7	13 11	8 9	8 9	18 8	10 8	10 12	26 6	10 8	11 8	27 11	11 10	13 9	32 0	8 12	10 4	19 6	100 0	100 0	92 12	Dharwar		
	Ratnágiri	...	9 1	9 1	11 10	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	10 12	10 1	10 1	13 10	11 4	11 4	15 0	11 11	11 11	15 9	13 10	13 10	22 1	12 5	12 5	15 0	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Máhals (Godhra)	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	14 8	14 8	23 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	Panch Máhals (Godhra)		
	Aden	...	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 7	7 7	7 7	8 0	16 0	12 7	20 5	12 7	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	60 4	Aden		
	Asirgarh	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	...	9 12	9 11	12 0	9 0	14 10	19 4	8 8	8 7	7 14	10 11	10 11	11 7	18 0	17 8	20 0	13 13	13 10	18 11	...	...	...	16 5	16 10	20 14	90 0	90 0	91 8	Baroda		
	Disa	...	13 10	13 10	12 14	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	22 8	22 8	30 0	23 0	22 0	33 8	...	...	...	19 8	20 8	17 1	150 0	150 0	150 0	Disa		
	Nimach	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	...	22 0	24 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	22 0	...	140 0	140 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	...	22 0	21 9	19 1	35 4½	35 1	31 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	35 0	37 11	30 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	38 4½	38 8½	27 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 8	21 4	19 0	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	...	18 8	19 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	31 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	...	12 9	12 8	14 5	20 0	20 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	114 0	114 0	114 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad	...	No return received		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	...	18 0	17 12	18 0	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 14	21 4	20 0	24 4	26 10	26 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	24 8	24 0	23 0	240 0	320 0	240 0	Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parkur	...	11 7	13 13	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	24 14	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	106 12	106 12	120 0	Thur and Parkur		
	Western Districts.																													*Western Districts.*		
BENGAL.	Burdwan	...	12 12*a*	12 8	18 0	30 0	28 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	25 0	21 0	21 4	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 12	9 0	Burdwan	BENGAL.	
	Bancoorah	...	20 0*b*	14 0	21 4	28 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	17 8 to 20 8	30 0	30 0	20 0 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	21 8	480 0	440 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	...	16 0*c*	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	...	14 8*d*	15 0	19 8	...	...	...	11 0 to 11 8	11 0 to 11 8	11 0	18 8 to 19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	22 0 to 23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	...	13 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 4	125 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																													*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	22 0	25 0	30 0	9 8	9 0	9 12	14 0	13 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...	... *e*	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 0	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	13 5	90 0	91 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	...	16 13½	15 4	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 4	17 4	16 13¼	16 0	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 2	24 0	29 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	9 2½	9 2½	9 2½	Nuddea		
	Jessore	...	... *f*	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	...	18 0*g* to 19 0	18 13	23 0	35 0	35 0	...	16 0 to 17 8	18 0	20 0	20 0 to 21 0	20 0 to 21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13 to 26 10	22 13	34 0	120 0 to 130 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	9 0	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley 32 seers, best rice 17-8 to 23-8 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, and gram 16-12 to 20 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 19 seers, barley 24 to 37 seers, best rice 20 to 26 seers, common rice 24 to 28 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 25 seers, best rice 18 to 28 seers, common rice 21 to 30 seers, and gram 15 to 30 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 to 20 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 10 to 11-8 seers, common rice 18 to 19 seers, and gram 17 to 26 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-4 to 13-4 seers, barley 26-8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 17-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 18 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 19-8 seers, barley 38 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, and gram 23 to 28 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1877 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Central Districts—contd.																												*Central Districts*—contd.		
BENGAL—*continued.*	Dinagepore ...	11 0*h*	11 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	22 8	18 0 to 20 4	21 0 to 18 12	20 0 to 19 11	29 0 to 24 0	28 0 to 24 12	25 0 to 24 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore ...		
	Rajshahye ...	13 8	13 8	21 9	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 16 8	24 0 to 30 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	22 8*i*	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 4	22 8	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	Bograh ...	16 10	15 0	19 8	...	...	...	16 8	20 0	17 8	28 6	30 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	18 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
	Pubna ...	18 12*j*	18 12	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	23 8	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 8	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	8 0*l*	8 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 2	6 0	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	12 4*m*	13 5	17 12	53 0	53 0	40 0	17 10	17 10	20 0	23 2	24 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 12	97 0	97 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	9 0	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	22 8*n*	22 0	20 0	32 0	30 0	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	...*o*	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensingh ...	14 0*p*	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 0	Mymensingh ...		
	Tipperah ...	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong ...	9 0*q*	9 0	1 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8*	Chittagong ...		
	Noakhally ...	...*r*	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakhally ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 5	11 0	9 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 5	15 0	25 0	26 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	16 0	22 0	30 0	34 0	24 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	34 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	18 0*s*	16 0	24 8	29 0	28 0	39 8	13 8	13 0	11 4	22 8	22 4	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	20 0	28 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	16 0*t* to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	20 0 to 21 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	37 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
	Durbhunga ...	15 4*u*	15 4	20 12	24 0	26 8	36 4	15 12	16 8	13 0	20 12	20 12	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	30 12	176 0	176 0	176 0	8 12	8 12	7 6	Durbhunga ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	13 0*v*	15 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	13 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	23 4	34 0	30 0	43 0	...	...	...	17 0	22 0	32 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	14 0*w*	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	19 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	14 7	15 7	26 2	31 5	32 5	36 7	13 6	12 6	12 6	19 9	21 0	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 9	21 0	33 6	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	15 2*x*	16 5	24 0	16 5	16 5	46 0	20 3	18 5	22 11	22 11	21 5	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	18 15	30 5	157 12	157 12	176 12	8 3	8 13	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	15 0*y* to 19 0	13 0 to 14 0	18 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	17 0	26 0 to 28 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
	Maldah ...	15 0	14 8	22 8	45 0	40 0	40 0	23 0	22 8	23 0	27 0	26 0	23 8	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	32 0	15 0	16 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Maldah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...*z*	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	13 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	14 7	17 1	21 0	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 1	18 6	18 6	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	21 0	21 0	18 6	17 1	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received		Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...																												Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	13 0*z1*	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	22 4	21 4	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	22 0	240 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	16 0	10 0	24 0	20 0	...	40 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 4	7 0	7 12	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	24 0	24 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	34 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 9	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	16 0*z2*	14 0	18 0	32 0	...	32 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	34 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	240 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
	Sylhet ...																			64 0	...	64 0	22 0	20 0	18 0				Sylhet ...		
	Cachar ...																												Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...																												Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...																												Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...																												Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received		Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...																												Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...																												Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...																												Lakhimpur ...		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...																												Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...																												Nága Hills ...		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 0	19 8	23 0	23 0	32 0	14 8	15 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	34 0	27 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Dehra Dún ...		
	Saháranpur ...	24 2	23 11	22 10	37 10	34 8	28 1	9 10	12 15	10 12	17 2	17 4	14 8	26 6	32 5	29 2	29 0	30 3	23 11	41 10	36 10	28 0	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 9	8 10	8 10	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	26 2	25 13	23 2	35 3	35 3	33 0	6 9	6 9	5 8	18 10	17 10	17 10	26 6	32 5	29 2	29 0	30 3	23 11	38 8	34 10	26 6	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	25 0	24 8	23 10½	1 0	38 8	36 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	16 0	17 0	18 0	35 3	35 3	30 13	26 6	26 6	24 8	37 8	37 0	29 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	23 8	26 0	25 8	42 0	41 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	39 0	38 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	29 0	42 0	42 0	29 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	26 0	27 0	27 8	35 0	38 0	39 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	39 0	38 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	29 0	36 0	40 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 8	10 8	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	12 0	13 12	12 12	16 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	29 0	31 0	34 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

h In Roygunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 25 seers, common rice 29 seers, and gram 17 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 9 to 13 seers.
j In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 16 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 5-8 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 24 seers, lesser millets 14 to 13 seers, maize 16 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13-3 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 13-5 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 22 to 23 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 16 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, paddy 28 to 32 seers, and gram 13 to 15 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 33-13 seers, common rice 22 to 29 seers, and gram 13 to 15 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 18 seers, and common rice 13 to 21 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 16 seers, and common rice 14 to 20 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 17 seers, barley 20 seers, common rice 24 to 24-1 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 35 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 to 15 seers, barley 22 to 29 seers, best rice 13 to 13 seers, common rice 40 to 33-3 seers, and gram 21 to 23 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 21-8 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 27-8 seers, common rice 17 to 28-12 seers, lesser millets 22 to 45 seers, maize 26 to 45 seers, and gram 18 to 25 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, best rice 13-12 to 17 seers, common rice 18-12 to 22-8 seers, lesser millets 35 to 45 seers, maize 34 to 40 seers, and gram 19 to 25 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 20 to 23 seers, common rice 22 to 27 seers, lesser millets 28-8 to 45 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 18 to 17 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 19 seers, best rice 22 to 23 seers, common rice 26 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 24 seers, common rice 30 seers, maize 37-8 seers, and gram 16 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 17 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 24-8 to 25-8 seers, lesser millets 50 seers, maize 28-8 to 32 seers, and gram 15 to 17 seers.
z1 In the interior the prices range as follow: Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 23 to 30 seers, common rice 27 to 34 seers, and gram 16 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1877 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Paniceum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Paniceum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Paniceum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
Garhwál ...	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
Bijnor ...	20 4	21 6	21 15	36 0	32 10	30 15	14 10	14 10	15 3	18 0	18 0	18 0	32 10	30 6	27 0	25 14	25 5	26 15	29 4	28 2	26 15	113 8	113 8	90 0	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
Moradabad ...	23 2	24 1	23 2	35 0	35 0	38 12	11 9	11 14	8 12	17 8	17 8	20 10	31 4	32 8	33 12	28 2	28 2	34 6	31 14	32 8	31 14	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 10	10 0	Moradabad ...		
Budaun ...	21 0	21 8	27 4½	30 0	34 12	42 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	16 13	16 12	21 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	22 13	28 3½	33 0	27 9½	30 0	36 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
Bareilly ...	17 13	20 0	25 10	27 8	33 12	37 8	6 14	6 14	7 8	17 8	17 8	20 0	25 0	26 4	35 0	23 12	25 0	33 12	27 8	31 4	34 6	150 0	137 8	125 0	9 6	10 0	9 6	Bareilly ...		
Sháhjahánpur ...	21 6	22 4	31 6	37 8	40 0	53 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	19 2	18 8	24 12	31 4	32 8	45 0	31 0	32 4	45 0	30 0	31 0	40 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	9 0	9 2	9 0	Sháhjahánpur ...		
Tarái Pergunnahs ...	20 10	21 4	21 4	25 0	25 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	17 8	18 12	18 12	26 4	31 4	32 8	26 4	27 8	32 8	26 14	27 8	25 0	150 0	150 0	250 0	8 12	9 0	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
Muttra ...	24 0	24 8	25 0	35 0	36 0	34 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	38 0	37 0	37 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
Agra ...	22 11½	23 12	25 11	32 3	33 15	31 4½	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	32 5	33 0	32 4	26 4	27 6	33 0	34 15½	34 15½	31 1½	90 0	90 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Agra ...		
Farukhabad ...	23 0	22 8	28 14	35 12	40 0	44 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	15 0	13 12	15 8	29 12	32 4	39 6½	29 12	32 4	40 11	31 4	31 10	39 10½	165 0	170 0	165 0	8 12	8 12	9 9½	Farukhabad ...		
Mainpuri ...	24 8	24 8	28 8	35 0	33 0	45 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	25 0	29 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	32 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Mainpuri ...		
Etáwah ...	22 8	22 0	26 0	36 0	35 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	19 0	18 8	19 8	32 0	32 0	38 0	28 8	30 0	40 0	30 8	30 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
Etah ...	24 8	25 0	31 0	...	32 8	50 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	32 0	...	...	30 0	...	33 0	33 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	Etah ...		
Jalaun ...	23 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	32 0	35 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	35 0	36 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
Jhánsi ...	20 6	21 1	22 8	30 2	30 0	38 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	27 11	31 0	34 15	27 0	29 0	33 4	28 6	29 13	31 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
Lalitpur ...	22 8	23 4	22 0	32 0	28 0	40 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	17 0	18 8	16 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	32 0	28 4	33 8	240 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 4	7 4	Lalitpur ...		
Cawnpore ...	20 0	20 0	28 0	32 0	35 0	50 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	27 0	32 0	45 0	30 0	28 0	44 0	31 0	31 0	40 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Cawnpore ...		
Fatehpur ...	22 8	20 4	26 8	34 8	34 8	39 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	26 8	37 0	37 0	44 0	30 0	30 0	42 0	34 0	36 0	42 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Fatehpur ...		
Bánda ...	21 0	18 8	25 5	30 0	32 0	41 13	9 0	9 0	8 0	23 0	17 8	21 8	32 0	33 0	42 10	32 0	31 0	41 12	44 8	39 0	42 13	165 0	163 0	163 0	...	...	11 2	Bánda ...		
Allahabad ...	16 13	16 2	26 2	26 8	29 0	34 8	10 8	11 2	8 10	18 0	20 8	21 8	30 8	34 0	37 0	28 8	30 8	38 8	29 6	30 4	33 8	120 0	150 0	165 0	8 2	8 12	8 0	Allahabad ...		
Hamírpur ...	22 8	21 15	25 12	33 12	33 12	40 0	13 8	14 10	15 0	18 9	15 3	21 6	33 12	36 0	42 0	30 6	29 13	41 0	41 1	36 0	45 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
Jaunpur ...	24 0	19 12	26 2	31 1	26 7	38 0	8 7	9 2	8 7	16 3	16 15	24 0	26 13	26 13	39 8	25 6	26 13	19 12	28 4	26 3	42 6	159 8	159 8	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
Gorakhpur ...	21 14	16 10	28 14	26 4	22 12	45 8	14 14	14 11	21 0	17 8	17 8	27 2	29 12	28 0	49 0	28 0	24 8	38 8	18 6	19 4	38 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur ...		
Basti ...	19 6	19 6	28 12	31 4	25 0	45 0	15 0	15 0	21 4	17 8	18 12	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 12	25 0	36 4	160 0	160 0	175 0	7 8	8 2	7 3	Basti ...		
Azamgarh ...	17 0	15 8	25 1	26 9	22 2	36 14	10 5	10 5	13 5	17 11	17 11	24 6	32 7	31 0	39 13	...	...	...	22 2	22 2	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
Mirzapur ...	17 0	16 0	22 0	30 0	26 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	30 0	23 0	24 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	6 12	7 6	7 3	Benares ...		
Benares ...	16 12	18 8	20 11	24 8	26 1½	32 10	13 0	15 4	13 9½	17 0	18 8	20 11	27 0	27 12	...	25 0	24 11½	30 7	23 13½	22 8	30 14	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
Ghazipur ...	15 7	16 12	24 7	21 14	23 3	30 14	9 0	9 0	8 6	18 10	18 10	23 3	27 0	27 0	34 12	25 12	25 12	32 3													
Delhi ...	25 0	26 0	23 0	37 0	37 0	31 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 0	36 0	37 0	34 0	32 0	35 0	28 0	42 0	40 0	38 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	Delhi ...	Panjab.	
Gurgáon ...	27 8	27 0	20 0	39 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	35 0	34 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Gurgáon ...		
Karnál ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Karnál ...		
Hissár ...	24 0	25 0	19 8	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	40 0	41 0	35 12	45 0	45 0	35 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár [*c*] ...		
Rohtak ...	22 0	24 8	20 0	38 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	36 0	35 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	41 0	42 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	Rohtak [*d*] ...		
Sirsa ...	32 0	30 0	20 9	60 0	60 0	42 8	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	41 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	46 0	Sirsa [*g*] ...		
Umballa ...	29 0	26 8	19 12	41 0	42 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	14 8	47 0	45 0	32 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	47 0	41 0	31 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	9 4	Umballa [*f*] ...		
Ludhiána ...	31 0	29 8	20 8	54 0	51 0	35 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 4	40 0	46 0	34 0	40 0	38 0	32 0	56 0	50 0	32 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána [*a*] ...		
Simlá ...	21 0	20 0	17 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	13 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	26 0	28 8	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá [*b*] ...		
Jullundur ...	30 0	27 0	20 0	40 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	46 0	40 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	29 0	45 0	45 0	30 8	90 0	80 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Jullundur [*c*] ...		
Hushiárpúr ...	27 0	27 0	21 0	38 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	37 0	33 0	24 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	43 0	40 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr ...		
Kángra ...	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
Amritsar ...	38 0	30 0	19 0	53 0	53 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	53 0	47 0	29 0	25 0	27 0	29 0	66 0	54 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 7	10 7	10 4	Amritsar [*h*] ...		
Siálkot ...	30 0	28 0	20 8	58 0	48 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	39 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	41 0	41 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Siálkot [*e*] ...		
Gurdáspúr ...	27 0	26 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	46 0	46 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 8	9 4	Gurdáspúr [*d*] ...		
Lahore ...	33 0	31 0	19 0	75 0	60 0	30 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	30 0	32 0	36 0	31 0	60 0	56 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Lahore [*e*] ...		
Ferozepore ...	26 8	34 8	23 0	63 0	62 0	44 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	60 0	55 0	45 0	64 0	50 0	40 0	64 0	62 0	37 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	10 4	Ferozepore [*i*] ...		
Gujránwála ...	35 0	29 8	21 4	60 0	52 0	35 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	37 0	37 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	48 0	48 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujránwála [*f*] ...		
Ráwalpindi ...	39 0	36 0	28 0	48 0	44 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	35 0	40 0	41 0	46 0	47 0	36 0	38 8	37 0	30 0	130 0	110 0	140 0	10 12	11 0	11 0	Ráwalpindi [*g*] ...		
Jhelum ...	34 0	34 0	27 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	35 0	36 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum* ...		
Gujrát ...	34 0	33 0	23 0	52 0	52 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	43 0	43 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	27 0	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrát* ...		
Shahpúr ...	32 0	32 0	26 8	42 0	42 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	48 0	42 0	33 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
Mooltan ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Mooltan ...		
Jhang ...	32 0	28 0	22 8	45 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	35 0	38 0	27 0	47 0	45 8	25 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	Jhang [*f*] ...		
Montgomery ...	35 0	35 0	19 0	50 0	50 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	50 0	50 0	24 0	160 0	160 0*	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Montgomery* ...		
Muzaffargarh ...	23 0	23 0	17 0	32 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	30 0	31 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
Dera Ismail Khán ...	34 12	35 0	33 12	41 4	45 0	42 8	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	42 4	45 0	45 0	41 4	42 8	45 0	46 4	46 4	41 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Dera Ismail Khán ...		
Dera Ghazi Khán ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
Bannú ...	50 0	48 12	40 10	68 10	62 8	57 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	68 12	68 12	68 12	50 0	50 0	50 0	46 14	51 4	46 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [*e*] ...		
Pesháwar } Kohát }	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Pesháwar ... Kohát ...		
Hazárá ...	35 0	34 0	24 0	70 0	60 0	34 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	16 0	40 0*	32 0*	30 0*	40 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	25 0	140 0	180 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá [*f*] ...		
Lucknow ...	20 2	19 4	28 0	33 0	33 8	45 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	18 0	25 0	29 0	30 0	45 0	28 0	30 0	45 0	38 0	37 0	50 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow ...	Oude.	
Unao ...	21 4	21 0	27 0	33 0	35 0	45 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	27 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	30 0	31 0	45 0	31 0	31 0	46 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unáo ...		
Bára Banki ...	24 8	19 4	32 0	34 0	26 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	17 0	24 0	36 0	31 0	52 0	28 0	30 0	40 0	38 0	35 0	45 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	9 0	9 4	Bára Banki ...		
Sítápur ...	21 6	24 10	34 6	37 2	41 0	70 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	16 12	17 0	22 8	37 5	40 0	50 0	30 0	34 0	38 0	34 12	33 12	39 6	192 0	192 0	192 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sítápur ...		
Hardui ...	21 13	21 12	29 2	40 0	39 8	50 10	7 8	7 8	6 9	17 14	17 13	24 0	34 11	35 10	45 0	32 13	33 14	44 0	30 0	30 0	37 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hardui ...		
Kheri ...	24 0	24 0	32 8	40 0	40 0	58 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	23 8	26 0	52 0	52 0	55 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Kheri ...		
Fyzabad ...	17 8	19 0	28 8	28 8	29 8	45 0	11 0	11 8	16 4	17 0	17 8	24 8	35 8	34 0	50 0	...	25 0	30 0	43 12	38 8	39 8	200 0	209 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Fyzabad ...		
Bharaich ...	14 0	18 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	64 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	44 0	48 0	58 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	33 0	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bharaich ...		
Gonda ...	17 14	18 9	28 5	31 10	32 8	44 0	18 6	19 8	25 8	18 14	19 14	25 8	37 4	36 15	54 0	23 14	22 0	35 10	31 2	31 1	41 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Gonda ...		
Rái Barelí ...	27 8	21 0	37 8	34 0	50 4	20 0	20 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	31 4	33 0	50 0	27 0	32 0	44 0	26 0	26 0	44 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 12	8 12	Rái Barelí ...		
Sultánpur ...	19 8	19 0	29 8	38 0	29 0	48 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	30 0	29 0	30 0	46 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	46 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 12	8 12	Sultánpur ...		
Pratábgarh ...	19 5	18 6	30 5	27 3	27 12	49 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	20 5	21 0	29 3	30 0	28 0	38 0	30 0	26 10	36 0	26 4	31 10	59 4	26 5	26 5	39 11	200 0	188 10	193 5	8 0	8 2	8 3	Pratábgarh ...		

[*a*] Bájra rising and gram falling.
[*b*] Jowár rising and gram falling.
[*c*] Jowár and firewood falling.
[*d*] Gram falling.
[*e*] Barley falling.
[*f*] Wheat and barley falling.
[*g*] Jowár rising and firewood falling.
[*h*] Jowár and gram falling.
[*i*] Bajra and jowár falling.
[*j*] Barley, bájra and Indian Corn falling.

* Maize or Indian Corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.
Jawar (large).
Choti juár.
Sáwán and maruá.
Sáwán.
Maruá.
Maruá.
Kodo.
Laharra.
Sáwán.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1877—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Nagpur ...																		
Bhandara ...																		
Chanda ...																		
Wardha ...																		
Balaghat ...																		
Jubbulpore ...																		
Saugor ...																		
Damoh ...																		
Seoni ...																		
Mandla ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul ...																		
Chindwara ...																		
Hoshangabad ...																		
Narsinghpur ...																		
Nimar ...																		
Raipur ...																		
Sambalpur ...																		
Bilaspur ...																		
Upper Godavery ...																		
Secunderabad ...																		
Bolarum ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chudderghat ...																		
Oomraotee ...	14 0	13 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	46 0	17 0	16 0	27 0
Akola ...	13 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	21 0
Elichpur ...	13 0	13 0	24 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	46 0	15 0	16 0	26 0
Buldana ...	15 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	44 0	15 0	15 0	34 0
Woon ...	16 0	16 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	27 0	28 0	50 0	12 0	12 0	40 0
Bassim ...	14 5	14 0	23 5	...	...	...	8 5	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	22 5	20 0	64 0	16 0	16 0	36 0
Bangalore Wholesale	7 2	7 7	11 7	7 7	8 5	11 2	6 5	6 7	10 5	7 5	7 5	11 5	9 7	10 2	24 7	...	...	...
Bangalore Retail ...	7 0	7 0	11 2	7 5	8 0	11 0	6 2	6 5	10 0	7 2	7 0	11 0	9 5	9 7	24 2	...	...	...
Kolar ... Wholesale	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	9 9	8 0	7 2	12 0	8 1	7 3	11 9	9 5	9 7	...	...	...	...
Kolar ... Retail ...	...	...	...	5 8	5 5	9 6	7 8	7 0	11 8	7 8	7 0	11 6	9 2	9 5	...	...	...	...
Túmkúr ... Wholesale	7 5	7 5	12 0	5 2	5 5	11 0	6 2	6 5	10 5	6 5	7 0	11 0	8 2	8 5	17 0	...	8 5	...
Túmkúr ... Retail ...	7 0	7 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 2	6 5	10 5	8 0	8 0	16 0	...	8 0	...
Mysore ... Wholesale	7 3	6 2	10 4	...	...	...	6 2	6 3	10 0	6 4	6 4	10 4	8 7	8 7	21 0	...	...	...
Mysore ... Retail ...	7 1	6 0	10 2	...	...	...	6 0	6 1	9 6	6 2	6 2	10 2	8 5	8 5	20 0	...	...	...
Hassan ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan ... Retail ...	7 0	6 2	8 5	7 5	6 7	9 5	6 0	6 2	11 5	6 7	6 7	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga ... Retail ...	5 2	5 2	11 5	6 2	6 2	12 5	5 7	5 7	10 5	6 7	7 2	14 5	7 7	7 2	21 0	...	...	...
Kadur ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur ... Retail ...	4 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 5	11 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog Wholesale	6 0	6 0	12 2	7 0	7 0	13 1	5 7	6 2	11 5	7 0	7 0	12 8	8 0	8 2	25 0	7 0	7 0	21 2
Chitaldroog Retail ...	5 0	5 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	5 5	5 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 5	7 5	23 0	6 5	6 5	17 6
Coorg ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg ... Retail ...	6 5	6 7	8 4	6 6	6 6	8 7	5 8	6 1	9 3	7 9	7 9	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur ...	19 0	19 0	...	28 0	27 8	...	7 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	28 0	31 0	...	28 0	27 0	...
Kishengurh ...	31 4	23 0	...	32 8	33 0	...	11 0	10 0	...	13 0	12 0	...	38 0	37 0	...	28 0	29 0	...
Alwar ...	25 8	26 8	20 0	36 8	36 0	35 0	8 4	8 0	8 12	12 0	12 0	12 8	37 0	37 0	35 0	35 8	34 0	26 0
Bharatpur (City) ...	22 0	24 4	23 8	32 0	32 8	35 0	8 12	8 4	8 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	22 8	25 0	26 8
Kerowli (City) ...	20 5	20 5	18 12	30 0	30 0	31 4	15 10	15 10	16 4	16 14	16 14	26 12	28 2	27 0	30 0	23 8	23 14	26 10
Ajmir ...	20 7	20 8	16 12	32 4	33 5	26 10	7 10	7 10	7 8	13 0	12 8	12 8	33 12	33 13	26 4	28 0	27 7	21 6
Deolie Cantonment ...																		
Erinpura ...																		
Sirohi ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aboo ...																		
Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	16 0	16 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar ...	15 10	15 10	15 10	20 5	20 5	20 5	9 0	8 3½	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	16 4	15 8	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	6 4	7 8	12 8	13 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh „	13 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 2	...	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar ...	17 8	17 5	...	25 0	26 4	...	5 10	5 0	...	8 2	9 6	...	24 4	27 12	...	81 4	29 8	...
Bikaneer ...																		
Bundi ...																		
Kota ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonk ...																		
Jhallawar ...																		
Shahpoora ...																		
Indore ...	14 8	13 5	14 12	...	...	...	10 0	9 3	10 14	10 14	10 0	12 0	18 7	18 3	22 13	16 8	16 8	23 6
Gwalior ...	16 11	16 11	17 2	24 10	23 5	...	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	21 15	22 7	26 1	21 0	21 8	25 12
Goona ...	22 0	21 8	19 0	19 0	17 0	20 8	12 6	12 0	10 0	14 8	14 0	11 8	28 0	28 0	32 0	25 0	22 0	21 9
Rutlam ...	13 4	13 2	16 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	12 8	12 8	16 8	17 8	16 14	28 0	14 8	13 12	20 0
Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	22 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	23 0	30 0	...	28 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	30 0

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Nagpur ...												
Bhandara ...												
Chanda ...												
Wardha ...												
Balaghat ...												
Jubbulpore ...												
Saugor ...												
Damoh ...												
Seoni ...												
Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Betul ...												
Chindwara ...												
Hoshangabad ...												
Narsinghpur ...												
Nimar ...												
Raipur ...												
Sambalpur ...												
Bilaspur ...												
Upper Godavery ...												
Secunderabad ...												
Bolarum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Chudderghat ...												
Oomraotee ...				17 0	17 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0
Akola ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Elichpur ...				13 0	15 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	10 8
Buldana ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0
Woon ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	29 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Bassim ...	11 5	11 3	24 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	131 0	161 0	90 0	9 5	9 5	8 5
Bangalore Wholesale	10 0	10 0	23 7	8 5	8 5	20 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 7
Bangalore Retail ...	9 5	9 5	22 7	8 2	8 0	20 2	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 2
Kolar ... Wholesale	8 5	9 5	21 9	8 3	8 5	28 8	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	14 6
Kolar ... Retail ...	8 2	9 3	21 6	8 0	8 3	28 5	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	15 4	14 3
Túmkúr ... Wholesale	8 2	8 2	31 0	7 0	7 5	23 0	126 0	122 0	182 0	12 0	11 0	13 0
Túmkúr ... Retail ...	8 0	7 5	28 7	6 7	7 0	22 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	10 5	12 0
Mysore ... Wholesale	8 7	9 2	17 7	8 5	8 3	21 0	75 0	75 0	75 0	9 6	9 4	11 4
Mysore ... Retail ...	8 7	9 2	17 7	8 3	8 1	20 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	9 4	9 2	11 0
Hassan ... Wholesale	8 5	9 1	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan ... Retail ...	...	...	...	8 3	8 1	20 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	9 4	9 2	11 0
Shimoga ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga ... Retail ...	8 5	8 7	20 0	6 5	7 2	15 7	125 0	120 0	150 0	8 0	8 7	10 5
Kadur ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur ... Retail ...	8 7	9 5	25 0	7 2	7 5	17 5	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 2	7 5	10 5
Chitaldroog Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog Retail ...	7 0	8 0	16 0	6 0	7 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0
Coorg ... Wholesale	8 7	9 0	27 5	6 0	6 0	20 3	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0
Coorg ... Retail ...	8 0	8 0	22 5	5 5	5 5	16 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0
Jaipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishengurh ...	10 2	9 7	19 2	7 3	7 3	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 1	9 2	10 6
Alwar ...												
Bharatpur (City) ...				28 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	...
Kerowli (City) ...	...	...	...	37 8	39 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...
Ajmir ...	...	...	...	38 0	40 0	33 0	...	...	...	25 8	26 8	26 0
Deolie Cantonment ...	33 2	33 4	33 0	34 4	34 8	31 0	180 0	160 0	110 0	28 0	28 0	29 0
Erinpura ...	30 0	30 0	29 2	30 10	30 10	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	23 14
Sirohi ...				36 12	40 11	23 8	85 0	85 0	80 0	45 0	43 8	37 8
Aboo ...	...	...	...									
Hilly Tracts of Meywar...				...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Meywar ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	26 0	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	9 Pie*	11 0	11 0	11 0
Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	18 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	23 8	23 7	28 2
Partabgarh „	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	31 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 4
Marwar ...	...	...	...	20 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	22 8	...
Bikaneer ...	...	...	...	28 12	27 14	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 0	50 0	...
Bundi ...												
Kota ...												
Tonk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Jhallawar ...												
Shahpoora ...												
Indore ...				18 13	16 8	22 5	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 10	9 8
Gwalior ...	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	21 8	100 6	91 4	100 6	12 9	13 15	14 10
Goona ...	...	...	...	32 0	29 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Rutlam ...	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8

Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
Bhandara ...		
Chanda ...		
Wardha ...		
Balaghat ...		
Jubbulpore ...		
Saugor ...		
Damoh ...		
Seoni ...		
Mandla ...		
Betul ...		
Chindwara ...		
Hoshangabad ...		
Narsinghpur ...		
Nimar ...		
Raipur ...		
Sambalpur ...		
Bilaspur ...		
Upper Godavery ...		
Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
Bolarum ...		
Chudderghat ...		
Oomraotee ...		
Akola ...		
Elichpur ...		
Buldana ...		
Woon ...		
Bassim ...		
Bangalore Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
Bangalore Retail ...		
Kolar ... Wholesale		
Kolar ... Retail ...		
Túmkúr ... Wholesale		
Túmkúr ... Retail ...		
Mysore ... Wholesale		
Mysore ... Retail ...		
Hassan ... Wholesale		
Hassan ... Retail ...		
Shimoga ... Wholesale		
Shimoga ... Retail ...		
Kadur ... Wholesale		
Kadur ... Retail ...		
Chitaldroog Wholesale		
Chitaldroog Retail ...		
Coorg ... Wholesale		
Coorg ... Retail ...		
Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
Kishengurh ...		
Alwar ...		
Bharatpur (City) ...		
Kerowli (City) ...		
Ajmir ...		
Deolie Cantonment ...		
Erinpura ...		
Sirohi ...		
Aboo ...		
Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
Meywar ...		
Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
Partabgarh „		
Marwar ...		
Bikaneer ...		
Bundi ...		
Kota ...		
Tonk ...		
Jhallawar ...		
Shahpoora ...		
Indore ...	Central India.	
Gwalior ...		
Goona ...		
Rutlam ...		
Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

ADAPTATION OF RAILWAY ROLLING-STOCK FOR MILITARY TRANSPORT.

Nos. 1039—46 R., dated Fort William, April 2, 1877.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 2351—7 R of 11th September 1876.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 170 R, dated the 3rd October 1876.

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 59—61 R, dated 12th January 1877.

Read also—

Report of the Railway Transport Committee, Metre Gauge, assembled at Agra, January 1877.

Report on the Brussells exhibits, 1876, by Major A. LeMessurier, R. E.

OBSERVATIONS.—There is now sufficient material to enable the Government of India to pass beyond the region of enquiry, and give practical effect to the various suggestions that have been offered.

2. In dealing with the results that have been obtained, the manner of loading may properly receive the first consideration.

The general adoption of the end-loading system has been very strongly advocated, but while recognising the advantages claimed for it, *viz.*—

of loading or disembarking on the open line,

saving in time for all arms except Infantry and Commissariat,

economy of space when loading guns,

yet, as all the stations and stock throughout India have been made to suit side-loading, and as the system of end-loading, if applied to covered stock, would be commercially injurious, it is evident that any general alteration is now out of the question, except at an expense far beyond the necessities of the case.

3. *Passenger Carriages.*—No alterations beyond those to meet the special requirements of sick transport appear necessary; sick and wounded in large numbers on an emergency would be carried in covered goods wagons, but in an Indian climate the present type, with insufficient ventilation, stiff springs, and a roof and sides of iron, is not at all suitable.

The third class carriages for the present should be made available for the purposes of sick transport. The interior fittings, seats, partitions, &c., can be easily removed, and the requisite fittings, whether standards of wood or of iron, sling ropes, spring hooks from the ceiling, or springs on the floor to carry the stretchers and doolies, can as easily be made to take their place.

Five per cent. only of the stock need be dealt with in this manner, giving about 20 such carriages to both the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula, 10 to each of the Sind and Punjab, Madras, and Oudh, and 6 to the Baroda, railways.

Constant attendance on the sick renders end-doors to these carriages necessary. The doors should not be less than 3 feet wide, and side openings should be provided for in addition, by making some of the window-pillars movable at will, so that the patients can be passed into the carriage on their stretchers from a side platform.

The carriages so altered can still be run for the ordinary traffic, but to be easily obtainable they should be distinguished by the usual red cross.

These ambulance carriages are quite distinct from the more special wagons which are required for cooking, dining, surgery, necessary, stores, and other purposes, to complete the regular field hospital trains, and with which each Guaranteed Railway, as well as all State Lines, should be provided.

4. *Goods Wagons.*—Delays in traffic have arisen both from a paucity of stock and from the types of wagons being so numerous that, sufficient of one class cannot always be collected to meet a special want.

These difficulties can best be avoided, while securing great commercial and economic advantages, by reducing the stock, with some few exceptions, to three types, *viz.*:—

I.—That of a ballast wagon with falling ends and sides.

II.—That of an open high-sided wagon with end and side openings.

III.—That of a covered goods wagon with means of ventilation.

In regard to the first type, the existing open trucks have been selected for the transport of guns, wagons, carriages, pontoons, &c.

It is admitted that these trucks would be much improved for military use, and not in any way injured for commercial purposes if their sides and ends be made to let down. This class therefore can be altered so as to admit of end-loading, and the total stock of 4,533 trucks would in the ordinary course of renewals be completed within ten years at a moderate cost. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway estimate was Rs. 35 per wagon, and at a rate of Rs. 50 the total amount would be 2¼ lakhs, involving an average yearly expenditure of about Rs. 23,000.

Of the second type, the open high-sided wagons, there are 2,743, and two-thirds of these belong to Madras.

The abolition of this type has been recommended, but this cannot be effected until the covered goods stock have been altered or some arrangement have been made in the low-sided stock to supply a carrying power for horses and cattle, &c., which these wagons chiefly possess. If the retention of this class be necessary for local wants, its renewal must be carried out on the end-loading principle to assimilate as much as possible with the low-sided class generally.

In regard to the third type.—Throughout Northern India and the Deccan the covered goods wagons form the bulk of the stock, but in Madras, where the traffic is not similarly affected by the seasons, the high-sided open wagons are chiefly in demand throughout the year.

The present covered goods wagons require no alteration for the conveyance of commissariat supplies, stores, ammunition, baggage, camp equipage, harness, tools, &c., and by the contemplated reduction of types it is probable that they would never be required for the transport of guns. They have a further advantage in admitting 16 men with their kits and tent, a particularly convenient unit, as the detachment is complete with its camp equipage and baggage as it sits in the van. The men are not crowded and can lie down comfortably.

As a class, however, these wagons have been pronounced unsuitable for the carriage of large horses and cattle owing to a want of height in the doors and roofs.

The existing means for the transport of horses is palpably deficient, when it appears that for the carriage of 11,492 horses and ponies and 2,589 bullocks in the Delhi Camp of 1876, 2,500 horse boxes and high-sided wagons would have been necessary. To meet this demand, there were only 291 horse-boxes and 2,743 high-sided wagons (two-thirds of which belong to Madras).

It is important therefore that the covered goods wagons (a class forming the bulk of our Indian rolling-stock) should be made available, with a sufficient height of door and roof to accommodate horses, and with a sufficient width of door to admit of the easy entrance of doolies in times of emergency.

The official returns show 11,193 as the number of covered goods, and assuming that two-thirds of these required alteration at a rate of Rs. 200 per wagon, the total outlay would reach 15 lakhs at an average yearly outlay of 1½ lakhs.

5. The principles enunciated apply generally to the broad-gauge and to the metre-gauge stock (with perhaps a slight exception in the carriage of horses), and the requirements for the future may be briefly set forth as follows :—

I.—PASSENGER CARRIAGES.

3rd class carriages (broad and metre).—Five per cent. on each line to have their interior fittings easily removable. End doors 3′ wide with small falling platforms and side openings for the entrance of doolies.

II.—Goods Wagons.

(*a*).—*Low-sided stock (broad).*—The minimum length to be 18′ 8″ (sufficient to carry 4 pairs of gun wheels) width 8′ 0″; falling ends, and falling sides with a minimum width of door 8′.

The platform and timber trucks, of which there are 820, only require temporary boarding over the buffer space to complete them as suitable for end-loading.

Metre-gauge.—A minimum length of 13′ 6″ by 6′ 0″ with both sides and ends to let down.

(*b*).—*High-sided open trucks* (*broad*).—The minimum length 15′ 8″, the minimum width 7′ 8,″ end openings and a side entrance of 7′ in the clear, certain fittings by which the height of side can be raised temporarily to 4′ 6″ for the carriage of horses.

Metre-gauge.—The high-sided wagons so called do not correspond with this class. They are covered wagons open for a foot or so below the roof all round.

(*c*).—*Covered goods wagons* (*broad*).—Each wagon should be capable of carrying 8 horses unsaddled, heads inwards, with a good space in the centre for troopers, saddles, forage, &c.

The minimum dimensions required are 18′ long by 8′ wide, a height of roof 7′, and a door 6′ 3″ high by 5′ 6″ wide. Windows, ventilators, and fittings for supporting seats, suspending stretchers, and fastening horses.

Metre-gauge.—The most important point, the height of door 6′ 3″, already exists in the converted cattle or high-sided open trucks, but in the covered goods wagons the height is only 5′ 6″. This is a point requiring the attention of the State Railway authorities, for as soon as the alteration takes place, the power to carry horses and large cattle will be very largely increased. The last type of goods wagon 18 feet long by 7 feet wide, with end openings, will probably meet all requirements.

(*d*).—*Horse boxes.*—The present style of horse box in India is capable of improvement. The side flaps are most unwieldy, and there are no means of cleaning the stalls on a long journey.

The present double horse boxes could be made to carry 8 transversely and the single horse boxes 5, instead of 6 and 3 longitudinally, and with doors more easily opened greater cleanliness could be ensured. Any single horse could be led out without disturbing the others; and if a platform were not available on the head side, a station ramp would meet every purpose.

Metre-gauge.—The horses must travel parallel to the rails; the box should carry 4, and leave a space in the centre for grooms and forage.

6. To adapt then the existing rolling-stock in India to possible Military needs, it will be seen that considerable changes have to be effected involving not so much any large immediate outlay as a careful consideration of the manner in which these alterations can best be carried out; the object being to reduce as far as possible the numerous types of existing vehicles, and to secure an uniform type for each class, readily interchangeable and meeting all wants, Commercial as well as Military, throughout India.

Resolution.—The Director of State Railways should be directed to arrange for the necessary alterations of rolling-stock on State Lines generally to meet the necessities of Military transport, and Major LeMessurier, R. E., whose services have been usefully employed in connection with these investigations concerning Railway Military transport, should be deputed to visit the head quarters of all Guaranteed Railways to confer with the Managements and the Government Consulting Engineers relative to the alterations that it is desired to make in the rolling-stock of the several lines. The permission of the Governments of Madras and Bombay to Major LeMessurier's carrying out this duty as respects the Railways under the control of those Governments will, doubtless, be readily accorded.

The thanks of the Government of India are due to Brigadier General H. R. Browne, President, and to the Members of the Committee, for their labors, and for the valuable report submitted by them; also to Major A. LeMessurier, R. E., for his labors in connection with the Railway transport experiments, and for his valuable report on the Brussells exhibits.

Order.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Military Department for information and communication to the President and Members of the Committee.

Ordered also, that this Resolution, together with copies of the reports read, be communicated to the Governments of Madras and Bombay in the Public Works Department, Railway, to the Director of State Railways, and to the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow, for information; also to the Home Department for publication in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India.*

W. A. CROMMELIN, Major Genl., R. E.,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1875-76.

No. 7205, dated the 28th February 1877.

From—A. M. Monteath, Esq., *Director General of the Post Office of India,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* Financial Department.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office of India during the year 1875-76.

2. For almost the whole of the year the Department was administered by Mr. F. R. Hogg.

GENERAL POSTAL UNION.

3. The Treaty concerning the formation of a General Postal Union which had been signed at Berne on the 9th October 1874 came into force on the 1st July 1875, the following countries being parties to it, *viz.*,—

Germany.	Spain.	Luxemburg.	Russia.
Austro-Hungary.	United States of America.	Norway.	Servia.
Belgium.	Great Britain.	Netherlands.	Sweden.
Denmark.	Greece.	Portugal.	Switzerland.
Egypt.	Italy.	Roumania.	Turkey.

The Government of France subsequently gave its adhesion to the Treaty with effect, as respects the entrance of France into the Union, from the 1st January 1876.

4. During the latter half of 1875 communications were opened by desire of the Government of India with the British Post Office in view to arriving at a preliminary understanding on the subject of the entrance of British India into the Union; and when this had been done, an application was made on behalf of British India to the International Office of the Union at Berne.

5. In accordance with the provisions of the Union Treaty, there was convened at Berne a meeting of representatives of the several postal administrations already belonging to the Union which had direct relations with British India, and this meeting took place in January 1876. Similar applications were subsequently made on behalf of French, Dutch, and Spanish Colonies, as well as on behalf of Brazil, so that the meeting at Berne of January 1876 became one of considerable interest and was attended by representatives of the following countries of the Union, *viz.*, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Egypt, Spain, France, Great Britain, British India, Italy, Holland, Sweden, and Norway.

6. The great question for settlement was the extra postage (above ordinary Union rates) to be allowed for sea conveyance; and the result was the allowance of (1) an additional rate to be levied for sea postage, not exceeding the maximum allowed by the Union Treaty, and (2)

an additional rate to be levied for other extraordinary expenses. The British and Indian scales of postage charges corresponding to these provisions were as follows :—

		Amount of Postage fixed within the maximum allowed by the Union Treaty.	Additional rate not exceeding the maximum allowed by the Union Treaty.	Additional rate to cover the extraordinary expenses of transit by special train over the continent of Europe.	Total, being the rates now in force.	Previously existing rates.	Remarks.
		Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	
From Great Britain.	**Letters.** *Per ½ oz.*						
	Viâ Brindisi ...	3	3	2	8	12	
	„ Southampton ...	3	3	...	6	9	
	Newspapers. *Per 4 ozs.*						The old scale for printed papers, &c., included also the following, *viz.*,—
	Viâ Brindisi ...	½	½	1	2	3	
	„ Southamptom ...	½	½	...	1	1	
	Printed papers, &c. *Per 2 ozs.*						For 1 oz. / For 4 ozs.
	Viâ Brindisi ...	1	1	1	3	4	Pence. 2 / Pence. 7
	„ Southampton ...	1	1	...	2	2	1 / 4
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
From India.	**Letters.** *Per ½ oz.*						
	Viâ Brindisi ...	2½	2½	1	6	8	
	„ Southampton ...	2½	2½	...	5	6	
	Newspapers. *Per 4 ozs.*						
	Viâ Brindisi ...	½	½	1	2	2	
	„ Southampton ...	½	½	...	1	1½	
	Printed papers, &c. *Per 2 ozs.*						
	Viâ Brindisi ...	¾	¾	1	2½	2¾	1½ / 4¾
	„ Southampton ...	¾	¾	...	1½	1½	¾ / 2¼

The reduction of postage rates above indicated was estimated to involve a sacrifice of revenue (to be shared by Great Britain and India) to the extent of about £45,000 a year.

7. Of the other applications for admission into the Union the one made by the French Government on behalf of the French Colonies was successful, the British Government having agreed to extend the same reduced rates of sea transit by British Packet to the correspondence of French Colonies in return for a like concession in respect of the conveyance of British correspondence by French Packet. But no understanding could be arrived at as respects the Dutch and Spanish Colonies and Brazil, the fact being that Great Britain as the principal ocean carrier of the mails of these and other countries was not prepared to reduce the sea rates except in communication with her own Colonies, who were to a considerable extent sharers with the mother country in the postal contracts under which the correspondence was conveyed.

8. The meeting at Berne in January 1876 resulted therefore in the admission only of British India and the French Colonies: but by the end of the current year or by the beginning of next year there will probably be admitted into the Union, under the conditions of the Berne Arrangement of January 1876, a large number of British Colonies as well as Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese Colonies and Brazil.

9. The results, financially and otherwise, of the entrance of this country into the Union will come under review in the next report.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Due date and hour.	Actual date and hour.	Number of hours late.
1875.	1875.	H. M.
1st April 7 P. M. ...	4th April 2 15 P. M. ...	67 15
28th October 7 „ ...	30th October 4 15 A. M. ...	33 15
16th December 7 „ ...	18th December 6 30 „ ...	35 30
30th December 7 „ ...	31st December 9 15 P. M. ...	26 15
1876.	1876.	
27th January 7 P. M. ...	27th January 11 40 P. M. ...	4 40
10th February 7 „ ...	11th February 6 30 A. M. ...	11 30

10. The instances of delay in the arrival of the European mails at Bombay were six in number as per margin: of these the first involved a delay of two days in the departure of the mails for Upper India by the north-east line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway: the next three instances involved delays of one day each, and the last two did not involve any delay.

LOCAL STEAM SERVICES.

11. The list of local steam services performed by the British India Steam Navigation Company is the same as in the previous year, *viz.*:—

(1). Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Kyouk Phyoo *via* Chittagong and Akyab, with a four-weekly extension to Sandoway during the fair season.
(2). Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Akyab.
(3). Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein.
(4). Four-weekly communication between Calcutta, Singapore and intermediate ports.
(5). Fortnightly communication between Moulmein and Singapore *viâ* Penang and Malacca.
(6). Fortnightly communication between Madras, Rangoon and intermediate ports on the north-east coast.
(7). Weekly communication between Calcutta and Bombay, touching at intermediate ports on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts.
(8). Semi-weekly communication between Bombay and Karáchi, with a weekly continuation to the Persian Gulf.
(9). Four-weekly communication between Aden and Karáchi.
(10). Four-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair with extensions to Camorta and Rangoon.

12. The yearly subsidy is also the same, *viz.* Rs 7,25,000, that being the amount payable for all the services mentioned above except the Port Blair and Camorta line. This last mentioned line is under a separate contract, the consideration given by Government being not in the form of subsidy but in that of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores. The whole of the subsidy mentioned above is paid by the Post Office.

13. The local steam services performed by agencies other than the British India Steam Navigation Company are enumerated below :—

(1). By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, for weekly communication between Rangoon, Mandalay and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension to Bhamo, the subsidy being Rs. 5,000 per mensem.
(2). By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, for semi-weekly communication between Rangoon and Bassein on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 15,000.
(3). By the Burmese Steam Tug Company for fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 1,500.
(4). By Jardine, Matheson and Company (of Hong-Kong) and Apcar and Company (of Calcutta), for the conveyance of mails monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales (no subsidy).
(5). By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company for communication thrice a month between Busrah and Bagdad, the subsidy being £300 per mensem.

14. The principal changes since the last year consist in the substitution on line No. 2 of a semi-weekly service for Rs. 1,500 a month for the previous weekly service on Rs. 1,000 a month: and in the reduction of the subsidy paid for No. 5 from £400 to £300 per annum. This last named service, although only thrice a month according to contract, is practically maintained as a fortnightly one. The first three of these services are under the control of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and the last under that of Her Majesty's British Government. A portion (Rs. 500 per month) of the subsidy for line No. 2 is paid by the Post Office. The rest of the subsidy as well as the subsidies for lines Nos. 1 and 3 are paid by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. The subsidy for line No. 5 is paid by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

15. There is another small sea service intimately connected with British India maintained by and at the cost of the Ceylon Government, *viz.*, a daily service between Point Calimere on the Indian side and Kankesanturai on the Ceylon side.

RAILWAY INTERRUPTIONS AND INUNDATIONS.

16. In the report of the previous year special reference was made to the floods in Northern India and the interruptions caused thereby: for the year now under report I have to refer to similar occurrences in the Punjab, causing breaks in the railway between Amritsar and the

Beas. The submersion of the Grand Trunk Road in the same locality and the washing away of bridges made the interruption of postal communication all the more serious and entailed immense labor on the Post Office staff. The Government of India, in sanctioning a special allowance for some of the Travelling Post Office establishments so engaged, thanked the Chief Superintendent of that branch of the department for the energy displayed in overcoming the difficulties.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' VISIT AND THE DELHI CAMP OF EXERCISE.

17. The Camp of Exercise formed at Delhi in the winter of the year under report, in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was the greatest military gathering of the kind (about 18,000 men of all arms) which the Indian Post Office has had to serve: a Field Post Office and four Divisional branches were established under the direction of the Post Master General of the Punjab, and the postal wants of the Camp were fully met. In this case as in all similar cases a large share of responsibility fell also upon the Railway Travelling Post Office and especially upon its Head, the Chief Superintendent, whose efficient arrangements have more than once merited acknowledgment.

SECTION I.—POST OFFICES, LETTER BOXES, AND RURAL MESSENGERS.

	Number at close of 1874-75.	Number at close of 1875-76.	Increase.
Post Offices	3,403	3,661	258
Letter Boxes	3,977	4,447	470
Rural Messengers	1,463	1,695	232

18. On the margin is an abstract prepared from Appendix No. 1 showing the number of Post Offices, Letter Boxes, and Rural Messengers at the close of the year under review as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year. The progress is considerable.

SECTION II.—POSTAL LINES.

19. In Appendix II will be found the usual statistics respecting postal lines; the results are entered in abstract on the margin. The increase of 411 miles under the head of Railway is composed of the new line from Bazitpore to Durbhanga (44 miles) in Bengal, of an extension of the South Indian Railway from Trichinopoly to Tinnevelly and Maniachi (212 miles) in Madras, of the new Light Provincial Railway from Hatras to Muttra (30 miles) in the North-Western Provinces, of the new State Railway from Lahore to Wazirabad (62 miles) in the Punjab, of an extension of the State Railway from Sambhur to Nasirabad (60 miles) in Rajpootana, and of the bridge over the Ganges at Cawnpore connecting the East Indian Railway with the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway (3 miles) in Oudh. Under the head of Mail Cart, &c., there are reductions aggregating about 276 miles in consequence of Railway extensions and a large number of minor changes, among which may be specially mentioned the extension of the Darjeeling line from Siliguri to Panchkila (11 miles) and the opening of a new mail cart line from Choadangah to Jhenidah (23 miles) in Bengal; also the opening of a line from Kohat to Khushalgarh (30 miles) and of, as well as, 180 miles of new contract conveyance of mails by ekkas and carriages in the Punjab. The net increase of 555 miles of runner and boat lines is due to a great mass of changes, the principal increases being in Madras (net 413 miles) and Bombay (net 176 miles) and the principal decreases (net 219) in the Punjab. The rapid increase in Madras is due to the attention paid to the district post consequent upon its recent transfer to the management of the Post Master General, the lines which are found to carry a remunerative correspondence being taken over by the Imperial Post.

Year.	Railway.	Mailcart, horse and camel dák.	Runners and boats.	Sea.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1874-75 ...	6,138	4,226	32,077	13,687	56,128
1875-76 ...	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044
Increase ...	411	...	555	...	916
Decrease ...	...	50	...	...	...

SECTION III.—CORRESPONDENCE.

20. Appendix III contains the usual statistics of correspondence, of which an abstract is given on the margin. The increase on the total results including all classes of correspondence is 2·88 per cent. This is below the average of recent years*: and the comparative smallness of the increase is mainly attributable to a falling off in the correspondence of the Bengal, Central Provinces and Sind circles, in which instead of increases there are decreases, *viz.*, 2·06 per cent. in Bengal, 6·31 per cent. in the Central Provinces and 1·08 per cent. in Sind. I am not prepared to give a reliable explanation of this: but I am inclined to think that it is to some extent the result of the system of calculation. On this point I may explain

Year.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books, Pattern and Packets.	Total.
1874-75 ...	104,353,076	9,365,586	792,462	1,608,107	116,119,231
1875-76 ...	107,576,943	9,423,670	851,915	1,618,393	119,470,921
Increase ...	3,223,867	59,084	59,453	10,286	3,351,690
Percentage ...	3·09	·62	7·50	·63	2·88

* 1870-71 ... 1·36 | 1872-73 ... 4·01 | 1874-75 ... 6·30
1871-72 ... 4·52 | 1873-74 ... 17·2 | 1875-76 ... 2·88

that in 1873-74 a new system of calculation was introduced: the returns of two weeks in the year—one week in February and one week in August—being taken as the basis for calculating the returns of the whole year. This had for some time been adopted in Great Britain as the best system: it has since been adopted by the General Postal Union: and I have not the slightest doubt that it is the best system for India. The enumeration being confined to two weeks in the year it is now possible to exercise a more real supervision over it and in Bengal errors in the returns of some offices have been discovered and rectified: the result being a considerable decrease in the reported amount of correspondence. I think it not improbable that the returns of the next year may be similarly affected for the attempt to secure accurate statistics has been made the subject of renewed effort. On the whole I am not inclined to think that there has been any material slackening of the rate of progress: and this opinion is supported by the financial results to which reference will presently be made.

Year.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Registered.	Total.
1874-75 ...	70,679,171	31,231,458	2,442,447	104,353,076
1875-76 ...	73,477,968	31,555,468	2,543,507	107,576,943
Increase ...	2,798,797	324,010	101,060	3,223,867
Percentage ...	3·96	1·03	4·14	3·09

21. On the margin will be found a further analysis of the statistics regarding *letters*.

22. *Overland Parcel Post.* The following statement contains particulars respecting the working of this branch of the Department:—

Parcel Exchanges.	Total number of parcels.		Average weight of each parcel.		Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of customs duty and sums due to the P. and O. Company.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
			lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	Rs.	Rs.
With United Kingdom,						
To India	16,120	22,690	5 13·85	5 15·66	42,704	52,116
From India	9,443	12,000	2 3·67	2 5·44	10,822	12,207
With Continent of Europe.						
To India	...	481	...	7 6·9	...	989
From India	...	648	...	3 9·5	...	757
Total ...	25,563	35,819	4 8·36	4 11·83	53,526	66,069

It will be seen that the Overland Parcel Post maintains the rapid development which has hitherto marked its history. It commenced in March 1873 and in this the third year of its existence the traffic is more than half as much again as the traffic of the first year. The increase during the year under review was 40 per cent. in the number of parcels and 23 per cent. in the net revenue. The large increase in the number of parcels received from the United Kingdom is mainly owing to the reduction of the rate of charge from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* per lb, which took effect in the second quarter of the year under report. The increase in the first quarter was only 8 per cent. whereas the increase in the last three quarters of the year was about 50 per cent. In the second quarter of the year there was also commenced an exchange of parcels with the continent of Europe and the returns show a very fair beginning.

23. *Registered Newspapers.* The alterations in the list of registered newspapers are made up of 115 discontinued and 138 added during the year, the net increase being 23, as compared with an increase of 68 in the preceding year. The following table gives further particulars:—

Postal Circles.	European.		Oriental.		European and Oriental.		Total.	
	On 31st March 1875.	On 31st March 1876.	On 31st March 1875.	On 31st March 1876.	On 31st March 1875.	On 31st March 1876.	On 31st March 1875.	On 31st March 1876.
Bengal	60	63	96	90	14	12	170	165
Madras	39	38	34	32	32	33	105	103
Bombay	35	34	78	80	20	19	133	133
North-Western Provinces ...	14	16	60	58	7	8	81	82
Punjab	10	13	37	46	2	2	49	61
Central Provinces	3	3	2	4	3	2	8	9
British Burmah	19	14	4	6	...	1	23	21
Sind	9	9	3	3	1	1	13	13
Oudh	2	8	17	20	3	3	22	31
Rajputana	...	1	2	4	1	1	3	6
Assam	1	1	2	7	...	1	3	9
Total ...	192	200	335	350	83	83	610	633

A detailed list of the 633 newspapers in existence on the 31st March 1876 was published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India of the 24th February 1877.

24. The following statement gives information respecting the disposal of the correspondence :—

Disposal of Correspondence.	Sent out for delivery.	Received back undelivered.	Balance actually delivered.
By Post Office peons or from the window	87,992,653	3,010,688	84,981,965
To Branch Post Offices	23,864,775	1,125,344	22,739,431
„ the District Post	3,523,452	215,054	3,308,398
„ Rural Messengers	4,090,041	223,121	3,866,920
	119,470,921	4,574,207	114,896,714
Sent to Dead Letter Office			2,563,101
Total ...			117,459,815

As this is the first time that this abstract has been made to show the number received back undelivered and the number sent to the Dead Letter Office, I may explain that the former (number received back undelivered) is of course larger than the latter (number ultimately sent to the Dead Letter Office) because many letters and other articles are sent out for delivery more than once before delivery is finally effected.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

25. I give below statistics respecting correspondence exchanged with the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, comparing the returns of the year under report with those of the preceding year.

		Route.	Estimated aggregate number. 1874-75.	Estimated aggregate number. 1875-76.		Proportion of correspondence by each route. 1874-75.	Proportion of correspondence by each route. 1875-76.
By British Packet ...	Despatched from *India* to the *United Kingdom* ...	*Letters.*			Increase.		
		Vid Southampton	678,081	694,696	2 p. c.	32	32
		Vid Brindisi ...	1,432,479	1,478,613	3 p. c.	68	68
		Newspapers.					
		Vid Southampton	47,138	50,440	7 p. c.	15	15
		Vid Brindisi ...	278,485	296,054	6 p. c.	85	85
	Received in *India* from the *United Kingdom* ...	*Letters.*			Decrease.		
		Vid Southampton	355,982	339,605	4 p. c.	23	21
		Vid Brindisi ...	1,187,592	1,302,365	Increase 9 p. c.	77	79
		Newspapers.					
		Vid Southampton	513,893	664,919	29 p. c.	31	35
		Vid Brindisi ...	1,154,765	1,237,757	7 p. c.	69	65
			5,647,415	6,064,449		...	...
	Despatched from *India* to *Foreign Europe* ...	.....	121,431	142,462	Increase. 17 p. c.	...	...
	Received in *India* from *Foreign Europe*	.....	97,780	114,245	16 p. c.	...	...
	Despatched from *India* to *Gibraltar, Malta,* and Ports east of Suez ...	.....	200,484	212,433	5 p. c.	...	...
	Received in *India* from *Gibraltar, Malta,* and Ports east of Suez ...	.....	158,017	173,638	9 p. c.	...	...
By French Packet ...	Despatched from India by French Packet ...	.....	29,223	31,225	6 p. c.	...	...
	Received in India by French Packet ...	.....	9,465*	9,732*	2 p. c.	...	...
			616,390	683,735		...	...

* Exclusive of letters received in closed mails from British offices in Asia, of which no statistics are available.

The most noticeable points are, *firstly*, the large increase in the correspondence between India and Foreign Europe (between 16 and 17 per cent.), and *secondly*, the very unusual increase in the number of newspapers received from the United Kingdom, *viz.*, 29 per cent. *vid* Southampton and 7 per cent. *vid* Brindisi. I believe that the circulation in India of British newspapers was considerably stimulated by the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It was observed in the last report that the United Kingdom had begun for the first time to use

the Brindisi route for the despatch of its letters to a greater extent than India: and it is remarkable that this tendency has gone on increasing.

26. The instructions given in paragraph 18 of the Government Resolution on the last report for the addition of columns to Appendix 13 for Foreign Correspondence and Indian share of subsidy will be attended to in the next report. The fact that the whole system of foreign exchange and adjustment has undergone or is undergoing a change consequent upon the entrance of India into the General Postal Union makes it advisable to await the new data for the commencement of these new entries.

27. *Dead Letters.*—The endeavour to improve the working of the Dead Letter Offices has been maintained and the results given in Appendix IV and abstracted below are encouraging :—

	Number. 1874-75.	Number. 1875-76.	Percentage. 1874-75.	Percentage. 1875-76.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices... ...	2,562,467	2,563,101		
Deduct				
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable 1874-75: 113,713; 1875-76: 136,176				
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices 1874-75: 505,467; 1875-76: 507,836				
	619,180	644,012		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices	1,943,287	1,919,089	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices less the proportion of articles returned undelivered ... — Disposed of by redirection to addressees	53,614	77,108	2·76	4·01
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices less the proportion of articles returned undelivered ... — Disposed of by return to senders ...	967,672	1,060,494	49·79	55·26
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead	922,001	781,487	47·45	40·73

The proportions disposed of have largely increased.

28. The usual statistics respecting the sale of Ordinary and Service Postage Stamps will be found in Appendices V and VI from which the following table has been prepared, *viz.* :—

ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS.

		9 pie labels.	½ anna envelopes.	1 anna envelopes.	½ anna labels.	1 anna labels.	2 anna labels.	4 anna labels.	8 anna labels.	1 Rupee labels.	Gross Value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1874-75.	Value of each kind of stamps sold	26,856	1,81,380	4,973	13,62,883	2,57,176	2,17,427	6,14,920	6,95,502	99,968	34,62,223 0 0
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold	·83	5·21	·14	39·70	7·38	6·24	17·65	19·97	2·87	100 0 0
1875-76.	Value of each kind of stamps sold	27,510	3,45,190	5,709	13,94,962	2,64,180	2,12,748	6,43,067	6,43,877	1,80,073	37,17,316 0 0
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	·79	9·91	·16	40·20	7·58	6·11	18·46	18·48	5·31	107 0 0

SERVICE POSTAGE STAMPS.

		9 pie labels.	½ anna labels.	1 anna labels.	2 anna labels.	4 anna labels.	8 anna labels.	Gross Value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.
1874-75 ...	Value of each kind of stamps sold	713	2,42,532	5,22,830	91,562	1,09,897	1,10,912	10,78,446 0 0
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold ...	·07	22·49	48·48	8·49	10·19	10·28	100 0 0
1875-76	Value of each kind of stamps sold	3,070	2,54,615	5,56,770	93,274	1,16,450	1,19,392	11,43,571 0 0
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year	·28	23·60	51·62	8·64	10·79	11·07	106 0 0

The sale of ½ anna envelopes is limited by the supply, the demand for them appearing to be almost unlimited. Arrangements have since been made for an increased supply amounting to about 60,000 reams, being the equivalent of 28,800,000 envelopes: but it is not expected that even this will meet the demand. The difference between the cost of 60,000 reams of envelopes and a like number of labels is about £9,000 so that the unlimited supply of these envelopes is not without its financial bearing. I am of opinion, however, that there is no more effectual means of introducing the habit of prepayment among the native population than the supply of the ½ anna envelopes either (as now) at a charge represented by the value of the stamps borne by them or at some very moderate extra charge. I believe that in the present circumstances of the country the provision of envelopes is a more important object than that of post cards.

The decrease in the sale of 8 anna labels is accounted for by the increased use of 1 Rupee labels.

29. The revenue derived from the sale of postage stamps bears a somewhat increasing proportion to the total revenue Rs. 68,71,452, as will be seen from the following figures :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Total Postage Revenue	100	100	100
Cash	31·23	31·23	30·97
Proportion derived from ordinary stamps	51·50	52·08	52·37
Proportion derived from service stamps	17·27	16·69	16·66

SECTION IV.—DISTRICT POST.

30. In the last report the subject of District Post arrangements was entered into at considerable length, and what I attempt to do here is mainly in the way of supplementing the information already given. It is well, however, to start with repeating what has often been explained, *viz.*, that the District Posts have for their primary object the conveyance of official correspondence between police and revenue stations in the interior of districts where the general wants of the locality are not such as to call for the provision of postal facilities by the Imperial Post. This object is carried out in very different ways and degrees in different parts of India. Prior to 1864 there was no administrative connection between the Imperial Post and the District Posts, the control of the latter resting entirely with the District Authorities. Since that time the Imperial Post has been seeking to secure for itself a voice in the administration of District Posts on the ground that they constitute a most valuable channel for bringing the postal system to bear upon the rural population of the country. There were many reasons which made it impossible to think of severing the ultimate control of these District Posts from the local Governments and the object therefore has been to leave that control with them but to introduce the local officers of the Imperial Post as the agents for administering the District Posts under the orders of the local Governments. Even where this has been done, my office has never had any direct or recognized authority over the District Posts, the local officials of the department who are entrusted with the management of them acting in that respect under the orders of the local Governments. The relationship has been always one of more or less delicacy and in some parts of the country it has taken a long time to induce the local Government to use the official agency of the Imperial establishment.

31. From the above remarks it will be understood how it is impossible to bring the available information respecting the working of District Posts in different localities into anything like a comparative form, there being so many essential differences in the organization and working, and no single office for exercising control or keeping accounts or statistics. It is therefore with some hesitation that I venture under the foregoing explanation to submit the following figures expressly describing them, however, as in some particulars incomplete and in others of doubtful accuracy :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Names of Postal Circles	Number of District Post Offices and receiving houses.	Number of rural messengers and posts.	Number of letter boxes.	Distance in miles of lines.	Local cess.	Grant from Imperial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Covers received from the Imperial and District Post for delivery by the District Post.	Covers posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post.	Covers returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of those returned on the total number received for delivery by District Post.
						Rs.	Rs.				
Bengal ...	324	15	226	10,440	2,24,358	...	2,24,010	904,504	927,378	60,747	6·71
Madras ...	277	613	...	2,660	...	1,08,000	98,870	383,072	315,668	23,121	6·03
Bombay ..	1	520	415	71	...	89,563	86,304	933,583	262,132	49,284	5·28
North-Western Provinces	364	382	16	6,294	not shewn separately.	60,000	1,51,992	885,382	789,109	79,448	8·97
Punjab ...	22	341	...	...	58,500	45,000	96,332 *17,328	44,379	52,045	1,913	4·31
							1,13,660				
British Burmah ..	7	...	...	750	13,427	...	6,065	14,749	7,263	566	3·83
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	58	43	60	2,100	32,500	7,500	39,095	163,167	127,439	13,836	8·47
	Berar Provincial and Local Funds				12,360 Local cess and grant	Berar	11,145				
Oudh ...	75	263	93	1,224	40,883	...	36,687	370,850	257,393	37,193	10·03
Rajputana ...	6	1	...	234	634	...	3,738	11,324	12,208	675	5·96
Assam ...	12 for Sylhet District	65	15	436 for Sylhet District	7,683 for Sylhet District	...	7,689	47,592	34,177	5,191	10·90
								37,58,602	2,784,814	271,974	7 23

* On account hill cart line between Dera Ismail Khan and Chichawatnee.

32. A few particulars respecting the District Post arrangements in the several provinces will now be given.

33. *Bengal District Posts.*—In the last report a reference was made to certain difficulties arising out of legal restrictions upon the expenditure of the proceeds of the Bengal Zemindaree Dâk Cess. It has not been found possible to get the law amended, and what has hitherto been done is to make the best of what the law, as it stands, allows. Nine more districts of Bengal were during the year under report placed under the management of the Imperial Post * * * * * * * * thus completing with one exception (the district of Hazaribagh which has since been transferred) the transfer of the management of the Bengal District Posts to the Imperial Post Office establishment. It was in the year 1867-68 that the District Post arrangements in one district of Bengal were experimentally transferred and ever since that time the transfer has been progressing. The impetus thus given to the extension of the Imperial Post in Bengal may be gathered from the fact that since 1867-68 when the first district was transferred the number of Imperial Post Offices in the Bengal Circle has more than doubled, while the improvement of the District Post itself may be measured by the fact that in 1867-68 the District Post returned as undeliverable 16·46 per cent. of the correspondence sent to it for delivery whereas in the year under report only 6·71 per cent. was so returned.

34. *Madras District Posts.*—The experimental transfer of one district to the management of the Imperial Post was made in 1867, but till recent years the further progress in that direction was slow. All but four districts (Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, and Kurnool) were under the management of the Imperial Post in the year under report. The Post Master General has been giving much attention to the subject, his aim being to introduce into one taluq of each district a system of rural delivery which shall be capable of extension as funds become available to other taluqs. During the year under report no less than 48 district offices and receiving houses were converted into Imperial offices and receiving offices, thus liberating District Post funds for application to rural extensions.

35. *Bombay District Posts.*—As explained in the previous report, the management of the Bombay District Posts was made over to the officers of the Imperial Post in 1865, the work of the District Posts being now almost entirely confined to delivery by means of rural messengers. The Post Master General of Bombay has endeavoured to improve the working of this establishment by introducing greater fixity in the rounds performed by each rural messenger and by arranging that letters for villages off the route shall be left to be called for, or for delivery through local officers. The village system of the Presidency affords, he says, great facilities for this.

36. *North-Western Provinces District Posts.*—This was the first province in which (1864) the management of the District Post was confided to the officers of the Imperial Department. There is nothing particular to record as respects the management during the year under report.

37. *Punjab District Posts*—As stated in the previous report the transfer of District Post management in the Punjab took place in 1871-72. What the Post Master General considers to be now most urgently required is an extension of rural messengers. Of those at present employed some have as many as 60 villages to visit. At present there is a want of funds, but as the Punjab Districts come under settlement, the sum available will be increased. There is at present a very heavy drain upon the District Post Funds of the Punjab consisting of a charge of Rs. 17,308, being the net cost (after deducting revenue) of a horsed-cart run between Dera Ismael Khan and Chichawatnee on the Mooltan line of railway for the conveyance of passengers. The communication in question is no doubt a very great convenience to the residents of Dera Ismael Khan and its neighbourhood and other intermediate localities and it may be of sufficient importance on political and general grounds to warrant its maintenance by the Government: but for the purpose of conveying either Imperial or District correspondence it is not required, and I feel sorry that its cost should become a burden upon the funds so much required for the development of rural correspondence in the Punjab.

38. *British Burma District Posts.*—In British Burma there are 750 miles of District Post lines: but the chief means of conveying official correspondence within the interior of districts is by police patrols. But as yet the use made of this agency for the collection and delivery of private correspondence is but small. The great difficulties are the apparent absence as yet of any desire on the part of the native population to use the post even when facilities are offered and the want of local postal agents conversant with the Burmese language. The teachers of the indigenous schools of the country are said not to be able or willing to help and the Government and Missionary schools are very few in number in localities to which the post office has not already been extended. Altogether it does not seem that the country and people of British Burma are as yet ready for any considerable extension of postal facilities of the particular kind now under notice.

39. *Central Provinces District Post.*—This postal circle comprises also the East and West Berars, and the District Posts therein have been under the management of the Imperial Post since December 1867. There is nothing calling for special notice in the management during the year under review.

40. *Sind.*—There is no District Post in Sind.

41. *Oudh District Post.*—In Oudh the District Post was transferred to the management of the Imperial Post in 1871-72, and since then much improvement has been effected. The

proportion of undelivered articles before the transfer stood as high as 30 per cent.: it has now been reduced to 10½ per cent. Ten District Offices were during the year under report converted into Imperial Offices.

42. *Rajputana District Post.*—In Rajputana the District Post is confined to the two districts of Ajmere and Mherwara, the rest of the circle being as observed in the last report composed of Native States, where postal arrangements are very defective.

43. *Assam District Post.*—The District Post in Assam is confined to the three Regulation Districts of Sylhet, Jalpaiguri and Goalpara where a district dâk cess is levied. In the two former districts the management has been placed in the hands of the Imperial Post and in the last (Goalpara) it remains with the Deputy Commissioner. In the other Non-Regulation Districts of Assam, there is no organisation for the conveyance of official correspondence, police and other despatches being usually carried by constables told off for the purpose.

SECTION V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Security taken from Post Office servants.

44. The usual statement of receipts and charges under this head is given below:—

Receipts.	Number of employés.		Amount of subscription.			Charges.	Amount.
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Balance	...	...	...	...	36,106	Sums decreed against the Fund ...	363
Interest on ditto at 3½ per cent. for 1875-76	...	...	...	...	1,354	Rateable refunds to subscribers ...	87
Credited in the Calcutta Post Office to "subscription in lieu of security"	...	...	...	...	29	Refund on account excess realisation in 1874-75 included in the receipts of that year	1
Total ...	...	...	...	...	37,489		
(*A*). Pensionable—							
Imperial	5,136	5,162	5,136	5,162	10,298		
District	153	167	153	167	320	Establishment ...	984
Total ...	5,289	5,329	5,289	5,329	10,618	Total ...	1,385
(*B*). Non-Pensionable—						(*B*). Non-Pensionable	
Imperial	3,374	3,671	4,187	4,336	8,523	Sums decreed against the fund ...	22
District	2,926	3,057	1,463	1,528	2,991	Establishment ...	984
Total ...	11,300	11,728	5,650	5,864	11,514	Total ...	1,006
						Total charges ...	2,391
						Balance at credit ...	57,230
Grand Total ...	16,589	17,057	10,939	11,193	59,621	Grand Total ...	59,621

Under the conditions upon which the system is based, those belonging to the pensionable (*A*) class subscribe at the rate of one rupee for each half-year and those belonging to the non-pensionable (B) class subscribe at the rate of eight annas for each half-year. The former (subscriptions from the pensionable class) are returnable on resignation or death of subscribers in the proportion borne by the surplus income to the total income, while the latter (subscriptions from the non-pensionable class) are not returnable at all. Of the whole balance of Rs. 57,230, I calculate that about Rs. 27,176 are returnable: of this no doubt some portion might hereafter be either unclaimed or forfeited in the case of persons dismissed.

45. In reviewing the last report the Government observed that the results seemed to indicate the desirability of reducing the subscriptions: but I have not as yet made any movement in this direction. I have lately had under consideration the question of providing for the transmission of currency notes by post under some simple system of registration and guarantee: and I have felt that in view of this it might be well to postpone for the present the consideration of a reduction of the security subscriptions. I may mention here that the main object of any such system would be the protection of the numerous innocent employés of the department from the suspicion which results from the thefts of a few. Practically it has been found to be quite impossible to prevent the public from sending currency notes in immense quantities by ordinary letters thus holding out to the Post Office establishment very strong temptation. Some of these notes are stolen in transit and the result is that the establishments of numerous offices where the theft might have occurred remain under the demoralizing influence of a known suspicion. Something I believe must be done in the direction indicated: meantime I have, as already stated, hesitated to recommend any reduction in the rates of subscription to the guarantee fund.

46. *Complaints from the public.*—The number of complaints from the public in 1875-76 was 4,235 as against 3,496 in the preceding year, the number shewn to be well founded being 1,200 as compared with 1,180 in the preceding year. Among the complaints perhaps the most important are those relating to the loss by post of articles of value, and of these I give an abstract below:—

	Ordinary letters.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	Total.
I.—Cases in which the enquiry shewed either that no loss had occurred, or that the loss had not occurred during transit by post	139	152	107	398
II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	106	64	47	217
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at ...	586	20	30	636
				1,251

In the great bulk of the losses of letters the articles lost were currency notes: and as regards those sent in registered letters the enquiries were, with only 20 exceptions, successful in establishing either the innocence or guilt of the post office employés: but it was quite different with those sent in ordinary letters in respect of which enquiry was as a rule fruitless. And I believe that owing to the generally fruitless character of such enquiries but a small proportion of the actual losses in unregistered letters are reported.

47. *Tampering with currency notes in Madras.*—Some very ingenious frauds were carried out in the Madras Presidency, the materials for which were evidently obtained from the Post Office. The frauds under reference consisted in making up whole notes by joining together wrong halves. In all the cases discovered, the halves were originally of the same "value," "general letter," and "number," the only difference being in the "serial number:" and the necessary alteration in the serial number was effected by cutting out one or more figures and replacing them by other figures cut out from other notes. Half notes are ordinarily regarded as valueless to the thief, but by this process they were made valuable: and so well was the fraud executed that the manufactured notes were in many cases found to have passed through the hands of several honest possessors including banks: and in more than one case it was only ascertained that an altered note had been cashed on the true note of the corresponding number being presented in the Currency Office for encashment.

48. The first object was to find out how and where the forgers got the half notes and after a careful enquiry conducted by Mr. Turton Smith it was ascertained beyond doubt that every half note so used must have been stolen in the despatch department of the Madras Post Office. The actual thief could not be discovered but the enquiry and the preventive measures in connection with it put an end to the fraud.

49. *Highway robberies.*—The number of highway robberies is shown in the usual form on the margin. As respects the Bengal cases a reference was made last year to the large number which had occurred in Behar being connected as was believed with some sort of organization for the purpose of robbery. It is supposed that two of the four Bengal robberies this year (in the Purneah and Shahabad Districts) were perpetrated by men connected with the same gang: but it is hoped that the existence of the organization has now come to an end.

Postal Circles.	1874-75.			1875-76.		
	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
Bengal	9	0	9	4	0	4
Madras	2	0	2	3	1	4
Bombay	0	1	1	0	5	5
N. W. Provinces ...	6	3	9	5	1	6
Punjab	2	0	2	1	0	1
Rajputana	0	2	2	0	5	5
Oudh	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total ...	19	6	25	14	12	26

50. The localities in which the several robberies took place are detailed in the statement below:—

Names of Postal Circles.	British Territory. Names of District.	Number of robberies.	Number of attacks.	Foreign Territory. Names of Native States.	Number of robberies.	Number of attacks.
Bengal ...	Dacca	1	...			
	Purneah	1	...			
	Gya	1	...			
	Shahabad	1	...			
	Total ...	4	...			
Madras ...	Kurnool	1	...	Nizam's territory ...	1	...
	South Arcot	1	...			
	Bellary	1	...			
	Total ...	3	...		1	...
Bombay ...	... ...	...	...	Bhaunagar State ...	1	...
				Wánkáner N. State ...	1	...
				Edar N. S. (Seenawada Thakur's territory) ...	1	...
				Bhaunagar or Gaekwar's territory	1	...
				Jetpur N. State ...	...	1
				Gaekwar's territory ...	1	...
				Total ...	5	1
N. W. Provinces	Meerut	1	...			
	Agra	1	...	Rajgarh N. State ...	1	...
	Aligarh	2	...			
	Ghazipur	1	...	Total ...	1	...
	Total ...	5	...			
Punjab ...	Delhi and Kurnal ...	1	...			
	Total ...	1	...			
Oudh ...	Re Bareli	1	...			
	Total ...	1	...			
Rajputana ...	... ...	...	...	Doongerpore and Banswara	1	...
				Banswara	1	...
				Jodhpore	1	...
				Jeypore	2	...
				Total ...	5	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26	besides	1 attack.		

Postal officials.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Inspectors	170	177
Post Masters, Deputy and Sub-Deputy Post Masters ...	3,093	3 296
Clerks	2,473	2,462
Peons, &c.	5,651	5,547
Road Establishment	13.076	12,706
Rural Messengers	1,463	1,695
Total ...	25,926	25,885

51. The numerial strength of the post office establishment in the several circles is shewn in Appendix IX. On the margin is an abstract including all grades below that of Post Master General.

SECTION VI.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

52. As the railway advances the non-postal branches of the department are contracted. It is true that for the purpose of through booking the bullock train keeps certain railway lines on its books but the transit by bullock train gives place to transit by railway. In the year under review the opening of the railway from Lahore to Wazirabad reduced to that extent the principal line of bullock train. The lines on which goods were booked remained as follows: a main line from Calcutta to Peshawur with branches to Fatehgarh, Landour, Simla, Ferozepore, Bahawalpore (through Mooltan), Sialkot, and Murree. The number of bullock train offices was reduced from 42 to 39.

53. In the Punjab Military Van Dâk, the portion between Meean Meer and Wazirabad was abolished owing to the railway extension above-mentioned, and a new line (required for political purposes) opened between Kohat and Khushalgarh, the open lines remaining at the end of the year as follows:—

Wazirabad to Peshawar.
Wazirabad to Sialkot.
Rawalpindi to Murree (summer only.)
Amritsar to Pathankat (summer only.)
Kohat to Khushalgarh.

In the Van Dâk there was a considerable amount of re-construction of rolling stock during the year under report which gave rise to expenditure thus shewing a net deficit (see paragraph 56) instead of the usual surplus but this is a matter which will affect the returns only of the year under report, and of the next year, the service itself being on a sound remunerative footing. The extreme uncertainty about the probable dates of railway extension was one cause why the re-construction of rolling stock was not more gradually carried out.

54. Travellers were also conveyed by the post office between Caragolah and Panchkila on the Darjeeling line, between Umballa and Kalka on the Simla line, between Moradabad and Kaladhungi on the Naini Tal line and between Mooltan and Bahawulpore.

SECTION VII.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

55. The financial results again shew satisfactory progress. The postal revenue has increased from Rs. 59,48,732 to Rs. 63,35,301 or by nearly four lakhs while the postal disbursements have increased from Rs. 55,70,868 to Rs. 56,39,310, or by somewhat less than one lakh, the net revenue being now Rs. 6,95,991.

56. The following abstracts give more detail:—

Review of Financial results.

	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Purely Postal Service.		
Receipts, including sale of service postage stamps	59,48,732	63,35,301
Ditto. excluding ditto ditto	48,66,162	51,90,400
Disbursements	55,70,868	56,39,310
Net revenue, including sale of service postage stamps	3,77,864	6,95,991
Net deficit, if service postage stamps be deducted	7,04,706	4,48,910
NON-POSTAL BRANCH.		
Bullock Train.		
Receipts	8,30,765	8,09,578
Disbursements	*6,22,799	6,64,209
Surplus	2,07,966	1,45,369
Punjab Military Van Dâk.		
Receipts	3,04,026	2,58,972
Disbursements	2,73,814	2,65,569
Surplus	30,212	Deficit 6,597
Passenger Service on Mail Cart Lines.		
Receipts	1,12,351	1,17,086
Disbursements	1,12,351	1,17,086
Contract subsidies to local steamers engaged primarily for non-postal branches disbursements	7,12,083	7,68,277

	1874-75.	1875-76.
* Purely Bullock Train	6,21,524	6,62,771
Postal	1,275	1,438
TOTAL	6,22,799	6,64,209

Briefly stated, these results exhibit—

(1) A net revenue in the purely Postal Department of ... 6,95,991 if sale of service postage stamps be included.

(2) A net deficit in the purely Postal Department of ... 4,48,910 if the sale of service postage stamps be excluded.

(3) A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of ... 1,45,369 including charges not purely bullock train.

(4) A net deficit in the Punjab Military Van Dâk of ... 6,597

Prior to the year 1866-67 official postage was calculated at the ordinary rates of letter postage and the amount stood at 50 lakhs: a change was then made whereby a portion of the official correspondence was carried free, the rest being charged at rates varying according to the mode of transit, and this brought down the revenue to 26½ lakhs. In 1872-73 a further change was made, the main feature of which, in a financial aspect, was the conveyance of official letters not exceeding 10 tolas each (about 4 ounces) at the reduced rate of one anna being one-tenth part of the charge to which an ordinary 10 tola letter would be subject. This brought the official postage down to between 10 and 11 lakhs. The object of this last-mentioned change was to reduce the official postage to a figure representing approximately the actual cost to the department of conveying it. These remarks will explain the custom of comparing the disbursements and revenue both with and without, official postage. But for this separation the violent fluctuations of postal revenue would be inexplicable. Now that the rate of charge has been so reduced there is no occasion whatever for regarding official postage in any other light than a *bonâ fide* receipt: it is in no sense a nominal receipt.

57. The net earnings of the bullock train and van dâk branches amount to Rs. 1,38,772.

58. On the margin will be found the usual statement of items of charge not included in the regular accounts. The last two items have been added to meet the objects referred to by the Government in paragraph 30 of its review of the last report, *viz.*: "in future one-fourth of the whole charge for the establishment of the department should be added among these indirect charges as the cost of pensions and leave allowances, and a reasonable sum should be estimated as the share of the department in the cost of several marine subsidies."

	Rs.
Railway free service (estimated cost)	2,28,329
English stores	85,222
Value of service rendered to the post office by the Government Press	39,611
Rent of Government buildings	1,84,632
Estimated charge to Government on account of Pensions, Gratuities, and English Leave Allowances to post office employés, the pensions granted in the year being reckoned at the capitalisation value ...	1,48,818
Estimated postal share of marine subsidies ...	2,03,854
	8,90,466

59. As regards the estimate for pensions, &c., I have not made it on the plan indicated by the Government, for that would have given no less a sum than 12½ lakhs, whereas I find that the charges in question do not really exceed 1½ lakhs. And as this is the first time of the inclusion of such an estimate I may explain it in detail, *viz.*,—

	Rs.
Actual amount spent in the year as gratuities	3,783
Estimated amount spent in the year on leave allowances to post office employés out of India, leave allowances in India being already included in the regular accounts ...	11,884
Pensions granted to post office employés during the year aggregating in yearly amount Rs. 13,099, assumed to be capitalised at a little over 10 years, purchase (or 10·165 being the present value of an annuity on the life of a man aged 55 as calculated for the Bengal Civil Fund by their late actuary at an assumed rate of interest of 4½ per cent.) ...	1,33,151
	1,48,818

60. As regards the item on account of post office share of marine subsidies I have taken those lines in which the post office has a substantial interest (the communications with British Burma between Calcutta and Rangoon direct, also *vid* Akyab and between Madras and Rangoon) and calculated the whole cost of them as postal. Of course there are many other interests involved in these lines besides those of the post office, but it is impossible to weigh such interests the one with the other and it seems on the whole the best in such an estimate to treat as wholly postal those in which the post office has a substantial interest and as non-postal those in which it has only a minor interest. I have also added to the figure so obtained the saving which was effected on the land line between Bombay and Karachi when the sea line came to be used for the conveyance of a portion of the mails.

SECTION VIII.—GENERAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS SINCE 1854.

Year.	Comparison of number of letters, newspapers, &c., those of 1855-56 being represented by 100.	Comparison of revenue from private correspondence, that of 1855-56 being represented by 100.	Comparison of disbursements, those of 1855-56 being represented by 100.
1853-54 last complete year of former rates.	58	128	82
1855-56 first complete year of new rates	100	100	100
1867-68 thirteenth complete year ...	207	237	161
1868-69 fourteenth ditto ...	228	258	182
1869-70 fifteenth ditto ...	253	246	190
1870-71 sixteenth ditto* ...	257	235	176
1871-72 seventeenth ditto ...	269	272	173
1872-73 eighteenth ditto ...	279	279	177
1873-74 nineteenth ditto ...	328	284	184
1874-75 twentieth ditto ...	348	305	189
1875-76 twenty-first ditto ...	352	326	191

61. Instead of the former appendices XII and XIII only one Appendix XII has been given this year: the fact being that the recent additions made to the old Appendix XIII in respect of correspondence returns have rendered the old Appendix XII unnecessary. The comparative abstract on the margin shews the progress of correspondence, the revenue derived from it and the expenditure of the department.

SECTION IX.—NOTICES OF POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

62. It has been usual at the close of each report to mention the names of officials in the department deserving of notice for any special work. Having been myself absent from the country during almost the whole period under review, I shall confine the list of names to some of those brought to my notice by the several Postmasters General and Chief Inspectors *viz.* in *Bengal*, Babu Surjya Kumar Ganguli, Inspector of Cuttack, for a good report on the postal arrangements present and proposed in the tributary mahals of Orissa: and Babu Ananda Gopal Sen, B. A., Post Master of Bankipore for making his office a model in respect of order, in *Madras*, Mr. E. H. Gregory Inspector for special trouble taken in the Palamcottah Division in reference to the District Post, Messrs. J. Bower and M. Kinsley Inspectors for efforts in connection with improved delivery of correspondence in their divisions and C. V. Kistnama Charloo Inspector for efforts in connection with Postal robberies: in the *North-Western Provinces*, Messrs. Rose and Harcourt Inspectors for special work in connection with the camp of His Royal Highness: in the *Punjab* Mr. A. G. Faichnie, Superintendent, Military Horse Van Dâk, for services in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness, Mr. M. LeBreton Inspector for services in connection with the Delhi camp of exercise, Mr. Carty Inspector for exertions in connection with the transit of mails during the excessive floods, and Babu Sazawar, Superintendent, Dead Letter Office, Lahore, for successful endeavours to improve the working of the office: and in the *Travelling Post Office*, Mr. Goodburn Superintendent Punjab Division and Ramontar Singh, Sub-Inspector, for exertions during the excessive floods.

* *Note.*—The fall of revenue in 1870-71 is due to the payment in that year of a large arrear adjustment with the British Post Office.

APPENDIX No. I.

Statement shewing the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened and Rural Messengers entertained during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76, and the total number that stood at the end of those official years.

Names of Circles.	Opened or re-established in 1874-75.			Total of 1875-76.			Closed or discontinued in 1875-76.			Balance on 31st March 1876.		
	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.
Bengal	94	295	95	995	2,345	742	25	86	32	970	2,259	710
Madras	*93	97	11	607	404	160	6	...	4	601	404	156
Bombay	16	70	41	490	809	284	2	35	28	488	774	256
North-Western Provinces	40	51	3	511	214	19	6	4	...	505	210	19
Punjab	13	52	49	547	416	316	35	15	14	512	401	302
British Burmah	...	1	1	23	9	3	...	...	1	23	9	2
Central Provinces	18	14	18	222	253	109	2	4	2	220	249	107
Sind	3	1	2	77	46	46	...	...	...	77	46	46
Oudh	1	8	...	97	83	...	1	17	...	96	66	...
Rajputana	18	3	6	85	14	34	...	3	2	85	14	32
Assam	19	4	24	84	18	65	...	...	...	84	15	65
TOTAL ...	314	586	250	3,738	4,611	1,778	77	164	83	3,661	4,447	1,695

* Includes 3 transferred from the Central Provinces to the Madras Circle. † 5 shown in excess in the return for 1874-75. ‡ 39 less shewn in the return for 1874-75. § 46 less shewn in the return for 1874-75.

ABSTRACT.

	Number.
Total number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened in 1874-75	900
Ditto ditto existing on the 31st March 1875	7,380
Ditto ditto opened in 1875-76	969
Ditto ditto closed in 1875-76	241
Gross number of Post Offices existing on the 31st March 1876	8,108

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. II.

Statement shewing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail-cart, Horses, Runners, Steamers and Boats during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

Names of Postal Circles.	Railway.		Mail-cars, Horses, Camel Dak, &c.		Runners or Boat Lines.		Sea.		Total.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Bengal	928	972	244		*6,502	6,551	2,900	2,900	*10,574	10,705
Madras	1,172	1,384	230		6,899	6,812	3,064	3,064	10,365	10,892
Bombay	1,234	1,234	243		5,161	5,337	3,234	3,234	10,571	10,757
North-Western Provinces	891	921	864		3,390	3,424	...	...	4,645	4,709
Punjab	618	680	1,103		2,736	2,567	...	...	4,506	4,435
British Burmah	...	...	73		1,527	1,527	2,293	2,293	3,893	3,893
Central Provinces	656	656	228		2,269	2,278	...	...	3,153	3,132
Sind	105	105	895		896	896	2,196	2,196	4,082	4,082
Oudh	292	295	102		644	645	...	...	1,038	1,042
Rajputana	242	302	56		1,708	1,693	...	...	2,006	1,995
Assam	...	...	...		1,295	1,402	...	...	1,295	1,402
TOTAL ...	6,138	6,549	4,236		32,077	32,632	13,687	13,687	*56,128	57,044

* 200 miles less shewn in the return for 1874-75.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels received for delivery in the Burma, Sind, Oudh, Rajputana and Assam

No. III.

Post Offices under the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, British Postal Circles during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

Names of Postal Circles.		Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N. W. Provinces.		Punjab.	
Detail Covers.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
To Post Office Peons and from the Window.	Letters Paid	11,691,941	10,553,884	9,587,272	10,357,448	8,101,044	8,369,331	6,955,569	7,721,010	5,654,371	6,032,615
	„ Unpaid ...	5,485,663	5,450,780	1,959,789	1,985,877	2,361,393	2,268,377	4,238,432	4,240,903	2,147,764	2,130,296
	„ Service privileged...	1,756,196	2,062,651	847,608	865 567	596,409	624,111	1,186,875	1,235,969	788,713	860,540
	„ Registered ...	745,825	776,598	300,629	321,455	124,622	115,045	256,673	269,261	139,169	132,092
	Papers	1,829,146	1,626,101	1,243,789	1,268,183	1,002,395	957,350	1,201,319	1,325,188	983,675	1,048,024
	Packets	308,164	250,446	256,360	255,500	213,609	211,061	167,535	206,387	199,681	206,274
	Parcels	168,578	169,266	114,975	101,974	78,553	89,530	119,876	138,581	97,664	101,363
To Branch Post Offices.	Letters Paid	1,702,256	1,922,069	2,001,738	2,375,879	3,891,161	4,173,148	687,999	706,183	1,132,988	1,264,576
	„ Unpaid ...	1,907,308	2,083,793	600,738	691,245	2,143,332	2,213,413	1,286,851	1,327,997	1,067,964	1,076,704
	„ Service privileged...	174,548	191,903	115,001	116,849	145,035	162,629	245,332	246,743	219,521	222,571
	„ Registered ...	163,702	182,613	72,922	86,971	161,851	177,681	41,610	41,459	22,682	26,722
	Papers	197,830	195,026	270,383	296,535	429,292	425,365	73,183	76,522	165,371	197,752
	Packets	13,427	14,596	36,735	51,983	104,208	102,926	12,097	14,731	35,215	39,827
	Parcels	14,470	17,204	16,399	18,640	14,104	17,258	16,790	20,187	8,943	11,477
To District Post Offices.	Letters Paid	371,779	325,661	472,936	374,693	23,647	17,031	369,031	296,949	67,184	52,361
	„ Unpaid ...	557,928	525,187	229,637	170,571	21,770	28,367	509,852	503,055	69,845	27,086
	„ Service privileged...	89,790	96,776	24,221	22,123	1,825	234	140,551	145,720	14,783	11,545
	„ Registered ...	22,395	22,245	20,987	16,604	548	851	9,959	9,595	1,877	495
	Papers	46,068	36,103	109,604	84,770	2,033	1,669	29,825	29,631	17,969	13,737
	Packets	2,581	3,399	9,281	6,065	261	443	5,058	7,690	1,590	1,518
	Parcels	2,398	2,198	2,294	2,326	182	26	5,319	5,830	521	365
To Rural Messengers.	Letters Paid	369,249	426,254	309,103	378,653	315,646	383,098	72,555	70,258	59,547	104,406
	„ Unpaid ...	579,569	677,133	215,272	262,772	443,057	499,298	189,123	180,848	109,995	147,798
	„ Service privileged ...	12,723	11,069	1,669	3,841	1,668	1,358	5,688	9,025	4,693	4,342
	„ Registered ...	36,553	43,419	12,410	14,299	12,462	12,707	4,041	4,208	2,007	3,451
	Papers	33,397	33,492	56,888	67,316	33,971	38,659	11,679	7,788	7,430	10,013
	Packets	1,694	1,516	2,190	2,640	1,982	3,946	861	994	937	1,020
	Parcels	2,607	3,503	939	1,177	991	1,381	1,616	1,830	365	836
	Total ...	28,287,785	27,704,884	18,891,669	20,191,855	20,232,051	20,896,226	17,745,099	18,943,509	13,020,433	13,709,826
											ABS
	Letters Paid ...	14,135,225	13,227,868	12,371,049	13,466,573	12,331,498	12,942,608	7,965,154	8,893,399	6,914,088	7,433,956
	„ Unpaid ...	8,530,468	8,736,893	3,065,436	3,100,465	4,969,552	5,009,455	6,234,058	6,253,801	3,395,568	3,381,884
	„ Service ...	2,033,257	2,362,398	988,499	1,008,379	744,937	788,332	1,578,446	1,637,457	1,027,710	1,098,999
	„ Registered ..	968,475	1,024,875	406,948	439,329	299,483	306,267	312,383	324,523	165,735	163,780
	Total ...	25,667,425	25,352,034	16,771,932	18,034,746	18,345,470	19,046,662	16,090,041	17,108,180	11,503,051	12,077,600
	Papers	2,106,441	1,890,722	1,680,564	1,716,804	1,467,691	1,423,043	1,316,006	1,439,129	1,174,465	1,369,546
	Packets	325,866	269,957	304,566	316,188	325,060	318,376	185,551	229,792	235,423	249,639
	Parcels	188,053	192,171	134,607	124,117	93,830	108,145	143,601	166,408	107,493	114,041
		28,287,785	27,704,884	18,891,669	20,191,855	20,232,051	20,896,226	17,745,099	18,943,509	13,020,432	13,709,826
These Both Lines have been added to this Statement for the first time.	Deduct number of covers returned undelivered ...	1,066,942	952,630	754,610	679,910	760,606	697,336	910,280	989,473	464,906	451,690
	Net actually delivered ...	27,220,943	26,752,254	18,137,059	19,511,945	19,471,445	20,198,890	16,834,819	18,054,036	12,555,526	13,258,136
	Add number of covers sent to the Dead Letter Office	831,362	756,274	220,533	214,719	351,017	388,470	531,902	555,653	248,746	263,235
	Total ...	28,052,305	27,508,528	18,357,592	19,726,664	19,822,462	20,587,360	17,366,721	18,609,689	12,804,274	13,521,371

Central Provinces.		British Burma.		Sind.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Total.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
2,423,444	2,163,818	510,166	588,713	2,403,265	2,380,814	895,632	907,658	1,041,605	1,099,985	717,851	627,418	49,982,160	50,802,694
955,179	929,875	390,211	403,222	430,909	404,575	539,444	428,154	706,301	667,758	380,356	321,974	19,595,441	19,231,791
275,679	274,473	26,071	35,025	98,211	105,683	203,618	216,382	107,780	109,275	112,603	89,453	5,999,763	6,479,129
53,837	50,508	19,919	19,111	38,847	39,743	34,988	29,347	28,783	27,841	28,157	26,248	1,771,449	1,807,249
321,774	323,046	286,160	341,074	253,988	220,357	225,893	172,668	127,411	138,106	203,748	214,799	7,679,288	7,634,896
70,523	64,207	24,742	25,807	35,144	35,724	32,172	38,922	13,166	13,557	26,541	18,937	1,352,637	1,326,822
27,270	29,097	10,298	10,903	11,262	12,450	13,349	24,463	21,483	19,897	15,538	12,618	678,846	710,072
386,926	375,333	1,538	7,272	58,687	61,316	153,613	265,437	199,916	268,877	169,151	236,951	10,385,971	11,745,041
368,911	397,293	652	3,165	16,868	13,592	395,399	504,969	143,888	177,602	139,769	182,667	8,071,480	8,662,440
55,454	51,815	104	260	5,005	7,138	64,501	64,854	5,762	28,923	13,584	18,926	1,043,847	1,112,610
17,964	17,882	26	156	1,955	1,803	22,239	28,779	2,685	4,238	6,804	9,755	514,440	578,059
44,661	48,573	1,392	6,544	11,185	8,259	20,309	45,739	4,589	9,434	66,091	88,715	1,284,176	1,398,464
11,497	14,013	156	236	1,616	2,774	3,676	8,140	965	1,308	4,692	5,205	222,284	255,729
2,243	2,954	104	104	182	340	9,933	16,111	3,389	5,073	2,947	3,084	89,503	112,432
61,581	39,763	2,268	6,513	71,070	88,188	56,653	71,838	102,618	59,003	17,025	20,198	1,515,742	1,332,097
46,954	43,920	600	2,876	19,632	19,030	102,407	177,460	57,409	32,064	23,960	23,889	1,729,994	1,553,505
16,321	15,790	78	444	2,103	1,620	27,036	25,721	25,367	8,740	1,746	2,768	343,882	331,480
2,711	2,771	78	78	1,382	836	9,308	7,837	1,043	576	1,773	1,515	72,061	63,386
7,928	4,889	1,617	2,266	8,082	10,639	8,108	8,075	1,982	1,335	3,077	3,477	236,311	203,611
1,746	1,751	52	208	626	418	1,382	1,281	182	130	417	183	23,176	23,086
313	78	52	104	405	209	3,676	4,551	313	406	26	104	15,589	16,287
74,851	46,900	130	472	40,280	51,289	21,483	30,387	68,750	86,949	44,869	51,188	1,376,463	1,638,854
83,689	78,533	...	26	46,981	52,316	74,069	82,021	63,432	73,553	29,356	53,436	1,834,543	2,107,732
2,947	2,431	...	...	52	1,148	1,147	1,332	52	417	704	1,100	31,343	36,063
4,432	3,634	...	...	5,293	4,391	4,693	4,806	1,720	1,594	886	2,304	84,497	94,813
7,143	6,719	261	341	7,352	8,447	1,955	2,323	1,251	679	4,484	10,922	165,811	186,699
912	418	...	26	783	1,151	156	78	156	52	339	915	10,010	12,756
130	183	...	...	104	182	1,121	2,772	391	1,046	260	314	8,524	13,124
5,327,017	4,990,667	1,276,665	1,461,946	3,571,420	3,534,432	3,017,950	3,172,105	2,732,389	2,836,508	2,016,754	2,028,963	116,119,231	119,470,921
TRACT.													
2,946,802	2,625,814	514,102	602,970	2,573,302	2,581,607	1,127,381	1,275,320	1,412,889	1,512,814	948,896	935,755	63,26 ,336	65,518,686
1,454,733	1,449,621	391,463	409,289	514,390	489,513	1,201,319	1,192,604	971,030	950,977	573,441	581,966	31,231,458	31,555,468
350,401	344,509	26,253	35,729	105,432	115,589	296,312	308,289	138,961	147,355	128.637	112,247	7,418,835	7,959,282
78,944	74,795	20,023	19,345	47,477	46,773	71,229	70,769	34.231	34,249	37,620	39,822	2,442,447	2,543,507
4,830,880	4,494,739	951,841	1,067,333	3,240,601	3,233,482	2,696,230	2,846,982	2,557,111	2,645,395	1,688,594	1,669,790	104,353,076	107,576,943
381,504	383,227	289,420	357,225	290,607	247,702	256,255	228,805	135,233	149,554	277,400	317,913	9,365,586	9,423,670
84,678	80,389	24,950	26,277	38,169	40,067	37,388	48,421	14,469	15,047	31,989	25,240	1,608,107	1,618,393
29,955	32,312	10,454	11,111	12,043	13,181	28,079	47,897	25,576	26,512	18,771	16,020	792,462	851,915
5,327,017	4,990,667	1,276,665	1,461,946	3,571,420	3,534,432	3,017,950	3,172,105	2,732,389	2,836,508	2,016,754	2,028,963	116,119,231	119,470,921
209,692	212,618	157,940	98,607	181,977	170,817	182,785	170,493	147,564	135,791	110,229	114,812	4,947,431	4,574,207
5,117,325	4,778,049	1,118,725	1,363,339	3,389,443	3,363,615	2,835,165	3,001,612	2,584,825	2,700,717	1,906,525	1,914,121	111,171,800	114,896,714
117,656	117,470	2,105	3,974	31,248	32,571	140,574	145,939	87,322	84,796	...	...	2,562,467	2,563,101
5,234,981	4,895,519	1,120,830	1,367,313	3,420,691	3,396,186	2,975,739	3,147,551	2,672,147	2,785,513	1,906,525	1,914,121	113,734,267	117,459,815

E. R. DOUGLAS,

for Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. IV.

Statement showing the number of articles received at and disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpur, Karachi, Lucknow, Abu, and Rangoon during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

		Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.		Lahore.		Nagpur.		Karachi.		Lucknow.		Abu.		Rangoon.		Total.			
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Last quarter, 1874-75.	1875-76	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Covers transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Letters	101,149	90,963	28,325	31,389	54,254	54,426	133,095	133,142	50,385	55,220	42,575	39,279	8,310	8,539	37,911	38,465	26,528	29,091	147	143	482,679	480,567	...	...
	Papers	1,759	2,673	1,513	1,803	2,796	3,675	5,607	6,020	3,583	4,957	1,168	1,059	651	1,026	2,023	2,177	1,539	1,593	1	15	20,622	24,998	...	...
	Packets	59	38	286	254	345	139	398	235	227	415	53	31	1	33	67	83	83	84	...	...	1,526	1,311	...	...
	Parcels	88	139	47	72	64	76	192	220	67	119	28	31	20	9	100	256	34	38	...	...	640	960	...	...
	Total	103,055	93,713	30,171	33,518	57,461	58,315	139,292	139,617	54,262	60,711	43,824	40,410	8,971	9,607	40,091	40,981	28,189	30,806	148	158	505,467	507,836	19·72	19·81
Covers sent out by the Dead Letter Offices. By redirection to their addressees.	Letters	5,849	13,799	6,439	7,553	11,634	14,708	19,459	27,723	6,296	8,825	1,909	4,446	101	133	577	663	1,383	1,232	45	151	55,692	79,235	...	...
	Papers	4	10	309	282	328	749	1,495	1,351	1,010	1,186	121	152	5	15	88	162	26	11	2	2	3,391	3,904	...	...
	Packets	25	47	73	39	56	2,746	139	116	95	88	9	5	...	1	5	10	3	3	...	...	408	3,057	...	...
	Parcels	9	16	10	8	7	19	25	46	22	33	5	16	2	...	1	2	5	2	...	...	92	142	...	...
	Total	5,887	13,871	6,831	7,631	12,025	18,222	21,124	29,240	7,423	10,135	2,047	4,652	108	149	674	837	1,417	1,248	47	153	59,583	86,338	2·90	4·21
By return to their senders.	Letters	306,740	344,815	68,590	68,643	125,580	144,197	215,393	238,665	121,143	119,305	53,312	56,271	15,794	20,109	81,906	81,322	38,703	45,420	1,643	3,191	1,027,484	1,121,937	...	...
	Papers	9,897	18,524	3,120	3,226	16,906	21,003	4,03	6,979	7,349	8,293	18	899	204	461	2,549	2,074	148	273	...	91	44,263	61,807	...	...
	Packets	1,551	1,245	183	125	440	557	34	107	135	77	9	4	3	8	50	31	20	11	...	...	2,525	2,195	...	...
	Parcels	342	489	179	116	19	232	211	292	105	172	41	64	7	12	45	81	21	47	...	...	1,142	1,501	...	...
	Total	318,530	365,073	72,072	72,109	142,996	166,019	219,768	246,043	128,728	127,847	53,542	57,215	16,008	20,590	83,639	83,508	38,492	45,751	1,643	3,285	1,075,416	1,187,440	52·28	57·77
Covers undisposable and deposited as dead.	Letters	380,095	270,248	104,644	94,819	138,386	145,726	142,519	135,576	54,785	58,769	17,282	13,944	5,707	2,146	16,003	20,463	19,139	6,897	265	371	882,825	748,955	...	...
	Papers	23,594	12,992	4,809	6,341	51	61	4,850	4,398	3,1..	5,668	961	1,245	426	60	159	137	78	93	2	7	38,387	31,152	...	...
	Packets	139	234	...	72	46	41	344	279	73	91	2	2	19	6	6	6	3	...	...	...	632	731	...	...
	Parcels	62	143	6	29	52	86	5	...	12	14	8	6	6	13	2	7	4	1	...	...	157	299	...	...
	Total	403,890	283,617	109,459	101,261	138,535	145,914	151,718	140,753	58,337	64,542	18,243	15,193	6,158	2,225	16,170	20,613	19,224	6,991	267	378	922,001	781,187	44·82	38·02
Grand Total		831,362	756,274	220,533	214,719	351,017	388,470	531,902	555,653	248,748	263,235	117,656	117,470	31,248	32,571	140,574	145,939	87,322	84,796	2,105	3,974	2,562,467	2,563,101	...	...
Covers issued by Dead Letter Offices, for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.	Letters	40,035	60,920	5,277	4,129	10,606	12,731	24,381	27,982	9,214	8,985	5,999	6,278	997	757	10,100	8,880	6,545	5,784	249	205	113,393	135,781	...	...
	Papers	56	67	41	43	8	19	38	64	68	26	...	...	11	18	37	117	27	6	...	...	256	359	...	...
	Packets	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	...
	Parcels	5	11	7	3	8	...	4	4	1	4	1	6	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	28	36	...	...
	Total	40,098	61,001	5,326	4,177	10,621	12,750	24,423	27,142	9,283	9,015	5,992	6,284	1,008	805	10,141	9,007	6,572	5,790	249	205	113,713	136,176	10·01	10·69

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each of the Presidencies and Provinces, with gross value thereof, during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

	½ Pie Labels.	¼ Anna Envelopes.	1 Anna Envelopes.	¼ Anna Labels.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Anna Labels.	4 Anna Labels.	8 Anna Labels.	1 Rupee Labels	Gross Value.			Discount.		
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	78,964	2,602,962	15,613	9,220,532	1,471,437	574,695	809,998	395,717	63,765	10,02,086	12	0	31,119	7	3
Madras	68,398	1,214,664	21,451	10,708,347	680,338	292,295	426,871	171,151	18,403	6,66,895	3	3	20,482	1	9
Bombay	121,493	1,114,657	7,944	11,247,412	657,921	347,933	385,268	287,021	70,430	7,87,375	5	3	24,06[illegible]	4	3
North-Western Provinces	97,321	2,554,983	15,398	5,064,646	454,263	150,682	337,999	114,768	2,583	4,35,333	3	7	13,291	6	11
Punjab	114,796	2,604,064	15,319	3,047,538	366,355	103,281	235,846	122,442	6,304	3,45,244	14	0	10,599	7	0
British Burma	35,764	33,456	2,530	583,016	149,557	73,019	80,456	79,086	13,450	1,12,681	0	0	3,470	9	9
Central Provinces	16,547	312,656	2,849	1,651,451	107,359	42,367	96,368	30,843	160	1,14,011	5	9	3,461	6	6
Sind	19,270	113,632	4,064	1,116,499	79,284	41,408	41,974	29,494	3,844	78,814	10	0	2,372	0	6
Oudh	29,013	178,875	1,718	762,817	111,131	26,303	46,714	22,041	512	64,369	12	9	1,922	4	11
Rajputana	5,022	71,733	1,057	615,480	30,343	15,178	35,055	10,928	10	39,808	5	0	1,225	2	0
Assam	283	244,384	3,360	621,044	118,889	34,825	75,722	24,263	582	70,695	13	0	2,180	11	9
Total of 1875-76	586,876	11,046,066	91,333	44,638,782	4,226,877	1,701,986	2,572,266	1,287,754	180,073	37,17,316	4	7	* 1,14,185	14	7
Total of 1874-75	615,928	5,804,140	79,564	44,251,305	4,114,815	1,739,413	2,459,720	1,391,004	99,988	34,83,229	0	0	1,06,749	0	0

* This amount includes the sale of five 6 anna 8 pie labels, value ... ... Rs. 2 A. 1 P. 4
And an excess collection in North Western Provinces 0 0 3
Total ... 2 1 7

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

APPENDIX No. VI.

Statement exhibiting the number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Presidency and Province, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

	9 Pie Labels.	¼ Anna Labels.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Anna Labels.	4 Anna Labels.	8 Anna Labels.	Gross Value.		
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bengal	...	1,069,147	1,566,527	125,101	103,084	48,988	1,97,221	6	6
Madras	...	1,996,208	1,274,168	112,961	65,939	46,466	1,95,854	14	0
Bombay	53,852	1,429,346	1,771,076	143,263	86,453	39,022	2,16,915	12	0
North-Western Provinces	...	1,394,752	1,290,807	123,619	61,343	24,940	1,67,519	9	0
Punjab	...	753,679	1,672,812	139,014	91,227	57,943	1,97,258	3	6
British Burma	...	113,539	116,638	5,455	4,166	1,459	13,290	13	6
Central Provinces	...	481,286	431,647	37,816	20,182	8,508	56,044	10	0
Sind	11,632	508,588	307,252	20,372	12,869	5,276	44,043	10	0
Oudh	...	267,601	250,639	25,498	9,781	3,215	31,267	7	6
Rajputana	...	36,445	49,628	2,710	2,206	344	5,302	14	6
Assam	...	97,084	177,133	10,387	8,550	2,623	18,852	1	0
Total of 1875-76	65,484	8,147,675	8,908,327	746,196	465,800	238,784	11,43,571	5	6
Total of 1874-75	15,224	7,761,037	8,365,281	732,493	439,588	221,825	10,78,446	0	0

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

APPENDIX No. VII.

Statement shewing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the year 1875-76.

Names of Postal Circles.	Covers received from the Imperial Post or from the District Post for delivery by the District Post.									Covers posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post.										Covers returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.									
	Paid.					Unpaid.				Paid.					Unpaid.					Paid.					Unpaid.				
	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and Re-directed Packets.	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and Re-directed Packets.		Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered Letters and Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and Re-directed Packets.	
Bengal ...	18,331	385,933	29,561	1,484	2,505	105	465,362	535	688	16,486	510,399	3,057	1,406	1,739	31	393,902	30	328		313	4,667	523	10	29	12	55,084	91	18	
Madras ...	14,007	228,314	31,039	857	4,212	271	103,404	631	337	5,608	219,938	10,854	503	9	68	75,547	63	168		483	5,269	528	9	49	75	16,643	53	12	
Bombay ...	14,426	301,932	37,865	654	2,297	400	574,631	1,030	348	23	111,628	78	4	55	...	150,342	1	1		1,957	4,846	300	5	21	111	41,854	176	14	
N. W. Provinces...	9,800	370,074	23,036	4,319	6,548	126	469,392	756	1,331	2,681	416,357	3,479	1,890	4,872	...	358,515	28	1,287		545	9,527	567	123	66	32	68,385	145	58	
Punjab ...	289	28,005	1,904	161	541	7	13,356	59	57	125	39,825	66	68	453	...	11,478	1	29		7	293	37	1	1	1	1,561	12	...	
British Burmah...	151	6,718	4,847	98	373	5	2,131	383	43	99	5,497	247	65	119	...	1,211	15	10		8	130	175	4	4	1	201	43	...	
Central Provinces	3,797	69,091	5,329	200	2,045	9	82,520	102	74	1,863	66,544	458	145	1,731	12	56,618	11	57		259	1,479	170	3	32	8	11,876	7	2	
Oudh ...	13,389	92,486	10,607	6,287	843	17	246,077	81	1,063	1,694	76,232	733	710	675	1	176,757	38	553		534	2,841	471	194	34	...	33,042	9	68	
Rajputana ...	45	8,046	147	4	66	...	3,013	2	1	47	9,797	14	4	26	...	2,319	..	1		7	144	6	...	...	...	518	...	...	
Assam ...	1,366	18,038	3,435	93	163	2	24,323	89	83	818	17,887	349	205	135	1	14,750	4	28		36	515	95	4	..	...	4,524	10	7	
Total ...	75,601	1,508,637	147,770	14,157	19,593	942	1,984,209	3,668	4,025	29,444	1,474,104	19,335	5,000	12,724	113	1,241,439	191	2,462		4,149	29,711	2,872	353	236	240	233,688	546	179	

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Statement shewing the offences committed by the Post Office officials during the year 1875-76.

Names of Postal Circles.	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of Post Office employés.		Total.
	Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal	41	...	41
Madras (including T. P. O.)	27	16	43
Bombay (including T. P O.)	20	48	68
North-Western Provinces (including T. P. O.)	37	4	41
Punjab	11	7	18
British Burmah	2	...	2
Central Provinces	14	...	14
Sind	2	3	5
Oudh	9	10	19
Rajputana	3	...	3
Assam	12	...	12
Total	178	88	266

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

APPENDIX No. IX.

Statement shewing the Staff of Officers, Clerks and others of the Post Office Department in British India on the 31st March 1875 and 1876.

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N. W. Provinces.		Punjab.		British Burma.		Central Provinces.		Sind.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Total.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1
Assistant Director General ...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Compiler of Post Office Accounts ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors exercising the powers of a Post Master General ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	(c)2	(c)2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12
Inspectors of Post Offices, including Supernumerary and Sub-Inspectors	(b)47	48	25	30	16	(a)16	41	40	18	19	1	1	7	7	3	3	6	7	3	3	3	3	170	177
Post Masters, including Deputy and Sub-Post Masters ...	807	895	412	482	422	440	469	485	510	510	9	10	173	163	70	70	84	91	79	81	58	69	3,093	3,296
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	663	615	379	400	441	432	447	429	269	265	33	34	93	114	33	39	51	73	36	33	28	28	2,473	2,462
Rural Messengers	(d)596	710	140	156	212	256	15	19	280	302	3	2	104	107	43	46	...	...	33	32	37	65	1,463	1,695
Postmen and other servants ...	1,526	1,472	865	906	819	823	1,249	1,205	357	338	51	57	243	255	98	98	263	225	118	123	62	45	5,651	5,547
Road Establishment, consisting of superintendents, overseers, mutsuddies, runners, bearers, coachmen, syces, boatmen, and others...	2,973	2,962	2,430	2,274	1,548	1,519	1,508	1,494	1,701	1,645	81	8	834	806	263	254	234	252	661	650	843	844	13,076	12,708
Total ...	6,617	6,707	4,252	4,249	3,459	3,487	3,731	3,674	3,136	3,080	179	113	1,455	1,453	511	511	639	649	931	923	1,032	1,055	25,942	25,901

(a).—Including 2 Superintendents of the Travelling Post Office. (b).—Including 2 Superintendents of the Travelling Post Office. (c).—Including Chief Superintendent, Travelling Post Office. (d).—46 less shown in the return for 1874-75.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, APRIL 7, 1877. 923

APPENDIX No. X.

Comparative Statement shewing the Receipts of the Post Office Department for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

Heads of Receipts.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postage on Letters and Banghy Parcels.				
Bengal	5,12,858	5,32,593	19,735	...
Madras	2,09,701	2,22,287	12,586	...
Bombay	3,22,616	3,47,998	25,382	...
North-Western Provinces	3,98,859	4,09,098	10,239	...
Punjab	2,49,609	2,61,020	11,411	...
British Burmah	29,670	35,887	6,217	...
Central Provinces	91,676	95,501	3,825	...
Sind	26,807	28,236	1,429	...
Oudh	74,831	79,830	4,999	...
Rajputana	69,023	72,980	3,957	...
Assam	39,476	42,815	3,339	...
Total	20,25,126	21,28,245	1,03,119	...
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	9,64,923	9,98,253	33,330	...
Madras	6,07,345	6,66,679	59,334	...
Bombay	7,38,234	7,89,128	50,894	...
North-Western Provinces	4,07,388	4,35,226	27,838	...
Punjab	3,24,457	3,45,254	20,797	...
British Burmah	1,00,473	1,12,636	12,163	...
Central Provinces	1,06,389	1,14,015	7,626	...
Sind	71,887	76,541	4,654	...
Oudh	58,945	64,537	5,592	...
Rajputana	41,454	39,808	...	1,646
Assam	63,247	70,554	7,307	...
Total	34,84,742	37,12,631	2,29,535	1,646
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,07,074	1,14,325	7,251	...
Total	33,77,668	35,98,306	2,22,284	1,646
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	2,11,070	1,97,302	...	13,768
Madras	1,78,519	1,95,853	17,334	...
Bombay	2,02,904	2,18,281	15,377	...
North-Western Provinces	1,58,584	1,67,627	9,093	...
Punjab	1,76,193	1,97,245	21,052	...
British Burmah	10,885	13,362	2,477	...
Central Provinces	51,773	56,055	4,282	...
Sind	40,429	43,960	3,531	...
Oudh	30,257	31,093	836	...
Rajputana	5,279	5,303	24	...
Assam	16,727	18,820	2,093	...
Total	10,82,570	11,44,901	76,099	13,768
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bengal	5,472	4,037	...	1,435
Madras	1,460	1,336	...	124
Bombay	2,20,478	2,30,469	9,991	...
Total	2,27,410	2,35,842	9,991	1,559

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal Service—*continued.* *Miscellaneous.*				
Bengal	8,023 (w) 2,595 (s) 4	5,216 (w) 2,716 (s) 3	...	2,687
Madras	2,457 (w) 846 ...	3,041 (w) 876 ...	614	...
Bombay	9,993 (w) 2,424 (s) 25	9,974 (w) 2,244 (s) 13	...	211
North-Western Provinces	3,488 (w) 348 (s) 4	4,233 (w) 180 (s) 10	583	...
Punjab	4,003 (w) 137 (s) 5	3,430 (w) 89 (s) 2	...	624
British Burmah	155 (w) 648 (s) 6	317 (w) 720 ...	228	...
Central Provinces	1,564 (w) 108 ...	829 (w) 108 (s) 3	...	732
Sind	323 (w) 264 ...	490 (w) 156 ...	59	...
Oudh	877 (w) 12 ...	656 (w) 12 ...	...	221
Rajputana	218 (w) 13 (s) 1	559 ...	327	...
Assam	167 (w) 266 ...	288 (w) 216 (s) 1	72	...
Total	(a) 38,974	36,382	1,883	4,475
Total of Postal Service.				
Bengal	17,04,945	17,40,120	35,175	...
Madras	10,00,328	10,90,072	89,744	...
Bombay	14,96,674	15,98,107	1,01,433	...
North-Western Provinces	9,68,621	10,16,374	47,753	...
Punjab	7,54,404	8,07,040	52,636	...
British Burmah	1,41,887	1,62,922	21,085	...
Central Provinces	2,51,510	2,66,511	15,001	...
Sind	1,39,710	1,49,383	9,673	...
Oudh	1,64,922	1,76,128	11,206	...
Rajputana	1,15,988	1,18,650	2,662	...
Assam	1,19,883	1,32,694	12,811	...
Total	68,58,822	72,58,001	3,99,179	...
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,07,074	1,14,325	7,251	...
Net Amount	67,51,748	71,43,676	3,91,928	...
Deduct—*Amount credited to the London Post Office*				
Bengal	2,27,076	2,41,941	14,865	...
Madras	35,567	42,131	6,564	...
Bombay	5,40,373	5,24,303	...	16,070
Total	8,03,016	8,08,375	21,429	16,070

(a) Including sale proceeds of the Indian Postal Guide and passage-money in dâk boats as follows:—

	Sale of Postal Guide. 1874-75. Rs.	Sale of Postal Guide. 1875-76. Rs.	Passage money in dâk boats. 1874-75. Rs.	Passage money in dâk boats. 1875-76. Rs.
Bengal	408	309	1,089	1,013
Madras	250	249	...	...
Bombay	227	200	4,978	5,566
North-Western Provinces	198	248	...	...
Punjab	183	232	...	...
British Burmah	69	80	38	175
Central Provinces	47	41	...	...
Sind	46	50	...	...
Oudh	28	27	...	...
Rajputana	14	16	...	...
Assam	37	64	48	...
Total	1,506	1,511	6,153	6,753

(w) Sale proceeds of Window Delivery Tickets. (s) Sale Proceeds of Service Books.

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal Service—*concluded.*				
Net Amount.				
Bengal	14,77,869	14,98,179	20,310	...
Madras	9,64,761	10,47,941	83,180	...
Bombay	9,56,301	10,73,804	1,17,503	...
North-Western Provinces	9,68,621	10,16,374	47,753	...
Punjab	7,54,404	8,07,040	52,636	...
British Burmah	1,41,837	1,62,922	21,085	...
Central Provinces	2,51,510	2,66,511	15,001	...
Sind	1,39,710	1,49,383	9,673	...
Oudh	1,64,922	1,76,128	11,206	...
Rajputana	1,15,988	1,18,650	2,662	...
Assam	1,19,883	1,32,694	12,811	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	60,55,806	64,49,626	3,93,820	...
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps ...	1,07,074	1,14,325	7,251	...
Net Amount ...	59,48,732	63,35,301	3,86,569	...
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	70,640	77,002	6,362	...
North-Western Provinces ...	1,09,430	1,09,501	71	...
Punjab	6,50,022	6,22,766	...	27,256
Central Provinces	673	309	...	364
Total ...	8,30,765	8,09,578	6,433	27,620
Military Van Dák.				
Punjab	3,04,026	2,58,972	...	45,054
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	50,589	49,302	...	1,287
Bombay	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	4,791	2,968	...	1,823
Sind	...	...	...	...
Punjab	56,971	64,816	7,845	...
Total ...	1,12,351	1,17,086	7,845	3,110
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	1,21,229	1,26,304	5,075	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	1,14,221	1,12,469	...	1,752
Sind	...	...	...	...
Punjab	10,11,019	9,46,554	...	64,465
Central Provinces	673	309	...	364
Total ...	12,47,142	11,85,636	5,075	66,581

E. R. DOUGLAS,

for *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Comparative Statement shewing the Charges of the Post Office Department for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

Heads of Charges.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal Service.				
Salaries and Establishment.				
Director General of Post Office	59,249 (p) 12,677	58,564 (p) 8,981	...	4,381
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	85,322	80,497	...	4,825
Bengal	8,82,650	9,52,264	69,614	...
Madras	6,44,316	6,77,898	33,582	...
Bombay	7,99,277	8,13,459	14,182	...
North-Western Provinces	6,79,846	6,96,134	16,288	...
Punjab	4,47,622	4,47,702	80	...
British Burmah	79,226	75,542	...	3,684
Central Provinces	2,13,600	2,13,984	384	...
Sind	88,173	90,914	2,741	...
Oudh	82,647	97,537	14,890	...
Rajputana	1,11,187	1,15,568	4,381	...
Assam	1,30,150	1,41,380	11,230	...
Total ...	43,15,942	44,70,424	1,67,372	12,890
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.				
Director General of Post Office	7,385	9,167	1,782	...
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	2,247 (a) 50	4,552	2,255	...
Bengal	1,80,515 (a) 1,853 (f) 40,090	1,35,133 (a) 457 (f) 40,153	...	46,715
Madras	83,457 (a) 22 (c) 48	89,304 (a) 62 ...	5,839	...
Bombay	1,41,516 (a) 121 (h) 17,859	1,40,914 (a) 45 (f) 400 (h) 12,030	...	6,107
North-Western Provinces	1,27,354 (a) 15 (f) 1,787	1,14,705 (a) 132 ...	...	14,819
Punjab	75,676 (a) 1,183 (f) 1,809	70,412 (a) 1,211 (f) 10,152 (c) 3,741	6,848	...
British Burmah	6,160 (a) 2 (b) 140	6,623	321	...
Central Provinces	25,756 ...	19,831 (a) 20	...	5,905
Sind	9,988	6,622	...	3,366
Oudh	11,479	14,831	3,352	...
Rajputana	16,725 (a) 6	14,839 ...	...	1,892
Assam	12,593 ... (d) 3,429	10,399 (n) 100 (a) 7 (d) 93	...	5,423
Total ...	*7,69,265	7,05,935	20,397	83,727

(a) On account of law charges.
(f) Haulage of sorting carriages.
(p) Detective Police Officer.
(h) Special Train.
(c) Camp of Exercise.
(d) Duffla Expedition.
(b) On account of contract subsidy for the Rangoon and Bassein Line.
(n) Naga expedition.

* Including Printing Establishment:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	558	691
Madras	1,261	1,399
Bombay	16,371	14,301
North Western Provinces ...	36,668	25,213
Punjab	25,886	30,377
British Burmah	3	24
Central Provinces ...	1,155	1,061
Sind	963	807
Oudh	3,893	3,497
Rajputana	5,020	4,906
Total ...	91,886	81,886

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	34,291	35,909	1,618	...
Madras	21,360	24,236	2,876	...
Bombay	1,02,349	1,00,589	...	1,760
North-Western Provinces	54,214	49,176	...	5,038
Punjab	1,40,775	1,23,651	...	17,124
Central Provinces	6,243	10,635	4,392	...
Sind	92,336	89,211	...	3,125
Oudh	3,600	5,675	2,075	...
Rajputana	12,604	5,581	...	7,023
TOTAL ...	4,67,772	4,44,663	10,961	34,070
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	80	3	...	77
Madras	377	273	...	104
Bombay	340	407	67	...
British Burmah	100	33	...	67
Sind	1	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	898	716	67	249
Construction and Repair of Buildings.				
Bengal	11,177	12,166	989	...
Madras	459	537	78	...
Bombay	1,078	585	...	493
North-Western Provinces	898	1,050	152	...
Punjab	680	1,247	567	...
British Burmah	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	909	591	...	318
Sind	674	552	...	122
Oudh	328	130	...	198
Rajputana	155	74	...	81
Assam	633	640	7	...
TOTAL ...	16,991	17,572	1,793	1,212
TOTAL OF POSTAL SERVICE.				
Director General of Post Office	79,311	76,712	...	2,599
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	87,619	85,049	...	2,570
Bengal	11,50,656	11,76,085	25,429	...
Madras	7,50,039	7,92,310	42,271	...
Bombay	10,62,540	10,68,429	5,889	...
North-Western Provinces	8,64,114	8,61,197	..	2,917
Punjab	6,67,745	6,58,116	...	9,629
British Burmah	85,628	82,198	...	3,430
Central Provinces	2,46,508	2,45,061	...	1,447
Sind	1,91,172	1,87,299	...	3,873
Oudh	98,054	1,18,173	20,119	...
Rajputana	1,40,671	1,36,062	...	4,609
Assam	1,46,811	1,52,619	5,808	...
TOTAL ...	55,70,868	56,39,310	99,516	31,074
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	1,12,118	1,10,587	...	1,531
North-Western Provinces	74,153	84,190	10,037	...
Punjab	4,35,765	4,69,158	33,393	...
Central Provinces	230	134	...	96
Oudh	533	140	...	393
TOTAL ...	*6,22,799	6,64,209	43,430	2,020

* Purely Bullock Train ... ... 6,21,525 — 6,62,771
Postal Charges debitable to Bullock Train ... ... 1,273 — 1,438
TOTAL ... 6,22,798 — 6,64,209

APPENDIX No. X—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
Military Vân Dak.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Punjab	2,73,814	2,65,569	..	8,245
TOTAL ...	2,73,814	2,65,569	..	8,245
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	50,589	49,302	..	1,287
Bombay	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	4,790	2,968	...	1,822
Punjab	56,972	64,816	7,844	...
Sind	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,12,351	1,17,086	7,844	3,109
Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company.				
Bengal	7,12,083	7,63,833	51,750	...
British Burmah	...	4,444	4,444	...
TOTAL ...	7,12,083	7,68,277	56,194	...
TOTAL OF NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bengal	8,74,790	9,23,722	48,932	...
Bombay	...	...	...	..
North-Western Provinces	78,943	87,158	8,215	...
Punjab	7,66,551	7,99,543	32,992	...
Central Provinces	230	134	...	96
Oudh	533	140	...	393
Sind	...	...	...	...
British Burmah	...	4,444	4,444	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	17,21,047	18,15,141	94,583	489

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

APPENDIX No. XI.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

Heads of Receipts.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Heads of Charges.	1874-75.	1875-76.
I.—Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.	I.—Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Receipts	20,25,126	21,28,245	Salaries and Establishment	43,15,942	44,70,424
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps	33,77,668	35,98,306	Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges	7,69,265	7,05,935
Sale of Service Postage Stamps	10,82,570	11,44,901	Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service) ...	4,67,772	4,44,663
Due by the London Post Office	2,27,410	2,35,842	Bounty Money due to Ship Captains for conveyance of Mails ...	898	716
Miscellaneous, *i. e.*, Sale of Waste Paper, &c.	38,974	36,382	Construction and repairs of buildings	16,991	17,572
Total ...	67,51,748	71,43,676	Total ...	55,70,868	56,39,310
Deduct—					
Amount due to the London Post Office	8,03,016	8,08,375			
	59,48,732	63,35,301			
II.—Non-Postal Branches.			II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	8,30,765	8,09,578	Bullock Train	6,22,799	6,64,209
Military Van Dák, Punjab	3,04,026	2,58,972	Military Van Dák, Punjab	2,73,814	2,65,569
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,12,351	1,17,086	Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,12,351	1,17,086
			Subsidy Payments	7,12,083	7,68,277
Total ...	12,47,142	11,85,636	Total ...	17,21,047	18,15,141

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

APPENDIX No. XII.

Account showing the gross revenue, cost of management, and net revenue of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 *to* 1875-76.

[Note.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the non-postal branches.]

Year.	Postage Revenue Proper.		Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit if official Postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realized in cash.	Postal Receptacles open at the end of each year.		Rural Messengers.	Postal Lines.					Total number of covers received for delivery.					Covers finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Office.		Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.
	Sale of Stamps to public.	Official Postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, &c.								Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.		Railway.	Mail Cart, Horses, Camel Daks &c.	Runner or Boat Lines.	Sea.	Total mileage.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 25.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			No.	No.		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.								
1853-54	...	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,462	24,37,209	20,82,462	3,86,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1854-55 (estimated) ...	...	13,00,000	23,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	1,53,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1855-56	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,686	2,63,977	...	645	...	...	...	6,127	24,467½	...	30,594½	17,266,260	1,824,900	296,340	92,406	19,473,906	...	...	...
1856-57	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,834	1,69,230	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	76,62,445	...	753	...	...	146	5,697½	30,470	...	36,313½	29,503,716	3,133,152	477,348	172,704	33,286,920	...	...	...
1857-58	8,58,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,49,814	35,92,848	16,178	16,43,034	...	779	...	...	No information available for this year.					33,863,976	3,772,692	492,324	173,844	38,302,836	...	...	...
1858-59	11,98,870	25,25,149	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,40,141	24,14,952	35,20,092	14,26,949	1,05,140	...	810	...	...	273½	5,508½	31,152	...	36,933½	37,458,840	5,274,044	533,256	177,180	43,441,320	...	...	...
1859-60	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,36,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,233	37,37,911	16,01,334	1,46,678	...	835	...	...	532½	5,766	33,232	...	39,530½	45,743,472	6,326,856	625,272	243,216	52,938,816	...	...	...
1860-61	15,80,349	29,84,734	12,23,860	82,260	42,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,279	33,80,798	12,86,518	1,26,579	...	862	...	...	711½	5,861½	32,765	...	39,338	42,637,980	5,262,768	564,072	268,596	48,733,416	...	...	...
1861-62	17,59,920	28,68,833	13,54,324	1,06,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,846	37,99,755	15,73,884	9,94,909	...	889	...	...	1,046½	5,740	36,784½	...	43,570½	42,981,708	4,652,268	563,676	292,560	48,490,212	...	...	...
1862-63	18,93,069	31,92,983	13,30,874	85,555	64,73,501	62,13,685	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,128	7,16,983	...	942	...	...	1,798½	4,722	39,034	...	45,554½	42,347,170	4,229,277	561,559	321,098	47,459,104	...	...	...
1863-64	21,00,197	33,58,546	14,43,410	35,583	71,37,651	67,05,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	29,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,011	...	...	2,392	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246,073	4,558,681	556,276	341,454	49,702,384	...	...	...
1864-65	22,80,000	40,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,80,579	35,06,623	4,14,000	...	1,091	...	...	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,069,317	4,817,329	591,094	391,209	56,968,948	...	...	...
1865-66	24,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,800	89,93,115	85,67,271	36,59,208	41,88,626	43,78,643	5,29,357	...	1,538	...	...	3,275½	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997½	54,797,304	5,134,600	579,073	402,159	60,913,136	...	...	...
1866-67 (11 months) ...	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,96,408	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	4,63,999	...	1,738	...	...	3,658	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057,020	4,825,396	562,825	403,974	59,849,215	...	...	...
1866-67 (12 months), calculated on the average of 11 months, including Eastern Settlements ...	...	28,97,738	...	...	...	...	...	43,95,798	21 73,518	7,24,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866-67 (12 months), calculated on the average of 11 months excluding Eastern Settlements ...	...	28,89,758	...	...	...	...	...	43,75,057	21,35,978	7,61,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867-68	25,42,261	23,09,339	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,448	37,74,607	47,54,944	13,30,509	9,80,833	...	2,205	...	...	3,994½	5,140½	34,930	5,613	49,678½	62,567,255	5,411,110	651,426	525,056	69,154,847	...	...	...
1868-69	29,59,802	27,55,016	16,35,976	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,497	...	2,589	...	...	4,235	5,460⅜	34,973	5,613	50,281⅜	68,891,232	5,773,585	699,206	623,594	76,987,617	...	...	...
1869-70	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,019	39,28,383	55,96,779	13,19,261	14,68,396	...	2,689	1,422	...	4,433⅜	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877⅜	76,867,916	6,165,039	764,911	736,710	84,534,578	...	...	...
1870-71	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,090	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,338	14,33,796	...	2,736	1,608	...	4,983⅛	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263⅛	77,303,076	6,565,323	694,247	1,127,189	85,689,823	...	...	...
1871-72	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,696	27,36,637	7,62,932	...	2,884	1,885	...	5,063⅛	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637½	80,636,648	6,840,120	675,588	1,449,329	89,561,685	...	...	430
1872-73	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,96,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,689	2,83,420	7,80,427	31·86	3,006	3,299	...	5,368½	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056½	83,127,098	7,928,092	653,401	1,448,723	93,157,314	...	...	478
1873-74	31,44,310	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,351	1,57,405	8,95,589	31·23	3,178	3,554	...	5,738½	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616½	98,531,628	8,762,200	605,312	1,336,363	109,235,503	1,035,449	·94	542
1874-75	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,126	88,974	65,21,338	59,48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	5,77,864	7,04,708	31·23	3,408	3,938	1,463	6,138½	4,226	31,847	13,687	56,898½	104,353,076	9,365,586	792,462	1,608,107	116,119,231	922,001	·79	610
1875-76	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	86,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,49,010	30·97	3,661	4,447	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	105,623,052	9,378,215	847,293	1,611,255	117,459,815	781,487	·66	633

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.
Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters and newspapers, &c.) from that year on to 1872-73; after which a low privileged rate of 1 anna for each letter not exceeding 10 tolas (about 4 ozs.) was conceded, thus reducing immensely the postage income.
Column 8.—The figures in this column are useful as shewing the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence explained in the note referring to column 3.
Column 12.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3 and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73 when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on Column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.
Columns 26 and 27.—These figures can not be given prior to 1873-74 owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.
Column 28.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.

No. 1945, dated Fort William, the 31st March 1877.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—

The Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office of India for the year 1875-76.

RESOLUTION.—This report is unusually late; but the Government of India is aware that there are special reasons for the delay, arising out of the arrangements for the admission of new countries to the General Postal Union, which arrangements have entailed heavy labour upon the Director General of the Post Office.

2. PARAS. 3 TO 9.—The chief event of departmental importance during the year was the admission of British India to the General Postal Union. The Governor General in Council desires to take this opportunity of acknowledging the services rendered by the Director General, Mr. Monteath, in the negociations connected with this measure, from which the Government of India anticipate much advantage.

3. The important immediate result was a considerable reduction of the postage on letters and newspapers between India and Europe, and an estimated sacrifice of £45,000 to be shared between India and Great Britain. It is too early to say whether the loss will be made good by increased correspondence, but there is reason to expect this result, at least in part.

4. It is unsatisfactory that the contract Mail Steamer should have been again six times late at Bombay.

5. PARAS. 11 TO 15.—The Director General has omitted to report upon the manner in which the subsidised local steam service has been performed;—see paragraph 5 of the order on last year's report.

6. PARA. 18.—There was an increase during the year of 258 post offices, 470 letter-boxes, and 232 rural messengers. This progress is satisfactory. The total number of postal receptacles in India under the charge of the Imperial Post Office is now 8,833.

7. PARA. 19.—The length of the postal lines is now 57,044, being an increase of 916 miles in the year, of which 411 is owing to the opening of new railways, and the rest, for the most part, to the extension of departmental control over the District Post. The principal increase in this respect is in Madras, and is creditable to the officers of the Department in that Presidency.

8. PARA. 20.—The number of covers received for delivery increased (by 3,351,690) from 116,119,231 to 119,470,921, or by 2·88 per cent. Letters grew from 104,353,076 to 107,576,943, or by 3,223,867, or 3·09 per cent. This is a low rate of increase, but the Director General believes that the retardation is nominal, and is attributable to a stricter method of computation. The progress shewn in columns 21 to 25, Appendix XII, is remarkable and encouraging.

9. PARA. 22.—The business of the Overland Parcel Post continues to flourish, and the reduction of the rate from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s* per pound has proved a financial success.

10. PARA. 23.—The number of newspapers registered in the Post Office has grown from 610 to 633. Five years ago there were only 430, so that there has been during that period an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

11. PARAS. 24 AND 27.—The proportion of covers finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Office has fallen from ·79 to ·66—a satisfactory improvement.

12. PARA. 25.—The correspondence with Europe continues to increase, the only item of decrease being letters received in India *viâ* Southampton. The admission of India to the General Postal Union, and the connected reduction of the rate of postage, are calculated to stimulate the correspondence.

13. PARA. 28.—The Governor General in Council agrees with the Director General in considering the complete introduction of the half-anna envelopes a valuable reform. His Excellency is prepared to sanction the expense necessary for this object, and does not doubt that it will improve the net revenues of the Department.

14. SECTION IV.—The remarks of the Director General upon the District Post have been read with interest. The statistics given in paragraph 31 are very likely incomplete, but they show some progress. The Government of India knows the difficulties in the way of the complete amalgamation of the Imperial with the District Post, but they are not insuperable; and as the Imperial Post establishes its superior efficiency, all opposition to its utilising the District Post, to the utmost, for the general convenience will doubtless be withdrawn.

15. PARAS. 44 AND 45.—The Mutual Guarantee Fund has swollen to Rs. 59,621. The Governor General in Council awaits the proposals promised in paragraph 45 for a simple system of registering Currency Notes transmitted by post, and will not meanwhile press for any reduction of the subscriptions to the Fund, which in no case exceed Rs. 2 a year. Probably, however, a reduction will in any case be desirable soon. The Director General may reduce its subscription by one-half for the year 1877-78 if he thinks it expedient to do so.

16. PARAS. 46 TO 50.—The Government observe with satisfaction the success of Mr. Turton Smith's action in stopping certain frauds in the Madras Post Office.

17. PARAS. 55 AND 56.—The net revenue of the yearly postal service has increased from Rs. 3,77,864 to Rs. 6,95,991. The Government agree with the Director General in thinking that there is no reason why the revenue from Service Postage Stamps should not be reckoned now that the official rates of postage are so moderate. It will be observed, however, from paragraph 58, that if every thing be reckoned there would as yet be a deficit in the Post Office, even if credit be taken for Service Postage. Nor do the items in the margin of that paragraph include everything. Stationery is apparently omitted; and the Government cannot, in a department which has so greatly developed and is still so developing, accept the capital value of the actual pensions and gratuities allotted during the year as approaching a true measure of the pensionary liability of the year.

18. SECTION VIII.—The general progress since 1855-56 is full of encouragement, but the Governor General in Council believes that the department is still quite in its infancy. The figures in Appendix XII are in this respect deserving of attention. In order to make room for the interesting statistics contained in that Appendix, the Director General will in future omit the three digits to the left hand of all the larger figures.

19. PARA. 62.—The Governor General in Council has read with gratification the testimony borne by the Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors to the officers named in this paragraph. Mr. F. R. Hogg was in charge of the department during the greater part of the year, and the Government was well content with his administration.

ORDERED, that these observations be communicated to the Director General of Post Offices of India, and that the report, with the observations upon it, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th APRIL 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	126,829	6,25,561	5,399	28,896	7	40	132,235	6,54,497
„ Paddy	...	...	1,571	5,365	9,620	32,392	...	...	11,191	37,757
„ Other Grains	...	...	2,934	13,895	1,702	11,328	21	112	4,657	25,335
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	3,045	13,520	...	...	...	...	3,045	13,520
„ Paddy	...	...	962	5,256	...	...	...	...	962	5,256
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	...	13,256	72,424	1,896	10,360	...	...	15,152	82,784
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	27,174	74,232	...	...	27,174	74,232
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	...	6,608	16,384	89,622	...	...	...	...	22,992	1,25,478
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	613	111	613
Cochin—Rice	...	...	41,292	1,94,888	731	3,746	10	55	42,033	1,98,689
„ Paddy	...	...	110	300	16,056	96,522	6,062	35,184	22,228	1,32,006
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	462	97	462
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	7,547	36,846	...	...	...	...	7,547	36,846
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	597	2,910	597	2,910
Calicut—Rice	...	...	25,691	1,36,127	...	...	1,622	8,555	27,313	1,44,682
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	4,207	1,026	4,207
„ Other Grains	...	2,536	...	...	...	...	17,741	84,750	20,277	97,026
Quilandy—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	1,550	468	1,550
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	7,819	37,720	...	...	513	2,625	8,332	40,345
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	6,160	19,520	...	...	6,160	19,520
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	1,963	384	1,963
Mangalore—Rice	...	...	1,396	7,816	...	...	...	...	1,396	7,816
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice	...	6,608	243,259	12,14,524	8,026	43,002	2,152	11,275	260,045	13,04,657
„ Paddy	...	...	2,643	10,921	59,010	2,22,666	7,556	40,941	69,209	2,74,528
„ Other Grains	...	2,536	2,934	13,895	1,702	11,328	18,951	90,810	26,123	1,28,309
TOTAL	...	9,144	248,836	12,39,340	68,738	2,76,996	28,659	1,43,026	355,377	17,07,494
Imports in previous week	...								Rice ... 262,086	13,32,425
									Paddy ... 38,200	1,43,217
									Other Grains ... 63,110	2,92,509
									TOTAL ... 363,396	17,68,151

*No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th APRIL 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.*		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.*		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	39,469	1,47,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,093	26,956	48,562	1,74,269	4,074	11,716	...	...	...	...	166	330	...	...	4,240	12,046
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,556	49,905	...	...	...	...	9,776	19,017	...	...	32,332	68,922
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	9,854	39,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,854	39,852	8,321	23,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,321	23,435
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,324	1,16,690	7,108	12,899	...	...	446	849	...	...	68,878	1,30,438
Tuticorin ...	45,478	1,49,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,478	1,49,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	21,330	84,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,992	81,320	48,322	1,66,011	...	...	3,384	12,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,384	12,479
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,837	45,803	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,837	45,803
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	38,633	1,44,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,633	1,44,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	5,470	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,470	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	16,867	69,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,867	69,000	60	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	203
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,263	8,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,263	8,117
Total ...	177,101	6,54,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,085	1,08,276	213,186	7,62,773	100,598	2,10,066	37,329	71,181	...	...	10,388	20,196	...	..	148,315	3,01,443
Exports in previous week ...											308,659	10,63,043	Exports in previous week ...										185,605	3,84,748

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

Transit of grain by the Madras Railway during the week ending 24th March 1877.

Forwarded From	To										
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Co-door and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	1,150	2,700	500	100	...	100	1,000	850	1,100	...	7,500
Beypore	100	350	550	600	100	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
South Indian Railway ...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Raichore	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	1,050	930	2,050
Total ...	1,250	3,150	1,250	700	100	100	1,070	850	2,150	930	11,550

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt of India.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DURING THE WEEK ENDING 24th MARCH 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	829
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations	3,171
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	12
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	166
Total Tons ...	4,178

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5th APRIL 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain has fallen in all districts except Bellary and South Arcot, but the falls were mostly slight, and prospects generally have not improved. The numbers employed on relief works were 693,761, being an increase of more than 30,000 on the returns of last week, chiefly in Kurnool, Bellary, and North Arcot. The increase is partly owing to the return to the works of labourers who had left on account of cholera, and it has been swelled by the omission of some returns last week. The number gratuitously fed by the State amounted to 114,782, being an increase of 15,782 over the preceding week. In Bellary and North Arcot the cattle are still perishing from starvation and in some other districts from murrain. Prospects have improved in Mysore and Coorg and rain has fallen. The number of labourers employed was 75,417, and 52,471 were gratuitously fed. In Bombay slight rain has fallen in Nasik; none elsewhere. There is no change in the condition of things generally. In Bengal rain has fallen in most districts. The cold-weather crops have nearly all been harvested with good results, and prospects are generally good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh hail has done some slight damage to the crops, but otherwise they are good. In the Punjab harvesting has commenced with promise of an abundant outturn. In the Central Provinces also, where slight rain has fallen in several districts, the general outturn is very good. In Central India, Rajputana, Burma and Assam, prospects are also favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (Apl. 5th)		
Kistna (Apl. 2nd)	·66 in Masulipatam; 4·79 in Guntoor; 2·50 in Narsarowpet; about 1 inch in Repalli and Sattanapalli; about 0·5 in Baputta, Gudivada, Nandigama, Bezwada, and Tirvur.	This rain is favourable to dry crops, and has improved water-supply; prices slightly risen in 3 taluks; cholera abating, seizures 241, deaths 114 in 7 taluks; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease still prevail; pasture none; fodder scarce; markets fairly supplied; 2,210 on relief works; number gratuitously fed by Government 408, by people 1,062; seers of 80 Rupees weight—rice 8·28, *cholum* 10·89, *raggi* 13·21, *cumboo* 10·92; imports—rice 28·78 tons, *cholum* 41·29, *raggi* 15·62.
Kurnool („ 3rd)	Slight rain in 6 taluks, average fall 0·75.	White *cholum*, *raggi*, and paddy crops under wells and spring channels in fair condition; cholera, small-pox, and fever prevalent; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; cholera seizures 137, deaths 95; second sort rice per rupee in imperial seers 7·29, *cholum* 8·79, *cumboo* 8·88, *raggi* 9·92; number on relief works 202,142; gratuitously relieved 33,753, including children under 7 years of age; import of Government grain 459 tons in the district, private imports 393 tons; the slight fall in the price of rice and *cholum* calls for no remarks; the increase of 16,699 in the number of coolies was chiefly in Cumbum, Patticonda, Ramalcota, and Markapur, and is due partly to the numbers having been under-estimated on certain unreturned work in Cumbum last week, partly to the omission of the Public Works Department overseers in Ramalcota and Patticonda taluks to return coolies employed by them, and partly to return to works of coolies who had discontinued in consequence of concentration of works some distance from their villages.
Cuddapah (Apl. 3rd)	Rain reported in 6 taluks.	Average prices in seers per rupee—second sort rice 7·93, *cholum* 9·96, *raggi* 11·05, *cumboo* 9·49; people on relief works 75,737; gratuitously fed 4,780; cholera 390; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease, 1,048.
Bellary („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Average price—second sort rice 7·41, *cholum* or great millet, 9·05, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 11·33, *raggi* or lesser millet, 9·3, *cumboo* 8·67 seers of 80 tolahs; imports 3,822 tons (accounts from 3 railway stations only); 222,491 persons on relief works—increase, as compared with revised return for previous week, 13,142 (this is owing to admission of coolies from Nizam's country in Hurpunhally, Hudgully, and Adoni taluks, and also to some new coolies and those who deserted on account of cholera last week having joined); 46,852 gratuitously fed,—increase, as compared with revised return for

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		previous week, 13,380 (this is owing to the payment of 3 pies to the children of coolies, and also to the infirm poor being fed in villages); 3,700 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera in all 15 taluks; small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing, but not exhausted.
Nellore (Apl. 3rd)	2·40 at Nellore; 1·40 at Gudur; 2·10 at Atmakur; 1·05 at Udayagiri; 0·65 at Kandakur; 3·00 at Kanagiri; 2·40 at Ongole; 1·20 at Darse; 1·00 at Venkatagiri.	Freshes in all the rivers; the Pennair flowed 3 feet over anicut; tanks in some villages received 3 months' water-supply; wells in Nellore town and several villages still dry; there was a heavy gale at Bathepadu in Atmakur taluk on 29th, passing from east and west; prospects of cattle slightly improved; average prices—2nd sort rice 7·87 seers per rupee, *cholum* 10, *raggi* 11·88, *cumboo* 9·80; imports on behalf of Government, rice 144 tons; on behalf of merchants 1,084 tons; number on relief works, including canal coolies, 63,794; the decrease is the result of the agricultural employment caused by rain and the refusal of employment to able-bodied people; number fed gratuitously, 4,970, the decrease is due to stricter supervision; health of man—106 deaths from cholera, several deaths from other diseases; cholera, small-pox, dysentery, and fever prevail in most taluks.
Chingleput („ 3rd)	1·4(ounce)	Average prices, second sort rice 9·43, *raggi* 11·26, *cumboo* 10·78, *cholum* 11·10; imports of grain 213·68; number on relief works 10,957; number gratuitously fed 6,152; pasture nil; water very scarce; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevalent more or less throughout the district.
North Arcot („ 3rd)	Average of 5 stations 0·70	For week ending 30th March:—Average prices, in Government seers second sort rice, per rupee 8·6, *cholum* 10·6, *raggi* 10·4, *cumboo* 8·9; 29,678 coolies on relief works; persons gratuitously fed 2,060; health of men, cholera still prevalent, fever and small-pox in some places; health of cattle, pasture scarce, cattle are dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 3rd)	...	Rice, second sort, 9⅜ seers, *cumboo* 12⅜, *raggi* and *cholum* 12¼ each; grain imports *nil*; number employed 353, gratuitously fed 93; cholera, deaths reported 329, out of 438 seizures; cattle disease in some villages; pasture and water deficient.
Salem („ 3rd)	0·75	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice 7⅜, *raggi* 9⅜, *cumboo* 9 1/16, *cholum* 9 1/16; import of all grains 1,370; number on relief works 47,950, number gratuitously fed 10,330, ditto private 460; health—cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number trebled, due to extended village-war system, and children of labourers on works being included.
Coimbatore („ 3rd)	1·0 at Collegal; 0·25 at Danapuram Cusbah on 29th; 0·07 at Oodoomulpetta; a good fall in villages north of Bhowany on 30th.	Prices nearly stationary; rice, second sort, 7·75, *cholum* 9·19, *raggi* 9·67, *cumboo* 10·40; imports estimated, rice 362 tons, other grains 237; cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 675, deaths 479; cattle poor; fodder and water scarce; some cultivation in Oodoomulpetta, Gollachy, Bhowany, and Suttyamangalum under wells; in Pullidum and Caroor double crop under the Calinjarogen channel, Errode good, some shavi at the tail end; on relief works 24,217; gratuitously fed 3,129; no apparent change in the appearance of coolies.
Tanjore („ 3rd)	Slight rain at Mannargudi and Nanmilam; elsewhere none.	Prices, rice 9½ seers, *raggi* 11 11/16, *cumboo* 10⅝, *cholum* 12; imports rice 1,641 tons; relief works none; 110 deaths from cholera; cattle disease in some parts of Tanjore and Tritrapundi taluks, with some loss; fodder available.
Madura („ 3rd)	At Pariacolum 1·83, at Ramnad ·16	Average price, rice 8½ seers per rupee, *cholum* 9½, *raggi* 10½, *cumboo* 11 1/16; import, rice 1,394 tons, other grains 144; number on relief works 10,646; charitable relief 1,840; public health good, but cholera and small-pox continue generally; weather sultry during the day; total deaths 239; emigration continues among lower orders of people; cattle poorly fed; pasture and water scarce; cattle disease continues in Madura and Tirumangalum taluks.
Trichinopoly („ 3rd)	·6 at Turayur, pretty general; ·3 at Trinchinopoly tahsildars' office.	Second sort rice 8½ seers, *cholum* 16¼, *raggi* 10⅞, *cumboo* 10½; import of grain for week ending Saturday, 58 tons; no relief work; gratuitously fed on 31st March by public subscription 2,051; cholera, 148 attacks, 85 deaths; small-pox, 285 seizures, 29 deaths; pasture and condition of cattle unaltered.
Tinnevelly („ 3rd)	Slight rain in 5 taluks and good in Tenkari.	Average prices per rupee, second sort rice 8¼ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 9, *cumboo* 10¼, and *raggi* 11½; import of grain, rice 98, *cholum* 23, and *gumboo* 135 tons; number on relief works 2,245; number gratuitously fed 415; cholera bad in two taluks; cattle disease continues; decrease in number on relief works owing to rainfall; some tanks in northern taluks received partial supplies; crops under wells in good condition; prices slightly fallen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—concluded.		
Malabar (April 3rd)	·37 in Wynaad and Palghat.	Market well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 3,192, *raggi* 274, *cholum* 1,176 tons; exports, rice 896, *raggi* 812 tons; prices of rice slightly risen in Wynaad, fallen or stationary elsewhere; highest 7⅓ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10⅔ in Calicut; average 9⅔ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 11₇ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad; average elsewhere 13⅔ Indian seers; small-pox in 8 taluks, cholera in 7, deaths from latter 263; cattle healthy; pasture failing, except Cochin; 1,340 coolies on Kalathur roads. *General Remarks.*—General prospects not improved; exports of grain from Madras by rail 7,800 tons up to Saturday, the 31st March 1877.
Bombay— (April 5th)		
Sind (April 4th).		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 2nd, 7 feet 11 inches, against 5 feet 10 inches on some date last year; small-pox as before, 23 cases recovering, in Kurrachee 4 fresh cases and one death; cattle disease in talukas Kurrachee, Mánjhand, Tatta, and Sákro, 100 deaths in former; fever prevalent.
Shikárpur	...	No change.
Hyderabad ...	...	Rust in wheat in northern taluka; fever unusually prevalent; small-pox general throughout the district, no fresh cases in the city; cattle disease in two talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather fair; *rabi* crops ripening.
Guzerat (April 4th).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	Cotton in good condition; weather warm.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik (April 4th).		
Khandesh	...	Fever and small-pox in some talukas.
Nasik	·20 in Yeola and Nandgaon.	
Konkan (April 4th).		
Tanna	...	Land under preparation for next monsoon crops; small-pox continues in 5 talukas.
Deccan (April 4th).		
Poona	...	Few cases of cholera in 5 out of 8 talukas, and of small pox in all talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in 2 talukas, cases 10, deaths 2.
Sholapur	...	No change.
Satara	...	One hundred and twenty-five deaths from cholera; cattle disease in some talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country (April 4th).		
Belgaum ...	...	Two hundred and eighty-nine deaths from cholera.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevalent, 37 deaths.
Kaládgi ...	...	One hundred and fifty-two deaths from cholera in five talukas.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (April 4th).		
Rajkot ...	...	Weather hot; general health good; small-pox in Kotrasangaiar and Rájkot.
Wadhwan	...	Weather getting warmer; no other change.
Baroda	...	Few cases of fever and small-pox.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox generally prevalent in Sind, parts of Guzerat, Tanna, and Khandesh; cholera continues in Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; no other change from last week.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	1·36	The weather was clear during the first part of the week; it was cloudy and windy, with thunder-storms and rain, during the latter part; the cold weather crops are in good condition; *pania aous* rice is thriving; cholera has almost disappeared, but small-pox is still prevalent at head-quarters.
Noakholly ...	1·29	Weather changeable and uncertain during the week; heavy storm accompanied with rain passed over the station on the night of the 25th, and at noon of the 28th March; pulses, chillies, &c., are progressing favorably; ploughing for the early rice is everywhere going on well.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather—pleasant mornings, hot at noon; the *joom* cutting is nearly finished; in some parts of the district the hill-people have begun to burn their *jooms*.
Hill Tipperah ...	5·31	Weather rainy and stormy for the greater part of the week; state and prospects of the crops continue good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Backergunge ...	·43	The weather is seasonable and cool for the time of year; the prospects of the crops are reported to be good; there is a good deal of sickness all over the district; cholera in a sporadic form is reported to be present in thanas Nulchitti, Jhalokati, Backergunge, Mendigunge, Gournadi, Mirzagunge, Gulshakhali, and Motbaria; there is a good deal of fever also in thanas Nulchitti, Jhalokati, Backergunge, Boramuddin, Mirzagunge, Gulshakhali, and Motbaria; the health of the cattle is everywhere good.
Furreedpore ...	·66 ·22 at Goalundo, ·87 at Madaripore.	There were several storms, though none of any great violence, during the week; there was also an unusual fall of rain; the temperature is cool; prospects of the crops are satisfactory; general health is good.
Dacca ...	1·36	Weather wonderfully cold; state and prospects of the crops are very favourable; cholera has begun.
Mymensingh ...	·07	Weather cloudy sometimes in the morning; slight rain on the 27th March; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	1·96	A good deal too much rain for the time of year; the spring rice has been somewhat injured by hail; most of the lower lands are getting so water-logged that if there be not some drier weather soon, the ryots will not be able to plough for the autumn rice in such lands.
24-Pergúnnahs ...	1·54	Weather cool and cloudy; light showers have fallen during the week; the preparation of land for spring sowings is going on briskly; public health is generally good, but a few cases of cholera have been reported from Busseerhat and Diamond Harbour.
Jessore ...	·82	Weather hot and bright in the early part of the week, cloudy, with some thunder and showers in the latter part; the rain has done good, and the sowing will now commence; more rain is wanted.
Nuddea ...	1·05	Weather moderately hot, with occasional slight storm and rain; the cold weather crops have been harvested; the ground is being thoroughly prepared for the rice sowings.
Moorshedabad ...	·14	Weather cloudy, with intervals of sunshine; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair, and an average outturn is expected; *boro dhan*, or spring rice, is promising; sowings for the autumn rice are still going on; prices generally are stationary; health is good, but cholera is reported in a few villages.
Pubna ...	·32	Weather hot, with occasional strong winds; state and prospects of the crops are good; the harvesting of wheat, barley, *mosina* (linseed), and *khesari* is nearly completed; these crops have been a little damaged by the rain; *chena* is not ready as yet; no case of cholera reported during the week.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Slight rain is reported to have fallen in the jurisdiction of Poothea, Charghat, and Bilmareah on the morning of the 28th March; the *rabi* crops are still being reaped, and the sowings of rice and jute are going on; the seedlings of spring rice and *sesamum* are thriving; a few cases of cholera are reported to have occurred at the fair held at Manda and in the adjoining villages; a few cases also occurred in the Nattore sub-division.
Bogra ...	Few drops.	Weather getting hotter daily; the *rabi* crops are cut or are being cut; jute is sown in many places; every thing is doing well.
Dinagepore ...	·43	Weather seasonable; the *rabi* crops are being harvested; rice is being sold from 24 to 32 seers per rupee.
Rungpore ...	·83	Weather warm, with westerly wind; nothing new to report; the state and prospects of the crops continue satisfactory; public health on the whole is good; but small-pox has broken out in the Gaibanda sub-division.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil* ·1 at Dinhatta	Weather fair, not so hot as last week; no present appearance of rain; west winds blowing; cool in the morning and hot in the middle of the day; state and prospects of the crops are generally good; towards south and west tobacco has been injured considerably by a hail-storm on the 15th March; the sowings of *bitri dhan* are progressing rapidly; small-pox has broken out in some parts of Mathabhanga, and preventive measures are being taken.
Jalpáiguri ...	·45	Weather—strong westerly winds during day, nights cool; tobacco is being cut; ploughing for early rice is still going on.
Darjeeling ...	Return not received.	Weather warm, high winds during the week; no crops of importance are on the ground; Indian corn and potato are being sown.
Midnapore ...	1·40	Weather rainy and cool; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	·17	Weather cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Hooghly ...	·56	Weather cloudy at intervals, rain on the night of the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 29th March; the rice lands are still being ploughed; the harvesting of wheat and barley is almost over; cholera is slightly on the decrease.
Burdwan ...	1·6 ·47 at Culna, 1·255 at Cutwa, ·68 at Bood Bood, ·20 at Raneegunge, ·49 at Jehanabad.	Ploughing for the early rice has begun; *sessamum* and cotton are doing well; cholera and cattle disease are reported to be prevalent in Culna.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Bankoora ...	·61	Weather cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are good; the rain has been beneficial to the indigo and cotton crops.
Beerbhoom ...	·35	Weather cloudy and cool, with slight rain; state and prospects of the crops continue excellent.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy at times, cool and pleasant for this time of the year; no change to report; the harvesting of wheat and barley is nearly over; cholera continues at Deoghur.
Bhágalpur ...	·15	Weather—wind chiefly easterly, north-western on Saturday, with rain; the *rabi* harvest is nearly over with good outturn; general health is good, but small-pox is reported here and there.
Monghyr ...	·5	Weather fair; the *rabi* harvest, as expected, is a very good one.
Purneah ...	1·64	Weather—high west wind nearly all the week; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; wheat is as good as was expected; it is being reaped.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; a few drops of rain fell on the 26th and 28th March; the wind was variable; it generally blew from the south-west; state and prospects of the crops are good; seventy-three deaths from cholera reported.
Durbhunga ...	·12	The weather during the week was cloudy; and on Saturday night there was a thunder-storm and rain; the *rabi* crops are being harvested, and a good outturn is anticipated; public health is good.
Mozufferpore ...	Return not received.	Weather cloudy; the *rabi* crops are being harvested everywhere with good outturn; a few cases of small-pox reported from Soorsund and thana Shewhar; general health is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather—the mornings have been generally cloudy, and the days hot and bright; the west wind has been blowing strongly, but at the time of report (31st March) it has been shifting, and a storm seems probable. The *rabi* harvest is still going on; the opium crop has been gathered, and the weighment will commence on the 3rd April; the indigo sowings are completed; prices have fallen owing to the new grain coming into the markets; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	·88	Weather still cool at night; strong west winds during day time in the early part of the week; cloudy, with indications of a storm from the north-west on the 31st March; the prospects of the crops continue good; the sowings of indigo are progressing.
Patna ...	Return not received.	Weather rather cool after the hail-storm on Saturday night; the harvesting of the *rabi* crops is nearly completed; stray cases of cholera and small-pox are reported.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot; all prospects are good.
Shahabad ...	·15	Weather cloudy and rainy; the *rabi* crops are being cut and thrashed, so that fair weather is necessary.
Hazáribágh ...	·10	Weather seasonable; no change of prospects; the crops are nearly all gathered, with very fair outturns; *mohwa* is somewhat backward; it is beginning to fall; health of the district is good.
Lohardugga ...	·70	Weather cloudy, and more rain has fallen than is usual at this time of the year; the *rabi* crops are being harvested; they are good average crops; with the exception of a few cases of small-pox in Palamow, the general health is very good.
Manbhoom ...	1·00	Weather very pleasant so far as temperature is concerned, but unseasonable; somewhat similar weather occurred in 1875, and the rainfall fell short at the close of the season; nothing further to report, save that, owing to the unseasonable weather, the *mohwa* crop is likely to be seriously injured; this will be a privation to many of the ryots; the mango crop will also be injured; ploughing for next sowings is being carried on.
Singbhoom ...	·50	Weather unusually cool for the time of year; there was a very sharp earthquake shock, attended with very audible subterranean rumbling, on Thursday morning at 12-45 A.M., and at night a storm with heavy rain occurred; no crops to report about; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	·80	Weather unsettled; thunder-storms with moderate rain have been frequent; preparations for sowing continue; much mortality from sporadic cholera and some from small-pox has occurred.
Cuttack ...	1·19	Weather—heavy thunder-showers, which have been generally very beneficial.
Pooree ...	·05	Weather fair, but occasionally cloudy; *dalua* paddy is fit for sickle in many places; the shipment of rice is still going on, and the prices of food-grains are almost stationary; cholera is reported from parts of the district.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in most of the districts of Bengal during the week, and the weather is cool; the cold weather crops are nearly all harvested with good outturn; preparations for the autumn rice are being rapidly completed, and the sowing in some places is progressing; tobacco is still being cut, but it has suffered from the hail; spring rice, indigo, cotton, and other minor crops are doing fairly.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (April 4th)	...	Harvest very good.
Allahabad („ 4th)	...	Hail shower in Doabeh and trans-Jumna parganas; injury inconsiderable.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provs.—contd.			
Jhansi	(April 5th)	...	Weather cloudy; harvesting nearly completed.
Agra	(„ 4th)	*Nil*	Crops being gathered.
Meerut	(„ 4th)	...	Weather not clear; prospects unchanged.
Bareilly	(„ 4th)	*Nil*	Harvesting begun.
Almora	(„ 2nd)	...	Weather very unsettled and stormy, prejudicial to standing crops and to preparation of land for *kharif*.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(April 4th)	·4	Hail-storm on 31st; injury slight; harvesting commenced.
Sitapur	(„ 4th)	At head-quarters ·5	Hail on night of the 31st; extent not yet known.
Fyzabad	(„ 4th)	...	No change.
Punjab— (April 4th)		...	No rain, except slight fall in Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan; reaping commenced in southern districts; health generally good; and prospect of an abundant harvest.
Central Provinces— (Apl. 5th)			
Sambalpur	(Mar. 31st)	·20	Weather cloudy and stormy; cholera continues.
Bilaspur	...	·45	*Rabi* gathered; prices steady.
Raipur	...	...	*Rabi* gathered; outturn on the whole good; cholera continues; prices rising.
Bálághát	...	...	*Rabi* gathering; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Chhindwára	...	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices steady.
Chánda	(Apl. 1st)	·40	Weather cloudy; threshing *rabi* continues; small-pox in districts; cattle disease prevalent; prices falling.
Betúl	(„ 2nd)	...	Weather hot; *rabi* gathered and being threshed; health good; cattle disease in places; prices stationary.
Bhandára	(„ 3rd)	·45	Weather cloudy and close; *rabi* threshing, outturn below average; fever and cholera abating; prices easy.
Nágpur	(„ 4th)	...	*Rabi* threshing; *kharif* ploughing commenced in places; measles slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Wardha	...	...	Weather cloudy and windy; health good.
Nimár	...	...	*Rabi* harvested; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad	...	...	Crops harvested; small-pox in places; prices rising.
Narsinghpur	...	...	*Rabi* gathering; prospects very good; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore	...	·57	Rain with hail-storm, result not known; *rabi* harvested; cattle disease prevalent.
Saugor	...	...	Serious blight on wheat in Kurai tahsil; gram and *masur* reaped; health good; prices slightly risen.
Seoni	...	·70	*Rabi* gathering; slight fever prevalent.
Mandla	...	...	*Rabi* gathering; fever and measles continue; prices stationary.
Damoh	...	...	*Rabi* gathering; prices slightly fallen.
			General Remarks.—Slight showers in several districts; weather cloudy, with occasional storms; *rabi* nearly gathered, and general outturn of crop good; health fair, though cholera and small-pox continue in some districts.
British Burma— (Apl. 5th)			
Arracan Division	...	...	Thirty-four deaths from cholera in Akyab town, a few cases also in Naaf, Orectoung, and East Rathaidoung townships, otherwise public health normal; cattle disease in portions of Akyab district.
Pegu Division.			
Bassein	...	...	Fifteen deaths from cholera in Bassein town, nine deaths in district.
Henzada	...	...	Sporadic cholera and small-pox in Henzada town, otherwise public health good.
Prome	...	...	In town nine deaths from cholera and two from small-pox; district generally healthy.
Rangoon	...	...	Reports not received.
Thonkwa	...		
Thayetmyo	...		
Tenasserim Division	...	...	Public health fair; agricultural prospects good.
Assam—			
Gauháti	(Apl. 5th)	1·55	Weather unsettled; periods of sunshine alternating with storms of wind accompanied by rain and hail; *asu* cultivation commenced; some deaths in the station from diarrhœa.
Sylhet	...	1·52	*Bura* crops promise well; sowing of other sorts progress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg— (April 5th)	2·20 at Bangalore Cantonment; 1·50 at Mysore town; 0·07 in Coorg.	Prospects improved, but prices not affected; ordinary rice selling at 12 to 14 pounds per rupee as last week; cholera mortality—1,986 cases in province and 28 in Coorg; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved according to condition statement last tabulated is in— Bangalore District, including town ... 16,015 & 20,852 Kolar ... ... 4,954 & 5,371 Tumkur ... ... 7,652 & 16,198 Mysore, including town ... ... 2,367 & 4,220 Hassan ... ... 4,407 & 1,963 Shimoga ... ... 697 & 436 Kadur ... ... 1,586 & 1,102 Chitaldroog ... ... 6,687 & 2,329 TOTAL ... 44,365 & 52,471 excluding those employed by Public Works Agency, daily average of which is 31,052.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Apl. 5th)	...	Small-pox in Akola district; cholera in mild form; rest of province healthy.
Central India—		
Indore, Ratlam, Sutna (April 4th)	...	Wheat harvest in hand in Malwa; weather very cool; prospects generally good.
Rajputana—		
Deoli (Mar. 31st)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good; weather still cloudy and unseasonable.
Ulwar (April 4th)	...	Weather cloudy; harvest average.
Ajmere („ 5th)	...	Weather seasonable; harvest going on everywhere.
Jeypore („ 5th)	...	Crops progressing favourably; small-pox prevalent.
Bhurtpore („ 5th)	...	Weather cloudy; crops thriving; health good.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th APRIL 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	From Foreign Ports.		From Bengal.		From British Burma.		From other Indian Ports.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	206,384	10,71,040	...	...	...	...	206,384	10,71,040
„ Paddy	...	...	2,317	7,910	...	...	...	...	2,317	7,910
„ Other Grains	...	...	7,054	31,002	...	...	...	...	7,054	31,002
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	2,000	8,648	...	...	...	...	2,000	8,648
„ Paddy	...	...	71	294	...	...	...	...	71	294
„ Other Grains	...	...	430	1,497	...	...	...	...	430	1,497
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	...	16,151	88,240	19,541	1,06,760	...	...	35,692	1,95,000
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	48,114	1,31,387	...	...	48,114	1,31,387
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	...	5 21	37,220	1,96,481	...	...	...	...	37,225	1,96,502
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	7,509	29,000	...	...	7,509	29,000
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,647	8,992	1,647	8,992
Cochin—Rice	...	...	32,110	1,50,101	3,766	19,005	199	1,140	36,075	1,70,246
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	15,879	99,201	4,947	29,336	20,826	1,28,537
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	30	8	30
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	995	5,100	...	...	...	...	995	5,100
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,361	5,913	1,361	5,913
Calicut—Rice	...	...	5,992	27,536	...	...	898	4,629	6,890	32,165
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,076	24,459	5,076	24,459
„ Other Grains	...	10,015 47,147	...	...	...	...	20,206	91,045	30,221	1,38,192
Quilandy—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	488	2,331	2,196	10,500	60	400	2,744	13,231
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	...	...	5,448	17,264	...	...	5,448	17,264
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,037	4,989	1,037	4,989
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice	...	5	21	301,340	15,49,477	25,503	1,36,265	1,157	6,169	3,28,005	16,91,932
„ Paddy	...	...	...	2,388	8,204	76,950	2,76,852	10,023	53,795	89,361	3,38,851
„ Other Grains	...	10,015	47,147	7,484	32,499	...	...	24,259	1,10,969	41,758	1,90,615
TOTAL	...	10,020	47,168	311,212	15,90,180	1,02,453	4,13,117	35,439	1,70,933	459,124	22,21,398
Imports in previous week	...	Rice ...								288,704	13,95,588
		Paddy ...								87,993	3,42,247
		Other Grains ...								27,064	1,32,167
		TOTAL ...								403,761	18,70,002

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th APRIL 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.									
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyoukphyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	58,433	2,11,291	...	...	...	...	17,139	1,16,645	1,910	5,200	77,482	3,33,136	3,298	8,163	...	...	3,591	6,887	...	...	...	...	38,674	74,354
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,785	59,304	...	...			...	...	...	...		
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	9,885	39,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,885	39,102	691	2,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	2,295
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,422	1,10,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,422	1,10,775
Tuticorin ...	4,913	15,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,913	15,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	2,259	7,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,785	35,800	15,044	43,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	30,608	1,19,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,608	1,19,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	2,493	9,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,493	9,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	3,990	16,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,975	32,600	15,965	48,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,859	28,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,859	28,193
Total ...	112,581	4,18,394	...	...	...	...	17,139	1,16,645	26,670	73,600	156,390	6,08,639	109,055	2,08,730	...	...	3,591	6,887	...	...	...	...	112,648	2,15,617
Exports in previous week ...											266,656	9,53,678											159,038	3,19,952

* No return received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

Transit of grain by the Madras Railway during the week ending 31st March 1877.

Forwarded From	To											
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Coodoor and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	1,300	2,900	700	300	...	90	770	840	880	160	660	8,600
Beypore	80	360	730	1,200	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,490
South Indian Railway	...	60	130	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
Raichore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	600	900	...	1,550
Total ...	1,380	3,320	1,560	1,540	120	90	770	890	1,480	1,060	660	12,870

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 11,550

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

		Tons.
1.	Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations during the week ending 31st March 1877 ...	751
2.	Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations during the week ending 31st March 1877 ...	3,878
3.	Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore during the week ending 4th April 1877 ...	1,001
4.	Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore during the week ending 4th April 1877 ...	2,236
	Total Tons ...	7,866

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the twelve months of the official year 1876-77 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.	FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO MARCH														
	1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ... Gross ...	81,06,476	27,57,364	1,08,63,840	76,86,366	21,88,489	98,74,855	88,53,721	20,00,678	1,08,54,399	86,02,444	21,25,578	1,07,28,022	80,20,801	21,86,966	1,02,07,767
Bengal ... Nett ...	...	...	1,07,53,786	...	...	97,51,186	...	...	1,07,57,386	85,66,585	20,93,959	1,06,60,544	79,89,579	21,47,449	1,01,37,028
Bombay ... Gross ...	56,73,698	3,52,046	60,25,744	62,09,262	3,98,548	66,07,810	63,00,612	5,01,415	68,02,027	62,01,020	4,04,724	66,05,744	55,77,112	1,13,409	56,90,521
Bombay ... Nett ...	...	...	55,16,078	...	...	61,91,917	...	...	63,82,796	58,16,312	3,97,829	62,14,141	52,43,714	1,12,296	53,56,010
Sind ... Gross ...	2,31,339	2,04,066	4,35,405	2,34,487	1,40,469	3,74,956	2,28,256	1,72,521	4,00,777	2,49,072	1,23,999	3,73,071	2,25,806	37,418	2,63,224
Sind ... Nett ...	...	...	4,31,519	...	...	3,69,772	...	...	3,93,563	2,39,286	1,20,317	3,59,603	2,24,335	37,418	2,61,753
Madras ... Gross ...	16,34,585	10,93,188	27,27,773	17,48,064	13,68,595	31,16,659	16,80,876	12,32,260	29,13,136	17,84,130	9,75,128	27,59,258	17,03,792	5,38,494	22,42,286
Madras ... Nett ...	...	...	26,86,933	...	...	30,82,912	...	...	28,58,867	17,51,159	9,67,480	27,18,639	16,73,557	5,36,630	22,10,187
B. Burma Gross ...	8,37,066	35,86,469	44,23,535	9,01,559	31,48,035	40,49,594	10,77,223	27,17,461	37,94,684	9,32,299	35,00,576	44,32,875	10,09,204	31,64,164	41,73,368
B. Burma Nett ...	...	...	43,74,832	...	...	39,62,548	...	...	36,91,947	9,22,738	34,03,511	43,26,249	10,04,490	30,22,843	40,27,333
TOTAL ... Gross...	1,64,83,164	79,93,133	2,44,76,297	1,67,79,738	72,44,136	2,40,23,874	1,81,40,688	66,24,325	2,47,65,023	1,77,68,965	71,30,005	2,48,98,970	1,65,36,715	60,40,451	2,25,77,166
TOTAL ... Nett ...	...	...	2,37,63,148	...	...	2,33,58,335	...	...	2,40,84,559	1,72,96,080	69,83,096	2,42,79,176	1,61,35,675	58,56,636	2,19,92,311

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1876-77 include the collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the months of April to February only.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 13th April 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Weekly Condition Report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 6).

Condition Report of each District for the week ending 17th March 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets except in Anekal and Kankanhalli moderately supplied, and only slight fluctuation in price of food-grains. Sugarcane, Bengal-gram, irrigated ragi, and potatoes are generally thriving, as is also paddy under the Hoskote tank. Sugarcane mills are at work in Devanhalli and Anekal Taluks. Rain fell throughout the district, and some tanks received a small supply, but water is generally scarce. Cholera continues to prevail, and dysentery and fever in Nelamangala and Bangalore, and small-pox in Anekal. Emigrants are returning. Distress continues to be felt by people and cattle.

Kolar District.—Markets fairly supplied except in the Gudibanda Taluk, where importation is slack owing to cholera. The importation of grain by rail has caused it to be sold somewhat cheaper. Javari, sugarcane and irrigated ragi are doing well. Bengal-gram is harvested. Rain fell throughout the district, *viz.*, one inch at Kolar and Betmangala, and 50 cents at Shrinivaspur. Some tanks in the Betmangala Taluk received nearly a two months' supply, but scarcity of water is still generally felt. Cholera prevails, as also dysentery and small-pox in Mulbagal and Chikballapur. Cattle suffer much from want of fodder. Nearly 500 emigrants have returned to the Shrinivaspur Taluk.

Tumkúr District.—Markets generally well supplied with the exception of the Maddagiri Taluk. The cocoanut gardens in Chiknayakanhalli and Honnavalli suffer from want of moisture. The javari and Bengal-gram crops generally promise well, but in Kadaba they have failed in 6 out of 10 tank beds. In the Maddagiri Taluk, the javari crops are likely to be the finest reaped for many years past. Sugarcane mills are at work in Kunigal, but the young sugarcane in that taluk is withering. Rain fell throughout the District, 12 tanks receiving a fifteen days' supply, 6 more than a month's supply, and one over two months. Cholera and small-pox prevail, but there have been fewer fatal cases as compared with the past week. Cattle suffer much from want of fodder and many have died.

Mysore District.—Markets sufficiently supplied except in some villages of the Mysore Taluk. Sugarcane mills are at work in Chamrajnagar, where the paddy crop under the Honganur tank is good. Javari, black gram, green gram and other crops under the tanks in Yedatore, and sugarcane in other places are doing well. In Nanjangúd javari has been fresh sown, and in Malvalli paddy, javari and ragi have been harvested. The rice crop under Cauvery nallas has been fully harvested. Rain has fallen in the district, and a small supply of water has been received in some of the tanks, but its scarcity is much felt. Cholera prevails except in Yedatore, Gundlupet and Talkad Taluks, where it is on the decline. Murram among the cattle also continues. Those who went to collect bamboo rice in the jungles where they seeded have returned. This coarse rice has formed subsistence to many. It was selling at the rate of 25 seers for the rupee, but is not considered wholesome.

Hassan District.—Markets sufficiently supplied except in Arkalgúd and Harnhalli Taluks. Bengal-gram has been harvested in Hassan, but sugarcane is withering; at Attikuppe, however, it is thriving. In Manjarabad the indigenous paddy is withering. Bengal-gram is harvested and javari withering in Channarayptna. Rain fell generally throughout the district, and heavily in some parts of the Nagamangala, Harnhalli and Channarayptna Taluks where one tank is reported to have been breached from the rush of water on the 15th. Cholera still prevails and cattle suffer from lack of forage except in the Malnad tract and from murrain in Harnhalli and Narsipur. People are returning to their homes. Water is still scarce.

Shimoga District.—Markets moderately supplied and prices are stationary. There has been no rainfall. During corresponding week last year there was 14 inch. Rabi paddy and Bengal-gram have been harvested in some places, but in others the drought has affected them. A few fatal cases of cholera have occurred. Dysentery also prevails. Scarcity of water is felt. Cattle suffer from want of fodder.

Kadur District.—Markets fairly supplied excepting Banavar. In this last taluk, where the Bengal-gram crop has been harvested, and in Chikmagalur rain has fallen somewhat freely. The garden cultivation in Chikmagalur and Tarikere had previously suffered from the drought, and in the last-named cotton also. Cholera still prevails and there is small-pox at Tarikere, and small-pox and fever at Banavar. Cattle suffer also from murrain and want of fodder. Water is still scarce.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets fairly supplied except in Kankuppa. Some rain has fallen, and a few tanks have received a month's supply of water. There was a slight fresh in

the Vedavati river, but water is generally scarce. Bengal-gram has been harvested in the Chitaldroog Taluk, and javari is thriving in Dodéri, Pavagada and Chitaldroog Taluks. Cholera prevails throughout the district, as also small-pox in scattered localities. Cattle also continue to suffer from want of fodder and from murrain.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The anticipated amelioration in the condition of the province has been but temporary. During the week, rain, except in the Shimoga District, fell in many parts of the province, and some of the tanks have received a varied supply of from a few days to three or four weeks. In one or two instances, where the rainfall was heavier, a few received a somewhat larger supply, and one tank near Hiresávé in the Channaraypatna Taluk is reported to have been breached. It was in the Nagamangala, Channaraypatna and two other taluks in that direction that the rainfall was reported to be the heaviest. Wherever it has been possible, the ryots have taken advantage of the welcome change, and have brought their lands under the plough. The Deputy Commissioner of Hassan reports heavy rain at his encampment near Arsikere on the 15th, and a Native Assistant Commissioner, writing from Channaraypatna, says:—

"Never was the rain more welcome, and it is a cheerful sight to see the hitherto dreary plains dotted with ploughs dragged slowly along by apologies for bullocks." This quotation aptly describes the burnt-up state of the land, the weakly condition of the cattle from want of sufficient forage, the relief afforded by the seasonable rainfall, and the perseverance of the agricultural population under very trying circumstances. This perseverance under difficulties on their part; the voluntary reduction of their household expenses (as explained in an interesting report by the Commissioner of Ashtagram who made personal enquiries on the spot, in one of the worst hoblis of the famine-stricken taluk of Mandya in that division); and the spirit of self-help, which is reported on all sides, form a pleasing episode in this crisis. The exceptional crops raised by irrigation under the Cauvery channels, and under the spring channels in Maddagiri, Koratagere, Sira and elsewhere, have been good and abundant, and have afforded a large margin of profit to the farmers, and the power of paying high wages to their labourers for harvesting them. Bengal-gram in the beds of tanks has been harvested, and the special javari crop is reported favourably of generally, but the palm culture, and sugarcane and paddy have, here and there, suffered from lack of water. In Bangalore itself not much rain has fallen, and then it was very partial; only 23 cents were registered at the Observatory on the 15th, and 42 on the 17th. During the sudden thunderstorm of the 15th, the 'High Ground' was swept by the rain, while very little fell in Alsur. On the 17th, a few drops only were received in the former locality, but towards the lower part of the town the rain was heavier, and sufficient was received in the Alsur tank (which previous to this season had not been dry for 50 years) to enable the Engineer in charge of the water works to pump up at once to one of the reservoirs 100,000 gallons; enough drinking water (when filtered) for 40 days for the Infantry. The Engineer of the new supply reservoir has also recorded the details of the rainfall; the varying and partial character of which is evinced by the following facts:—

At two rain gauges, at the east and west ends of the embankment, the registry on two occasions was 24 and 48 cents, and 18 and 40 cents; while at the Post Office in Bangalore, and at a village, a mile beyond the embankment, the record at the same time was respectively 2 cents, and one inch and 58 cents, and 1½ cents, and 95 cents; and at the summit of the collecting area, 45 and 42 cents. The rain was heaviest to the north and veered round westerly. The table of rainfall by weeks, on the 6th page of the amended form of weekly return (which the Chief Commissioner considers will disclose the state of affairs in the province more conveniently and more readily than heretofore), admits of comparison being easily made by shorter intervals than usual, and justifies the hope that a further supply may be received ere long. The enclosed pamphlet gives a table of 30 years' rainfall and other meteorological memoranda, an abstract of which in the form of a chart will be found at page 8 of the appendix to the Provincial Report for 1871-72.

Cholera returns have not been received from Hassan and Kadur, but the deaths are given for the districts as below:—

1. Bangalore ...	... 306	4. Mysore ...	... 467
2. Kolar ...	... 923	5. Shimoga ...	... 27
3. Túmkúr ...	... 200	6. Chitaldroog ...	... 218
		Total	... 2,141

being an increase in Nos. 2, 4 and 5 and a decrease in Nos. 1, 3 and 6, that in Túmkúr being most noticeable.

Except at some few places, the local grain markets have been well supplied by importation. The weight received—

	Tons.
At Bangalore Terminal Station was	3,291
At Kolar Road Station	414
Total ...	3,705

or 3 tons more than what was received last week, the daily average amounting to 529 tons. Of this, 3,043 were drawn from Madras, 198 from Beypore, 23 by the G. I. P. Railway from Nagpore and Sholapur, 8 from Mysore (to Kolar Road), and 173 from Nagapatam, or nearly four times as much as in the previous week, and the remainder from Trichinopoly by the South Indian Railway, and from neighbouring zillahs. Careful enquiries are being made as to the movement of this grain to the frontier taluks of the Bellary Zillah, &c., but sufficiently reliable accounts have not yet been received to permit their entry in this report. A careful forecast is being made of Mysore's requirements for the next three or four months in the terms of Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 16th instant, and a report at the earliest moment will be submitted. It will be seen that the merchants have (relatively) increased their importations by the Nagapatam route largely during this week, and it is expected the increase will continue. There is every reason to believe that a large quantity of Mysore-grown ragi is stored in pits, and that it will not be brought into the market until the prospects of the present season are assured; but there are no means of making an accurate estimate of the storage. The prices of food grains are generally steady; owing to increased import, and to home-growth, they were a little in favour of the consumer in Kolar, Hassan and Kadur, while in Mysore and Chitaldroog the price of ragi slightly rose.

Compared with last week there is an increase of 125 in the number of works in progress under Revenue Officers and of 1,912 in the daily average of persons employed thereon, chiefly in Kadur, Kolar, Mysore and Chitaldoorg districts, and a decrease in the others. The daily number of those gratuitously fed at the kitchens and camps was 46,861 as against 37,361. Of this the Kolar and Túmkúr districts shew 4,198 and 18,205 respectively. The Deputy Commissioner of the latter reports that the numbers may reasonably be assumed to have reached the maximum. A scale of diet for adoption throughout the Province has received the anxious consideration of the Chief Commissioner, and will be issued next week, and noted in Return No. 7. The house-to-house visitation, the return of destitute emigrants, and the severity of the pressure, have doubtless swelled temporarily the numbers thus relieved, which the adoption of the uniform scale, and weekly report, combined with a thorough discrimination in admitting none but the really destitute, will correct. There are 151 kitchens throughout the province, but of these 27 will, it is believed, be advantageously closed.

There are also three kitchens in Bangalore under the immediate management of the Government Superintendent, and a camp at Binnamangalam, where destitute outsiders (as distinguished from the resident population) are fed twice a day in return for such work as they are able to perform for the up-keep of the institution, &c. From time to time such as are fit are selected for deportation to chattrams further away, and where possible to their homes. These institutions are under the able supervision of the General Famine Relief Committee, whose untiring exertions have called forth an expression of the Chief Commissioner's cordial acknowledgments.

Relief officers have been appointed throughout the province, and the Judicial Assistants' and Munsiffs' establishments have been deputed to supervise the relief operations.

Notwithstanding the uncertainty and distress, the percentage of collections of revenue to the Government demand up to the end of February was as under in the following districts:—

Shimoga	... 82 per cent.	Mysore	... 93 per cent.	Accounts not received from the Nundydroog Division.
Kadur	... 75 „	Hassan	... 63 „	
Chitaldroog	... 35 „			

The extent to which remissions will be granted is clearly laid down in the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 407 of the 1st instant; the net result of which will be reported without undue delay.

The alteration to the present form of weekly report has been made by Mr. Saunders, so as conveniently to embody therein all the suggestions made in the letter from the Government of India, No. 291 of the 14th instant.

J. PUCKLE,
On special duty.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 6.) *Condition Statement for the week ending* 17*th March* 1877.

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	No. and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog. Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	69	87	218	374	315	11,957	10,720	7,564	7,503	1,78,101	79,778
Nundydroog. Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	38	194	100	332	312	3,616	5,637	3,778	2,976	1,44,826	97,417
Nundydroog. Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	66	222	40	328	325	7,786	7,574	3,077	3,077	1,77,750	1,06,253
Astagram. Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	22	30	21	73	62	1,650	1,881	5,567	7,953	59,923	28,943
Astagram. Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	19	38	44	101	98	3,545	2,775	4,358	4,325	50,143	30,776
Nagar. Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	9	11	49	69	69	675	670	2,507	2,557	41,875	22,697
Nagar. Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	16	29	88	133	115	877	1,847	2,453	1,091	41,420	21,368
Nagar. Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	25	66	209	300	287	5,295	6,200	1,488	1,570	1,63,518*	89,261
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	59	64	64	1,021	1,012	...	...	18,757	13,421
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	8	178	196	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	264	682	834	1,780	1,655	36,600	38,512	30,794	31,052	8,76,313	4,89,914

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief.						Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee.						Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 10th March 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.
		Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps.		Grants for gratuitous relief.			Total expenditure up to date.	Average in ordinary years.		During last week.		During present week.				
		During last week.	During present week.	Amount of private subscriptions up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Total.		2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
19,11,634	14,96,760	12,878	10,354	...	17,569	17,569	8,403	26	60	13	17	13	17	35·	16·	·33
		1,831	4,198	...	10,820	10,820	8,853	32	80	12	16	14	16	25·4	14·9	1·
		10,030	18,205	...	23,194	23,194	20,794	28	106	13	16	12	16	27·4	15·9	...
		1,263	1,941	1,863	1,200	3,063	2,151	24	70	13	20	13	19	24·3	20·8	·99
		364	1,455	...	1,455	1,455	1,059	32	76	13	16	14	17	24·4	15·35	...
		503	331	...	450	450	333	30	76	12	17	12	17	38·4	18·3	...
		515	838	...	867	867	1,475	30	64	13	16	14	16	35·7	19·75	...
		1,685	1,765	...	2,293	2,293	1,267	24	88	13	16	13	15	23·5	9·5	...
...	...	6,576	6,165	16,233	22,860	39,093	31,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,716	1,609	...	20,571	20,571	9,923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	37,361	46,861	18,096	1,01,279	1,19,375	85,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This amount has been entered according to the latest District Report, dated 24th March 1877. †According to the Taluk Report.

J. PUCKLE,
On special duty.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Average rainfall for 3 years from 1871 to 1873 inclusive.		Rainfall—Inches and Cents.								Remarks for 1877.
				1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		
		I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	
1st	January.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2nd		...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3rd		...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6th		...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9th	March.	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10th		1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...			
11th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50			
12th		...	...	...	...	...	86	...	7	...	65	Week ending 17th March.
13th	April.	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	47			
14th		1	24	...	...	...	31	...	...			
15th		...	30	...	14	...	...	...	47			
16th		...	59½	...	...	...	...	...	5			
17th		...	6	...	45	...	15	...	...			
18th	May.	2	79½	...	13	...	...	1	37			
19th		...	56	6	20	...	85	1	93			
20th		...	24	1	12	2	39	...	34			
21st		1	8	3	88	...	35	...	93			
22nd		1	63½	4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd	June.	...	39	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	14½	...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	88	...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		1	15	...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th	July.	...	14	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th		1	11	...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		...	71	3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th		...	19	2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st		1	8	...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd	August.	2	42	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	98	1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	97	1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		...	54	1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sept.	2	30	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th		3	24	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		1	5	3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		1	56	2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		3	12	2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	Oct.	1	11	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	76	1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		1	45	2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		...	14	1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	98	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th		...	47	...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	74	...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th	Dec.	...	63½	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th		...	25	...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		34	66	56	54	22	6	17	34			

Statement No. XX regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 30th March 1877.

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' Reports by telegram, dated 27th and 28th March 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed.			Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.		Average rainfall, i.e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
							During the past week.	During the previous week.	Percentage of labourers to population of district.			Ordinary prices.	During the past week.	During the previous week.	
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Slight importations of grain	Roads ...	3,485	3,682	·35	Rs. 2,46,733	Rs. 1,42,866	Jowari ...56 Bajri ...54	34½ 28½	24·94	14·4
						Tanks ...									
						Miscellaneous* ...									
Nasik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Grain supply abundant ...	Ditto ...	15,400	15,450	2·11	4,39,931	1,79,867	Jowari ...54 Bajri ...47	32 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar.	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	Grain supply abundant. Slight migration continues. 13 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	18,472	20,996	2·71	5,56,468	3,52,767	Jowari ...76 Bajri ...66	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Grain supply abundant. Slight cholera in four talukas.	Ditto ...	29,500	31,400	3·46	10,11,226	5,72,811	Jowari ...65 Bajri ...61	24 23	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply sufficient. Slight migration of people and cattle.	Ditto ...	42,338	46,422	6·46	15,18,488	9,67,229	Jowari ...66 Bajri ...60	21 ...	26·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Grain supply sufficient. Migratory movements continue. 73 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	27,834	29,524	2·77	5,71,338	2,93,106	Jowari ...39 Bajri ...35	19½ 19½	54·60	25·43
Kaladgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain supply sufficient. Emigrants from three talukas returning home. 72 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	26,895	29,926	3·66	8,25,801	4,18,294	Jowari ...56 Bajri ...76	16½ 16½	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,780	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful. Scarcity of water felt. 314 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	22,000	25,000	2·66	6,08,701	3,01,543	Jowari ...43 Bajri ...54	18 19	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain markets well supplied. Migration continues. 802 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	31,239	33,638	3·4	8,49,004	3,55,365	Jowari ...43	17½	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992			2,17,163	2,36,038	2·96	66,27,690	35,83,828				

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

No rain has fallen during the week.

2. Grain is slightly dearer in Satara, Dharwar and Kaladgi, and is cheaper in Belgaum.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 236,038 against 217,163 last week, and there are also 3,144 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The increase is very general throughout the affected districts, and it would appear that some of the people who declined task-work, and some of those who left the works for the Holi holidays, are coming back. The emigrants, too, who left their districts early in the season, are now reported to be gradually returning, and some of them require employment upon the relief works.

4. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. It will be seen that during the week ending 24th March the number of people upon Civil Works was 21,276, the number upon works under Public Works Department agency being 210,926.

During the week in question there were, therefore, upon works under Civil agency less than one-eleventh of the total number of labourers.

5. Sir Richard Temple visited parts of the Sholapur, Kaladgi, Ahmednagar and Poona Districts, and personally inspected about 40,000 persons receiving relief from the State on works. Sir Richard Temple has recorded an opinion, which is generally favourable as regards the condition of the people seen by him, and as regards the arrangements under which relief is administered in the parts of the Presidency he visited. He considered, however, that more attention is needed to the proper working of the village organization for searching out and relieving isolated cases of distress. This Government have reiterated their previous very stringent orders on this subject.

6. Information has been received from Dharwar and North Kanara of the commencement of a return movement of immigrants who came from the more easterly districts, who have, for the most part, accompanied cattle to the grazing in the Kanara forests, and who appear to have suffered from exposure, and from living for some months in a climate to which they were unaccustomed. Some of these people have fallen into a low condition, and their return to their own villages, where there is as yet neither grazing nor field employment, is premature. In order, therefore, to detain them near where there is still grazing to be found, and to put them into better condition for the return journey which is still before them, when the proper time arrives, orders have been issued to treat them as a special class, and to relieve them as follows:—

1*st*.—To form them into separate gangs or parties.

2*nd*.—When they appear exhausted, to feed them for two or three days, taking no work.

3*rd*.—To put them afterwards to light work on Public Works Department rates of wages for a week or so.

4*th*.—Having gradually got them into better condition, to draft them to Public Works Department or Civil agency works, according to their capabilities, and under existing rules and regulations.

5*th*.—To be careful that relief is afforded to the young children as well as the older children, and adults.

7. It may also be necessary to treat specially some of the persons seeking relief in Kaladgi and elsewhere in the Kanarese Division, who, from various causes, may have fallen into a somewhat low condition. Orders have been given to deal with these special cases as follows:—

1*st*.—To form them into separate gangs or parties.

2*nd*.—To put them to light work on Public Works Department rates of wages for a week or so.

3*rd*.—When they get into better condition, to draft them back to Civil agency works and rates; or, if able-bodied and strong enough, to send them for employment on the regular Public Works Department works.

4*th*.—Very exceptional cases to be met exceptionally, as ordered in Government Resolution No. 16 C. W.—21, Local, dated 5th January 1877, and care to be taken that relief is afforded to the young children, as well as to the older children capable of work, and adults.

8. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works in the nine affected districts employing 1,000 people or more. It will be seen that

201,371, or nearly seven-eighths of the labourers, are now employed upon the works enumerated:—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	Remarks.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,097	1,097	
Nasik ...	Road from Yeola to Nizam's frontier.	1,657	14,539	
	Sinnar-Ghoti Road ...	6,507		
	Kherwari-Vinchur Road ...	5,187		
	Bhawarbari-Vinchur Road ...	1,188		
Ahmednagar ...	Oojhar Canal	2,224	19,750	
	Dhond-Munmar Railway ..	13,000		
	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	4,526		
Poona ...	Mutha Canal	10,170	28,026	
	Nira Canal	5,840		
	Matoba Tank	5,364		
	Shirsophal Tank	4,030		
	Patas Tank	1,250		
	Road from Paud to Pimpri Ghaut	1,372		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank	11,243	41,053	
	Motibagh Tank	3,609		
	Pundharpur-Wangi Road ...	2,613		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road ...	5,158		
	Sholapur-Barsi Road ...	4,270		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road ...	3,198		
	Sholapur-Takli Road ...	2,895		
	Road from Barsi Station to Barsi	2,892		
	Poona-Hyderabad Road ...	2,081		
	Pandharpur-Janoni Road ...	1,711		
	Road from Barsi Station to Pandharpur.	1,383		
Satara ...	Mhaswad Tank	10,137	27,593	
	Nehr Tank	6,573		
	Pingli Tank	6,356		
	Islampur Tank	2,156		
	Karad-Nagaz Road ...	2,371		
Kaladgi ...	Sholapur-Hubli Road ...	10,176	25,707	
	Indi-Horti Road	5,246		
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	4,058		
	Inner Ditch of Arkillaat Bijapur	3,505		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	2,722		
Belgaum ...	Dambal Tank	1,239	20,605	
	Arbhavi-Nargund Road ...	6,341		
	Belgaum-Panchgaum Road ...	5,996		
	Sankeshwar-Lokapa Road ...	5,217		
	Murgundi-Telsang Road ...	1,812		
Dharwar ...	Hubli-Kaladgi Road ...	11,244	23,001	
	Ron-Nawalgund Road ...	2,926		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road ...	3,192		
	Karwar-Bellary Road ...	5,639		
	GRAND TOTAL		201,371	

9. Maps are not sent with this summary, as they would merely repeat the information contained in those sent with the summary for the week ending 16th March 1877.

10. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 17th March, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:—

Districts.	Collector's discretionary Grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	*	*	* 617	* 1,087	* 102	* 621
Nasik	10	10	203	4,694	684	4,449
Ahmednagar	1,640	422	6,600	3,869	398	2,737
Poona	* 157	* 65	*11,473	* 9,574	* 1,124	*16,915
Sholapur	688	522	16,329	10,818	1,178	6,404
Satara	†325	† 135	† 5,235	9,003	1,042	3,882
Kaladgi	358	198	1,497	3,004	278	1,861
Belgaum	685	372	3,196	2,084	218	1,290
Dharwar	*	*	* 3,729	* 1,9 7	* 214	* 1,104
TOTAL ..	3,863	1,724	48,879	46,050	5,238	39,263

* Collector's returns not received.
† No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector.

11. A table is appended showing the condition of the affected Native States.

12. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 3,320 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 22nd March, and during the same week 4,000 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 7,320 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 22nd of March to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 22nd of March was 210,602 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March (up to 22nd.)	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports.	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	12,279	86,028
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur.	11,683	30,498	25,498	15,471	12,477	9,882	105,025
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal.	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	2,483	19,549
TOTAL ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	24,644	210,602

13. On the whole, the grain supply continues to be sufficient, the transfer of the relief labourers from Civil agency to Public Works Department works to be satisfactory, and the general condition of the people, with a few exceptions which are now being specially dealt with, to be good. Cholera, except in Dharwar, where there have been a greater number of cases, does not appear to be on the increase in other parts of the Presidency.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General*, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of persons employed. During the past week.	Number of persons employed. During the present week.	Number of persons employed. Percentage of labourers to population of District.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. During the past week.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. During the present week.
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Report not received	Roads Tanks Miscellaneous*	20,929	+	+	Rs. 3,31,730	Rs. 2,56,078	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44	19¾ 18¾	+ +
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	Grain is slightly cheaper; otherwise no change.	Ditto	2,613	2,273	2·9	36,158	29,440	Jowari ... 61	20⅜	21¼
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	No change ...	Ditto	552	505	·79	26,694	22,725	Jowari ... 63	17⅝	17⅝
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change ...	Ditto	447	431	·72	17,400	7,809	Jowari ... 14	29⅜	29⅜
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	1,90,814	...	Grain worth Rs. 520 imported. Exportations are small. Cholera is decreasing.	Ditto	189	189	·09	857	488	Nachani ... 55	27¾	28
Savanur ...	70	18	15,757	2,020	Report not received ...	Ditto	91	101	·64	10,000	400	Jowari ... 61½	+	+
Total ...	8,161	4,666	17,81,855	8,03,254			24,821	...	...	4,22,839	3,16,940			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.
† Reports not received.

A.

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XX).

Districts.	For the week ending 16th December 1876.		For the week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the week ending 30th December 1876.		For the week ending 6th January 1877.		For the week ending 13th January 1877.		For the week ending 20th January 1877.		For the week ending 27th January 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846
Nasik ...	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883
Ahmednagar	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758
Poona ...	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	20,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354
Sholapur ...	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673
Satara ...	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,713	18,864	3,318	21,216
Kaladgi ...	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385
Belgaum ...	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565
Dharwar ...	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667
Total ...	1,11,402	1,46,195	1,16,454	1,72,093	1,20,809	1,72,284	1,20,024	1,84,437	1,36,629	1,94,818	1,30,645	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,79,347
Grand Total	2,57,597		2,88,547		2,93,093		3,04,461		3,31,447		3,33,257		2,80,008	
Ratnagiri ...	381	255	1,379	323	996	497	1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281
Kanara ...	524	176	1,533	167	1,781	219	1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207
	905	431	2,912	490	2,777	716	3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488
Total ...	1,336		3,402		3,493		4,618		4,939		6,182		6,841	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	2,58,933		2,91,949		2,96,586		3,09,079		3,36,386		3,39,439		2,86,849	

Districts.	For the week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the week ending 10th February 1877.		For the week ending 17th February 1877.		For the week ending 24th February 1877.		For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
	536	2,981	322	3,012	322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,283	90	3,128	33	3,3[illegible]	26	3,289
	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891	...	10,986	...	11,597	...	[illegible]	...	15,574
	9,997	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861	686	16,443	[illegible]	[illegible]	537	19,213
	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,782	7,638	23,801	3,393	[illegible]	4,981	25,811
	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,304	8,973	40,262	3,589	[illegible]	4,020	42,532
	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,421	316	24,396	377	20,2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	404	28,727
	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	[illegible]42	22,582	5,3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]280	22,994
	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,870	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	[illegible]	[illegible]305	21,865
	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,561	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,113	2,328	26,215	1,723	[illegible]	[illegible],723	30,921
	79,677	1,84,051	63,659	1,83,045	47,613	1,76,549	39,680	1,84,318	37,060	1,74,4[illegible]	29,526	1,92,335	18,765	1,9[illegible]	21,276	2,10,926
	2,63,628		2,46,704		2,24,162		2,23,998		2,11,475		2,21,861		2,1[illegible]		2,32[illegible]	
	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416	150	503	[illegible]66	1,260	[illegible]7	[illegible]	59[illegible]	[illegible]07
	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126	85	1,100	181	...	...	1,017	127
	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,276	588	[illegible],565	1,441	457	1,1[illegible]	1,610	1,534
	6,145		1,991		2,924		3,560		1,864		3,006		1,6[illegible]		3,144	
	[illegible]3,773		2,48,695		2,27,086		2,27,558		2,13,339		[illegible]		[illegible]		2,35,346	

* Collectors' Returns for 24th March not received : [illegible] figures have been entered.

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XX*).

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand Total of	
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.		
					Rs.					Rs.		
16th December ...	50,135	44,099	18,168	1,11,402	6,67,117	61,514	62,363	22,273	1,46,195	10,52,971	2,57,597	
23rd December ...	51,865	45,879	17,130	1,16,454	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	1,72,093	12,51,333	2,88,547	
30th December ...	52,383	50,039	18,366	1,20,809	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	1,72,284	14,77,348	2,93,093	
6th January 1877 ...	50,326	49,696	20,002	1,20,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	1,84,437	16,86,037	3,04,461	
13th January ...	58,656	58,122	19,851	1,36,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	1,94,818	18,43,802	3,31,447	
20th January ...	55,137	55,540	19,968	1,30,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	2,02,612	21,51,052	3,33,257	
27th January ...	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	1,79,347	23,20,955	2,80,008	
3rd February ...	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,536	80,093	29,422	1,84,051	24,81,077	2,63,628	
10th February ...	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	27,14,451	2,46,704	
17th February ...	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	28,82,416	2,24,162	
24th February ...	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,318	30,34,942	2,23,998	
3rd March ...	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	1,74,415	31,68,456	2,11,475	
10th March ...	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	1,92,335	33,02,939	2,11,861	
17th March ...	5,436	4,494	1,832	18,765	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,389	1,93,223	34,34,955	2,11,988	
24th March ...	8,052	9,207	3,117	21,276	23,93,652	83,667	94,393	32,866	2,10,926	35,83,828	2,25,199	

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

Weekly Report on the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th March 1877.

THE Board submit to Government the relief reports from distressed districts for the week ending 24th March. Maps of Cuddapah, Bellary, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Nellore, North Arcot and Madura accompany. No report has been received from South Arcot.

2. *Prices.*—There has been a slight fall of prices almost everywhere and affecting all grains. It is probably due to the rain which fell generally in the previous week. The prices of rice and cholum have arisen in the Ramalakota, Markapur and Cumbum taluks of Kurnool owing to decreased import, probably of Kistna grain. As noticed in the report for that district for last week the closing of the Godavery canals had checked export through that district, and prices had slightly risen there. In Bellary town indigenous cholum is not quoted, but Jubbulpore cholum sells at 11·3 seers per rupee. It is satisfactory to notice that the extremely high prices which prevailed in the Dharampuri taluk in Salem for some weeks have suddenly fallen by 50 per cent. The rice which was attributed to slackness of importation must have been due to great extent to panic.

3. *Rainfall.*—No report of rain in the sub-division of Salem was made last week, but the Board have since learnt that there was a good fall, about two inches in those taluks, which have also received showers in the week under report. There has been light rain in Madura (Periya Kolum), Tinnevelly and Coimbatore, and an inch of rain has been registered at Vellore.

4. The grants placed at the Collector's disposal amounted to Rs. 1,12,35,283, of which had been expended, excluding establishment, Rs. 95,94,559. The expenditure in the week was Rs. 3,97,387. The following statement shows the classification of outlay on works so far as details are now available :—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Roads—		
New works	1,57,466	38,76,216
Repairs	37,061	5,09,850
	1,94,527	43,86,066
Irrigation works	26,032	4,25,405
Miscellaneous	38,898	7,10,304
	2,59,457	55,21,775

Of the total here shown, Rs. 30,50,381 occurred in the Bellary district, and of this sum Rs. 24,92,186 have been spent on roads. In other districts a fair proportion is being spent on irrigation works; the only one in which a high proportion of outlay on road works is found is Coimbatore, and there the expenditure is almost entirely for repairs and for improvement of village tracks.

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The works in Trichinopoly have been stopped as the coolies who were employed have obtained work elsewhere on better wages, and in Malabar no commencement has yet been made. The numbers in other districts compare as shown below with those for last week—

	17th March.	24th March.		
Kistna	3,419	2,630	−789	
Nellore	39,720	35,134	−4,586	
Cuddapah	56,276	73,702	+17,426	
Bellary	230,713	212,139	−18,574	
Kurnool	192,028	185,443	−6,585	
Chingleput	6,092	10,499	+4,407	
North Arcot	15,374	23,245	+7,871	
South Arcot	634	634*	.....	* Last week's numbers entered.
Madura	6,274	8,291	+2,017	
Tinnevelly	1,144	1,930	+786	
Coimbatore	23,476	24,480	+1,004	
Salem	42,801	51,258	+8,457	
	617,951	629,385	+11,434	
East Coast Canal ...	30,860	31,911	+1,051	
	648,811	661,296	+12,485	

The decrease in *Kistna* is due to report not having come from some of the works. The numbers have also fallen in Nellore (even including the East Coast Canal), in Bellary and in Kurnool; but in all other districts there is increase, and the net result is an increase of 12,485.

6. The decrease in *Nellore* occurs in the Kundakur taluk, and is due to the completion of works in progress. The Board have ordered the coolies to be drafted to the canal. The taluk figures for *Cuddapah* are given in the margin. The increase is general. In Jummalmadagu, Proddatur and Pulivendla it is ascribed to the return of coolies on the completion of harvest work and after the New Year's festival. The great rise in Budwail is not explained, and there are no remarks as to variations in other taluks. Increase was to be expected after the great and wholesome reductions which took place recently. The Board note that accounts have not been received from several works in the sub-division taluks.

	17th March.	24th March.	
Jummalmadagu	1,761	4,418	+2,657
Pulivendla	7,569	9,957	+2,388
Proddatur	3,223	3,862	+639
Cuddapah	4,501	4,416	−85
Budwail	4,961	10,528	+5,567
Sidhout	2,481	2,749	+268
Pullumpett	9,798	10,005	+207
Kadiri	4,695	6,132	+1,437
Royachoti	2,557	5,350	+2,793
Madanapalli	7,649	7,879	+230
Vollpand	7,011	8,256	+1,245
Total ...	56,276	73,702	+17,426

7. The taluk details for Bellary are given in the margin. The great decrease is attributed to various causes, of which outbreak of cholera, concentration of works, reduction of wages and task-work are the most important. Defective return has also contributed to the decrease in Dhurmaverum and Hadgalli.

Some Hyderabad and Kurnool coolies are said to have come to Adoni where numbers have increased.

	17th March.	24th March.	
Adoni	50,016	52,575	+2,559
Allur	23,112	17,640	−5,472
Gooty	13,832	12,178	−1,654
Tadpatri	9,470	9,956	+486
Anuntipur	10,578	9,498	−1,080
Dhurmaverum	7,247	1,887	−5,360
Penkonda	2,777	1,865	−912
Hinduptir	894	678	−216
Madaksira	6,974	5,087	−1,887
Raidrug	8,696	9,363	+667
Bellary	48,270	48,650	+380
Hospett	12,867	13,673	+806
Sundur	1,362	2,926	+1,564
Kudlighi	10,162	6,352	−3,810
Hurpunhulli	13,125	12,230	−895
Hadgalli	11,522	7,772	−3750
Total ...	230,713	212,139	−18,574

8. In *Kurnool* the decrease occurs chiefly in the Cumbum Division, and is ascribed to concentration of labourers and to task-work. The increase in *Chingleput* is unexplained. It occurs chiefly in the sub-division and in the Sydapett taluk. The Board note that outlay on works under the Public Works Department is given, but not numbers employed. These works are being executed on piece-work rates. The increase in *North Arcot* is chiefly in Wallajah and Punyanur and in the Naraunvarum Division, and that in the Madura District in the Terumungalum Taluk. No explanation is given in these cases. In *Coimbatore* the increase is found in Udumulpettah and Bhowany. In the latter it is due to greater demand for employment, and in the former to influx of persons from Dharapuram and from Pulni in the Madura District. This looks like laxity in Udumulpettah as works are open in both the other taluks named. The increase in *Salem* is general, and is ascribed to more works being opened. It is largest in the Uttengari Taluk.

9. *Rates of wages.*—In *Cuddapah* wages are regulated with reference to rice, and the new system is in force everywhere except in Madanapalli, where the old scale is still used. In the other three taluks of the sub-division the "sliding scale" is said to be in force. The actual rates paid should be reported. In *Salem* scale II, adjusted with reference to the price of rice, is adopted. In *Chingleput* the rates for higher tasks are in force in a few places. Rice is the standard; but the wages of women and children are not always correctly fixed, being in some cases lower than the prescribed rates. Wages are reported for 11 taluks in *Bellary*. In Anantapur, Dhurmaverum and Bellary, they are on scale II for prices of 6 and 6½ seers per rupee, but even rice is cheaper, and other grains much cheaper, than these rates. The Collector is requested to explain. In Hindupur the old scale of wages still exists. Rice is taken as the standard in all the other taluks. Full task rates are paid in all taluks of Coimbatore, except Bhowany and Udumulpettah. The Board understood from the Collector that rates had been raised in the latter taluk. The standard is in some taluks rice and in others cholum. The wages reported for Madura and Tirumangalum taluks seem to be on the old scale, but in other parts of the district the new rates for higher scale of task and adjusted with reference to rice prevail. In *Tinnevelly* also the higher task-work rates are given. In *Nellore* wages are not always exactly computed to the scale prescribed, but the new system is in force throughout the district. The price of rice is the standard, and in a few localities the full task is exacted. The same remarks apply to *North Arcot*, except that the scale laid down is exactly followed.

10. *Gratuitous relief.*—The following are the numbers gratuitously fed:—

	17th March.	24th March.	
Kistna	397	235	−162
Nellore	5,595	6,613	+1,018
Cuddapah	2,600	3,268	+668
Bellary	25,853	33,102	+7,249
Kurnool	19,406*	25,572	+6,166
Chingleput	6,006	6,030	+24
North Arcot	1,712	2,089	+377
South "	47	47	...
Madura	537	1,263	+726
Tinnevelly	260	417	+157
Coimbatore	1,759	2,291	+532
Salem	5,594	5,846	+252
Total ...	69,766	86,773	17,007

* There was a gross mistake in the Collector's report for the 17th as regards the Sirwell taluk. The corrected figure is here entered.

The increase in the Kurnool and Bellary Districts, which nearly make up the whole increase, is due to the inclusion of children under 7 years of age whose parents are on the works and who receive 3 pies per diem. The number of children gratuitously relieved in Bellary has thus risen from 15,920 to 22,768. The increase in the other districts appears to be due less to this cause than to the extension of village relief.

11. The outlay in the week and up to the end of it is as follows:—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Relief works	3,74,539	92,69,917
Gratuitous relief	22,848	3,24,642
Total ...	3,97,387	95,94,559

The total of the grants sanctioned by the Board up to the date of these proceedings is Rs. 1,12,16,493. A memorandum showing details is enclosed.

12. The following statement shows amount of advances made under the Land Improvement Act. These have been made only in five districts. The Collectors of the remaining districts will be requested to make the concession more widely known:—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Nellore	...	12,846
Cuddapah	3,234	25,243
Bellary	...	1,270
Tinnevelly	880	15,055
Salem	400	450
Total ...	4,514	54,864

13. The details of special establishments employed are given below. None have been entertained in Kistna, South Arcot or Trichinopoly; and the Collector of Nellore has not yet furnished the statement called for:—

	Relief.		Wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Superior officers included.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cuddapah*	247	10,578	68	723	100	1,138	415	12,439	15	7,971
Bellary	857	16,781	225	3,145	76	1,543	1,158	21,469	9	3,655
Kurnool... ...	538	19,204	276	2,647	66	907	880	22,758	26	9,857
Chingleput	85	2,115	17	159	2	27	104	2,301	1	641
North Arcot	139	4,320	6	80	102	829	247	5,179	2	2,391
Madura	86	3,004	...	...	...	...	86	3,004	2	1,310
Tinnevelly	45	238	3	20	1	8	49	266	...	...
Coimbatore	97	1,417	80	...	9	118	186	1,735	1	[illegible]
Salem*	161	6,213	12	144	68	981	241	7,338	5	2,[illegible]
Total ...	2,255	64,070	637	6,868	424	5,557	3,316	76,489	65	28,960

* The figures of last week are entered.

14. The report of the Commissioner of Police regarding relief in the town of Madras shows the following particulars: The daily average number resident in camps was 10,813, *viz.*, 3,501 men, 3,415 women and 3,897 children, and 12,322 out-paupers were fed on the average daily. The Red Hills camp is the largest, having a daily average of 4,578 inmates. There were 558 patients in the camp hospitals on the 24th, and 122 deaths in the hospitals and 11 in the camps during the week under report, showing a decrease as compared with the previous week. The localities whence the resident paupers came are shown in the margin. The outlay during the week was Rs. 16,284 and up to the week Rs. 2,94,443.

Chingleput ...	4,846
North Arcot ...	3,299
Nellore ...	2,549
Other districts ...	120
	10,813

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 *tolahs per rupee of different grains and rainfall in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th March* 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd Sort.			Cholam.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horsegram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	8·32	8·39	19·77	11·10	11·65	30·94	13·20	13·27	38·53	10·86	10·98	36·65	7·14	7·27	13·34	11·39	11·90	28·85	...	2·23	0·02
Nellore	7·88	7·80	15·71	10·03	10·03	28·50	11·94	11·96	31·83	9·79	9·52	29·05	7·39	7·38	12·00	8·90	9·00	25·00	...	0·68	0·22
Cuddapah	7·81	7·50	13·72	9·45	9·41	24·61	10·04	9·86	26·42	8·36	8·33	24·20	6·55	6·46	12·49	8·46	8·50	26·66	...	1·12	...
Bellary	7·38	7·20	14·33	9·06	8·98	24·96	9·44	8·94	25·58	8·80	8·34	22·25	6·83	6·55	13·13	8·94	9·13	27·73	...	0·35	...
Kurnool	7·09	7·14	14·72	8·74	8·91	28·25	9·98	9·89	31·05	9·33	9·31	29·23	7·60	7·69	13·82	8·45	8·32	26·64	...	0·71	...
Chingleput	9·53	9·40	16·51	10·60	10·24	...	11·03	11·06	22·22	10·78	10·78	...	6·35	6·35	9·94	11·26	11·33	20·56	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·36	8·08	14·65	10·07	9·55	21·40	10·14	9·66	21·79	8·07	8·55	19·94	5·87	5·94	10·51	10·41	10·13	23·56	0·06	0·37	0·21
South Arcot	Not received.																				
Trichinopoly	8·05	7·90	13·92	16·80	16·80	23·10	10·81	10·74	24·63	10·32	10·16	22·86	5·94	5·94	9·77	10·70	10·86	25·22	...	0·55	0·76
Madura	8·42	8·42	15·06	12·31	12·94	36·94	10·74	10·52	30·46	11·29	10·66	30·63	5·66	5·50	9·83	11·44	11·50	26·64	0·05	1·16	0·99
Tinnevelly	8·35	8·20	12·00	...	...	19·50	10·75	10·90	30·75	...	10·09	28·50	6·70	6·35	8·12	11·77	11·77	19·00	0·06	2·14	1·12
Coimbatore	7·87	7·86	12·23	9·29	9·38	20·21	9·86	9·97	22·75	10·48	10·48	22·48	6·40	6·27	10·27	10·02	10·09	22·99	0·02	0·53	0·34
Salem	7·57	7·21	13·27	9·04	8·70	22·01	9·25	8·75	22·40	8·71	8·31	22·11	5·94	6·15	10·22	9·75	9·53	24·51	0·07	0·87	0·25
Malabar	Not received.																				

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
30th March 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 24th March 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 24th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	90,000	...	2,484	42,731	57,670	1,871	83	...	...	...	2,630	...	...	...	235
Nellore	9,53,000	5,70,432	22,745	5,18,238	5,18,238	46,200	2,363	13,290	16,691	5,153	35,134	...	...	...	6,613
Cuddapah	17,20,000	15,61,061	41,291	12,57,578	14,60,403	4,878	878	27,136	35,545	11,021	73,702	924	1,151	1,193	3,268
Bellary	43,16,000	25,91,274	1,25,234	30,50,381	34,50,942	1,88,335	9,642	78,828	1,04,778	28,533	2,12,139	4,442	5,892	22,768	33,102
Kurnool	30,21,000	...	1,15,082	29,47,701	29,47,701	26,167	4,435	...	...	...	1,85,443	...	...	...	25,572
Chingleput	1,45,365	2,26,294	7,232	86,957	1,31,483	19,404	1,152	5,033	4,535	931	10,499	1,197	1,748	3,085	6,030
North Arcot	2,45,450	3,97,749	10,792	1,49,271	1,92,133	1,930	695	10,000	9,438	3,807	23,245	737	716	636	2,089
South Arcot	15,000	...	...	Not received.											
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	93,748	93,350	4,668	41,453	55,740	2,052	348	3,163	4,625	503	8,291	393	573	297	1,263
Tinnevelly	64,000	19,754	1,295	7,066	8,603	1,044	201	...	...	...	1,930	96	190	131	417
Coimbatore	2,00,000	2,18,374	15,210	1,44,059	1,82,283	1,814	440	5,764	17,533	1,183	24,480	548	836	907	2,291
Salem	3,61,000	5,74,833	28,506	2,24,141	2,62,009	30,947	2,611	20,612	26,493	4,153	51,258	1,037	1,616	3,193	5,846
Malabar	5,520	...	...	Not received.											
Total ...	1,12,35,283	...	3,74,539	84,69,576	92,69,917	3,24,642	22,848	...	...	...	6,28,751	...	...	...	86,726

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
30th March 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 24th March 1877.

District.	Talucs.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 24th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,04,927	5,097	79,016	80,379 851	589	103	1,595	1,985	838	4,418	98	81	78	257	
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,658	2,990	1,05,325	1,05,407 3,301	6	6	2,636	5,784	1,517	9,937	9	8	8	25	
	Prodattur	...	1,15,000	1,646	47,093	51,623 1,574	482	57	1,373	2,01 6	573	3,962	87	144	38	269	
	Cuddapah	...	1,25,808	2,822	79,484	99,011 10,160	78	78	1,756	2,202	458	4,416	99	83	55	237	
	Budwail	...	1,05,886	6,254	59,940	59,940 1,364	224	135	3,323	3,700	3,575	10,598	112	178	57	347	
	Sidhout	...	66,302	1,750	45,444	45,504	...	...	1,114	1,384	251	2,749	...	...	...	...	
	Pullampett	...	1,01,941	5,635	80,478	80,728 1,188	324	324	3,774	5,348	883	10,005	...	...	...	...	
	Kadiri	...	2,27,339	4,857	2,02,542	2,27,724 18,383	461	8	2,335	3,019	778	6,132	64	57	57	178	
	Royachoti	...	2,10,000	4,110	93,494	1,19,112 25,371	689	86	1,897	2,710	743	5,350	149	255	396	800	
	Madanapally	...	2,80,200	4,821	2,64,029	2,64,249 34,529	928	16	3,443	3,548	888	7,879	195	245	425	865	
	Voilpad	...	Not given	1,309	2,00,733	2,04,913 25,092	1,097	65	3,890	3,849	517	8,256	111	100	79	290	
	Total ...	17,20,000	15,61,061	41,291	12,57,578	14,60,403	4,878	878	27,136	35,545	11,021	73,702	924	1,151	1,193	3,268	
Salem.	Salem	...	1,24,295	7,225	53,279	56,703	4,931	338	4,136	4,792	602	9,530	105	143	92	340	
	Ahthoor	...	41,605	1,797	9,845	10,053	496	62	2,021	3,053	369	5,443	21	14	12	47	
	Namkal	...	53,299	2,245	20,844	22,017	1,722	166	1,973	1,510	161	3,644	33	66	38	137	
	Trichengode	...	74,299	2,493	25,510	30,430	1,962	177	3,072	2,775	246	6,093	47	78	26	151	
	Tripatore	...	39,753	1,015	10,248	10,303	3,507	195	1,606	2,173	609	4,388	81	85	64	230	
	Uttengiri	...	59,146	3,174	20,272	21,127	4,184	416	2,939	3,526	806	7,271	133	229	237	599	
	Darampury	...	60,754	3,340	25,177	33,961 1,905	8,842	1,023	2,310	4,088	851	7,249	482	878	2,626	3,986	
	Oossoor	...	58,661	4,424	31,468	47,948 1,320	3,593	135	757	1,290	157	2,204	64	51	51	166	
	Kistnagiri	...	63,021	2,793	27,498	31,407 835	1,710	99	1,798	3,286	352	5,436	71	72	47	190	
	Total ...	3,61,000	5,74,833	28,506	2,24,141	2,62,009	30,947	2,611	20,612	26,493	4,153	51,258	1,037	1,616	3,193	5,846	
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	29,566	1,384	8,435	9,929	638	59	779	708	308	1,795	48	78	121	247	
	Conjeveram	...	28,475	976	9,821	15,754	2,448	194	873	538	44	1,455	387	426	764	1,577	
	Chingleput	...	12,498	558	1,872	9,060	1,196	149	286	163	39	488	227	226	632	1,085	
	Trivellore	...	19 990	1,362	14,835	19,296	155	11	707	830	18	1,555	13	18	...	31	
	Saidapett	...	87,200	1,984	34,951	49,191	14,534	719	1,080	1,370	385	2,835	482	957	1,484	2,923	
	Ponnery	...	18,565	968	17,043	28,253	433	20	1,308	926	137	2,371	40	43	84	167	
	Total ...	1,45,365	2,26,294	7,232	86,957	1,31,483	19,404	1,152	5,033	4,535	931	10,499	1,197	1,748	3,085	6,030	
Bellary.	Adony	...	5,81,400	27,455	5,76,526	5,76,526	36,748	1,210	21,823	23,894	6,858	52,575	457	551	6,081	7,089	
	Alur	...	3,09,842	8,245	3,00,346	3,13,864 392	1,647	570	6,673	8,486	2,481	17,640	173	236	4,217	4,626	
	Gooty	...	1,46,162	6,565	1,46,162	2,32,233 1,036	16,275	684	3,704	6,695	1,779	12,178	341	522	581	1,444	
	Tadpatry	...	1,05,000	5,446	85,052	1,00,913	6,499	1,142	2,654	6,453	849	9,956	345	577	1,359	2,281	
	Anantipur	...	1,37,482	5,024	90,203	1,07,834	898	72	1,946	5,628	1,724	9,298	57	99	71	227	
	Dhurmaveram	...	1,58,705	1,452	1,10,172	1,41,262	4,218	86	459	1,022	406	1,887	104	70	10	184	
	Pennakondah	...	1,18,421	1,360	1,41,906	1,41,906 76,327	18,247	1,144	538	1,160	167	1,865	308	480	418	1,206	
	Hindupur	...	30,950	2,148	1,45,163	1,48,443 3,635	57,794	871	303	318	57	678	286	512	579	1,377	
	Madaksira	...	13,830	3,433	1,71,227	1,71,227	19,078	1,622	1,625	3,051	411	5,087	521	662	1,051	2,234	
	Raidrug	...	77,221	5,467	1,03,825	1,03,825	803	288	3,573	4,024	1,766	9,363	508	566	290	1,364	
	Bellary	...	...	37,591	6,18,470	6,76,415 56,170	719	147	20,206	21,254	7,199	48,659	99	138	180	417	
	Hospett	...	1,91,314	5,516	1,39,115	1,57,479	9,754	746	4,776	7,546	1,351	13,673	489	532	2,561	3,582	
	Sundur	...	32,999	1,502	32,342	32,342	359	120	1,046	1,443	437	2,926	69	130	140	339	
	Kudligi	...	3,64,423	2,840	1,48,990	1,53,759 816	3,438	276	2,305	3,452	595	6,352	92	126	1,247	1,465	
	Harpanhally	...	1,50,748	4,748	1,00,795	1,11,376 212	6,816	571	4,734	6,193	1,303	12,230	187	217	1,760	2,164	
	Huvinhadgally	...	1,72,777	6,442	1,40,087	1,43,950	5,042	893	2,463	4,159	1,150	7,772	406	474	2,223	3,103	
	Total ...	43,16,000	25,91,274	1,25,234	30,50,381	34,50,942	1,88,335	9,642	78,828	1,04,778	28,533	2,12,139	4,442	5,892	22,768	33,102	
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	40,640	1,584	14,783	30,145 1,809	100	56	1,333	1,737	263	3,333	44	99	79	222	
	Pulladam	...	36,493	2,243	33,056	39,964 3,098	200	45	1,006	3,175	287	4,468	61	64	42	167	
	Udumalpeta	...	57,900	5,156	41,244	46,519	650	...	986	6,155	20	7,161	250	300	150	700	
	Sattiamangalam	...	14,220	965	9,760	10,260 81	245	33	277	1,102	61	1,440	59	131	319	509	
	Caroor	...	14,190	1,392	9,593	10,796	48	34	834	1,762	194	2,790	18	67	53	138	
	Bhowany	...	19,370	901	12,599	19,599	426	206	523	1,549	240	2,312	30	37	48	115	
	Polachy	...	230	...	139	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore	...	14,651	2,057	13,179	13,935 3,168	15	...	326	761	...	1,087	58	64	86	208	
	Dharapuram	...	13,180	910	9,598	9,598 37	56	49	479	1,292	118	1,889	28	74	54	156	
	Collegal	...	7,500	2	108	108 27	74	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	76	
	Total ...	2,00,000	2,18,374	15,210	1,44,059	1,82,283	1,814	440	5,764	17,533	1,183	24,480	548	836	907	2,291	

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 24th March 1877.—(Continued.)

District	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 24th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Madura.	Madura	...	22,665	1,423	7,884	7,884	105	72	656	619	64	1,339	75	131	93	299	
	Tirumangalam	...	14,006	1,117	3,264	6,349	7	1	1,106	1,185	336	2,627	3	...	2	5	
	Melur	...	2,329	35	793	793	17	7	17	31	...	48	10	21	5	36	
	Dindigul	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pulney	...	56,080	2,093	28,439	30,741	1,557	152	1,384	2,790	103	4,277	243	284	129	656	
	Periacolum	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	95	95	...	...	...	...	45	79	53	177	
	Shevagunga	...	...	..	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	17	58	15	90	
	Total ...	93,748	93,350	4,668	41,453	55,740	2,052	348	3,163	4,625	503	8,291	393	573	297	1,263	
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	6,315	475	1,772	2,292	41	...	...	...	...	722	...	...	...	...	
	Sattur	...	8,979	353	3,099	3,292	79	13	407	210	36	653	7	3	5	15	
	Senkaraninarkovil	...	220	3	188	1,012	137	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	
	Ottapidaram	...	4,240	464	2,007	2,007	786	187	376	153	26	555	87	185	125	397	
	Nangunery	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	
	Total ...	64,200	19,754	1,295	7,066	8,603	1,044	201	...	...	...	1,930	96	190	131	417	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nellore.	Gudur	...	38,698	768	26,600	26,600	6,220	215	645	881	331	1,857	134	248	132	514	
	Rapur	...	26,135	113	19,092	19,092	2,399	2	64	96	50	210	...	...	...	...	
	Nellore	...	13,632	1,107	12,622	12,622	3,492	105	364	604	189	1,157	113	263	643	1,019	
	Atmakur	...	97,495	2,272	90,700	90,700	15,207	179	2,100	2,797	608	5,505	122	260	425	807	
	Kavali	...	96,750	6,108	91,163	91,163	7,133	850	3,748	3,430	890	8,068	284	436	840	1,560	
	Udayagiri	...	1,15,387	7,301	1,13,402	1,13,402	1,677	251	3,145	5,053	1,877	10,075	158	389	354	901	
	Kandukur	...	90,225	876	86,281	86,281	3,492	83	569	808	176	1,553	77	210	281	568	
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	1,628	32,095	32,095	712	145	861	1,094	321	2,276	75	174	23	272	
	Ongole	...	790	4	177	177	1,685	166	13	...	...	13	60	80	99	239	
	Addanki Division	...	9,720	923	8,455	8,455	248	61	427	730	243	1,400	14	20	9	43	
	Darsi Division	...	8,000	815	7,115	7,115	8	...	221	356	131	708	...	...	...	...	
	Podili Division	...	5,600	152	4,050	4,050	584	...	723	326	135	1,184	...	...	...	...	
	Zemindary tracts	...	34,000	678	26,486	26,486	3,343	306	410	516	202	1,128	...	...	...	690	
	Total ...	9,53,000	5,70,432	22,745	5,18,238	5,18,238	46,200	2,363	13,290	16,691	5,153	35,134	...	...	...	6,613	
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	24,085	1,117	13,261	23,734 1,424	32	2	1,183	456	435	2,074	2	3	...	5	
	Chendragiri	...	24,946	296	3,756	4,314	222	6	295	294	11	600	4	2	3	9	
	Palmanair	...	18,570	717	6,062	20,175 513	14	3	1,075	593	20	1,688	6	1	...	7	
	Gudiattam	...	29,627	467	5,266	5,266 366	43	34	278	397	8	683	...	...	...	...	
	Vellore	...	64,186	1,656	36,074	43,727 1,638	153	...	623	2,159	624	3,406	178	186	164	528	
	Polur	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Arcot	...	37,628	639	20,555	21,852 1,700	388	88	189	186	3	378	...	...	...	...	
	Wallajah	...	52,120	1,080	16,112	16,112 85	...	...	991	1,652	253	2,896	283	341	272	896	
	Punganur	...	72,281	1,135	27,483	29,960 448	110	26	1,405	729	641	2,775	24	19	47	90	
	Trittany	...	21,264	2,459	10,998	10,998	300	52	1,977	1,897	818	4,692	27	10	7	44	
	Arconum	...	14,369	222	8,107	8,107	57	57	110	40	30	180	178	124	109	411	
	Tripathy	...	4,610	71	301	388	30	6	89	103	66	258	8	5	9	22	
	Maderpauk	...	1,650	147	492	495 14	168	44	150	79	69	298	8	14	16	38	
	Narayanavanam	...	24,588	786	804	804	82	46	1,460	730	730	2,920	19	11	9	39	
	Kalastry	...	7,442	...	...	48	331	331	175	123	99	397	...	...	...	...	
	Kangundy	...	1,933	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	2,45,450	3,97,749	10,792	1,49,271	1,92,133	1,930	695	10,000	9,438	3,807	23,245	737	716	636	2,089	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS,
30*th March* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 24th March 1877.

Districts.	Road Works. Original Works. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Road Works. Original Works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Road Works. Original Works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Road Works. Repairs. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Road Works. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Road Works. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Irrigation Works. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Irrigation Works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Irrigation Works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Miscellaneous. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Total. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,484	42,731	...	...	...	...	2,484	42,731
Nellore	4,57,100	20,488	1,87,022	...	...	...	71,500	882	62,641	...	...	...	5,28,600	21,370	2,49,663
Cuddapah	13,39,101	21,859	10,42,686	1,500	...	1,661	1,09,189	4,632	69,447	40,332	1,375	29,914	15,90,122	27,866	12,43,648
Bellary	18,06,600	26,624	21,91,102	89,913	1,731	70,036	2,39,278	3,969	1,49,130	72,858	3,019	75,409	22,08,649	35,343	25,85,677
Kurnool	...	...	...	3,38,669	18,653	3,01,084	...	...	...	2,06,727	6,988	4,08,065	5,45,396	25,641	7,09,149
Chingleput	86,140	887	33,453	12,000	955	6,506	85,843	2,979	28,229	42,302	2,461	18,469	2,26,285	7,232	86,657
North Arcot	1,45,664	2,811	93,665	37,172	2,578	6,909	26,230	566	8,656	1,69,283	4,337	45,041	3,78,349	10,792	1,49,271
South Arcot	...	...	...	Not received.	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	47,960	2,005	26,859	...	...	...	33,715	2,297	9,706	11,685	366	4,858	93,360	4,668	41,453
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,420	449	2,598	11,334	846	4,468	19,754	1,295	7,066
Coimbatore	9,500	26	3,105	1,40,380	10,198	1,05,119	6,600	1,013	8,343	42,394	3,971	27,492	2,18,374	15,210	1,44,059
Salem	91,072	3,314	61,324	49,090	2,946	18,235	1,95,491	6,711	48,924	2,48,280	15,535	95,568	5,74,833	28,506	2,24,041
Malabar	...	...	...	Not received.	37,061	5,09,850	...	26,032	4,25,405	...	88,898	7,10,304	...	2,59,457	55,21,775
Total	...	1,57,466	98,76,216	...											

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, MADRAS; *30th March* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for relief works up to 29th March 1877, and expenditure up to 24th March 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 24th March 1877. On relief works.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 24th March 1877. Gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	90,000	57,670	1,871
Nellore	9,53,000	5,18,238	46,200
Cuddapah	17,20,000	14,60,403	4,878
Bellary	43,16,000	34,50,942	1,88,335
Kurnool	30,21,000	29,47,701	26,167
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,31,483	19,404
North Arcot	2,45,450	1,92,133	1,930
South Arcot	15,000	Not received.	
Tanjore	10,000	Ditto.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	...
Madura	93,748	55,740	2,052
Tinnevelly	64,200	8,603	1,044
Coimbatore	2,00,000	1,82,283	1,814
Nilgiris	1,210	Not received.	
Salem	3,61,000	2,62,009	30,947
Malabar	5,520	Not received.	
TOTAL ...	1,12,46,493	92,69,917	3,24,642

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, MADRAS; *30th March* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

Relating to the scarcity in Western and Southern India.

No. 21 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 28th February 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—Government of India.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 26th January, No. 5 of 1877, relative to the scarcity in Western and Southern India, has been considered by me in Council.

2. In Bombay, the prospect is, on the whole, somewhat more gloomy than in the preceding week, the number of persons on the relief works having increased and the prices of grain having risen in five districts.

3. In Madras, there is no substantial improvement, but, through the exertions of Sir R. Temple, the number of persons on the relief works has been diminished, and there is a prospect of a large monthly saving by the more careful control of famine expenditure.

4. The instructions to the Bombay Government not to delegate the important power of commencing relief works without the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner have my approval.

5. I also concur in the general principle with respect to the relief of the subjects of Foreign States laid down by Your Excellency.

6. It is clearly an obligation that devolves on Native States to provide, as far as possible, for those of their own population who are affected by the scarcity.

Telegram to the Secretary of State on matters relating to the scarcity in Western and Southern India

THE usual weekly despatch on famine matters is not sent this week owing to movement of Government to Simla. On the 4th Temple telegraphed thus :—

Telegram, dated 4th April 1877.

From—Bangalore,	*To—Simla.*
From—SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,	*To—Revenue Additional Secretary.*

HAVE again visited Ceded Districts and investigated matters there. Relief labourers in Madras Presidency not increasing, numbers on charitable relief slowly rising, task-work still imperfectly exacted, professional agency not sufficiently employed. I have made specific suggestion for utilising Engineering staff for remedying this defect. Bellary railway work beginning, efforts to send relief labourers to East Coast Canal not yet successful. Dr. Townsend, Sanitary Commissioner, Government of India, has inspected twenty-nine thousand relief labourers on reduced wages in Madras districts, and finds their condition good on the whole. I agree in his view. Showers have fallen in parts of Madras Presidency. Impression increasing that people show more power of sustaining themselves, and that stocks and stores of grain are more adequate than was originally anticipated. Favourable rain nearly two inches has fallen all over Mysore Province, doing great good for water-supply, fodder, and agriculture. Prices at Bangalore cheaper in consequence and population inspired. Grain supply in Mysore abundant. Relief works appear adequate in Mysore, and village relief generally sufficient.

Message ends. Figures of relief labourers and charitably relieved in Madras Presidency not received in Simla yet. In Bombay Presidency number on relief works 236,038 against 217,163 in last week, number charitably relieved 3,863 against 5,597 during last week. In Mysore on relief works 69,564 against 67,394 last week. Charitably relieved 16,861 against 37,361 last week. On the 6th Temple telegraphs as follows :—

Telegram, dated 6th April 1877.

From—Bangalore,	*To—Simla.*
From—SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,	*To—Revenue Additional Secretary.*

DOCTOR TOWNSEND has inspected 34,000 relief labourers in distressed districts of Bombay and Madras : he has submitted a full Minute, the final paragraph is as follows : Taking the evidence that has come before me in the course of my tour, I can arrive at no other conclusion than that the rate to which the wage of the relief labourer was reduced on the recommendation of Sir Richard Temple is sufficient to support them in fair condition, provided that care is taken that the individual recipient is the only person who is supported on it, and I see no reason why the wage should be raised unless an equivalent amount of work is performed. I have laid Dr. Townsend's paper before Government Madras, with expression of my full concurrence in Dr. Townsend's views. Copies have gone to you.

Message ends. A full despatch will be sent next week.

No. 20, dated Simla, the 12th April 1877.

From—Government of India,

To—Secretary of State for India.

OWING to the pressure of Legislative business in the week before last, and the movement of the Government to this place during last week, we have been unable during the last fortnight to send to Your Lordship the usual weekly despatch regarding the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. We have however kept you informed by telegraph of the principal facts which have come under our notice during the period in question.

2. We now enclose copies of Minutes recorded by Sir Richard Temple on the following subjects :—

1*st*.—The present condition of relief operations in Kurnool.

2*nd*.—The expediency of repairing the Begum Talao, a tank near the ruined city of Beejapoor in the Kaládgi district of the Bombay Presidency.

3*rd*.—The recent course and present state of relief operations in the Bombay Presidency, as ascertained on the occasion of Sir Richard Temple's late visit to that Presidency.

4*th*.—The physical condition of the gangs inspected by Sir Richard Temple in the districts of Sholapur, Kaládgi, Poona and Ahmednagar.

5*th*.—The question of suspending, instead of wholly remitting the demand for land revenue on unirrigated land in the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency with reference to an observation contained in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 6th March on this subject.

6*th*.—The expediency of further utilizing the agency of the Department of Public Works in exacting task-work from the relief labourers employed in the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

3. Copies of the following papers are also enclosed :—

A letter from Mr. Bernard, Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, regarding a misapprehension which appears to have been entertained with reference to the views of the Collector of the Chingleput District on the subject of remissions of land revenue.

A memorandum by Dr. Harvey, lately employed as Medical Officer on Sir Richard Temple's staff, on the physical condition of the people in the distressed districts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

Two telegrams from Sir Richard Temple, dated the 4th and 6th instant, already embodied in the weekly telegraphic summaries.

4. The improvement which has taken place in the management of the relief operations in the district of Kurnool is satisfactory; but that district still contrasts unfavourably, both as to the number on the relief works, and as to the number of persons charitably relieved by the State, with the somewhat similarly circumstanced district of Sholapur.

5. We desire to draw Your Lordship's attention to the observations contained in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 24th ultimo, on the relief operations in the Bombay Presidency, and to the results which have followed from the closing of large numbers of village works and the enforcement of task-work on the larger public works under professional supervision. Between the 12th January and the 20th March the number of relief labourers had owing to these measures been reduced from 331,447 to 209,000. The mode in which this reduction was effected is set forth in the following paragraphs of the Minute in question, which also contains an explanation of the circumstances under which the strike occurred, which attracted a good deal of public attention some weeks ago :—

"Although the tendency of our measures has been to transfer large numbers to the public works, still even on these works there has actually been a decrease. This has arisen from the enforcement of the task-work previously ordered. Many persons came to work on task so long as they found it easy, but absented themselves when they found it becoming harder. On the civil works, the manner in which the reduction of numbers occurred was in this wise. The Public Works Department (including its general branch and its special irrigation branch) has been strongly organized with a staff of officers and of trained subordinates in the distressed districts. Professional preparations for public works on a sufficiently large scale, consisting partly of main roads, but chiefly of irrigation reservoirs (tanks), were got ready. To these all applicants (save and except those who appeared to be able to sustain themselves, for a time at least, without Government aid) were admitted. To these also all the labourers who had previously been on village works were drafted, except those who from age, infirmity, or other good cause were unable to go. The able-bodied were informed that they could no longer be employed on the village works; but that employment was available for them on the larger public works; to every person some such work at a reasonable distance was indicated; he was also informed, however, that in event of his refusing this offer he would not be otherwise employed. Very many did in fact refuse, and by so doing virtually discharged themselves from Government relief, thereby affording proof that they were not in real distress and could afford to stay away. Many, however, accepted the offer and are still serving on the public works, proving by their industry and discipline that they really need the support thus obtained.

"The number who discharged themselves from Government relief in the manner above described were about 102,000.* They did, indeed, at first shew signs of some method and system in their proceedings. They liked the village works

* i. e., difference between 136,000 on 12th January and 34,000 on 12th March as above stated.

with a lax system from which they had been discharged. They disliked the public works with a strict system to which it was proposed to transfer them. They imagined that by throwing themselves suddenly out of employ, they virtually offered a passive resistance to the orders of Government. Many of them endured more or less of inconvenience and privation in furtherance of a plan whereby they hoped ultimately to regain their position on the easy-going village works. For so favourable an object they deemed that some suffering might be borne. They counted somewhat on exciting the compassion of the authorities, and still more on arousing fears lest some accidents to human life should occur. They wandered about in bands and crowds seeking for sympathy. They probably did meet with sympathy, indirectly at least, in various quarters. They certainly had leaders both from among their own body, and from among the employés, whose vocation had ceased from the contraction or cessation of the village works. Moreover, the village headmen (patels) are, as a class, much opposed to any system of relief works which takes the people away from their homes. This feeling may be natural on their part, but it cannot receive attention, when it militates against so important a principle as the application of a definite test to a relief system in time of famine.

"The Local Government, however, did not yield, though it did report the matter to the Government of India, apparently with a view to strengthening the position by eliciting further authoritative declarations. The Government of India, on two occasions, declared in effect that undue concessions must not be made to combinations of work-people formed with sinister or self-interested objects; and that although Government was bound to do its utmost to save people from death by starvation, it could not always undertake to save them from death owing to their own obstinacy or misconduct. These views have doubtless helped to guide the thoughts of the people and to subdue any unreasonable hopes which may have been engendered.

"Of those who thus deserted the relief works some returned to labour when they found resistance unavailing. But many after wandering about for a short time settled quietly in their own villages, where they still are (as I have myself seen them in several places) in a condition which, if not good, is yet not reduced. Of these it is thought that many must ere long be constrained to apply for relief.

"On the other hand, while severity is deserved by those who try to resist the just efforts for reform and economy in the administration of relief, there are many poor ignorant persons misled by designing leaders. No exertion is spared to induce these misguided persons to accept the reasonable sort of relief which they are believed to need. To the village works only those are admitted who cannot be expected to perform the tasks set on the larger works. It was thought that these works would be more largely attended than they are. The authorities are ready to receive many more if they come, either on existing works, or upon other works which could be immediately opened. These works being of the simplest character can always be opened without any preparation. The gangs which I have inspected are exactly those whom we might expect to find; that is, they are people evidently needing assistance, strong enough to do light work near home, but not strong enough to perform the tasks of the public works.

"For the larger works, as already stated, preparation is always needed. And this preparation has been made in case there should be any accession or influx of numbers as the season advances. After consulting the Public Works authorities, I find that the works now open can accommodate seventy-five thousand additional persons at the shortest notice. Here again, however, the rolls of the workmen do not fill as fast as was expected. Evidently the comparatively strictness of system is acting as a deterrent to keep away all save those who are truly in want."

6. We consider the Government of Bombay to be entitled to great credit for the firmness and care with which they have dealt with this matter. It is evident that while a very material reduction of expenditure has been effected by the exclusion from the relief works of persons not really in need of relief, every precaution has been, and is being, taken to afford relief to those who require it. Sir Richard Temple considers that the poorest classes not on relief are generally in tolerable condition, and that while there is much scope for incessant vigilance, every effort has been made to secure it.

"All village headmen have been warned of their duty in this matter; they frequently do give temporary relief on their own responsibility pending orders of relief officers. Lists have been made out in every village of persons likely to come within this category. European officers are posted in each one of the many sub-divisions (talukas) of the distressed districts; and they, together with their native subordinates, are constantly patrolling the villages and seeing whether the village headmen really do bring forward every deserving case or not. In every sub-division (taluka) of every distressed district there is a relief centre for the reception of these cases. The number on charitable relief is large indeed; but looking to the circumstances of the country, I should be glad to see it larger. It is, however, remarkable that many of the destitute poor are reluctant to resort to the poor-house, from a feeling of

self-respect which is creditable to them.* Here and there, however, I have discovered persons who ought apparently to have come under the operations of these rules; and I think that the local officers cannot be too often reminded of these excellent orders."

7. With reference to the allegations which have frequently been made of the occurrence of deaths from starvation, Sir Richard Temple writes as follows:—

"I have not received any trustworthy evidence whatever that any death from starvation occurs or is in danger of occurring in these districts. But I have received much excellent evidence to the effect that nobody is dying or likely to die of this cause. Statements of an opposite description are sometimes made, but they are merely general in their terms, and are manifestly advanced in support of the view that easier terms of relief should be offered to the people. I am unable, however, to discover upon what foundation any statements that the people are starving can possibly rest. If any instance has happened within the last two months, it must be very exceptional. If any instance happens now, it must be owing to some extraordinary conduct on the part of the person concerned, certainly not to any want of means of relief at hand."

8. As Your Lordship is aware, there has been much discussion and difference of opinion as to the sufficiency of the rate of wages now allowed on the relief works. It will be seen from Sir Richard Temple's telegram of the 6th instant, the text of which was communicated in our last weekly telegram, that Dr. Townsend, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, who has recently inspected 34,000 relief labourers in the distressed districts of Bombay and Madras, considers that the reduced rate is sufficient to support the labourers in fair condition, provided that care is taken that the individual recipient is the only person supported on it. The opinion formed by Dr. Harvey, though expressed in less positive terms, is to the same effect. The reports made by Dr. Cornish, the Madras Sanitary Commissioner, on his inspection of the north-western portions of the district of North Arcot and of Madanapalli in the sub-division of the district of Cuddapah, to which reference is made in the despatch addressed by the Madras Government to Your Lordship under date the 31st ultimo, and which apparently contain a repetition of the adverse opinion already expressed by Dr. Cornish as to the sufficiency of the reduced rate of wage, have not yet reached us. On the evidence at present before us, we are not satisfied that an increase is necessary, provided that due care be taken that the whole of the reduced rate is available for the support of the individual recipient, other arrangements being made for the relief of those members of his family who are unable to work.

9. The following telegram, dated yesterday from Trichinopoly, has been received this day from Sir Richard Temple:—

"Have visited part of Salem district. Am now *en route* to Negapatam to enquire concerning grain traffic thence, which is still very slack. Proceed to North Madura. Good spring showers fallen in Mysore Province, Salem district, and parts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. The Cauvery and other rivers in flood. Ploughing in progress wherever rain has fallen, and numbers on relief decreasing in that neighbourhood. Condition of Madura uncertain. In districts above Ghâts number decreasing, Bellary and Cuddapah. This is to be expected as season advances. Import grain trade in that quarter diminishing, which indicates sufficiency of local stocks. Mortality from sickness still continues in some districts. Numbers on charitable relief increasing, and among these persons many are found wretched. If present prospect of showers is realized, there will be *no* increase of distress in Southern India. Mortality at relief camps near Madras and in the city still continues. General aspect of affairs in whole Presidency more favourable than anticipation for middle of April."

10. In the Madras Presidency there has been a further increase in the numbers on the relief works, namely, from 663,997 to 693,761. The numbers charitably relieved have also risen from 105,067 to 114,782. The rapid increase under charitable relief appears to be principally attributable to the grant of an allowance for children under seven years of age.

In Mysore also considerable increases have occurred, the number of persons on works being now 75,417, and of charitably relieved 52,471, which is 11,460 above the preceding week.

Regarding Bombay, we have no later statistics than those communicated to Your Lordship in our telegram of the 7th instant.

* Mr. Bernard mentions the case of a woman in the Poona District in the receipt of charitable relief whose son, on his return home, at once, and of his own motion, repaid to Government the full amount spent on the relief of his mother during his absence.

No. 150, dated Sholapur, 20th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him respecting the present condition of relief operations in Kurnool.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Sholapur, 17th March* 1877.

In my Minute dated the 20th January last, it was mentioned that Mr. R. Davidson, who had recently been appointed to the Kurnool district, was doing all he could to bring affairs into order; but that before his arrival, relief operations must have passed beyond control locally, and had been apparently conducted in a manner calculated to cause a heavy drain upon the treasury and to render the people too dependent upon the State.

2. I have recently ascertained the condition of relief operations and the character of relief administration, as they now exist in the Kurnool district. I find that matters have very greatly improved, and the present state of affairs is as follows: Order and system have been introduced, a competent and energetic officer has been placed in full relief charge of every taluk, the gangs of relief labourers have been concentrated on a few works, and task-work is in many cases exacted; persons who could support themselves have gone to their homes; the revised wage rate, with the prescribed allowance for the infants of work-people, has been fully adopted; the total numbers on relief works have fallen from 330,000 to 195,000; from five to eight relief-houses have been opened in each taluk, whence cooked food is distributed to about 4,500* destitute people; these relief-houses are inspected by the taluk relief officer, and abuses are prevented; the village officers are sending paupers into the relief-houses, and the village relief organisation is being roused into activity by the constant supervision of European officers. So far as the local officers can ascertain, deaths from starvation are not occurring in the villages. The physical condition of the people on the relief works continues fairly good; private trade continues to be active, and the supply of imported grain is more plentiful than it was in January. System and economy were not enforced so early in the Cumbum division as elsewhere; but even there, also, matters are now brought into conformity with the instructions of the Madras Government. The local officers expect that the numbers on relief works and on charitable relief may reach 250,000 and 25,000, respectively, as the season advances and pressure on the people increases.

* *Note.*—The 2,200 persons who received gratuitous relief in Kurnool city from private sources are outside this number.

3. Much of this result is due to the exertions of Mr. Davidson, the Collector, who, since the middle of January, has visited every part of the district, and has seen matters with his own eyes. Mr. Davidson is assisted by an efficient staff of Civil, Military and Native Assistants; he appears to be employing his assistants to advantage; but he asks for additional engineering subordinates, and also for the services of selected officers and men of the Native army. The officials of the engineering staff are now co-operating with the relief officers.

4. Although much improvement has thus been achieved, and though the Madras Government has been so far well served by Mr. Davidson and his assistants, yet I am not able to report that every economy which, under other circumstances might be practicable, has been attained in Kurnool. It is noteworthy that the proportion of the population receiving relief is now much higher in Kurnool than in either Bellary or Cuddapah.

5. In my Minute of the 20th January, I drew attention to the contrast between relief operations as conducted in Kurnool, and as conducted in the similarly circumstanced Bombay district of Sholapur. A renewal of the comparison between these two districts makes me believe that the relief operations in Kurnool may still be beyond the actual necessities of the case. I do not say that the scale of relief in Kurnool can, after all that has been done and permitted, come down to the Sholapur scale. But still I think the contrast is, both for our present information and for our future guidance, worth making; thus—

	Proportion of crops saved in 1876-77, according to the Collector's estimate.	Total population.	Number of persons on relief works.		Number on charitable relief on 1st March.	Number of relief works opened 1st March.
			10th January.	1st March.		
Kurnool ...	1½ annas out of 16	917,000	330,000	194,000	3,651	About 24 works.
Sholapur ...	1 anna out of 16	718,000	93,000	48,000	500	16 Public Works Department works, besides 45 works for the 4,000 civil agency relief people.

A much wider and more general private charity is practised by the people of Sholapur and its towns than has been shewn by the people of Kurnool and its towns. But, with this exception, I am unable to point to any sufficient explanation of the very great difference between the extent of relief operations in the two districts. Probably there may be some undetected differences in the circumstances of the two districts; still I cannot think such difference could be sufficient to account for the great excess of Kurnool relief expenditure over Sholapur. In the Sholapur district, the staff of relief officials is very ample; each village has its patel (headman), and its kulkarni (accountant); over each circle of ten villages has been placed a special relief inspector; and in every taluk is stationed a European or Native assistant and a mamlutdar (tahsildar), whose whole time is given to relief work and to village inspection. On the information furnished by this chain of relief officials, the Collector is able to say that the condition of the village people is (17th March) fair everywhere, and that the people are not starving at their homes. It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that the Sholapur relief operations suffice for the necessities of the case.

6. I believe one great cause of the difference in the numbers on relief works in the two districts is, that for several weeks work has not been offered to Sholapur villagers close to their homes; while in Kurnool everybody could at first, and very many can even now, find easy relief work at fair wages close to their homes. The attention of the Collector might still be given to this point. It is probable that when the Kurnool relief officers pick out gangs of 20,000 stalwart relief labourers for transfer to Nellore, many may decline to go, and in this way the numbers will decrease by the act of the people themselves.

7. It may be well to draw attention to the necessity for keeping one point in view. The Government grain reserve in Kurnool amounts, so far as I could ascertain, to from 10,000 to 12,000 tons. This grain is being housed and protected, and it is not now being used at all. Grain for relief-house expenditure is bought in the local markets. But it will have to be considered at what season and in what manner this grain ought to be disposed, so that large quantities may not be kept on the hands of Government when the next season's crop ripens.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 152, dated Sholapur, 21st March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, recommending that immediate sanction be given to the commencement of the repairs to the Begum Talao in the Kaladgi district.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Camp Wortee, Kaladgi district, 20th March* 1877.

During my visit to the northern taluks of the Kaladgi district, I had the advantage of visiting the large tank known as the Begum Talao, near the ruined city of Beejapur, in company with Mr. Molecey the Executive Engineer, and Mr. Silcock the Assistant Collector. This interesting reservoir was one of the sources of the prosperity of the city of Beejapur in the celebrated time of its Mahomedan sovereigns. If, as I learn to be the case, there is an intention of transferring the civil station of Kaladgi to Beejapur, which is centrically situated for the district, then the restoration of the great reservoir would be essential to such a plan.

2. I understand that a project has been prepared in the Irrigation Department, and approved by the Bombay Government, for putting this tank into order at a cost of about Rs. 50,000. The work to be done consists mainly of earthwork and of rough stone pitching. The Government have, however, directed that the work should not be begun as a relief work until there is absolute need for more relief employment in that part of the country.

3. Looking to the merits of the project itself, I find that this tank has an ample catchment area; that it can contain a very large supply of water; that its water used formerly to (and can again) irrigate a considerable area, and that it can supply drinking water to a great city: looking also to the fact that the embankment, more than one mile in the length, is breached in two places only; that the silt, which has collected in great quantities at the bottom of the tank, can be easily excavated for the repair and heightening of the embankment—looking to all these considerations, I think that the repairing of this ancient reservoir is worthy of consideration.

4. From a relief point of view also, I should think that the work might well be undertaken. In that case its early commencement would appear to be very desirable. The situation of the work is salubrious. The numbers on relief works in the Kaladgi district have indeed fallen from 49,973 during the first week of February to 22,584 during the second week of March. But the local authorities anticipate that the numbers will again rise. Nearly all the road work that can in future years be maintained by the local funds, has in this (the northern) part of the district been completed. And my inspections of about 6,800 relief labourers and of about

3,500 poor persons who are not in receipt of relief, satisfies me that, for the present at any rate, there is need for another large relief work in the Beejapur and in the south of the Indee taluk. On both grounds, therefore, the great usefulness of the undertaking and the ascertained necessity for more relief work, I would recommend to the Bombay Government that sanction be given to the immediate commencement of the repairs of the Begum Talao as a relief work.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 155, dated Camp Poona, 24th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, on Special Mission,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of—

(*a*) a Minute by him respecting the recent course and present state of relief operations in the districts of the Bombay Presidency;

(*b*) memoranda embodying the facts ascertained by Sir Richard Temple, regarding the districts of Sholapur, Kaládgi, Ahmednagar and Poona.

***Minute by* Sir Richard Temple, *dated Camp, interior of Poona District, 24th March* 1877.**

In forwarding the accompanying memoranda of facts ascertained during my present visit to the districts of Sholapur, Kaládgi and Poona in the Bombay Presidency (which are the three most distressed districts), I have to record some general observations.

2. It will be in the recollection of the Government of India that on my first visit to the Deccan districts of the Bombay Presidency on the 10th and 11th of January last, I submitted several recommendations, the principal of which was to the effect that the petty village works close to the homes of the people, with easy or nominal work, on which the great majority of relief labourers were then employed, should be generally discouraged and closed wherever possible; and that the relief labourers should be concentrated as much as might be practicable on larger public works, generally at some distance from their homes, with rigid tasks under professional supervision. This principle was thought likely to prove acceptable to the Local Government, which had evinced a tendency to proceed in that direction. It has since been declared publicly to be in accordance with these views. It has certainly been acted up to during the two months and upwards which have elapsed since the above-mentioned dates with a rigour and decision which leave little to be desired, and with a result upon which, after allowance for any slight drawbacks that may be found, the Government of Bombay may be heartily congratulated.

3. On the 12th January I found 331,447 relief labourers in all, of whom 136,629 were on petty village works and 194,818 on professionally-supervised public works. On the 20th March there are 209,000 relief labourers in all, of whom 34,000 only are on village works, while 175,000 are on the larger public works. In other words, whereas a moderate majority were on public works and a large proportion on village works, now the vast majority are on public works, and only an insignificant minority on village works. Again, on the 1st January, I found an universal expectation that the then large number would increase by 80 per cent. before the end of March. I find on the 20th March that the January number instead of increasing has actually decreased by 64 per cent.

4. Although the tendency of our measures has been to transfer large numbers to the public works, still even on these works there has actually been a decrease. This has arisen from the enforcement of the task-work previously ordered. Many persons came to work on task so long as they found it easy, but absented themselves when they found it becoming harder. On the civil works, the manner in which the reduction of numbers occurred was in this wise. The Public Works Department (including its general branch and its special irrigation branch) has been strongly organized with a staff of officers and of trained subordinates in the distressed districts. Professional preparations for public works on a sufficiently large scale, consisting partly of main roads, but chiefly of irrigation reservoirs (tanks) were got ready. To these all applicants (save and except those who appeared to be able to sustain themselves, for a time at least, without Government aid) were admitted. To these also all the labourers who had previously been on village works were drafted, except those who from age, infirmity or other good cause were unable to go. The able-bodied were informed that they could no longer be employed on the village works; but that employment was available for them on the larger public works; to every person some such work at a reasonable distance was indicated; he was also informed, however, that in event of his refusing this offer he would not be otherwise employed. Very many did in fact refuse, and by so doing virtually discharged themselves from Government relief, thereby affording proof that they were not in real distress and could afford to stay away. Many, however, accepted the offer and are still serving on the public works, proving by their industry and discipline that they really need the support thus obtained.

5. The number who discharged themselves from Government relief in the manner above described were about 102,000.* They did, indeed, at first shew signs of some method and system in their proceedings. They liked the village works with a lax system from which they had been discharged. They disliked the public works with a strict system to which it was proposed to transfer them. They imagined that by throwing themselves suddenly out of employ, they virtually offered a passive resistance to the orders of Government. Many of them endured more or less of inconvenience and privation in furtherance of a plan whereby they hoped ultimately to regain their position on the easy-going village works. For so favourable an object they deemed that some suffering might be borne. They counted somewhat on exciting the compassion of the authorities, and still more on arousing fears lest some accidents to human life should occur. They wandered about in bands and crowds seeking for sympathy. They probably did meet with sympathy, indirectly at least, in various quarters. They certainly had leaders both from among their own body, and from among the employés, whose vocation had ceased from the contraction or cessation of the village works. Moreover, the village headmen (patels) are as a class much opposed to any system of relief works which takes the people away from their homes. This feeling may be natural on their part, but it cannot receive attention, when it militates against so important a principle as the application of a definite test to a relief system in time of famine.

* *i. e.*, difference between 136,000 on 12th January and 34,000 on 12th March as above stated.

6. The Local Government, however, did not yield, though it did report the matter to the Government of India, apparently with a view to strengthening the position by eliciting further authoritative declarations. The Government of India, on two occasions, declared in effect that undue concessions must not be made to combinations of work-people formed with sinister or self-interested objects; and that although Government was bound to do its utmost to save people from death by starvation, it could not always undertake to save them from death owing to their own obstinacy or misconduct. These views have doubtless helped to guide the thoughts of the people and to subdue any unreasonable hopes which may have been engendered.

7. Of those who thus deserted the relief works some returned to labour when they found resistance unavailing. But many after wandering about for a short time settled quietly in their own villages, where they still are (as I have myself seen them in several places) in a condition, which, if not good, is yet not reduced. Of these it is thought that many must ere long be constrained to apply for relief.

8. On the other hand, while severity is deserved by those who try to resist the just efforts for reform and economy in the administration of relief, there are many poor ignorant persons misled by designing leaders. No exertion is spared to induce these misguided persons to accept the reasonable sort of relief which they are believed to need. To the village works only those are admitted who cannot be expected to perform the tasks set on the larger works. It was thought that these works would be more largely attended than they are. The authorities are ready to receive many more if they come, either on existing works, or upon other works which could be immediately opened. These works being of the simplest character can always be opened without any preparation. The gangs which I have inspected are exactly those whom we might expect to find; that is they are people evidently needing assistance, strong enough to do light work near home, but not strong enough to perform the tasks of the public works.

9. For the larger works, as already stated, preparation is always needed. And this preparation has been made in case there should be any accession or influx of numbers as the season advances. After consulting the Public Works authorities I find that the works now open can accommodate seventy-five thousand additional persons at the shortest notice. Here again, however, the rolls of the workmen do not fill as fast as was expected. Evidently the comparative strictness of system is acting as a deterrent to keep away all save those who are truly in want.

10. Nothing can be more suitable than the character of the gangs on these works, whom I have carefully inspected in various places of these districts, numbering in all about forty thousand persons. By a suitable character I mean this, that the men and women belong to the labouring classes who are cast out of employ by dearth of employment, in consequence of the scarcity, and who really need assistance; they are able-bodied and fully equal to the hard task-work they perform; their physical condition is generally good, often it is very good, indicative of a fine peasantry which any Government may be proud to reckon among its subjects. There are some few exceptions indeed, but in almost every instance there is some satisfactory explanation, as for instance a man is very thin, but then, though able to labour, he is suffering from some local disease, and he prefers for sake of keeping company with his relatives to be on this work rather than go to the easier village work, and so on.

11. Even to these larger works there are attached sets of weakly persons, and very young children, relatives of the able-bodied labourers, from whom they cannot well be separated. These sets receive special relief according to circumstances.

12. I have inspected many sets of persons receiving gratuitous relief from Government. These are truly miserable persons, and fit recipients of charity.

13. The same cannot always be said of the recipients of private charity in these districts, who are often persons hardly needing this form of relief. It were much to be desired that the charitable donors would consent that their charity should be administered on the same rules as Government charity.

14. The wage of 2* annas a day for an adult male (the wage of females being graduated accordingly) allowed on the public works is certainly sufficient: its sufficiency being attested by the fine physique of the majority of the labourers. Certainly the task (slightly less than the rate for professional labourers in ordinary years) is not too much for these gangs. For some of the finest sets of these men, it is probably not quite hard enough. The wage allowed on the petty village works, equal to one pound of grain a day plus ½ anna for adult male (the wage of females being graduated accordingly), which is at least 25 per cent. less than the wage on the public works, is probably sufficient, as is shown by the fact that the labourers are looking much as they look in ordinary years. There are, I know, opinions to the contrary, but these are based on general considerations and not upon the one real ground, namely, the actual condition of the labourers. The children of all ages, even the tenderest, of the relief labourers are receiving some allowance.

15. On the whole I feel sure that in the Deccan districts of Bombay no abuse of State charity is allowed; no appreciable amount of Government money is wasted; no demoralization of the rural classes is going on; on the contrary, they are being taught the hard but salutary lesson of self-help in time of danger.

16. With this rigidity of system, and this careful restriction of relief, there must be some anxiety lest individual cases of unrelieved distress should occur and escape observation. So far as my inspection of the poorest classes not on relief has gone, it is to be inferred that they are generally in tolerable condition. Occasionally, though very rarely, I have found instances of persons whose appearance would ensure to them relief immediately on their asking for it. No doubt there is much scope for incessant vigilance. I drew attention to this on the 12th January. Subsequently when representing the same thing to the Madras Government, I sent copy of that representation to the Government of Bombay, who in reply acknowledged the correctness of the principle and expressed a belief that it had been already carried out. And certainly I find that in the Bombay Deccan, so far as orders go, such vigilance ought to be secured. All village headmen have been warned of their duty in this matter; they frequently do give temporary relief on their own responsibility pending orders of relief officers. Lists have been made out in every village of persons likely to come within this category. European officers are posted in each one of the many sub-divisions (talukas) of the distressed districts; and they, together with their native subordinates, are constantly patrolling the villages and seeing whether the village headmen really do bring forward every deserving case or not. In every sub-division (taluka) of every distressed district there is a relief centre for the reception of these cases. The number on charitable relief is large indeed; but looking to the circumstances of the country, I should be glad to see it larger. It is, however, remarkable that many of the destitute poor are reluctant to resort to the poor-house, from a feeling of self-respect which is creditable to them. Here and there, however, I have discovered persons who ought apparently to have come under the operations of these rules; and I think that the local officers cannot be too often reminded of these excellent orders.

17. I have not received any trustworthy evidence whatever that any death from starvation occurs or is in danger of occurring in these districts. But I have received much excellent evidence to the effect that nobody is dying or likely to die of this cause. Statements of an opposite description are sometimes made, but they are merely general in their terms, and are manifestly advanced in support of the view that easier terms of relief should be offered to the people. I am unable, however, to discover upon what foundation any statements that the people are starving can possibly rest. If any instance has happened within the last two months it must be very exceptional. If any instance happens now, it must be owing to some extraordinary conduct on the part of the person concerned, certainly not to any want of means of relief at hand.

18. The number of relief labourers having fallen and continued comparatively so low, the question whether it will greatly rise again is much canvassed locally. If it should rise, then the authorities are ready. I am more concerned to verify this than to debate a matter around which much uncertainty hangs, but which will, by the event, soon be placed beyond doubt. Doubtless the liberal scale, as it is now thought, the too liberal scale, on which relief was at the outset administered had the effect of putting money into the pockets of the people on which they are now living. To some extent, but to a slight extent only, this may account for the decrease in numbers. The people are now seen to possess some self-sustaining power which is difficult to be gauged beforehand, but which proves to be greater than was at first supposed. The peasantry of these Deccan districts may be poor (as is sometimes affirmed), but they apparently can for the most part support themselves for one year notwithstanding the loss of their crops. They may have fallen into indebtedness, but still they have credit enough

* *Note.*—This is the wage so long as grain is not cheaper than 18lbs. per rupee or dearer than 16lbs. per rupee; when the price of food ranges beyond these limits, the wage is altered according to a sliding scale, so as to give the value of one pound of grain and one anna in cash to each adult male labourer who does full work.

to obtain advances of grain from the village dealers, or others who hold stocks of grain. The grain markets continue to be very well supplied. And the price of food still ranges at 20lbs. for the rupee, which is cheaper decidedly than famine price.

19. As the case stands at this moment, there are in the Bombay Presidency—

	Persons.
On works	209,000
On charitable relief	42,000
Total ...	251,000

20. The fate of the cattle in all this drought is sadly uncertain. That numbers have died or will die is certain; these are probably the inferior animals. The best have been sent to the pasturage grounds of the Western Ghât mountains. We do not know exactly how they are faring there, not very well in all probability, as even those uplands have but meagre pasture in a year like this.

21. If the numbers on relief shall not materially increase beyond the present total, then there will be a considerable reduction, even below the reduced estimate of expenditure recently furnished for the imperial budget.

22. During my first visit I drew attention to the importance of using all fair means to collect the land revenue of the current year in all the distressed districts, so far as the people could pay without undue pressure. The revenue authorities seem to have recently made and to be still making successful efforts in this direction. The loss of land revenue by reason of this famine is not thought likely to exceed fifty-four lakhs of rupees, and may even be less than that. It will be in the recollection of the Government of India that in the beginning of January, when the loss of land revenue was estimated at 50 lakhs, I strongly represented the expediency of not promising remission, so long as any hope of recovering the revenue should remain. Though nothing specifically was settled at the moment, the representation and the consequent agitation of the subject has evidently been of service fiscally. Another cause, no doubt, is the general improvement of the situation.

23. If these favourable anticipations shall be in any degree realised, then the famine of 1877 in the Bombay Presidency will not be so financially burdensome as was once feared. But they depend (it must always be remembered) upon an early and propitious rainfall during the coming summer. If that unhappily were to be withheld, then a fresh conjunction of adverse forces would arise.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

***Memorandum regarding relief operations in the Sholapur District, as ascertained by* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *during his visit of the 17th, 18th and 22nd March* 1877.**

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE met at Sholapur the Revenue Commissioner Mr. Robertson, the Collector Mr. Percival, and the Executive Engineer Major Mathew. In his Minute of the 12th January were offered some general statistics regarding the distress in the Sholapur District, and it will suffice to note here that the district comprises an area of 4,496 square miles, with a population of 718,034 persons; that the failure of the crops has been general all over the district; and that the average outturn of the food-crops was estimated at one anna out of sixteen for the whole district.

2. In the month of January there were 93,000 persons on the relief works in the Sholapur District; now (20th March) there are only 48,855. Of these about 4,500 (or 600 in each taluk) are on the works under Civil agency, the remainder being employed under the officers of the Public Works Department, by whom task-work is exacted and efficient supervision is exercised. The Collector, Mr. Percival, assigns several causes for the decrease in numbers; thus he attributes it in part to—

(*a*) the reduction in the rate of wages;

(*b*) the concentration of the people on works at a distance from their homes;

(*c*) the exaction of task-work;

(*d*) the ability of the people to do without relief to an extent not previously believed;

(*e*.) The large charity still going on in all the towns and larger villages at the hands of natives.

3. The rates of wage are 1 anna 10 pies for adult men on the Public Works, and 1 anna 3 pies for adult men on the Civil agency works. If persons or gangs on the Public Works do not perform the full tasks, their wages are subject to deduction.

4. Regarding the condition of the people the Collector says that the gangs on the regular public works are in decidedly good condition; that the condition of the people on Civil agency is fair at present; but that he is apprehensive about these people, and recommends that the wage rate should be raised to 1½ annas, or else that a Sunday wage should be given. The Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, does not admit that necessity has yet been shown for any increase in the rates. The Collector believes the condition of the people outside the works to be fairly good;

he receives weekly diaries from relief officers, who get reports from relief inspectors and visit a great number of villages themselves. No single report of a starvation death has yet reached the Collector. He recently received a report from a single relief circle of ten villages to the effect that the condition of the people there was much depressed. The Assistant Collector has gone to visit this circle, and his report has not yet come to hand.

5. The charitable relief arrangements are on this wise: a relief-house is established at every taluk head-quarters; each taluk is divided into eight or ten circles of ten villages each; over each of these circles is a relief inspector on Rs. 12 a month, whose duty is to visit every village in his circle twice a week; in every taluk there is a mamlatdar (Native Sub-divisional Officer) whose full time is given to relief work; and over every taluk is a European or Native Assistant Collector, whose duty is to inspect villages and direct the subordinate agency. A register of paupers has been prepared and is periodically revised for every village; and every pauper, who cannot support himself, is expected to reside and be relieved at the taluk relief-house, save in exceptional cases of infirm people who cannot travel and are relieved by the patels (village headmen) at the cost of the State. The relief-houses are not popular with paupers, as they have to reside there. Only about 1,100 persons are now in receipt of charitable relief, besides some 6,000 young children whose parents are on the relief works. A very great deal of relief is being given by private charity; a native charitable relief committee is doing good work in every considerable town in the district; in Sholapur town the itself committee spend Rs. 4,000 a month on distributing charitable relief to about 2,300 persons daily. The Collector has noticed with satisfaction the extent to which the helpless village poor are cared for by their own people, even in these hard times. Still he anticipates that larger numbers of these poor creatures must sooner or later come upon the Government for charitable relief.

6. Among other testimony given to Sir Richard Temple regarding the condition of the people in the Sholapur district may be mentioned:—

Lieutenant C. J. Dickson, District Superintendent of Police, who, in his last diary from tour, reports that he has visited many villages and found the state of the people to be good.

Lieutenant Christie, R. E., from the Midnapore district of Bengal, who has been employed for one month in the interior of the district. He has seen a great many of the work-people. Last week he visited the Ashti tank, whereon 7,000 people were employed; and he was moving about among the people for two days. He found the workmen in "capital condition," and he considers them to be "as good coolies as one could see anywhere." Among 7,000 labourers there were of course some few weakly people; but the hospital was almost empty.

Lieutenant Afflex Graves, Assistant Engineer from Agra, has been employed for one month in the interior of the district, and has under him now 43 miles of road on which 3,000 labourers are employed. The wage rate for adult male is 1 anna 9 pies; and the people have throughout been in good condition, better indeed than the gangs recently working under him on the Agra district roads. The children especially seemed to be in good case.

7. Sir Richard Temple inspected a considerable number of relief labourers and of other poor in the Sholapur districts: thus—

Moteebagh tank near Sholapur.—Four thousand labourers under Public Works agency, doing full task-work, on wages of 1 anna 10 pies a day for adult males; the condition of the gangs, men, women and children, was decidedly good; but it was said that, when this work was opened three weeks ago, many of the labourers were in a much reduced state. They had recovered their condition under the present reduced wages.

Kumbul tank, 6 miles from Sholapur.—Two hundred persons, all of the poorest classes, under Civil agency, on a wage of 1 anna 3 pie for adult males. These gangs were composed mainly of elderly persons, the able-bodied having been drafted on to the Public Works Department works. Their condition was fairly good, and Sir Richard Temple marked only one woman and one child as apparently suffering from want.

Another small tank, 2 miles further from Sholapur.—Three hundred labourers of both sexes on the Civil agency wage rate. These gangs, though composed of people from the very lowest classes, were generally in good physical condition, and did not appear to have suffered from the low rate of wages. Sir Richard Temple marked two men who ought to have been on charitable relief, and he marked four persons who were in a somewhat reduced condition of body.

The inhabitants of the village near the aforesaid tank.—All the people of this village (to the number of about 200) turned out for inspection. Sir Richard Temple found the condition of these people to be much the same as the condition of the people on the works, save that they wore better clothes. The only emaciated cripple was a man who, on inquiry, turned out to be a professional beggar, whose trade paid better than State relief, for his family consisted of a sturdy, comfortable-looking wife and five well-conditioned children, besides a sixth child who was said to be away begging in the streets of Sholapur.

Beejapur road near Wurrukbal, ten miles from Sholapur.—Two thousand five hundred labourers under Public Works agency and on a wage rate of 1 anna 10 pies for adults. The general condition of these gangs was very good; several hundreds of the men and women were remarkably fine specimens of the Deccan peasantry, well set up and well nourished. Only a very few cases

(one per cent. in all) of persons in an apparently reduced condition were marked by Sir Richard Temple. The condition of the children in these gangs was specially good, save in the case of a very few infants. In some of the cases on this road, it seemed doubtful whether the people were not being employed too near to their homes.

8. The Collector cannot say what the total amount of land revenue to be remitted may be. The total of remissions will probably fall short of the first estimate. He is now, with the assistance of the subordinate revenue officials, dividing his district land revenue demand into three categories, *viz.*,—

(*a*) revenue that should now be collected;

(*b*) revenue that should be suspended and collected in future years, if the harvests are good;

(*c*) revenue that must now be remitted.

9. The Collector fears that cattle must have died in large numbers. During the last two momths, 30,000 hides are said to have come into the Sholapur market alone. But things are not quite so bad as they were; cattle which were selling in December and January for Rs. 2 now fetch Rs 8. The people, too, seem to have more hope than they had; they are bringing back some of their cattle, so as to be ready for agricultural work directly the April showers come. Crimes against property have decreased since January last, and there was no perceptible increase in crime after (or in consequence of) the reduction of numbers on the relief works.

CAMP POONA DISTRICT,
23*rd March* 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secy. to Sir Richard Temple.

***Memorandum** of the facts concerning relief operations in the Kaladgi district, ascertained by Sir Richard Temple on his visit of the 19th-21st March 1877.*

On the 18th March, Sir Richard Temple started from Sholapur for Beejapur, a central town of the Kaladgi district. He passed through the taluk of Sholapur in the Sholapur district, but on that day no work-people were on the road. On the right bank of the Bheema he was met by the Mamlutdar (native sub-district officer) of Indee, the most northerly and most severely distressed taluk of Kaladgi. On the confines of the Beejapur taluk, he was met by Mr. Molecey, the Executive Engineer, Mr. Silcock, the Assistant Collector, and Mr. Dunsterville, of the Survey Department, who is now employed upon relief work. Mr. Hogg, the Collector, had not received intimation of Sir Richard Temple's visit in time enough to enable him to attend.

2. The general statistics of the Kaladgi district were given in Sir Richard Temple's minute of the 12th January, but it may be repeated here that the Kaladgi district contains 5,695 square miles and a population of 816,037 persons; that the rain-fall over the whole district was short, and the crops failed utterly in the north of the district; and that the failure was very great in the other taluks, so much so that the average outturn of the season's crop is not estimated at above one anna out of sixteen. But Kaladgi is better off than the districts of Sholapur and Poona, in so far that its soil is better, and its people are believed to possess greater resources. It is noteworthy that there was no increase of crime against property in the Kaladgi district, when the numbers on relief works fell during February. There is now not more crime in Kaladgi than in ordinary years. In the months of November and December, on the other hand, crimes of violence and against property were very rife.

3. The number of people on relief works in the Kaladgi district was 54,000 during the first week of February, and it stands now (third week of March) at 27,000. Of this last total 22,500 are employed on works under the Public Works Department, and 4,500 are on works under the civil officers. The great decrease in the number of people on relief works has been caused mainly by a strict adherence to the practice whereby gangs of labourers are shifted from one work to another and are employed at a distance from their homes. The enforcement of a moderate task-work has had some effect in keeping off the work-people who could support themselves at home. The staff of engineering subordinates is quite sufficient to control and to enforce work from the comparatively reduced numbers now on the relief works. On the civil agency works are taken infirm or weakly people, who could not do a good day's work; people on these works who grow strong are transferred to the regular engineering works.

4. The Executive Engineer, the Assistant Collector and the Mamlutdar were all agreed that, so far as their inspections and enquiries went, the people who had left the works were supporting themselves in one way or another at their homes. They did not believe that any people were dying of hunger away in the villages. The distressed taluks have not been parcelled off into circles, as has been done in Sholapur, but the Mamlutdars are relieved of ordinary duties and are employed on relief work alone. They and the Assistant Collectors visit the villages and examine the lists, which every village headman (patel) has to keep, of persons requiring relief. These officers have therefore much though not such full means as in Sholapur of knowing the condition of the village people.

5. The wages paid on the Kaladgi public works are 2 annas per diem for an adult male; because the price of food (jowaree) keeps dearer than 9 seers per rupee. The Executive Engineer Mr. Molecey thinks that his wages suffice for the people who receive them. He

regards the condition of his gangs to be various, though on the whole good. He thinks that the results of the shifting people to roads away from their homes must be carefully watched, as their reluctance to go far from home sometimes makes the people drift into danger. On the Civil agency works the maximum wage is 1½ annas for an adult male. The Executive Engineer and Mr. Silcock consider that these wages are sufficient; as the people appear to keep in sufficiently good condition. But it was understood that the Collector (Mr. Hogg) and some other of the civil officers regarded the Civil agency wage as too low. No wages are paid for, and no work is done on Sunday. On both classes of works, a subsistence allowance of 3 pie per diem is made to those children of persons on the works who may be too young to do any labour for themselves.

6. Sir Richard Temple inspected at Beejapur 1,120 labourers on the Executive Engineer's works, besides about 800 new applicants for work who had presented themselves during the last three or four days. These people are employed on a road outside Beejapur, and they for the most part sleep in temporary huts, which they have provided for themselves close to the road. There was a certain small number of sturdy, well-to-do men and women among the Beejapur gangs, who could probably have done without State charity for a time at any rate. Out of the 1,120 labourers Sir Richard Temple marked eleven who were in a very reduced physical condition, and he noticed twelve such persons among the 800 applicants. The local officers made enquiries into each of these cases.

7. Out of the town of Beejapur and from the villages round 2,300 persons of the poorer classes were collected for inspection, in order that Sir Richard Temple might form an idea of the condition of the poorer classes that were in receipt of no relief at all. These people were called together suddenly; they were to all appearance poorly off, and they were probably fair representatives of the classes regarding whose condition anxiety might be felt. Out of the total number (2,300) Sir Richard Temple marked 48 persons whose physical condition was apparently much reduced by hunger; some of these cases would in all probability be soon in a dangerous condition. These people are now being looked after by the civil officers. Sir Richard Temple at the same time inspected the people (about 120) in receipt of charitable relief at Beejapur; all these poor creatures were decidedly fit recipients for this kind of charity.

8. At Wortee, 20 miles outside Beejapur, Sir Richard Temple inspected, in company with the Executive Engineer, the Assistant Collector, and the Mamlutdar, 4,800 labourers, who are now at work on the road from Wortee to Indee, and also 250 persons of the poorest classes from Wortee and the surrounding villages, who were receiving no relief at all. The Wortee gangs were generally in poorer condition than those inspected at Beejapur; and Mr. Molecey explained that they were the very poorest gangs in his district. Out of these gangs Sir Richard Temple marked 133 persons whose condition was low. A very few infants were in an emaciated state, either from illness or from failure of their natural supply of food; but with these exceptions, the children of the Wortee gangs were well nourished and comfortable. Still the labourers in these gangs were, almost all of them, suitable persons to be upon the relief works. The representative poor who came from Wortee and the adjacent villages for inspection were clearly in very poor circumstances, and among them Sir Richard Temple marked three cases which were in a very reduced physical condition, induced apparently by want of food.

9. On the whole, it appeared to Sir Richard Temple that the relief works were well managed and were restricted to persons in real need of State aid. The test of shifting labourers and employing them far from their homes had been properly and successfully applied. It appeared, however, to Sir Richard Temple that the system of village visitation and village relief is not sufficiently carriedout or adequately supervised. Among the representative bodies of villagers, which Sir Richard Temple examined, from one to two per cent. appeared to be in a really reduced condition, and it seemed that this condition was due to hunger. Many of such people, if not searched out and relieved, must die during the next two months. If the same percentage of bad cases exists in the villages all over the most distressed parts of Kaladgi, then no time should be lost in searching them out and relieving them. Raising the wage rate would not meet the necessities of the case: real and active village visitation under energetic supervision is required.

10. The Assistant Collector and the Executive Engineer appear to think that one or more additional relief works would be required in the northern taluks of Kaladgi, now that the road-works, which could be usefully undertaken, were nearly completed. Regarding one of these works, the Begum Talao, Sir Richard Temple has recorded a separate minute. Mr. Silcock recommended strongly that four tanks in the Indee taluk, for which the Irrigation Department has plans and estimates ready, should be taken in hand and repaired. Mr. Burke, the Irrigation Engineer, informed Sir Richard Temple that he could begin these works at once; he considers them to be more useful than a continuance of road-works, though the tanks are not such as in ordinary years would be considered remunerative irrigation works. Some colour was given to Mr. Silcock's opinion that one or more additional works were required for the Indee taluk, by a representation made to Sir Richard Temple by the patels, koolkarnees (village officers) and ryots of the villages of Dhoolkheir, Chanégaon and Sirnala on the northern border of the Indee taluk. Four hundred and fifty persons of these and certain neighbouring villages were inspected by Sir Richard Temple: it was stated by the people, and affirmed by the village officials, that from 100 to 200 of these people had worked on the

Sholapur road till work there was closed, and that they had afterwards gone to the Wortee road (distance 20 miles) for work, but they had for some reason or other been refused admission to the works. Among the people who said they had gone to find work at Wortee were four or five persons whose physical condition was low; but, on the whole, the 450 villagers inspected appeared to be in a fairly good physical condition.'

11. Sir Richard Temple saw at Dhoolkheir 15 tons of Government grain (jowaree), which had been bought at the beginning of the scarcity when grain importations had hardly begun and supplies for the labourers seemed likely to run short. Other small parcels of Government grain are stored in different parts of the Kaladgi district. These stores have not yet been used, as the local markets sufficiently supply all wants. But as some of the grain is being destroyed by insects, and the supply in the local markets appears quite secure, the Bombay Government has ordered these stores to be sold by auction to the local merchants.

CAMP POONA DISTRICT;
The 23rd March 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secy. to Sir Richard Temple.

Memorandum regarding relief operations in the Ahmednagar District.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE was not able to visit the interior of the Ahmednagar district, but he met Mr. Jacomb, the Collector, in company with Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner, at Dhond, and he inspected a gang of 4,000 labourers on the Dhond and Munmar railway relief work near the Bheema river, just within the confines of the Ahmednagar district. Mr. Izatt, C. E., who is in charge of the works, with Mr. Vacher, the Executive Engineer, was present.

2. The gangs of Ahmednagar labourers on the railway works were in very good condition. They are doing task-work on a wage rate of 1 anna 8 pies for adult men. At the outset they did not perform their full task; but now the Engineers under Mr. Izatt get full work out of the people, who accordingly receive their full wage. Mr. Izatt reports that the disbursements on account of charitable relief (3 pie a head per diem) to young children amount to ten per cent. of his whole expenditure for wages.

Mr. Jacomb's account of affairs in his district was briefly as follows:—

(*a*). The north of the district in the Godavery valley has had fairly good crops. The bad parts are in the south, the Srigunda and Kurjut taluks, with parts of Nuggur and Parner. On the relief works there are now 11,800 labourers, as against 26,000 in the beginning of February. Of this total, only 900 are on the Civil agency works, where they receive a wage of 1 anna 1 pie for adult men. The Collector thinks this rate is too low, but he cannot say that he has found the people actually suffering in consequence of these low rates. Some of the poor of the district are wandering from their homes; but none are starving. No cases of starvation have ever been reported.

(*b*.) In the worst taluks and in parts of others, the villages are divided into circles, with an Inspector over each circle. These Inspectors furnish diaries of their work and of what they see. Over them are the Mamlutdars (Native Sub-divisional officers) and the Assistant Collectors. The patels do really look up and relieve the village poor; save, perhaps, in the case of the Mhars (outcastes) regarding whom men of higher caste are very reluctant to exert themselves.

(*c*.) The supply of food in the local markets is everywhere ample, and will continue to be so.

(*d*.) In the Kurjut taluk only is there any real difficulty about water-supply. Wells are being deepened there, and also in other parts of the district.

(*e*.) There has not as yet been any very great mortality among the cattle. The great majority of the animals in the worst taluks were driven away to distant pastures. Possibly one-third of the emigrant cattle may die; but nothing certain is yet known.

(*f*.) The Collector cannot say for certain, but he expects that out of the twelve lakhs of revenue demand from his district he may be able—

To collect 6 lakhs.
To suspend 4 lakhs.
To remit 2 lakhs.

In January last, it had been estimated that six lakhs might have to be remitted.

CAMP POONA DISTRICT,
The 23rd March 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secy. to Sir Richard Temple.

Memorandum regarding relief operations in the Poona District, as ascertained at Sir Richard Temple's visit of the 22nd-24th March 1877.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE met in the western or more distressed tracts of the Poona district—

Mr. Norman, the Collector.
„ Keyser, the Assistant Collector.
„ Fletcher, „ Holland, „ Symonds, } relief officers.

Major-General Kennedy, R. E., Secretary to the Bombay Government in charge of the famine department, who was good enough to come to meet Sir Richard Temple.

Colonel Merriman, R. E, Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Department.
Mr. Clarke, Executive Engineer.
„ Joyner, Executive Engineer.
„ Toogood, Assistant Engineer.

The distressed area of the Poona district comprises the whole of the Bheemthari and Indapur taluks, with parts of the Haweyli (head-quarters) and Poorandhar taluks. These tracts contain a population of about 320,000 persons; and the failure there has been so great that the season's outturn is estimated at only one anna out of a sixteen annas (full) crop.

2. In the month of January there were 54,000 people on relief works in the Poona district; now (20th March) there are only 42,000, of whom about 38,000 are employed on works under Public Works officers, who exact full task-work and exercise very thorough supervision over the work-people. The full wage of an adult man on the works under Engineering officers is 1 anna 10 pies per diem; but the work-people incur deduction if they do not perform the full task. On all the great works which Sir Richard Temple visited in the Poona District, most of the labourers had forfeited from ¼ to ½ of their wages during the earlier weeks that task-work was imposed. But now all the gangs, with but very few exceptions, do their full task and get their full wage. On the works under Civil agency the wage rate is 1 anna 3 pie.

3. The peculiar feature of the Poona district relief is that the relief labourers are concentrated on a very few large and useful works, mainly under the Irrigation Department, *viz.*, the Moota canal, the Nira canal, and the great reservoirs at Mahtoba and Sirsophul. Some gangs, gradually increasing in numbers, are employed on the southerly section of the Dhond and Munmar railway. On every one of these works, the labourers come, for the most part, from a distance, and they live in temporary huts provided by themselves close to the works. Various accounts are given of the condition of the thousands who have left the relief works since January. And the outcome of all these accounts is that some of the people have emigrated to the Nizam's country or to the hill pastures with their cattle; some have gone to Bombay to get work; and some few are in their villages preparing for the coming agricultural season. All the inspecting officers who visit the interior are, however, agreed that comparatively few of the ordinary residents are left in the villages of the Bheemthari and Indapur taluks.

4. Sir Richard Temple was able to inspect a considerable number of gangs of relief labourers and of other poor in the Poona district. He visited,—

The Dhond and Munmar railway works, whereon are 2,800 labourers of the Poona district. These gangs were among the poorest Sir Richard Temple has seen in the Bombay Presidency; and some proportion of the men were below par. Their wages were 1 anna 9 pies per diem for adult men, who did full task. It was explained that the men were in poor condition when they came to the work; during the first ten days no deduction was made for short work; then deductions began, and the men for about ten days earned little more than half the full wage; during the last week they have been doing three-quarters of full work; and the Engineers have, at the Commissioner's request, decided that fines for light task shall not reduce the daily wage below the subsistence rate allowed on Civil agency works. The reduced people in these gangs, who are more numerous than in any other gangs inspected by Sir Richard Temple, are now being looked after by the officers in charge.

The Boreebayal tank, on which were 60 labourers under Civil agency. Most of these people were old and infirm; all were very poor; still Sir Richard Temple marked only four persons who seemed reduced by want; 40 children were here in receipt of the 3 pie charitable allowance, and were all in excellent case. The able-bodied people had been drafted off to the Public Works Department works, and there was nothing in the condition of the labourers left to warrant an apprehension that the Civil works wage was insufficient to maintain the people's strength.

The Sirsophul tank, whereon were 3,200 labourers, out of whom Sir Richard Temple marked 11 persons who seemed to be in a reduced physical condition. The remainder were in good case, the younger men and women looking stout and well. All were on the Public Works Department wage, and lived in temporary huts close to the work. Some few of the people looked as if they could have managed for themselves without State aid. There were 1,160 children, and 33 infirm paupers belonging to the work people, who were all in receipt of charitable relief.

The Patas tank, 1,300 labourers on Public Works Department rates, besides 51 employed under Civil agency. The condition of these gangs was on the whole good; and the people appeared to be well nourished. Fifty-three persons belonging to Patas town, who were on charitable relief, were inspected and were seen to be fit recipients for such charity.

Patas town poor who were not on relief.—Two hundred and fifty of the poor of Patas who were receiving no kind of relief, were inspected. The people all looked poor, but Sir Richard Temple marked only two persons, who were reduced in physical condition, and ought to be taken on charitable relief. One of the two, a Mhar by caste, entirely declined to accept Government charity.

Moota canal works.—Ten thousand and two hundred people are now employed along about 22 miles of this canal, which was the first large work begun in this part of the Deccan. At one time as many as 19,000 people were employed on the canal. The exaction of task-work which has been enforced rigorously since January caused the reduction in the numbers. From the beginning the work-people have lived in temporarily shelter close to the works, and have been shifted 8 or 10 miles down the canal as the work went on. On this canal Sir Richard Temple inspected 4,764 work people, besides 1,370 young children and 137 infirm old people, making 1,507 in all, who were receiving charitable relief on the works. The condition of these people was decidedly good. Sir Richard Temple marked only six persons who were apparently in a reduced physical condition. The children were in particularly good case. The wage on these works for an adult man who does full work is 1 anna 9 pies. During February the deductions on account of short work came to 9 per cent. on the total wages; but during the month of March 90 per cent. of the gangs have earned full wages. Mr. Joyner, the Executive Engineer in charge of this work, makes careful enquiry into the case of each gang that comes under deduction, so as to prevent the possibility of any gangs losing strength by reason of insufficient food. When task-work was first exacted to the full extent in January last, some of the gangs fell for a time below par; but remedies were applied, and all are now in excellent condition.

Mahtoba tank, also an Irrigation Department work, on which Sir Richard Temple saw 5,400 work-people, besides 1,600 children on charitable allowance. The physique of these gangs was not quite so good as that of the people on the Moota canal, where relief works were opened early in the season. Still the condition of the Mahtoba gangs was good; the children were plump and happy; less than ¼ per cent. of the people were marked by Sir Richard Temple as in a reduced condition of body. The gangs were for the most part doing full task and getting full wage.

5. The supply of grain is ample in all markets of the Poona district. A village dealer whom Sir Richard Temple saw close to the Motee canal was selling grain (jowaree) to the labourers at 10½ seers (21 lbs.) per rupee. No one appears to have apprehensions respecting the sufficiency of the supply of grain, which private trade will maintain in all parts of the Poona district.

6. The numbers on charitable relief are—

In villages	3,042
On works, chiefly children	12,649
TOTAL ...	15,691

The Poona system of giving charitable relief differs from that practised elsewhere. No regular relief-houses are established whence cooked food is distributed. But the patels (village headmen) are authorised to give paupers, who are entered on the village lists, an order on the village corn-dealer for ½ a seer (1 lb.) of grain per diem plus 3 pie in cash per week. The village dealer issues this relief and sends his bill to the nearest relief officer. The European civil officers who inspect the villages, the engineers who are constantly among the people, and the native officials from the mamlatdar (sub-divisional magistrate) downwards are all agreed that the relief so given suffices for the needs of the village poor, and that no people are starving, or are likely to starve, at their homes in the villages. Sir Richard Temple's inspections quite bear out these assertions of the local officers. A good deal of private charity is being dispensed in Poona city and other towns in the interior. And wherever a municipality exists, the municipal committee discreetly administer charitable relief within their borders. It is creditable to the patels and to the supervising officers, as well as to the people themselves, that the State charity administered through the village officers is not abused. It seems that the people are very loth to receive charitable relief if they can

help it. And a case was related of a Poona villager in receipt of charitable relief, whose son on his return home at once and of his own motion repaid to Government the full amount spent on the relief of his mother during his absence.

7. The water-supply in some villages is short, but it is nowhere absolutely wanting. In or near the larger villages where deficiency occurs, the relief officers are deepening the wells. This is specially needed for the outcast tribes (Mahas, &c.), who are not allowed to drink from the ordinary village well.

8. It seems to be generally admitted that a great number of cattle have died, and that the greater part of the residue have emigrated, some of which will die in distant pastures. The Mamlatdar of Bhimthari, an officer of experience, who is much trusted by the district officers, reports that out of 72,000 head of cattle in his taluk, 44,000 have emigrated, 20,000 have died, and 7,000 are left alive. He says, however, that the cattle left and those which may return will suffice to distribute supplies of food into the interior of the districts, wherever it may be wanted.

9. The Collector of Poona has, as yet, granted no remissions of land revenue. He will continue collecting all he can; he has already collected in several taluks more than he had expected in January last; and he will suspend the demand instead of remitting in cases where eventual collection of revenue may be impossible. But in Indapur and Bhimthari much remission will have to be given; and perhaps in the end, if next season is good, the Poona remissions of land revenue my reach 3½ lakhs as compared with 6 lakhs named in the January estimate of remissions.

CAMP POONA DISTRICT,
24th March 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secy. to Sir Richard Temple.

No. 158, dated Adoni, the 26th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum by Dr. Harvey, late Medical Officer on Sir Richard Temple's staff, on the physical condition of the people of the distressed districts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

Memorandum by DR. HARVEY *on the physical condition of the people in the distressed districts of Madras and Bombay, dated Keirgaon, the 25th March* 1877.

HAVING accompanied Sir Richard Temple thus far on his tour, and had the opportunity of seeing the greater part of the persons inspected by him, I beg to record at his request my professional opinion on their physical condition.

2. The persons seen have been—

I.—Those employed on relief works;
II.—Those in receipt of gratuitous relief;
III.—Portions of the general population not in receipt of relief.

3. I.—Those employed on relief works may be sub-divided into—

(a.)—Those employed under the supervision of the Public Works Department; and
(b.)—Those employed under Civil supervision.

During the last few weeks this sub-division has to some extent meant that persons in class (*a*) under the Public Works Department are receiving the old rate of wages, while those in class (*b*) are on the reduced scale. For some time however most of the persons on civil works were receiving the higher wage, and the number of persons seen who have been long enough on the lower rate for its effects to be manifest has been very small.

(a.)—Persons employed by the Public Works Department.

4. The immense majority of persons in this class—men, women and children—have appeared to me to be in as good physical condition and health as the average population of Upper India in ordinary times. Occasionally no doubt individuals have been met with, who from one cause or another, generally age, sickness, or the fact that they were sustaining other than themselves, were below par, and shewed more or fewer signs of poverty or suffering; but such cases have been quite exceptional. I should say of every gang in this class that so far as physique and condition are concerned, it was good; and almost of every individual in every gang that he had not seriously suffered and was in no danger of dying of starvation. It occasionally happens that young children, and especially children at the breast, are brought to the works by their parents in an emaciated condition; but these have been comparatively few, and the condition of the children has on the whole been satisfactory.

(b.)—Persons on work under Civil agency.

5. A very large proportion of the labourers in the Madras districts belongs to this class, and to a great extent the above remarks apply to them. The majority are in good condition, and in no danger of starvation; and it is surprising to see so many apparently well-to-do people on the works. The gangs have however been much less level, and during the last few weeks a considerable number of the people have been receiving the reduced rate of wages. As yet however I have seen no signs of any general deterioration among the work-people in consequence of the reduction. The worst gangs seen were at Cuddapah on the 19th January, at a time when the full rate of wages were paid; the best were at Goondakal on the 22nd February, just after the new rates had been introduced, but before they had had time to affect the people. The difference between these gangs was considerable. The Cuddapah people evidently belonged to a much lower class than those at Goondakal, and were inferior in physique and condition. Few or none appeared to be actually starving, but a good many were thin and pinched, and all, or almost all, seemed to be very poor and badly off. The majority of the Goondakal people on the other hand belonged to a class above the lowest, and were almost without exception in very fine condition, looking as if they had undergone no suffering, nor ever missed a meal.

6. The gangs seen elsewhere have been intermediate between these two, the Bellary and Kurnool gangs generally approximating to those of Goondakal, while the people on the works in North Arcot, Nellore, Salem, Coimbatore, though superior to the Cuddapah gangs in physical condition, seemed to belong to a lower grade in the social scale than many of those in the Bellary and Kurnool districts. In these districts as elsewhere very many persons did belong to the lowest classes, but the presence of a better class of people in large numbers gave a distinctive character to the gangs, and made their general level considerably better than those of other districts. It is probable that in every gang a certain number of persons could have been picked out who were below the average and showed some signs of being in poor health and condition, but such anæmic persons are to be found at all times in every village throughout India, and I do not think they were much, if at all, more numerous than usual.

7. Within the last ten days I have seen many thousand labourers in the Bombay districts of Sholapur, Kaladgi, Poona and Ahmednagar. The great majority were employed under the Public Works Department, and consisted of able-bodied persons, presumably fit to accomplish a fair amount of task work. They are paid on the sliding scale, and receive the value of a pound of grain *plus* one anna for a male adult. The general condition of these people I consider to be excellent, but some of the gangs in the Poona district at work on the Dhond and Munmar Railway were decidedly inferior in condition to those in Sholapur and to the Nagar gangs on the same work. The rate of task exacted was higher than in Sholapur, and many of the men were not earning the full wage, which may explain why some of them were weak and thin, but they had been but a short time on the works, and it was expected that they would improve. Some 4,500 people employed on the Motee Bagh tank near Sholapur, who are now in admirable condition, are reported by the Engineer Officers to have been in very poor case when taken on the works three weeks ago. They had been out of work for some time previously.

8. The numbers on works under Civil agency in these Bombay districts are now very small, as all able-bodied persons are put on the regular works under the Public Works Department. All those seen by me were old or infirm persons not capable of doing hard work, and all seemed to belong to the poorer classes. Many of them were old and feeble, some few were emaciated and seemed to have suffered from insufficient food before their admission to the works, but their general condition was satisfactory, and they did not seem to me to be worse off than such persons usually are.

9. II.—Those in receipt of gratuitous relief. People in this class are supposed to be unable to do any work; and the majority everywhere were the very old and feeble, the lame and the blind, lepers, and other sick persons. A considerable number were young children, and in most of the gangs there was a proportion of sturdy beggars and other persons quite able to work had they been so inclined. The general character of these gangs varied a good deal. In the majority there seemed to be little difference between the physical condition of the people and the usual condition of the same class of people in ordinary times. They were of course much below the relief labourers in physique and general health, but no special emaciation or other sign of severe suffering was evident, save in exceptional cases. Many of the people at Vellore however, and the great majority of them in the relief camps at Madras itself, were greatly emaciated and reduced, and had evidently endured great suffering. Many of the Madras people seen at my first visit were so far reduced that death was inevitable, but those seen at my last visit were not nearly so bad, and great improvement was evident in the general health and condition of those in the camps. Most of these poor people had not been employed on relief works, or been in receipt of relief until they arrived at the camps. They had left their homes without sufficient provision for the road, and had been wandering without proper food. Occasional isolated cases of a similar nature have been seen in almost every district.

10. III.—General population not on relief works. The poorer classes in various towns and villages have been paraded for Sir Richard's inspection. It has generally happened that

few persons have been found in poor condition and apparently distressed, who, for various reasons, have not applied for relief, but with these exceptions these people have seemed to be in much the same condition as those of their class on the relief works.

11. Speaking generally, and with reference to the distressed districts as a whole, I have been agreeably surprised and greatly pleased to find the people of all classes on the works, on gratuitous relief, and the poorer classes generally, in much better physical condition than I expected, or than I imagined to be possible, considering the extent of the failure of crops and the severity of the scarcity. I was at Bharatpur during the whole of the Rajputana famine of 1868-69, and although prices were very high, Bharatpur suffered so little compared to the rest of Rajputana, that it was considered to be outside of the famine limit. Yet even then the condition of the people was, I think, very decidedly worse than it now is in the distressed districts, except in the relief camps at Madras, and to a certain extent at Vellore. I have seen almost nothing to recall what were every day sight at Bharatpur in 1869. Isolated cases of severe distress have been seen, but I consider the general physical condition of the great bulk of the population throughout all the affected districts to be wonderfully good.

12. I have not seen enough of the operation of the reduced rate of wages to be able to give a positive opinion as to whether it is or is not enough to keep the people in health. I believe that it is so, provided always such person gets his own wages, and has not to share them with others. And I think the general satisfactory condition of the Bombay labourers, where the reduction is more stringently carried out than in Madras, and where more work is got out of the people, seems to show that it is so, and that no bad effects have followed its introduction.

ROBERT HARVEY, M. B.,
On special duty with Sir Richard Temple.

No. 159, dated Adoni, the 26th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him on his inspection of the relief labourers and other poor persons in the Sholapur, Kaladgi, Poona and Ahmednagar districts.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Camp Poona District, the 24th March* 1877.

I DESIRE to record a brief mention of the several gangs of relief labourers and other poor people whom I have inspected during my present tour in the Sholapur, Kaladgi and Poona districts, and in one corner of the Ahmednagar district. I note at the same time the general impression I received of the physical condition of each set of persons whom I inspected.

2. The gangs were as follows:—

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

Moti Bagh tank	...	4,000 labourers under Public Works agency; condition of gangs—men, women and children—decidedly good.
Kambal tank, 6 miles from Sholapur.		200 labourers under Civil agency; condition of all fairly good.
Second small tank, 8 miles from Sholapur.		300 labourers under Civil agency; condition tolerably good.
Poor of village near above-mentioned tank.		200 persons; middling condition.
Wurukbal road, 10 miles from Sholapur.		2,500 labourers under Public Works agency; remarkably good condition.

KALADGI DISTRICT.

Beejapore road	...	1,120 labourers under Public Works agency; good condition.
The paupers of Beejapore town and neighbouring villages.		800 new applicants for work: ditto. 2,300 persons not receiving any relief; several of these people were much reduced, rest very poorly circumstanced.
Inmates of Beejapore relief house.		120 persons; infirm and old, but now fairly well nourished.
Wortee road	...	4,800 persons; about 2 per cent. of them were in reduced condition, 15 per cent. were indifferent, rest were middling.
Village poor of Wortee	...	250 persons; not reduced by want, condition middling.
Village poor of Dholkheir and other villages on the Bheema.		450 persons; a very few in indifferent condition; rest fairly good.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

Dhond and Munmar Railway.		4,000 persons; all of whom were in good condition.

POONA DISTRICT.

Dhond and Munmar Railway.		2,800 persons; most only middling, and about one-fourth in indifferent condition.
Boreebayal tank	...	60 persons; under Civil agency; middling condition.
Sirsophal tank	...	3,200 labourers under Public Works Department agency; good condition.
Patas tank	...	1,300 labourers under Public Works Department agency. 51 labourers under Civil agency; all of them in good condition. 53 on charitable relief; condition middling. 250 paupers of the town; condition good and middling.
Moota Canal work	...	4,764 labourers under Public Works Department agency; good condition.
Maktoba tank	...	5,400 labourers under Public Works Department agency; good condition.
Khairgaon village poor	...	200 persons; fair condition; only two marked as reduced by want.
Total	...	39,118
Add the children getting 3 pie a day charitable allowance on the works, all of whose condition is good, save a very few infants at the breast	...	5,600
GRAND TOTAL	...	44,718

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 161, dated Adoni, the 26th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to address you regarding paragraph 10 of the memorandum on relief affairs in Chingleput, where it was stated on the authority of the Collector that much of the arrear of land revenue of this season could be collected next year if the seasons were favourable.

2. Some time after the publication of that memorandum, I received a letter* from the Collector, stating that there must have been some misapprehension, as he had never proposed to suspend any of the land revenue, but had recommended the "absolute remission of all the revenue on dry lands" whereon there had been no crop. I then had the honour, by Sir Richard Temple's direction of writing† to Mr. Barlow, the Collector, stating what had been the impression left on Sir Richard Temple's mind and my own by what passed when the question of land revenue remissions was discussed with Mr. Barlow, as it has been with every other Collector whom Sir Richard Temple has had the advantage of meeting. Mr. Barlow has now written‡ to the effect that he was unaware it was even in contemplation to suspend the balances of land revenue; and that if he had expressed an opinion on the possibility of collecting arrears under any circumstances, his opinion must have been that such procedure was unadvisable and would ruin the already impoverished ryots.

* Copy appended.

† Copy of letter appended.

‡ Copy of the letter is appended.

3. In submitting these papers, I am directed to say that Sir Richard Temple has no doubt of the accuracy of the general impression left on his mind and my own by the conversation which passed with Mr. Barlow regarding the remission question. It was well known, and had been stated in previous memoranda, that it was contrary to the Madras revenue system and to the practice of Madras revenue officers to suspend instead of remitting balances of land revenue which could not be collected as part of the demand of the year. It was known that other Collectors, and it was supposed that Mr. Barlow would be adverse to changing the Madras system in this respect. But the question before Sir Richard Temple which (as it is believed) was put to Mr. Barlow, as well as to other Collectors, was this: If the seasons are good, could not much of the balance of this year be paid by the Chingleput ryots, whose assessment is on the whole very moderate? And to that question it was distinctly understood that Mr. Barlow gave an affirmative answer. Some such answer indeed must have been given, though it must have passed from Mr. Barlow's recollection, perhaps being given in conversation it may have been made without particular deliberation. Nor did Sir Richard Temple lay any stress upon it. Mr. Barlow's present letters make it clear that, when the answer was given as understood, Mr. Barlow would have wished to qualify it, by a declaration of his opinion that the suggested procedure was unadvisable, or opposed to the Madras system.

4. As this question between the policy of remitting and the policy of suspending, in part at least, the land revenue in famine years, will have to be considered and decided for the guidance of officers concerned with future famines, it would be well that there should be no doubt about the deliberate opinion of any responsible officer, who has expressed himself on the matter. And therefore Sir Richard Temple would be glad if the same publication could be given to this letter and its enclosures, as to the previous memorandum on Chingleput.

5. It may not be out of place to add here that in Bombay, where the system of land tenure is the same as in Madras, and where the land revenue presses, at least as heavily (if not more heavily than) in Madras, the question put by Sir Richard Temple has been decided differently. Bombay Collectors in the famine country are now engaged, with much fiscal advantage to the State, in dividing off the land revenue of their districts into—

(*a.*)—Revenue that can be collected now;

(*b.*)—Revenue that should now be suspended, and may perhaps be collected in future good years;

(*c.*)—Revenue that must now be remitted at once.

No. 32, dated Camp Chingleput, the 1st March 1877.

From—The Collector of Chingleput District,

To—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

IN the evening papers of the 22nd ultimo I observed the following passage in an extract from a report of the Government of India to the India Office, dated the 16th idem:—

"We do not overlook the statement which appears to have been made to Sir Richard Temple by the Collector of Chingleput, and to which we have already alluded, that much of the arrears due on the dry crop lands may be realized next year if the seasons are favourable."

I made no such statement to Sir Richard Temple, and I am unable to conjecture on what words of mine his misapprehension—for such it is—was based. The idea of suspending collections of dry assessment till next year was never entertained by me, and I have already strongly recommended to the Board the absolute *remission* this season of all assessment for dry lands, left waste, or on which the crops have withered.

Dated Madras, the 18th March 1877.

Demi-official from—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Collector of Chingleput District.

I HAVE received an official letter from you yesterday (it seems to have been waiting some time at the Madras Club), saying that your views as to the possibility of collecting in future years part of the uncollected land revenue of this year had been misapprehended.

I append extract copy of the memorandum on Chingleput affairs which was published in the *Gazette of India*.

That extract represents correctly, so far as the memory of Sir Richard Temple, Bisset, and myself serve us, the answer you gave to the question whether, if succeeding seasons were good, it might not be possible to collect a part at any rate of this year's arrears. Of course Sir Richard knew (and the fact has frequently been noticed in his minutes and memoranda) that it would be contrary to the customs of the Madras revenue system so to collect arrears. But it was not necessary to repeat that general fact in each successive district memorandum.

If you are certain that you never gave any such answer as we understood, and if you feel satisfied that no collection of any part of this year's arrears would under any circumstances (even if the system were changed, which the Government of India have decided to be unadvisable), then it would seem that we may have been under a misapprehension. And I will take Sir Richard's orders as to the way in which he wishes the misapprehension to be corrected, as soon as I receive your reply to this.

(Extract copy of paragraph 10 *of the Chingleput memorandum.)*

Paragraph 10. The Collector of Chingleput expects that he will be unable this year to collect more than one-half of the land revenue of his district, though he may be able to realize much of the balance due on "dry crop" lands next year if the seasons are favourable. The salt revenue, he says, has not yet been injuriously affected by the scarcity.

Dated Elphinstone Park, Madras, the 16th March 1877.

Demi-official from—The Collector of Chingleput District,

To—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

IN reply to yours of the 18th, I would observe that, when I conversed with you and Sir Richard Temple, I was unaware that it was even in contemplation to suspend collections,

and had no idea whatever of being "able to realize much of the balance due on dry crop lands next year if the seasons are favourable." I have since on the 1st February 1877 requested the Board of Revenue to remit all dry waste absolutely.

As to the possibility of collecting such arrears "under circumstances," I do not recollect expressing an opinion; but if I did, it would have been that to do so would entail coercive process, was unadvisable, and would ruin the ryots already impoverished by an almost unprecedented succession of bad seasons.

No. 163, dated Gooty, the 29th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him respecting a passage in his Minute of the 6th March which touched upon the land revenue suspension question.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Gooty, the 29th March* 1877.

SINCE writing my Minute, No. LIV of the 6th March, in which I stated, among other things, that many Collectors in the Madras Presidency are in favour of the plan of suspending, and not remitting the assessment on "dry" or unirrigated lands, I have seen that the Government of Madras observe in their despatch of the 24th March that they have no knowledge of these opinions. This observation on the part of the Local Government has caused me to reconsider the statement made in my Minute above quoted, in case it should need any qualification or explanation; and I find that it does need to be further explained. If the statement were taken to mean (and it might be so read) that some Collectors appeared to me from their conversation to be in favour of suspending in the first instance the land revenue in distressed districts, leaving the question of remission for final decision, when the coming season shall have declared itself—or to be in favour of making any substantial change of system—then it might need qualification. I did not exactly mean this however, although the statement, made as it was in brief and general terms, might be so construed. I desire however to explain at greater length, and with more precision what I meant, and do still mean, which is this.

2. As regards what are technically called "wet" lands, that is lands irrigated from tanks, canals, or water channels (but not wells), I never heard the Collectors express any opinion but one, namely this, that in these cases there is a contract (which, if not expressed, is implied) between the State and the ryots to the effect that the irrigation work being under Government superintendence, there will be no revenue levied, if the water be not supplied at all; if the water be supplied to a part of the lands, the assessment would be levied on that part only, and so on. And I understand that [illegible] (perhaps an inferior crop) be raised on any portion of the lands in question, then such portion will be chargeable with dry or unirrigated rates.

3. As regards what are technically called "dry" or unirrigated lands (including however lands watered from wells), I understood and still understand that the Collectors regard the remission or suspension of the revenue in bad seasons to be a matter of grace, and not of contract at all, not even implied contract. Here, as elsewhere in India, there is a settlement of some sort—in some districts there has been a regular settlement after a professional field survey, in other districts the older settlements still run on, but in every district there is a settlement. The said settlement consists in this, that at the beginning of the agricultural year the ryot determines what fields he will give up or reap, upon those which he does keep he virtually engages to pay the settlement revenue rate. If upon the year the harvests turn out good, then the advantage is wholly his. If they turn out bad, then the disadvantage ought (in abstract justice) to be wholly his also; but practically, if the harvest is very bad, the disadvantage is partly borne by the State; in other words is shared with him by the State; it is admitted however that he ought to bear as much of it as he reasonably can, inasmuch as he has enjoyed, and will enjoy, the entire advantage of good years without question or enquiry.

4. Now as regards the "dry" lands, the original estimates of remissions of revenue to be made in the official years 1876-77 and 1877-78, on account of the failure of harvests in the calendar year 1876, seemed to me to be very large, to have been framed at an early period of the distress, and to be susceptible of some alteration in favour of Government, as the outturn of the season became more clear. And I perceived, or thought I perceived from the conversation of some Collectors, a hope that, when the actual outturn of the whole of the crops came to be ascertained, and when the coming season (if happily it opened propitiously) should offer renewed prospects of plenty—the collection of the instalments of land revenue, due on account of the winter and spring harvests of 1876 and 1877—might be considerably larger than the first anticipation, larger also than what was (as I supposed) the original estimate of the Board of Revenue. The remissions or suspensions would in other words be probably less than the first anticipation. Some thing considerable must, I knew, be remitted at the best; and this much of remission would be promised by an early date. But I gathered that some Collectors were disposed to hold in abeyance the remission of the remainder, refraining at present from collecting it and postponing decision as to its ultimate remission or collection until a future date.

5. It seemed to me to follow from this that there ought to be great caution exercised in promising extensive remissions at an early period, that is until the summer of 1877. If a part of the revenue is not collected at present, and its ultimate collection is left undecided for some months (say till July or August next), then it is said to be suspended.

6. It was to all this that I meant to give brief expression in my Minute above quoted. Whether, when conversing with the Collectors on a subject which is often obscured by technical or departmental phrases, I may have in any degree misapprehended local officers, I know not. At all events, I submit that the view as above expressed was a reasonable one for revenue officers to hold. And if I supposed it to be held by the several Collectors, the supposition seemed to be consonant with the well known rule of the Madras Presidency, which prescribes that in "dry" lands there shall be no remission save in very exceptional years, or in very exceptional cases. At present, indeed, there are many cases which come in this category. My apprehension was that (unless great circumspection be exercised) some cases might become included in this category which—in regard to the frequent occurrence of partial drought in Southern India—are not really so exceptional.

7. I quite understood that in a matter of this sort the several Collectors would look to the wishes of Government. If the Government thought that in justice to the general interests of the country and in reference to the circumstances of the ryot classes, reasonable efforts should be made to collect the revenue, notwithstanding the badness of the season, the Collectors would, I understood, be prepared to make such efforts. If the Government thought otherwise, then the Collectors would have no objection to spare the people accordingly. The case was not one for abstract opinion on the part of the revenue officers; it was rather one to be dealt with according to the view taken by superior authority of the fiscal obligation of the people and of their ability to discharge the same.

RICHARD TEMPLE,

No. 165, dated Vellore, the 30th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him respecting the further utilization of the Department Public Works agency in exacting task work from the relief labourers employed in the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Gooty, the 29th March* 1877.

IT has been known from the first that the difficulty in exacting task work is one of the points to which attention has most to be directed in the Madras Presidency. Notwithstanding the many improvements which have been effected in the management of relief, the defects in the exaction of task work continue to be very considerable. And even now there is time to make further improvements in this direction, inasmuch as two of the worst months of the scarcity remain (April and May), if the Madras Government shall be pleased to issue further orders on the subject.

2. The main cause of the failure to exact task work lies in this, that the Public Works Department in each of the distressed districts is not sufficiently employed—indeed is sometimes hardly employed at all—in the tasking, an affair which is of all affairs the very one which it is most competent to manage, and which can be thoroughly managed by it alone. In Bellary and Kurnool especially (which are the two most important districts) and in other districts, the number of relief works under the Department Public Works is very small, while the vast majority of the relief works are under the Civil Officers. Although these officers doubtless endeavour to the best of their ability to exact tasks, yet they cannot do so properly. Their tasking is at the best but light; and when the supervision is native only, the tasks are too often nominal. So long as the relief works are under Civil Officers only, the tasking will not be really effective. This is of course much to be regretted: it must tend to demoralization with such large numbers as those who (despite all reductions of numbers) still remain on the relief rolls of the Madras Presidency. While the numbers remain so large, this defect may to some extent be inevitable; it may be said that the professional agency available does not suffice for the departmental supervision of hundreds of thousands of relief labourers. Nevertheless that it is no reason why the Department Public Works should not be regularly employed at all in this business. It might be employed to some extent which *pro tanto* would be beneficial. It is this point, then, which I would bring to the notice of the Madras Government.

3. I know, indeed, that the Department Public Works staff do render some professional assistance to the Civil Officers. But such assistance is general only and not specific. In few and rare cases only is this staff really in charge of a relief work from beginning to end. As a rule they help in laying out the work and in appraising its worth after completion and the like, but they do not at all enforce task, and they are not at all answerable for the conduct of the operation or for its cost.

4. I have just visited the Ceded Districts once more for the examination of this particular point, as Bellary and Kurnool are the two most important of all the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency. In the Bellary district there are about 210,000 relief labourers, of whom

very nearly all are under the Civil Officers, and are often but inefficiently tasked, if tasked at all; but very few are under the Department Public Works, so few that practically we may say that there are none at all. Yet in that district there is an engineering establishment with officers and subordinates of various grades, who do not seem to be much occupied just now, and who are quite able, and doubtless would be most willing, to undertake the tasking of those relief labourers (within certain limits as to number) who may be made over to them. Surely, I submit, it is expedient to make use of this agency. The commencement of the earth-work on the railway from Bellary towards Dharwar is now under the Department Public Works, and the Civil Officers are very properly selecting the strongest men and women from their relief gangs and making them over to Department Public Works for the railway work. These people then will be really well tasked.

5. But further I would suggest that in every taluk some particular work be selected and placed under the Department Public Works. For this work the Civil Officers would pick out all the strongest men and men from the relief gangs, and these would at any rate be brought under real task. If the persons so picked out should refuse to go, they would of course be discharged. Those who were in real need would not refuse. The moral effect upon the relief labourers generally would be excellent. From local enquiry I am sure that such works could be immediately selected, and the plan could be carried out within a day or two from the receipt of the orders. And after making this enquiry, I would suggest the following works:—

(1) the re-making of the road from Pennekonda to Gooty and Adoni, which would employ on task work under Public Works Department officers 3,000 persons in each of the taluks of Hindupore, Pennekonda, Anantipore, Gooty and Adoni ...	15,000 persons
(2) the road from Alúr to Goondacal, giving employment to 3,000 persons in the Alúr taluk...	3,000 „
(3) certain tanks in Madaksirra for employing 3,000 persons ...	3,000 „
(4) the Húbli Railway, on which, with a special establishment, up to 30,000 men can be employed from the Bellary and the four western taluks	30,000 „

I believe that these works will be found to be the most suitable for this purpose, but if there be any doubt regarding any of them, some other ones might be substituted. Opposite each work I have entered the number of relief labourers who could probably be employed. The total amounts to 51,000 out of the total of 210,000 relief labourers in the whole district. In other words, about one-fourth of the whole could be thoroughly tasked and superintended by the professional and engineering staff: the remainder continuing under the Civil authorities.

6. Similar remarks apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the district of Kurnool. In that district the Civil authorities indeed are beginning to make over a few out of the many relief works to the engineering staff, which will cause some very few thousands to be thoroughly tasked out of the total of 198,000 of relief labourers in the whole district. But this plan, excellent so far as it goes, needs, I would submit, to be further extended. And after local enquiry I believe that it might be so extended with the concurrence of the Engineer Officers and their subordinates, and to the great convenience of the Civil Officers. Over and above these advantages there is this cardinal advantage that the strongest persons in the numerous relief gangs would be made over to be tasked by professional officers, whose profession includes the art and science of tasking. The moral effect of this will be salutary upon all the relief-seeking classes. After the local enquiry I believe that the following works might be thus treated, that is, made over absolutely to the Department Public Works. If there be doubt in any case, then some other work might be easily substituted. Opposite each work is entered the number of relief labourers who might be employed upon it; the total amounts to 52,000. In other words, more than one-fourth of the relief labourers of the district might be thoroughly subjected to task by a professional establishment:—

		Labourers.
Ramalkota Taluk	Gooty road repair ... ... could employ	6,000
Pattikonda „		
Ramalkota „	Bellary road to Auspri Railway Station ... „	4,000
Pattikonda „		
Ramalkota „	44 tanks requiring repairs, for 27 of which estimates are ready. „	3,000
Pattikonda „		
Koilkantla „	Rampore Pass road; new line sanctioned by Government. „	6,000
Koilkantla „		
Nandial „	Trunk road No. 17 ... ... „	6,000
Sirwell „	Trunk road No. 7, including Nundicunnamal Ghaut. „	4,000
Nandial „		8,000
Cumbum „	Road from Kurnool to Atmakoor ... ... „	3,000
Nundikotkoor „	Irrigation tank repairs ... ... „	2,000
„ „	Road from Cumbum to Doopal ... ... „	8,000
Markapore „	Irrigation tank repairs ... ... „	2,000
„ „		52,000

7. With this view, however, it would be necessary to concentrate some of the Department Public Works establishment which is somewhat scattered in this district. Individual engineers are employed here and there in advising the local Civil Officer and in helping generally towards the introduction of system in relief. They would, however, be more effectively employed, if they could be placed under the orders of their own Department and upon particular works solely under their charge.

8. In my Minute No. LXXV, dated 16th March, I discussed the very great advantages of professionally controlled relief works; and the object of the present Minute is to show these advantages can, under present circumstances, be attained in the Ceded Districts. In representing this matter to the Government of Madras, I am not without precedent; for this very plan is in full force at this moment throughout the distressed districts of the Bombay Presidency; and although it may not be possible to introduce it to the same extent in Bellary and Kurnool, yet even in these districts it might be easily carried out to some extent, and to that extent it would prove most beneficial.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12TH APRIL 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain is reported from all districts except Bellary, Chingleput and Tanjore: in Kistna, and parts of South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly it has fallen in fair quantity: elsewhere it has been slight; general prospects are said to be not much improved. The numbers on relief works are 708,014, giving an increase of 14,258 on last week, and of those receiving gratuitous relief 187,976, an increase of 73,194; the latter is due partly to inclusion of some previously omitted returns, and partly to separate relief given to the children of those on the works. The largest increases on the works are 14,600 in Kurnool and 11,300 in Cuddapah: a decrease of 16,000 in Nellore is partly due to omission of some returns, but also to dispersion of the people to agricultural employment rendered possible by the late rain. No rain is reported from Mysore; the numbers are 55,687 on relief works and 57,974 charitably relieved. In Bombay there has been no rain, and no change is reported. Storms with showers and hail are reported from many districts of the Central Provinces: the *rabi* outturn is said to be slightly damaged, but general prospects are satisfactory. No rain is telegraphed from Berar, Central India, or Rajputana. There has been rain in all the districts of Bengal during the week, and in many it has been heavy; its effect has been generally good, though crops being harvested have suffered in some places. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there have been showers and in several districts hail: but little damage has been done except in Sitapur; the *rabi* harvest is progressing. In the Punjab rain is reported from Lahore, Peshâwar and Delhi; prospects are good. Rain has fallen in Assam.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (April 9th)	1·46	Tanks now well supplied; *sajja*, *raggi*, sweet-potatoes, &c., under wells good; *raggi* outturn full; prices slightly fallen in Gudivada, Bezwada and Sattanapalli, risen in Narsarowpett and Vissanapett, stationary elsewhere; cholera continues, seizures 947, deaths 169; fever, small-pox and cattle disease prevail; markets fairly supplied, seers of Rs. 80 weight, rice 8·30, *cholum* 10·82, *raggi* 13·30, *cumboo* 10·63; imports in Vissanapett rice 1·78 tons; on transit *vid* Guntur from Godavery to Nellore and Cumbum rice 35·14, *cholum* 11·72; number on relief works 2,554, fed gratuitously by Government 385, by people 1,203.
Nellore („ 10th)	·10 at Udayagiri. ·35 at Kanigiri.	Average prices second sort rice 7·80 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·55, *raggi* 12·26, *cumboo* 9·64; imports on behalf of Government none; on behalf of merchants, rice 1,689 tons, *raggi* 20 tons; number on relief works, including canal coolies, from the returns received, 47,600, last week's returns from Kavali and Kandukur taluks not yet received, the decrease is the result of agricultural employment caused by rain and the refusal of employment to able-bodied people sent to the canal; total number fed gratuitously in the week 22,267; 159 deaths from cholera, several deaths from other diseases; cholera, small-pox, dysentery and fever prevalent in most taluks; many wells in Nellore town and in several villages still dry; prospects of surviving cattle slightly improved.
Cuddapah („ „)	...	Average prices, seers per rupee, second sort rice 8, *cholum* 9·84, *raggi* 11·07, *cumboo* 9·48; people on relief works 87,115, gratuitously fed 10,361; 445 deaths from cholera; number of cattle died for want of fodder and disease, 622; rain reported from 4 taluks.
Bellary („ „)	*Nil*	Average prices second sort rice 7·74, boiled rice at Bellary 9·72, *cholum* or great millet 9·21, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 9·79, *raggi* or lesser millet 9·46, *cumboo* 8 55, seers of 80 tolas; import 2,955 tons, accounts from 3 railway stations only; 225,908 persons on relief works, increase as compared with return for previous week 3,417, this increase is too small for any general reason to be assigned for it; 66,127 gratuitously fed, increase as compared with return for previous week 19,275, this is owing to the payment of 3 pies to the children of coolies employed on relief works and to the opening of relief houses in several villages; 3,600 gratuitously fed by private charity, aided by Government grant; cholera in all 15 taluks; small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing in some places from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing, but not exhausted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Kurnool (April 10th)	Slight rain in 4 taluks, average ·36.	Second crop paddy, white *cholum* and *raggi* under wells and spring channels in fair condition; cholera, small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; cholera, seizures 145, deaths 103; second sort rice per rupee in Imperial seers 7·23, *cholum* 8·89, *raggi* 10·42, *cumboo* 9·06; number on relief works 216,765, gratuitously relieved 52,881, including children under 7 years of age; import of Government grain 31 tons in the district; private import 444 tons; there was a slight fall in the price of grain except rice, this is due probably to large import of dry grains; the increase of 14,923 in the number of coolies occurred in all taluks generally except Ramalkota where there was a decrease owing to some coolies having proceeded to the East Coast canal; the increase in other taluks is probably owing to the return of coolies to works who had been weeded before as being temporarily able to subsist on their private resources; the great increase in the number of persons gratuitously relieved is chiefly due to inclusion of persons fed in Kurnool *langerkhana* and to the extension of village relief system; physique of coolies not reported to be different from last week.
North Arcot („ 8th)	Average of 9 stations 0·56.	Average prices in Government seers, second sort rice per rupee 8·6, *cholum* 10·6, *raggi* 10·7, *cumboo* 9·0; relief works coolies 27,618; decrease owing to opening of double railway line work at Arconum; persons gratuitously fed 2,174; cholera still prevalent, fever and small-pox in some place; pasture scarce; cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
Chingleput („ 10th)	*Nil*	Average price per rupee, rice second sort 9·42, *raggi* 11·33, *cumboo* 10·78, *cholum* 10·98 seers of 80 tolas; imports of grain 200 tons; number on relief works 7,963; number gratuitously fed 6,374; cholera, fever and small-pox prevail; pasture *nil*; water scarce.
South Arcot („ 10th)	2·0 in parts of Tindevanam taluk, and slight showers at Tindevanam and Villapuram on evening of 8th.	Rice second sort 9⅞ seers, *cumboo* and *raggi* 12⅛ seers each, *cholum* 12¼; grain imports *nil*; number employed 2,365; number gratuitously fed 340; cholera deaths reported 197 out of 279 seizures; cattle disease in some villages; pasture and water deficient.
Tanjore („ 10th)	*Nil*	Prices in seers, rice 9½, *raggi* 12⅞, *cumboo* 10⅛, and *cholum* 13⅜; imports by sea, rice 3,015 tons, dry grains 30; relief works none; deaths from cholera 136; cattle disease in some parts of Tanjore and Comboconum taluks, no loss of life reported; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	·75 in Tinayur division.	Second sort rice 8⅛ seers, *cholum* 16⅝, *raggi* 11, and *cumboo* 10½; import of grain for week ending Saturday 100 tons; no relief works; gratuitously fed on 7th instant by public subscription 1,778; cholera, 141 attacks, 100 deaths; small-pox, 354 seizures, 31 deaths; pasture and condition of cattle unchanged.
Madura („ „)	Showers on the 6th. in all parts except Madura and Tirumangalum taluks. 1·75 in Periokolum. 2·0 in Palur. ·03 in Dindigul. 1·22 in Melur.	Little freshes in Haidgi and Sembovgavadry; prices, rice 8⅛ seers per rupee, *cholum* 9¾ seers, *raggi* 10⅞, *cumboo* 10¼; import, rice 1,552 tons, other grains 86; number on relief works 10,093; charitable relief 3,553; weather sultry; public health good; chicken and small-pox in almost all parts of the district; total deaths 197; emigration continues; pasture and fodder scarce; cattle poor; cattle disease in some parts.
Tinnevelly („ „)	...	Slight rain in six taluks and heavy in Streevilipootur, where 2⅛ inches were gauged, and tanks received partial supplies; no freshes in rivers; crops under wells and gingelly plants are in good condition, gingelly seed being sown actively; cattle disease in two taluks; pasture improving; cholera still bad; prices decreasing slightly, average prices per rupee, second sort rice 8¾ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 9¾, *cumboo* 10¾, *raggi* 11¾; import of grain, rice 2,215 and *cumboo* 4 tons; number on relief works 3,304; number gratuitously fed 428; increase in number on relief works owing to return of emigrants.
Coimbatore („ „)	·46	Prices nearly stationary; rice second sort 7·89, *cholum* 9·29, *raggi* 9·68, *cumboo* 10·03; imports estimated 954 tons, other grains 525; cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 624, deaths 469; rain at Collegal on 4th, in six other taluks on 6th, average ·46, in Oodoomulpetta a good fall 2·50 inches, in Darapuran 0·88; freshes in the Ooppar; in Coimbatore ·52, in villages westward and parts of Pullarum a good fall, none at Cusbah; cattle poor, losses from disease and want of fodder in Suttiamungalum, Collegal and Bhowany; fodder and water scarce; cultivation to some extent in *punjah* lands visited by rain; on relief works 23,244; gratuitously fed 4,247.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Salem (April 10th)	·43	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice 7¼ seers, *raggi* 8½, *cumboo* 9, *cholum* 9⅜; import of all grains 1,670; number on relief works 51,600; number gratuitously fed 17,250; number gratuitously fed by private subscription 1,240; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number rising 60 per cent. due to extensive villagewar relief.
Malabar („ „)	·58	East, South-East and South markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 1,844, *raggi* 305, *cholum* 1,507; exports, rice 1,386, *raggi* 638 tons; prices of rice slightly risen in Cherakal, fallen or stationary elsewhere, highest 7⅛ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10⅜ in Calicut and Ponany, average 9⅜ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 11¼ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 14 Indian seers; small-pox in six taluks, cholera in seven, deaths from latter 209; cattle healthy; pasture failing except in Cochin; 1,885 coolies on Kolathur roads; some hundreds of destitute people have come to Palghaut from eastwards.
General Remarks.—General prospects not much improved; exports of grain by rail from Madras 8,712 tons during week ending the 7th April 1877.		
Bombay— (April 12th)		
Sind—(„ 11th)		
Kurrachee ...	·34 in Shâhbandar taluka on 28th March.	River at Kotri on 9th 6 feet 9 inches, 3 inches higher than on same date last year; Baghar commenced to flow a second time; 6 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee, 11 recovering.
Shikárpur ...	...	Wheat harvesting general; measles in 5 talukas, gradually abating; another case of small-pox at Shikárpur; cattle disease in 4 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather warming up; no other change.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather warm; cattle disease prevails; oil-seed crops being reaped; health fair.
Guzerat—(April 11th)		
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvest completed; weather warm.
Kaira ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	Small-pox in Chorási.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik.—(April 11th)		
Khandesh ...	...	Small-pox continues in some talukas.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan—(April 11th)		
Tanna ...	...	Land being prepared for next monsoon crops; small-pox continues in 4 talukas.
Deccan—(April 11th)		
Poona ...	...	Cattle disease in Sirur and Haveli talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in 3 talukas, cases 80, deaths 20.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	One hundred and seventy-three deaths from cholera; small-pox in 2 talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country—(April 11th)		
Belgaum ...	...	Deaths from cholera 296.
Dharwar ...	...	Deaths from cholera 332; cattle disease in Nawalgund and Hángal.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevalent, deaths 103.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera increasing, deaths 369 in 6 talukas.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—(April 11th)		
Rájkot ...	...	Small-pox in Rájkot, Morvi and Kotrasangaiar; weather hot; general health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather and health same as before.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
General Remarks.—Small-pox continues in Sind and parts of the Deccan; cholera prevalent in Southern Mahratta Country and spreading in the Deccan, decreasing in Dharwar.		
Bengal— (April 12th)		
Chittagong ...	·64	A few scattered cases of cholera still exist, small-pox at head-quarters abating.
Noakholly ...	1·29	Cholera still prevails in Begumgunge and Fenny.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	5·76	
Hill Tipperah ...	1·30	
Backergunge ...	3·82	A good deal of sporadic cholera and fever; health of the cattle everywhere good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Furreedpore ...	3·15	General health good.
	2·58 in Madareepore.	
Dacca ...	2·04	
Mymensingh ...	2·28	
Tipperah ...	2·92	
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·39	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	3·51	
Nuddea ...	3·71	
Moorshedabad ...	·62	General health good.
Pubna ...	1·43	A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported.
Rajshahye ...	4·71	A few cases of cholera reported from Bauleah, Tannore, Puthia, Mánda and Nattore.
Bogra ...	1·27	Health of the district good, with the exception of a little cholera.
Dinagepore ...	·82	
	·75 in Roygunge.	
Rungpore ...	2·82	
	·93 in Kurigram.	
	·58 in Gaibanda.	
	·69 in Bagdogra.	
Cooch Behar ...	2·05	A marked increase in fever cases owing to changeable weather, but no epidemic yet heard of.
	1·16 in Mátabhánga.	
	1·37 in Mekhaligang.	
	1·1 in Dinhatta.	
Jalpáiguri ...	2·93	
Darjeeling ...	4·30	
Midnapore ...	Previous week 1·63	
Howrah ...	1·94	
Hooghly ...	1·25	
	1·04	A good deal of cholera in the town and mofussil.
Burdwan ...	·8	Weather rainy, cholera still prevalent in Culna Sub-Division.
	1·10 in Culna.	
	1·87 in Cutwa.	
	·29 in Jehanabad.	
	·32 in Raneegunge	
Bankoora ...	·45	
Beerbhoom ...	·29	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·95	Cholera in Deoghur decreasing; small-pox appearing.
	·33 in Deoghur.	
Bhágalpur ...	·27 in Banka	General health very good, though cholera and small-pox cases are reported.
	·31, in Soopole ·29	
Monghyr ...	Return not received.	
	·2 in Begooserai.	
Purneah ...	·84, in Kissengunge	Unseasonable rain has caused sickness.
	1·59, in Arrareah ·60.	
Maldah ...	·42	Cholera bad; 99 deaths reported.
Durbhunga ...	·37	
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil.*	Health good.
	Previous week ·40	
Sarun ...	·37	General health good.
	·28 in Sewan.	
	·13 in Gopálganj.	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*concluded.*		
Chumparun ...	·90	Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox throughout the district.
Patna ...	·13	
	Previous week ·07.	
Gya ...	·27	
Shahabad ...	·84	
Hazáribágh ...	·20	Health good.
Lohardugga ...	·55	Some cases of small-pox in Palamow sub-division; one case of cholera, not fatal, in Ranchi jail.
	·20 in Palamow.	
Manbhoom ...	·42	Health good.
Singhbhoom ...	3·50	
Balasore ...	·71	Sporadic cholera still causes many deaths.
Cuttack ...	·73	
Pooree ...	2·27	Cholera has diminished.
	1·42 in Khoorda.	
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in all the districts during the week; it has done good to the growing crops and is favourable for ploughings and sowings; in some places however the rain has been excessive; the cold weather crops and tobacco are still being harvested and are said to have somewhat suffered.
N. W. P. & Oudh—		
Benares (April 11th)	·5 on 6th.	Weather fine, bright and cool.
Allahabad („ „)	...	*Rabi* being harvested; hail in Sirathu, Allahabad and Handia; damage not great.
Jhansi („ 12th)	...	Crops off the ground.
Agra („ 11th)	...	Weather unseasonable; *rabi* crops being reaped.
Meerut („ „)	Rain on 7th and 10th.	*Rabi* being harvested.
Bareilly („ „)	Slight rain.	Crops being cut.
Ahmora („ 9th)	General fall of rain on 6th.	Partial storms and sunshine.
Lucknow („ 11th)	·4	Harvest somewhat damaged.
Sitapur („ „)	·5 at head-quarters.	Weather very unsettled; constant storms causing great injury; hail on 7th caused great damage.
Fyzabad („ „)	1·1	Usual agricultural operations proceeding; threshing impeded by rain.
Punjab— (April 11th)		
Delhi ...	·2	Health good.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Health good; a good crop being harvested.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Jullundur ...	1·3	Health and crops good.
Lahore ...	...	A little rain on two occasions; health and agricultural prospects good.
Rawalpindi ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Mooltan ...	1·6	Some damage to crops by hail storm; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...		*General Remarks.*—Health and harvest prospects generally good, but rain now unseasonable.
Peshawar ...		
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari ...	·45	Cloudy; *rabi* threshing completed; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Cloudy with slight showers of rain and thunderstorms; *kharif* ploughing continues; cholera prevalent.
Biláspur ...	1·70	Rain damaged grain lying in threshing floors; sugarcane good; few cases of small-pox; prices steady.
Raipur ...	1·86	Heavy rain with storms; grain in threshing floors damaged; cholera continues; prices easy.
Bálághát ...	1·40	Cloudy and stormy; wheat injured by blight; reaping and threshing *rabi* continue; cattle disease and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	·13	Rain with hail storms; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (April 8th)	1·48	Cloudy; threshing *rabi* almost completed; jari cotton damaged by recent rain and hail storm; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices slightly fallen.
Betúl („ 9th)	...	Days hot, nights cool; threshing *rabi* almost completed; cattle disease in places; prices fallen.
Bhandára („ 10th)	·93	*Rabi* damaged to some extent, owing to untimely rain and hail storms; threshing continues; fever continues; cholera abating; prices easy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Nágpur (April 11th)	Slight rain at Rámtek and Umrer.	Threshing *rabi* continues; prices slightly risen.
Wardha ...	...	Cloudy; small-pox slightly prevalent.
Nimár ...	...	Weather as usual; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Hosnangabad ...	...	*Rabi* gathering; small-pox continues; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* gathered; threshing continues; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	·22	Hail damaged wheat in 25 villages; *rabi* where harvested good.
Saugor ...	...	Wheat injured by blight; other crops harvested.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* gathering; few cases of small-pox; no cholera.
Mandla ...	2·12	Heavy rain with thunderstorms; *rabi* injured, cutting continues; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight showers of rain in many districts and occasional showers with hail; *rabi* outturn slightly damaged, but general prospects satisfactory; prices steady; cholera and small-pox still continue in some districts.
British Burma—(April 12th)		
Arracan Division ...	*Nil*	Fifty-nine deaths from cholera in Akyab town; cholera also in portions of Akyab and Kyoukphyoo district; cattle disease in three townships of Akyab district.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	*Nil*	Public health good; slight cholera and fever in Pegu and Awantay; slight cattle disease.
Bassein ...	...	One death from diarrhœa in town; three in Myoungmya.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera, three deaths; small-pox, eight cases, no deaths; district generally healthy.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health good; three deaths from small-pox.
Thoukwa ...	...	Report not received.
Tennasserim Division ...	...	Agricultural prospects and public health good.
Assam—(April 12th)		
Gauhâti ...	2·79	Weather unsettled; periods of sunshine alternating with storms of wind accompanied by rain and hail; *aus* cultivation in progress; deaths in the station from diarrhœa.
Sylhet ...	0·82	*Bura* crops being reaped; *aman* and *aus* being sown; small-pox and cholera prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg—	*Nil* at Bangalore. ·92 in Coorg.	Slight fall in prices; ordinary rice selling from 12 to 15 pounds per rupee; mortality from cholera 2,188 cases in Mysore and 55 in Coorg; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved according to condition; statement last tabulated is in—

Bangalore district	including	town	...	19,786 and	23,083
Kolar	ditto	ditto	...	8,499 „	6,805
Túmkúr	ditto	ditto	...	8,434 „	16,092
Mysore	ditto	ditto	...	2,497 „	5,007
Hassan	ditto	ditto	...	4,733 „	2,122
Shimoga	ditto	ditto	...	854 „	490
Kadur	ditto	ditto	...	2,175 „	1,572
Chitaldroog	ditto	ditto	...	8,709 „	2,808
		Total	...	55,687 „	57,974

exclusive of those employed by Public Works agency, daily average of which is 31,715.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (April 12th)	...	Small-pox and cholera in mild form in a taluk of Akola district; other parts of province healthy.
Central India—		
Indore (April 11th)	...	Everything promising.
Gwalior („ „)	...	
Neemuch („ „)	...	
Rutlam („ „)	...	
Sutna („ „)	...	
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (April 12th)	...	Weather seasonable; small-pox on decrease.
Jeypore („ 11th)	...	Harvesting commenced; prospects favourable; small-pox prevalent.
Bhurtpore („ 12th)	...	*Rabi* being harvested, considered fair; weather cloudy; health good.
Sirohi („ 8th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Marwar („ 7th)	...	Ditto ditto.
Meywar („ 6th)	...	Small-pox prevailing in city; harvest good.
Harowtee („ 7th)	...	Health and prospects good; grain harvested; weather sultry and cloudy.
Jhalawar („ „)	...	Dust storms.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 16.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877. {Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1876.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West: Via Teheran		Via Turkey		Persian Gulf		Via Suez		East: Via Amur		Via Madras		Native Burma		TOTAL	
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,833	12,696 0	95	519 9	44	220 10	2,340	12,662 3	15	51 3	438	1,894 8	200	309 14	4,965	28,353 15
Received ...	1,599	8,293 7	107	408 8	49	305 3	2,299	9,210 4	19	50 14	418	1,757 5	99	185 14	4,590	20,211 7
TOTAL ...	3,432	20,989 7	202	928 1	93	525 13	4,639	21,872 7	34	102 1	856	3,651 13	299	495 12	9,555	48,565 6
TRANSIT.																
East to West	40	194 11	4	9 1	1	4 13	1,463	6,543 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,508	6,752 2
West to East	304	1,399 12	44	244 7	4	9 4	1,258	5,181 15	...	...	...	...	3(b)	36 15	1,613	6,872 5
West to West	...	...	...	...	...	...	1(a)	3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 1
TOTAL ...	344	1,594 7	48	253 8	5	14 1	2,722	11,728 9	...	...	...	...	3	36 15	3,122	13,627 8
													GRAND TOTAL...		12,677	62,192 14

(a) From Aden to Bushire. (b) From Europe *vid* Kurrachee.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1876.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	1,599	1,833	3,432	39·44	42·51	41·02
	„ Turkey	107	95	202	2·64	2·20	2·42
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	49	44	93	1·21	1·02	1·11
RED SEA ...	*Vid* Suez	2,299	2,340	4,639	56·71	54·27	55·45
	TOTAL ...	4,054	4,312	8,366	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE KHARIF SEASON OF 1876-77.

Nos. 303—308A., dated Allahabad, 21st February 1877.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

READ the following papers :—

A9.—Comparative abstract of irrigation and rainfall in canal districts in North-Western Provinces.

B9.—Statement of areas of crops irrigated by districts.

C9.—Statement of areas of crops irrigated by divisions.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total rainfall of the season was below the average, but that of the first three months, April, May, and June, was generally similar to that of the preceding year, and there was a sufficiency of rain for the grain crops during the last three months of kharif 1876-77. The only feature common to both years was the scarcity of rain in June. The rain in July set in somewhat later in 1876 than in 1875, but not so much later as to increase the area of irrigation. Both years may therefore be considered to have favoured irrigation equally owing to the late setting in of the monsoon.

2. Table I. shows the area irrigated and revenue for the last nine years:—

TABLE No. I.

Year.	Acreage.	Revenue.	Water-rate.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	484,485	12,19,344	11,29,288
1869-70	501,625	13,39,807	12,23,412
1870-71	396,399	12,07,265	11,07,924
1871-72	333,117	10,42,814	9,37,963
1872-73	353,619	11,01,288	10,07,345
1873-74	401,576	13,17,661	11,95,579
1874-75	389,883	13,94,241	12,84,818
1875-76	429,784	14,09,798	13,16,030
1876-77	463,530	14,41,726	13,58,835

The area of the present year was 33,746 more than that of last year, and was 38,095 less than that of 1869-70, the highest on record. The increase is attributable entirely to the development of irrigation on certain canals, and not in any way to the season, as will be seen by the figures below :—

	Increase.	*Decrease.*
Ganges Canal	...	870
Agra Canal	11,921	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	3,159
Dún Canal	...	517
Rohilkhand Canals	24,810	...
Bijnor Canals	1,552	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	9

The increase, it will be seen, is almost entirely confined to the Agra and Rohilkhand Canals, the former of which is of recent construction, while the improvements which have been going on for many years on the latter are now bearing fruit.

TABLE No. II.

Year.	Sugarcane	Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Fourth class crops.
1868-69	97,555	111,019	76,687	52,992	1,41,256
1869-70	104,596	117,548	130,248	55,883	83,979
1870-71	112,141	98,479	118,897	35,070	28,087
1871-72	94,816	76,850	119,617	20,365	9,228
1872-73	102,013	83,607	130,982	14,793	12,504
1873-74	130,284	73,875	149,073	16,354	28,035
1874-75	141,662	58,343	156,396	4,923	21,532
1875-76	109,431	80,304	165,734	21,735	46,184
1876-77	129,493	84,724	148,572	40,497	59,557

3. Table II. shows an increase of area over that of last year in the following crops :—

Sugarcane	20,062
Rice	4,420
Cotton	18,762
Grain crops	13,372

while there was a decrease of 16,162 acres in indigo.

4. Sugarcane has again reached the area of 1873-74, from which it fell last year, owing principally to the low market rates for sugar; on the other hand, indigo, which took the place of sugarcane during 1874-75, has fallen back to the area of 1873-74.

The area of sugarcane on each canal for the two last years is shown below :—

	1875.	1876.
Ganges Canal	76,613	84,719
Eastern Jumna Canal	27,448	30,213
Agra Canal	403	1,406
Rohilkhand Canals	3,274	10,223
Bijnor Canals	1,076	2,345

The increase in sugarcane was general on districts where it is a staple crop.

5. The increase in the area of cotton in the last three years is remarkable, and the figures below show the areas as for each year on the several canals :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Ganges Canal	2,497	10,878	21,725
Eastern Jumna Canal	2,416	7,427	10,662
Agra Canal	...	3,414	8,110

The following shows the areas of cotton by districts for three years :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Muzaffarnagar	1,058	2,932	3,122
Meerut	1,753	5,659	10,050
Bulandshahr	534	5,382	7,873
Aligarh	900	2,304	5,191
Muttra	...	1,526	3,149
Agra	220	1,027	4,879
Etah	41	268	728
Mainpuri	72	319	598
Gurgaon	...	1,621	3,947

6. In grain crops the increase during the year was as follows :—

Meerut	11,710
Bulandshahr	3,322

7. The general effect of the increase in sugarcane and rice was to raise the revenue by nearly Rs. 43,000.

8. The increase on the Rohilkhand Canals was in the following crops :—

Sugarcane	8,949
Rice	17,832

9. On the Agra Canal the increase by divisions was :—

1st Division	2,594	110 per cent.
2nd ditto	9,317	273 „

In the first division the increase was entirely in cotton, which rose from 1,675 to 3,939 acres.

In the 2nd division the increase was as follows :—

Sugarcane	from	398 to	1,593
Fodder crops	„	107 „	1,202
Cotton	„	1,739 „	6,723
Indigo	„	507 „	1,590

The increase in cotton in the 1st division was almost entirely in the Gurgaon district.

The following compares the area of this crop in the 2nd division by districts for the two last years :—

	1875.	1876.
Agra	280	3,592
Muttra	1,456	3,112
Gurgaon	1	19

Thus the area of cotton in three of the districts through which the canal passes is very nearly the same, and the development of this profitable crop in the first two years of irrigation may be considered as very satisfactory.

ORDERED—That copies of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information; also to the Governments of Bengal and Panjáb; to the Government, North-Western Provinces, in the General Department, and in the Provincial Branch of the Public Works Department; and to the Board of Revenue; also that it be published in the *Government Gazette*.

By order, &c.,

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., Irrigation Branch.

No. A 9.

Comparative abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated acres.	Area Irrigated.		1876-77 as compared with 1875-76.		Rainfall in kharíf months.													
							April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
			Kharíf, 1876-77.	Kharíf, 1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Saháranpur ...	1,425,825	1,001,518	36,816	41,029	...	4,213	·6	...	1·0	0·7	·5	·5	22·6	8·2	10·3	14·2	·2	6·8	45·2	30·4
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,052,005	703,459	57,177	61,880	...	4,703	·7	...	·8	1·1	·5	·5	13·7	10·9	4·0	10·9	·8	7·0	20·5	30·4
Meerut ...	1,511,611	1,082,196	97,015	85,129	11,886	...	1·3	...	·9	0·9	·9	·2	7·7	7·6	1·1	8·2	1·5	15·4	13·4	32·3
Bulandshahr ...	1,221,373	823,004	47,447	45,388	2,059	...	...	...	1·1	0·6	1·5	...	5·4	6·1	4·9	11·7	3·6	16·5	16·5	34·9
Aligarh ...	1,190,118	932,640	38,414	38,949	...	535	·1	...	·2	...	·9	·8	7·1	3·8	5·8	8·2	4·8	8·8	18·9	21·6
Muttra ...	1,032,021	831,124	5,436	2,137	3,299	...	...	...	1·0	0·2	·3	·5	8·0	8·4	3·7	3·6	7·1	10·7	20·1	23·4
Agra ...	1,199,037	886,774	15,822	10,049	5,773	...	...	...	·4	...	1·8	·3	8·4	14·0	3·3	2·6	11·8	10·6	25·7	27·5
Etah ...	898,838	585,330	6,776	8,382	...	1,606	...	...	·3	0·3	·5	·1	13·1	3·7	3·7	7·3	6·3	6·9	23·9	18·3
Mainpuri ...	1,066,534	576,615	22,092	24,783	...	2,691	...	...	...	1·3	·2	·1	14·1	15·8	4·6	7·1	12·0	11·2	30·9	35·5
Farukhabad ...	1,084,399	674,034	12,514	13,876	...	1,362	...	...	...	0·4	·3	1·6	9·0	11·5	2·9	7·9	12·1	5·0	24·3	26·4
Etáwah ...	1,044,123	572,221	32,245	31,782	463	...	...	...	...	·2	·2	·5	10·3	14·2	5·1	4·3	4·2	8·3	19·8	28·0
Cawnpore ...	1,514,343	855,663	41,389	44,531	...	3,142	·1	...	·1	0·1	...	·5	10·2	6·9	7·1	10·7	3·3	9·7	20·8	23·0
Delhi ...	...	...	4	20	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	...	4,847	2,167	2,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehra Dún ...	653,271	86,657	5,726	6,243	...	517	1·4	...	·7	4·2	1·8	10·0	33·3	23·7	22·8	21·9	12·7	11·4	72·7	71·2
Bijnor ...	1,204,659	685,026	2,721	1,169	1,552	...	1·1	...	1·2	1·6	·6	2·4	18·9	14·3	6·6	16·7	3·8	11·8	32·2	46·2
Tarái ...	469,760	91,735	3,655	3,552	103	...	...	0·1	·4	0·2	·1	6·2	14·1	18·3	6·7	10·6	3·7	6·4	25·0	41·7
Bareilly ...	1,518,579	1,084,290	33,181	8,474	24,707	...	1·1	...	·3	·1	1·0	3·5	10·5	22·9	6·1	4·1	5·3	5·3	24·3	48·9
Jhánsi ...	1,029,295	504,475	28	45	...	17	...	...	...	0·2	5·6	2·5	11·4	6·7	5·0	6·1	5·4	8·8	27·4	24·3
Hamírpur ...	1,464,641	783,987	225	199	26	...	...	...	...	...	·2	2·5	18·9	2·0	3·9	9·7	8·4	10·9	31·4	35·1
Total ...	20,582,542	12,760,938	463,530	429,784	52,548	18,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Net increase ... 33,746.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., I. B.

No. B 9.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Districts.

Crops.	Saháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
1. Gardens and Orchards ...	1,159	692	1,349	763	631	188	633	133	733	315	699	1,055	1	39	255	...	...	36	...		8,681	8,681
2. Sugarcane ...	11,029	29,826	48,264	6,425	866	577	1,036	415	4,068	2,865	6,640	5,814	...	13	364	2,345	33	10,190	22	201	129,493	129,493
3. Cereal grains—																						
(*a.*) Rice ...	21,697	17,591	10,341	140	492	8	171	125	737	271	790	679	...	...	4,743	376	3,622	22,934	..	7	84,724	...
(*b.*) Bajra and Juar ...	...	434	1,624	126	563	43	724	135	257	107	310	202	...	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,843	...
(*c.*) Other grains	286	3,126	16,758	4,598	1,424	235	1,320	496	1,969	466	2,421	1,096	3	343	...	...	...	...	...	1	34,542	124,109
4. Pulses ...	14	149	363	192	1	12	4	...	3	12	4	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	762
5. Fodder crops ...	277	551	1,932	1,549	67	1,138	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,693	5,693
6. Fibres—																						
(*a.*) Cotton ...	711	3,122	10,050	7,873	5,191	3,149	4,879	728	598	63	129	57	...	3,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,497	...
(*b.*) Other Fibres	111	593	59	62	10	17	101	1	455	...	35	81	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,527	42,024
7. Dyes—																					148,572	...
(*a.*) Indigo ...	880	1,958	5,670	25,479	29,137	2	6,780	4,736	12,850	7,945	21,191	31,907	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	149,052
(*b.*) Other Dyes	3	152	221	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
8. Drugs—																						
(*a.*) Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,038	1,040
(*b.*) Other Drugs	179	84	170	87	24	4	17	3	32	48	2	14	...	...	364	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
9. Oil-seeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,676	2,676
10. Miscellaneous ...	470	399	214	49	8	63	89	4	389	422	24	477	...	37	...	...	...	9	6	16		
TOTAL, 1876-77 ...	36,216	57,177	97,015	47,447	38,414	5,436	15,822	6,776	22,092	12,514	32,245	41,389	4	4,847	5,726	2,721	3,655	33,181	28	225	463,530	463,530
TOTAL, 1875-76 ...	41,029	61,880	85,129	45,388	38,949	2,137	10,049	8,382	24,783	13,876	31,782	44,531	20	2,167	6,243	1,169	3,552	8,474	45	199	...	429,784

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., I. B.

B

No. C9.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Crops.	Ganges Canal.								Agra Canal.			Eastern Jumna Canal.	Dún Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Lakes.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Northern Division.	Meerut Division.	Anúpshahr Division.	Bulandshahr Division.	Aligarh Division.	Etáwah Division.	Cawnpore Division.	Total.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.							
1. Gardens and Orchards ...	322	744	...	856	1,340	1,349	1,327	5,938	41	397	438	2,014	255	36	...	...	8,681	8,681
2. Sugarcane ...	13,665	27,909	16,119	6,115	1,787	10,498	8,626	84,719	13	1,393	1,406	30,213	364	10,223	2,345	223	129,493	129,493
3. Cereal Grains—																		
(*a.*) Rice ...	12,401	7,176	1,825	212	896	1,454	925	24,889	...	8	8	28,115	4,743	26,556	376	7	84,724	...
(*b.*) Bajra and Juar ...	...	2,051	...	1	1,113	433	368	3,966	321	549	870	7	...	...	...	...	4,843	...
(*c.*) Other Grains ...	287	8,035	1,713	4,989	3,121	4,461	1,246	23,852	347	600	947	9,742	...	...	...	1	34,542	124,109
4. Pulses	96	31	562	...	4	...	22	715	2	16	18	29	...	...	...	...	762	762
5. Fodder Crops ...	96	97	1,172	1,672	...	...	...	3,037	106	1,202	1,308	1,348	...	...	...	...	5,693	5,693
6. Fibres—																		
(*a.*) Cotton ...	...	3,270	1,341	9,192	7,444	287	191	21,725	3,939	6,723	10,662	8,110	...	...	...	...	40,497	...
(*b.*) Other Fibres ...	661	...	9	112	51	234	297	1,364	...	117	117	44	...	2	...	...	1,527	42,024
7. Dyes—																		
(*a.*) Indigo ...	...	2,149	3,870	22,990	42,438	36,277	36,167	140,021	37	1,590	1,627	3,054	...	...	...	...	148,572	...
(*b.*) Other Dyes ...	126	...	354	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	149,052
8. Drugs—																		
(*a.*) Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
(*b.*) Other Drugs ...	...	41	...	141	25	15	80	302	...	11	11	351	361	10	...	...	1,038	1,040
9. Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	54	38	1	1,309	1,402	37	128	165	1,078	...	9	...	22	2,676	2,676
Total, 1876-77 ...	27,654	51,503	26,965	46,334	58,257	55,009	50,560	316,282	4,843	*12,734	17,577	84,135	5,726	36,836	2,721	253	463,530	463,530
Total, 1875-76 ...	28,782	47,464	23,181	43,964	62,747	57,657	53,357	317,152	2,249	3,407	5,656	87,294	6,243	12,026	1,169	244	...	429,784

* Of this 8,667 are charged for at half water rates.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st JANUARY 1877.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during January 1877. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during current Fasl.	Total for the corresponding period of Fasl Rabi, 1875-76.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	8·15	740	337	27,096	19,484
Meerut ...	8·30	6·51	969	835	73,990	46,645
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	276	34,756	26,311
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	6·0	972	323	67,463	37,603
Aligarh ...	5·50	4·9	994	463	92,004	98,423
Etáwah ...	4·80	2·9	771	592	121,383	121,924
Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·9	958	618	93,867	87,104
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	3,444	510,559	437,494
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·77	1,250	914	86,821	70,953
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	...	4,966	2,874
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	...	36,171	44,979
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	1,402	2,144
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	6·66	...	8,142	7,288	4,637
2nd Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	457	14,256	9,209
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	661,463	572,290

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat ...	800	...	89,316	...	90,116	...
Gram ...	689	...	2,204	...	2,893	...
Rice ...	476	...	20	...	496	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar (or mixed grain) ...	2,456	...	...	...	2,456	...
Dál ...	2,161	...	542	...	2,703	...
Juár ...	70	...	...	...	70	...
Bájra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian corn)	6,096	...	600	...	6,696	...
Total ...	12,748	...	92,682	...	1,05,430	...
Cotton ...	...	...	25,463	...	25,463	...
Oil-seeds ...	...	...	2,304	...	2,304	...
Salts ...	50	...	1,242	...	1,292	...
Metals ...	3,756	...	241	...	3,997	...
Building Materials ...	4,157	...	1,657	...	5,814	...
Firewood ...	...	...	26,742	...	26,742	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	12,588	...	12,588
Timber ...	...	62	...	151	...	213
Miscellaneous	1,961	213	27,654	491	29,555	704
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	146	...	146
Grand Total	22,612	275	1,77,985	13,376	2,00,597	13,651
Total during corresponding period of last year	90,033	3,833	70,485	1,06,116	1,60,518	109,949
Increase ...	...	...	1,07,500	...	40,079	...
Decrease ...	67,421	3,558	...	92,740	...	96,298

Land irrigated (approximate).

Zila.	Acres.
Saháranpur ...	29,347
Muzaffarnagar ...	82,792
Meerut ...	114,582
Bulandshahr ...	67,203
Aligarh ...	59,452
Muttra ...	5,607
Agra ...	23,090
Etah ...	8,060
Mainpuri ...	47,137
Fatehgarh ...	22,207
Etáwah ...	64,144
Cawnpore ...	87,911
Dehra Dún ...	4,966
Bijnor ...	1,296
Tarái ...	2,188
Bareilly ...	32,687
Jhánsi ...	1,015
Hamírpur ...	387
Delhi ...	12
Gurgáon ...	7,380
Total ...	661,463
Total for the same period last year.	572,290
Increase ...	89,173

Rainfall.

	Total from 1st November 1876 to 30th January 1877.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
	...	...
	2·9	1·8
	2·9	1·1
	2·2	1·0
	·8	·8
	·4	·8
	·3	·7
	·1	·9
	1·0	·5
	·7	1·5
	1·5	·7
	1·0	·7
	1·3	·5
	3·0	2·3
	2·0	1·5
	3·6	1·4
	2·2	1·2
	·4	·5
	·2	·7
	4·5	...
	2·0	...
	...	...
	...	...

Remarks.

Cub. ft. per sec.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solání Aqueduct 4,623

Cub. ft. per sec.

Volumes discharged :—
Etáwah Division Tail 12
" " Escapes 869
Cawnpore Division Tail 378
" " Escapes 484
— 1,179

Balance expended ... 3,444

A very good demand up to the 11th of the month is reported in the terminal divisions, when more or less rain fell and all demands ceased.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Rain fell on 11th and 12th in sufficient quantity for rabi crops. Canal was closed for repairs on the 16th.

Traffic.—There has been a considerable increase in the carriage of food-grains over that for the corresponding period of last year.

ALLAHABAD;
The 26th February 1877.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D.; Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON, 1876, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1876.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of January 1877.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Hulsee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Hulsee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Hulsee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during Rubbee Season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	(Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	(Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14 and 17).	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah Pattamoondee High Level, Sec. I Toldundah Maichgong	1,269 675 1,300 650	444·42 402 28·71 19·32	... ...	... ...	... ...	653 ... 7 39 ...	528 ... 3 68 37	1,211 ... 10 125 37	69 ... 5 35 1	... ...	69 ... 5 35 1	19 ... 6 5 ...	24 ... 1 19 7	63 ... 7 24 7	0·76	0·76	(a.) The details of column 18 are— Dalwa ... Acres. 27 Cotton ... 1,351 Hulsee ... 1 Onions ... 4 Potatoes ... 2 Chillies ... 2 Wheat ... 1 Garden Produce ... 6 Oil-seeds ... 67 Pulses ... 76 Sugarcane ... 16 Brinjals ... 32 Plantains ... 3 Total ... 1,677	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	729	654	1,383	116	...	116	29	22	61	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	25	2	27	1,546	1,354	2,900	123	46	169	26	87	63	3·16	2·50	1·0	3,113	(a) 1,677	
South-Western. Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...		875	173·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·82	2·82	8 years. 0·43	26	...	(b.) The details are— At the rate of Rs. 2-8 ... Acres. 5,823 " " 5 ... 69 " " 6 ... 97 Total ... 5,479
Howrah ...	Panchkoorah		300	55·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·29	2·29	7 years. 0·27	...	...	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·29	2·29	1·0	26	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·15	2·50	1·0	4,914	318	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	2·50	1·0	27,166	9,182	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·15	2·50	1·0	1,262	...	
Sone. Shahabad ...	Main Western		4,342	262·23	...	...	...	259·50	52	311·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,342	33,342	
Gya and Patna ...	Arrah		1,660	262·23	...	...	...	7210·22	800·78	8,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Patna		1,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	7469·72	852·78	8322·50	58	...	58	229	1,842	1,905	...	...	...	33,342	10,055	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	30,318	935	31,253	229	18	247	1,834	8	1,842	...	...	...	36,481	36,481	
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	...	27	27	8196·72	1506·78	9706·50	106	69	175	49	98·50	145·50	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of the previous year ...		...	...	25	2	27	31,864	2,299	34,163	208	67	306	1,880	45	1,905	...	...	...	...	...	

G. A. SEARLE, *Colonel, S. C.,*
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 14th March 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

APSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara. M.	Demerara. F.	Demerara. Total.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Under 2 years ...	25	15	40	25	15	40	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and to the French West India Colonies during this month.
From 2 to 10 " ...	36	19	55	36	19	55	
" 10 to 20 " ...	170	45	215	170	45	215	
" 20 to 30 " ...	360	129	489	360	129	489	
" 30 to 40 " ...	59	17	76	59	17	76	
" 40 to 50 " ...	7	1	8	7	1	8	
Above 50 years ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	
Grand Total ...	657	227	884	657	227	884	

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

Orissa	1	...	1	1	...	1	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and to the French West India Colonies during this month.
Western Bengal	7	3	10	7	3	10	
Central "	3	1	4	3	1	4	
Eastern "	2	...	2	2	...	2	
Behar	180	52	232	180	52	232	
N. W. Provinces	221	98	319	221	98	319	
Oudh	173	59	232	173	59	232	
Central India	7	2	9	7	2	9	
Punjab	6	...	6	6	...	6	
Nepaul	26	4	30	26	4	30	
Mix. Madras and Bombay, &c....	31	8	39	31	8	39	
Grand Total ...	657	227	884	657	227	884	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste ...	132	43	175	132	43	175	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and to the French West India Colonies during this month.
Agriculturist ... (Hindoos.)	161	46	207	161	46	207	
Artizans ... (Hindoos.)	54	10	64	54	10	64	
Low castes ... (Hindoos.)	221	64	285	221	64	285	
Mussulmen ...	89	64	153	89	64	153	
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	657	227	884	657	227	884	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	568	163	731
2. Mussulmen ...	89	64	153
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	657	227	884

CALCUTTA,
The 20th March 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th APRIL 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	76,340	3,77,041	5,280	26,074	9	48	81,629	4,03,163
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	20,174	68,885	...	...	20,174	68,885
„ Other Grains	...	...	5,344	22,694	851	4,838	22	120	6,217	27,652
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	585	4,800	...	...	...	...	585	4,800
„ Paddy	...	...	140	792	...	...	...	...	140	792
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	...	25,445	1,39,016	4,081	22,293	...	...	29,526	1,61,309
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	27,815	75,982	...	...	27,815	75,982
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	...	586	34,520	1,79,837	1,550	8,800	...	...	36,656	1,91,837
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	3,901	15,020	...	...	3,901	15,020
„ Other Grains	...	...	473	2,410	...	...	782	4,124	1,255	6,534
Cochin—Rice	...	...	32,874	1,57,920	...	...	...	...	32,874	1,57,920
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	2,928	20,000	3,581	21,559	6,509	41,559
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	36	6	36
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	20,924	99,740	...	...	...	...	20,924	99,740
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	1,614	322	1,614
Calicut—Rice	...	...	43,416	2,37,196	...	...	460	1,692	43,876	2,38,888
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,432	18,368	4,432	18,368
„ Other Grains	...	5,718	...	...	...	...	18,525	71,329	24,243	97,776
Quilandy—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	2,998	15,184	...	...	...	...	2,997	15,184
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	7,577	24,008	440	1,967	8,017	25,975
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	2,724	502	2,724
Mangalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	40	7	40
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	370	75	370
* Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice	...	586	237,101	12,10,734	10,911	57,167	476	1,780	249,074	12,72,881
„ Paddy	...	...	140	792	62,395	203,895	8,453	41,894	70,988	2,46,581
„ Other Grains	...	5,718	5,817	25,104	851	4,838	20,234	80,317	32,620	1,36,706
TOTAL	...	6,304	243,058	12,36,630	74,157	265,900	29,163	123,991	352,682	16,56,168
Imports in previous week	...	Rice ...							357,198	18,19,118
		Paddy ...							104,854	3,90,524
		Other Grains ...							44,579	2,02,477
		TOTAL ...							506,631	24,12,119

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th APRIL 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	46,096	1,67,434	...	...	2,357	8,050	14,685	49,970	3,819	9,200	66,957	2,34,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	997	2,040	...	...	...	...	382	780	1,466	2,000	2,845	4,820	15,861	29,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,861	29,543
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	5,086	13,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,086	13,882	5,585	19,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,585	19,035
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,034	1,22,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,034	1,22,893
Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	59,448	2,25,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,448	2,25,281	...	...	1,469	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,469	5,500
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,493	40,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,493	40,237
Tellicherry ...	28,629	99,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,831	40,335	40,460	1 40,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	66,107	2,43,019	...	...	1,839	6,280	...	...	...	...	67,946	2,49,299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	18,252	65,400	...	...	1,464	5,000	...	...	...	...	19,716	70,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	1,497	5,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,966	35,412	14,403	40,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	226,113	8,22,060	...	...	5,660	19,330	15,067	50,750	30,022	86,947	276,861	9,79,087	86,480	1,71,271	23,962	45,737	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,442	2,17,008
Exports in previous week ...											156,390	6,08,639											112,646	2,15,617

* No return received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

Transit of grain by the Madras Railway during the week ending 7th April 1877.

Forwarded From	To											
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Co-door and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadpatri.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	600	3,400	850	450	...	200	1,150	1,200	460	100	140	8,550
Beypore	30	400	680	1,700	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,850
South Indian Railway	...	50	230	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330
Raichore... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	830	850	...	1,760
Total ...	630	3,850	1,760	2,200	40	200	1,150	1,280	1,290	950	140	13,490

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 12,870

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations during the week ending 7th April 1877	877
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations during the week ending 7th April 1877	2,947
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to Raichore during the week ending 11th April 1877	1,320
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore during the week ending 11th April 1877	2,268
Total Tons ...	7,412
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations during the week ending 14th April 1877	609
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations during the week ending 14th April 1877	4,135
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to Raichore from the 12th to the 14th April 1877	416
Forwarded from Sholapur to Raichore from the 15th to the 18th April 1877	754
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore from the 12th to the 14th April 1877	1,339
Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore from the 15th to the 18th April 1877	1,612
Total Tons ...	8,865

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Weekly Condition Report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 7).

Condition Report of each District for the week ending 24th March 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets moderately supplied, and only slight fluctuation in price of food grains. Slight rain in Bangalore and Dodballapur Taluks only; water generally scarce. The standing crops are in fairly good condition; but in some places sugarcane is withering from want of water. Cholera prevalent throughout the district; small-pox also in the Bangalore Taluk. Cattle still suffer much from want of fodder.

Kolar District.—Markets fairly supplied by importation from Madras. Price of rice fell slightly, but there was a small rise in that of ragi. There were no fresh sowings during the week; the condition of the standing crops remains the same as in last week. In some places javari has been harvested; in others it is ripening. No rain fell except in the Mulbagal and Sidlagatta Taluks; but heavy clouds have been gathering, and there has been some thunder and lightning. Cholera prevails, as also small-pox, and some fever. Cattle suffer much from want of fodder.

Tumkur District.—Markets fairly supplied by importation from Bangalore; prices rose slightly in two taluks; in three they fell and in the others were stationary. 30 and 20 cents of rain fell in the Kunigal and Sira Taluks respectively, while a heavier fall was registered in the Kadaba Taluk; a few tanks receiving from 15 to 30 days' supply of water. Javari was harvested in Tumkur, Korategere and Madagiri Taluks; the remaining crops in beds of tanks and under wells are in a promising condition. The cocoanut gardens in the Chiknayakanhalli and Honnavalli Taluks suffer much from want of moisture. Cholera and small-pox prevail in all the taluks; the former of a virulent type, the deaths from which were more than in the preceding week; the taluk of Chiknayakanhalli is the most seriously affected locality in this respect. The Deputy Commissioner reports that, on a recent tour, he was struck with the improvement in the general condition of the people and appearance of the country since his last visit in November; and brings to notice the industry of ryots in deepening old wells, sinking new ones and making the best of the situation. He adds that the crops raised under irrigation and in tank beds were very fine, and that young grass was springing up.

Mysore District.—Markets fairly supplied except at Yedatore. Slight showers of rain, except in Talkad, Heggaddevankote, Gundlupet and Nandya Taluks, have fallen and a few days' supply has here and there been received in the tanks; there was a slight fresh in the Honholé stream at Chamrajnagar, but water is generally scarce. The ryots are ploughing and manuring their lands diligently wherever it is possible. Sugarcane is thriving in the Ashtagram, Mandya and Malvalli, ragi in Talkad, and paddy and javari in the Chamrajnagar Taluks. The cotton crop in the latter taluk has withered, but javari has recently been sown there and in Nanjangúd and Ashtagram. In the Yedatore Taluk, javari, black and green grams have been partially destroyed by insect foes, and Bengal-gram crops in the beds of a few tanks in Mandya have been submerged. Cholera appears to be generally on the decline; cattle still suffer much from want of forage and from murrain.

Hassan District.—Markets well supplied except in Manjarabad, Arkalgud, Belur, Channaraypatna and Harnhalli Taluks, where importation has been checked owing to prevalence of cholera, and the supply is only just sufficient for local consumption. Sugarcane in Hassan and paddy in Manjarabad are withering, but they are thriving under nallas in Attikuppa, where javari, black and green grams have been in some places fresh sown. Bengal-gram sown in the bed of the Channaraypatna tank has been reaped. Rain fell in Manjarabad, Arkalgud and Attikuppa, and somewhat freely in parts of the Hassan and Narsipur Taluks, where some tanks received a small supply of water. Cholera prevails more or less in each taluk of the district, and cattle still suffer from want of forage.

Shimoga District.—Markets moderately supplied, and except in Channagiri Taluk, where there was a slight rise, prices are steady. There was no rain during the week. In the corresponding week of last year 3·25 inches of rain were registered. The state of the crops is the same as in last week, and the prospects of the season are not very bright. Cholera prevails throughout the district and severely in the Channagiri and Honnali Taluks, and small-pox in the town of Shimoga. Cattle suffer much from want of fodder.

Kadur District.—Markets fairly supplied by importation from Mangalore, Hassan District and Bangalore. Price of food grains generally steady, but slightly cheaper than last week in the Tarikere Taluk. 40 cents of rain fell in the Banavar Taluk, where sugarcane under large tanks is in fair condition. It is being cut in Lakvalli. There are no crops in the other taluks. The health of the public is generally indifferent; cholera and small-pox prevail; cattle suffer from want of fodder and from the foot-and-mouth diseases.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets moderately supplied; but in scattered villages of the Chitaldroog, Kankuppa, Doderi, Hiriyur and Pavagada Taluks, the supply was scanty. In the three first named taluks, as well as in Davangere, javari and ragi were dearer than in last week. Light drizzling showers fell in Hiriyur and Hosdurga. Javari and Bengal-gram in the Chitaldroog Taluk, and the latter in Hosdurga were harvested; paddy, javari, &c., under wells are ready for harvest in the Kankuppa and Doderi Taluks. The standing crops in Chitaldroog and Pavagada are in fair condition; but in Hosdurga they are fading. There is more or less cholera in all the taluks except in Budihal. Fever, small-pox and colic are also somewhat prevalent. Cattle continue to suffer much from want of fodder.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Very little rain fell during the week, except in the Kadaba, Hassan, Narsipur and Yedatore Taluks, where some of the smaller tanks were partially filled. In a few favoured localities fresh seed has been sown, principally javari, which is being grown for the seed, and for green cattle food, to a larger extent than formerly; in Attikuppa black and green gram have been put into the ground in the hope of reaping a 'stolen' crop. Ploughing and cross ploughing have been vigorously prosecuted wherever it was possible, and a general expectation on the part of the farmers of coming rain has been reported. The meteorological observations somewhat confirm this 'rule of thumb' prognostication, and the district reports give a rather more hopeful account of the condition of the people and appearance of the country, which is enlivened by green patches of cereals grown under irrigation, for which purpose old wells have been deepened, and new ones sunk to meet the exigencies of the case. These ripening crops are generally said to be progressing favourably, and where the supply of water is abundant, to be very luxuriant. There is much distress among the poorer classes, and some pitiable accounts of destitution have been received; but every effort has been and is being made to reach distress of every kind, and to provide adequate and appropriate relief. The kitchens and camps afford it to those who are physically unfit to labour, or to perform any but the lightest task work. The relief works under the Revenue Officers, which have been judiciously selected with reference to the need of the people, provide employment for these who can do a fair day's work under the circumstances; while the Professional Department do the same for those who are able-bodied, on large sanctioned works, the principal of which are the water-works at Bangalore and Mysore, and other large irrigation works throughout the Province which otherwise might not have been carried on so vigorously. Under the Revenue authorities, the available labour is mainly employed on repairs to irrigation works, and on cross country roads and village improvements; and at the camps, &c., those who are able to do light work are usefully employed as far as it is found possible to do so. Cholera still continues its ravages, and the number of deaths from this cause and from famine diarrhœa are very high; small-pox and fever also are prevalent in many places. The numbers from the first cause for the week ending the 22nd of March were 3,504 as follows:—

Bangalore	...	369	Hassan	...	522
Kolar	...	1,167	Shimoga	...	115
Tumkur	...	539	Kadur	...	314
Mysore	...	169	Chitaldroog	...	309

According to the report of the Commissioner of Nundydroog, the deaths in his Division from July 1876 to the end of February 1877 (in which month the death-rate was excessive) amounted to 23,615. Of these 7,759 were due to cholera and famine diarrhœa, 861 to small-pox, and the remainder to other diseases. Cattle have also suffered greatly. The same report shews that 149,114 have died from pestilence and famine in the same period, and that forage is very scarce.

As against this tale of suffering, the grain merchants are making a good harvest out of the opportunity, and the smaller traders are, in the same way, doing a brisk trade in the local markets to their own and the consumers' advantage. Had it not been for this wide movement of grain by the agency of private trade, the distress in the villages would have been frightful to contemplate. With regard to the weight of grain imported by rail, the daily averages since November last are given below:—

From 1st November 1876 to 24th February 1877	...	380	tons daily.
For week ending 3rd March	...	283	do.
Do. 10th do.	...	529	do.
Do. 17th do.	...	529	do.
Do. 24th do.	...	426	do.

The totals for the last week were—

Delivery at the terminal station	...	2,673	tons.
Do. Kolar Road do.	...	310	„
Total	...	2,983	tons.

or 722 tons less than in last week. Of this Madras sent 2,412 tons, Beypoor 286, and Negapatam and Trichinopoly by the S. I. Railway 85. There were also 13 tons received from the northward by the G. I. P. Railway and 82 from Bellary, the neighbouring zillahs of the Madras Presidency furnishing the remainder. With regard to the receipt of 82 tons from Bellary the consignment was a tentative one from a market overstocked with Bengal-gram; this is said to have been sent from Bombay to Bellary, and a portion of it transferred to Bangalore.

In addition to these importations which are considered, if continued, to be sufficient for Mysore's requirements, there are the ripening crops, and the western coast supply *viâ* the western ghâts, a correct estimate of which has not yet been received. There was also, previous to the 15th March, a large harvest of bamboo-rice from the dying trees in the Mysore jungles, to which many of the poorer classes resorted in order to subsist upon the exceptional crop, and to collect it for sale at 25 seers per rupee. Colonel Hay states that in 1837 when crops failed, the bamboos seeded, and the ryots sold the grain at half the price of ordinary rice. The price of food grains has been steady. In Bangalore and Tumkur it was a little cheaper, and the reverse in Kadur and Hassan.

Compared with last week there is an increase of 147 in the number of works in progress under the Revenue Officers, and of 5,853 in the daily average of number of persons employed upon them, chiefly in the Bangalore and Hassan Districts, the Kolar and Kadur Districts shewing a decrease of 683 and 261 respectively. With regard to the piece-work system the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan reports that it works very satisfactorily, that parties of equal working power club together and execute their allotted tasks cheerfully and well, that they sometimes earn by diligent labour more than they could otherwise earn on the daily hire system, and that when sure of their supervisors, they not infrequently ask for their pay for the week to be given to them in a lump on market day, alleging, as is of course true, that they can then lay it out to better advantage.

There is an increase of 5,610 in the daily number of persons receiving gratuitous relief at kitchens and camps in all the districts, except Tumkur which shews a decrease of 2,007. The cause of the influx was briefly noticed in Return No. 6, and the scale therein mentioned was, during the week, issued for adoption uniformly throughout the province, for one month tentatively, subject to a report at the end of that time.

SCALE.

A. For each adult of either sex, who is physically unable to work, ¾rds of a seer of *ragi flour* per diem, equal to 45 tolas, together with *condiments* in each case of the average value of 3 pies per head, at the discretion of the supervising officer, both as to the combination of the necessary "soup" and the distribution within these limits.

B. Children of either sex under 10 years of age, half the above rations.

N. B.—Should *rice* be issued in lieu of *ragi flour*, it is to be given at the rate of ½ a seer of *grain* equal to 40 tolas or 1 lb.

Each institution has to submit returns of the numbers fed as above, for the week ending Saturday at midnight. These are tabulated correctly through the several offices of the taluk and district, and submitted by the Commissioners of Divisions to the Chief Commissioner's Office, where after further analysis they will be finally recorded in specially prepared register books for easy reference at any time. It is considered, by this uniformity of practice and strict supervision, that the number so fed may shew a gradual decrease. With regard to this form of relief, a brief review of the operations in the Bangalore District is given, which may be considered as a type of the others.

Within the limits of the Municipality, 4 feeding kitchens and one camp were at work in all March, affording relief to a daily average number of 7,127, of which 1,055 were men, 2,923 women, and 3,149 children, the average cost per head being 9½ pies for one meal per diem at the kitchens, and 2 per diem at the camp at Binnamangalam.

In addition to this, there were (and still are) 7 camps established on the radiating lines of road, distant from 6 to 8 miles from Bangalore, to prevent influx of paupers, &c., to the town. They are fed there and provided with work, or otherwise judiciously assisted to procure a means of livelihood. A daily average of 4,783 were so aided, of which 1,388 were men, 1,773 women, and 1,622 children. The average cost per head is reported to be 1 anna and 4 pies.

Throughout the district there are, excluding the above, 16 relief houses in selected sites relieving a daily average of 9,265, of which 4,932 were adults, and 4,333 children, the cost per head being 9½ pies.

The percentage of collections of revenue to the Government demand made up to 31st March will be included in report No. 8, which will close the official year.

The officer deputed by this Administration in accordance with the desire of the Madras Government to Pennacondah to withdraw from that taluk and the two adjoining taluks of Hindupur and Mudducksera, reports that the authorities were only able to indicate 35 persons of both sexes and children receiving gratuitous relief in these three large taluks.

As regards the Mysore people stated to have congregated in large numbers into the Wynaad, the Collector of Malabar now reports that there are no persons in that locality in need of relief.

J. PUCKLE,
On Special Duty.

PROVINCE

(No. 7.)

Condition Statement for

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	No. and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog. Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	76	116	242	434	374	10,720	14,951	7,503	7,503	1,96,052	91,447
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	42	200	107	349	332	5,637	4,954	2,976	2,976	1,47,860	1,01,351
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	68	229	55	352	328	7,574	7,652	3,077	3,077	189,937	1,19,018
Ashtagram. Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	22	18	24	64	73	1,881	2,159	7,953	7,953	59,690	38,336
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	18	36	46	100	101	2,775	4,407	4,325	4,325	53,274	33,418
Nagar. Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	18	18	61	97	69	670	697	2,557	2,557	50,807	32,830
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	16	29	97	142	133	1,847	1,586	1,091	1,091	44,203	22,169
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	25	71	219	315	300	6,200	6,687	1,570	1,570	1,64,359	92,295
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	60	66	64	1,012	1,064	...	...	19,152	14,543
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	3	196	208	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	285	723	919	1,927	1,780	38,512	44,365	31,052	31,052	9,25,334	5,45,407

Note 1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions, as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.

2. The figures entered in columns 14, 17 and 18 are based on the latest accounts received from the Public Works Department.

J. PUCKLE,
On Special Duty.

B

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Official Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps.		Grants for gratuitous relief.			Total expenditure up to date.	Average prices of food grains during ordinary years.		Average prices during the last week.		Average prices during the present week.		Average rainfall for the year calculated up to 31st March 1877.	Total rainfall from 1st January to 17th March 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
		During last week.	During present week.	Amount of private subscriptions up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Total.		2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
19,11,634	14,96,760	10,354	14,240	611	19,962	20,573	12,522	26	60	13	17	14	18	35·	16·33	...	
		4,198	5,371	...	12,720	12,720	10,088	32	80	14	16	14	16	25·4	15·9	...	
		18,205	16,198	844	29,862	30,706	26,049	28	106	12	16	13	16	27·4	15·9	...	
		1,941	1,979	1,897	1,200	3,097	2,309	24	70	13	19	13	20	24·3	21·79	...	
		1,455	1,963	...	1,575	1,575	1,323	32	76	14	17	14	16	34·4	15·85	...	
		331	436	473	450	923	449	30	76	12	17	12	17	38·4	18·3	...	
		838	1,102	1,074	1,117	2,191	1,710	30	64	14	16	13	16	35·7	19·75	...	
		1,765	2,329	2,504	2,121	4,625	1,590	24	88	13	15	13	15	23·5	9·5	...	
...	...	6,165	6,612	16,558	22,860	39,418	36,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,609	2,241	...	20,571	20,571	10,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,11,634	14,96,760	46,861	52,471	23,961	1,12,438	1,36,399	1,02,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* The figures against the Mysore District have been corrected according to the latest report received from the Deputy Commissioner: received on the 29th March 1877. Do. 31st do.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents. Average of 1871, 72 & 73.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	Remarks for 1877.
1st	January.	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		... 1	...	...	...	...	
3rd		... 1	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	
5th	February.	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		... 14	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March.	... 9	...	...	...	...	
10th		... 40	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	50	...	
12th		...	...	... 86	... 7	... 65	
13th	April.	...	...	1 56	... 47	...	Week ending 24th March.
14th		... 41	...	... 31	...		
15th		... 20	... 14	...	... 47		
16th		... 40	...	...	... 5		
17th		... 2	... 45	... 15	...		
18th	May.	1 86	... 13	...	1 37		
19th		... 19	6 20	... 85	1 93		
20th		... 24	1 12	2 39	... 34		
21st		... 36	3 88	... 35	... 93		
22nd		1 9	4 28	... 48	... 3		
23rd	June.	... 39	... 20	1 69	... 1		
24th		... 10	... 83	1 43	1 42		
25th		... 88	... 28	... 7	... 21		
26th		1 15	... 30	... 14	... 67		
27th	July.	... 14	... 11	1 73	... 75		
28th		1 11	... 48	... 3	... 45		
29th		... 71	3 44	... 39	... 2		
30th		... 19	2 42	... 19	... 23		
31st		1 8	... 28	... 63	1 66		
32nd	August.	2 42	2 74	1 24	... 20		
33rd		1 98	1 51	... 59	1 60		
34th		1 97	1 96	... 86	... 58		
35th		... 54	1 45	1 59	... 50		
36th	Sept.	2 30	4 65	...	1 7		
37th		3 24	4 63	... 6	... 3		
38th		1 5	3 8	1 19	...		
39th		1 56	2 31	... 54	... 45		
40th		3 12	2 20	... 27	... 72		
41st	Oct.	1 11	... 59	...	...		
42nd		1 76	1 30	... 45	...		
43rd		... 48	2 56	1 39	...		
44th		... 5	1 75	...	...		
45th	Nov.	... 33	... 82	... 26	... 52		
46th		... 47	...	... 34	...		
47th		... 10	...	...	...		
48th		... 49	... 35	...	... 9		
49th	Dec.	... 42	... 9	...	...		
50th		... 8	... 1	... 3	...		
51st		1	...	...	...		
52nd		...	...	...	...		
		34 66	56 54	22 6	17 34		

J. PUCKLE.

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

Statement No. XXI regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 6th April 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' Reports by telegram, dated 3rd and 4th April 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the pre-sent week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. During the past week.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. During the pre-sent week.	Average rainfall, i.e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,844	Slight grain importations. Fever and small-pox prevalent.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	3,682	3,725	·36	2,46,733	Rs. 1,46,048	Jowari ...56 Bajri ...54	34⅓ 28½	32¾ 28¼	24·94	14·4
Nasik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	20 cents of rain have fallen	Ditto ...	15,450	15,600	2·13	4,39,931	1,88,829	Jowari .. 54 Bajri ...47	32 26	31 25	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	Grain imports enough. 2 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	20,996	22,260	2·87	5,56,601	3,62,822	Jowari ...76 Bajri ...66	25⅔ 24	25⅔ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Grain supply abundant. A few cases of cholera.	Ditto ...	31,400	33,600	3·7	10,21,260	5,92,562	Jowari ...65 Bajri ...51	24 23	24 23	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply sufficient	Ditto ...	46,422	47,144	6·56	15,29,259	10,11,608	Jowari ...66 Bajri ...60	21 ...	21 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Grain supply abundant. 125 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	29,521	30,212	2·83	5,71,338	3,16,492	Jowari ...39 Bajri ...35	19 19	18½ 19	54·60	25·43
Kaladgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain supply sufficient. 152 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	29,926	31,849	3·9	8,25,801	4,38,639	Jowari ...56 Bajri ...76	16 16½	16½ 16½	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful. Scarcity of water throughout the Collectorate. 289 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	25,000	27,586	2·55	6,08,701	3,24,127	Jowari ...43 Bajri ...54	19 19	18 18	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain market fairly supplied. Prices rising owing to diminished imports consequent upon rise of cartage rates. 420 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	33,638	41,294	4·17	9,61,241	3,85,837	Jowari ...43	17½	16¼	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992			2,36,038	2,53,270	3·13	67,60,865	37,66,964					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

A little rain has fallen in Nasik.

2. There has been a slight rise in the price of grain this week; it now averages only 22½ lbs. per rupee, but continues plentiful.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 253,270 against 236,038 last week, and there are also 2,883 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The increase is slight in every Collectorate, except in Dharwar, where it is very marked, and is due chiefly to the return movement of the immigrants referred to in paragraph 6 of the last summary.

4. With a view to facilitate the grain traffic during the monsoon, instructions have been issued to the local officers to pay particular attention to ferry crossings and ferry-boat accommodation.

5. The Sanitary Commissioner has, during the past week, submitted reports upon the condition of the people of Kaladgi and Sholapur. In Kaladgi, owing to the fact that the orders of Government regarding the organization for village inspection, charitable relief, and payments to young children whose parents are upon relief works, have not been fully carried out, the condition of some of the people has become unsatisfactory. In Sholapur, on the contrary, where the orders of Government have been administered with great care and ability, the condition of the people has improved, and is satisfactory.

The arrangements necessary for bringing about a better state of matters in Kaladgi have been made.

6. In Dharwar the arrangements described in paragraph 6 of the last summary have begun to take effect, and the reports that have been received as regards the movements, employment, and relief of the immigrants, are more satisfactory.

7. More complete arrangements for village inspection, charitable relief, and relief of young children, have also been made in the most affected parts of the Belgaum Collectorate.

8. The Collector of Ratnagiri has reported the return, from Bombay, through his districts, of many persons on their way to their homes in the Deccan. These people had left employment in Bombay, and were in the possession of money. Many of them were suffering from disease acquired in Bombay, due probably to over-exertion, working in unhealthy localities, and living in overcrowded and dirty houses. Other sick persons of the same class are now being treated in a hospital that has been established by the Municipality on the flats in Bombay. Many of these immigrants appear to have means of their own, and some of them are daily leaving the town, by different outlets, on their way to their homes in the Deccan and elsewhere. The nature of the disease (fever) from which the people have been suffering, the exciting cause of which has been by some persons (probably erroneously) attributed to the existence of the famine in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, is now under investigation by the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, whose report has been called for.

9. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. It will be seen that, during the week ending 31st March, the number of people upon Civil works was 24,700, the number upon works under Public Works Department agency being 222,973.

10. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works in the nine affected districts employing 1,000 people or more. It will be seen that 204,993,

or fully four-fifths of the labourers, are now employed upon the works enumerated:—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	Remarks.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,040	1,040	
Nasik ...	Road from Yeola to Nizam's frontier.	1,786	13,286	
	Sinnar-Ghoti Road ...	6,010		
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road ...	5,490		
Ahmednagar ...	Oojhar Canal ...	3,500	22,715	
	Dhond-Munmar Railway ..	17,080		
	Road from Barighat to Kolhar...	2,135		
Poona ...	Mutha Canal ...	10,146	26,905	
	Nira Canal ...	5,035		
	Matoba Tank ...	5,745		
	Shirsophal Tank ...	4,613		
	Road from Poona *viâ* Paud to Pimpri Ghaut.	1,366		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank ...	13,771	42,698	
	Motibagh Tank ...	3,676		
	Pundharpur-Wangi Road ...	2,630		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road ...	4,351		
	Sholapur-Barsi Road ...	4,705		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road to British frontier.	3,759		
	Sholapur-Takli Road ...	2,719		
	Road from Barsi Station to Barsi	2,456		
	Poona-Hyderabad Road ...	2,156		
	Pandharpur-Janoni Road ...	1,459		
	Road from Barsi Station to Pandharpur.	1,016		
Satara ...	Mhaswad Tank ...	10,004	27,260	
	Nehr Tank ...	6,903		
	Pingli Tank ...	7,756		
	Islampur Tank ...	2,597		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank ...	3,051	25,173	
	Sholapur-Hubli Road ...	11,910		
	Indi-Horti Road ...	3,685		
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	3,291		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	3,236		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal ...	3,000	22,369	
	Arbhavi-Nargund Road ...	4,961		
	Belgaum-Panchgaum Road ...	6,995		
	Sankeshwar-Lokapa Road ...	4,203		
	Murgundi-Telsang Road ...	1,944		
	Metalling the Mail Road ...	1,266		
Dharwar ...	Dambal Tank ...	1,070	23,547	
	Hubli-Kaladgi Road ...	8,804		
	Ron-Nawalgund Road ...	3,482		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road ...	2,843		
	Karwar-Bellary Road between Gadag and Dambal.	1,464		
	Bridged and drained road from Gadag to Dambal and Hesrur.	2,083		
	Hubli to Sungutticope Road ...	3,801		
	GRAND TOTAL		204,993	

11. Maps are not sent with this summary, as they would merely repeat the information contained in those sent with the summary for the week ending 16th March 1877.

12. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 24th March, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:—

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	142	111	804	1,061	101	725
Nasik	*	*	203	4,756	698	5,149
Ahmednagar	895	365	6,965	3,606	403	3,140
Poona	2,671	1,073	13,494	11,977	1,226	18,819
Sholapur	808	762	17,047	12,946	1,387	8,060
Satara	284	120	5,490	9,800	1,176	5,058
Kaladgi	385	211	1,708	3,972	428	2,289
Belgaum	1,357	448	3,645	2,111	238	1,528
Dharwar	731	431	4,635	4,937	450	2,258
TOTAL ..	7,273	3,521	53,991	55,166	6,107	47,026

* No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector.

13. A table is appended showing the condition of the affected Native States.

14. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 4,519 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 31st March, and during the same week 4,629 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 9,148 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 31st March to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 31st March was 219,750 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports.	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	16,798	90,547
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur.	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,477	13,760	108,903
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal.	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	3,234	20,300
TOTAL ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	33,792	219,750

15. On the whole, the grain supply continues to be sufficient, the transfer of labourers from Civil to Public Works agency has made satisfactory progress, and the general condition of the people is fairly good, except among the Dharwar immigrants, and in Kaladgi, where measures, which will, no doubt, work a speedy improvement, have been stringently ordered.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General*, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed.			Allotments Granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee.			
							During the past week.	During the week sent.	Percentage of labourers to population of District.			Ordinary prices.		During the past week.	During the week sent.
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Report not received	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous* ...	...	+	+	Rs. 3,31,730	Rs. 2,56,078	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44		+	+
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	Grain is slightly dearer; otherwise no change.	Ditto	2,273	2,298	2·93	40,298	30,952	Jowari ... 61		21¼	20¾
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	There is no cholera. Grain importations continue. Weather cool, and public health generally good.	Ditto	505	929	1·45	28,062	28,018	Jowari ... 63		17⅝	17⅝
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto	431	422	·7	17,400	8,071	Jowari ... 54		29⅜	29⅜
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	1,90,814	...	Grain worth Rs. 550 imported. Exportations none. Nachani slightly cheaper. Cholera decreasing.	Ditto	189	184	·09	1,148	582	Nachani ... 55		28	28¼
Savanur ...	70	18	15,757	2,020	Report not received	Ditto	101	186	1·18	10,000	470	Jowari ... 61½		+	+
Total ...	8,161	4,666	17,81,855	8,03,254			...	...	...	4,26,638	3,19,171				

† Reports not received.

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearance, &c.

A.

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XXI*).

Districts.	For the week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the week ending 30th December 1876.		For the week ending 6th January 1877.		For the week ending 13th January 1877.		For the week ending 20th January 1877.		For the week ending 27th January 1877.		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981
Nasik ...	...	16,045	...	16,032	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,300	...	15,883	...	15,493
Ahmednagar	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332
Poona ...	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866
Sholapur ...	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873
Satara ...	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745
Kaladgi ...	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,051	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973
Belgaum ...	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909
Dharwar ...	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879
Total ...	1,16,454	1,72,093	1,20,809	1,72,284	1,20,024	1,84,437	1,36,629	1,94,818	1,30,645	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,79,347	79,577	1,84,061
Grand Total	2,88,547		2,93,093		3,04,461		3,31,447		3,33,257		2,80,008		2,63,628	
Ratnagiri ...	1,379	323	996	497	1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	*2,344	2,000
Kanara ...	1,533	167	1,781	219	1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176
	2,912	490	2,777	716	3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,576
Total ...	3,402		3,493		4,618		4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	2,91,949		2,96,586		3,09,079		3,36,386		3,39,439		2,86,849		2,69,773	

* Collector's Return for 31st March not received; last week's figures have been entered.

For the week ending 10th February 1877.		For the week ending 17th February 1877.		For the week ending 24th February 1877.		For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
322	3,012	322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,233	90	3,128	33	3,331	26	3,289	14	2,930
...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891	...	10,986	...	11,597	...	14,015	...	15,574	...	15,759
5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861	686	16,443	411	17,495	537	19,213	710	21,493
24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	23,914	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702
20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,301	8,973	40,262	3,589	38,864	4,020	42,532	4,293	42,926
93	23,363	125	23,421	316	24,396	377	20,272	297	27,086	79	27,047	404	28,727	42	29,566
4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615	6,754	22,994	*6,754	24,513
7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426	4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316
1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	2,061	29,516	2,860	30,921	2,732	35,768
63,659	1,83,045	47,613	1,76,549	39,680	1,84,318	37,030	1,74,415	29,526	1,92,335	19,106	1,93,223	23,887	2,10,926	24,700	2,22,973
2,46,704		2,24,162		2,23,998		2,11,475		2,21,861		2,12,329		2,34,813		2,47,673	
232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416	150	503	465	1,260	457	1,164	593	1,407	828	882
921	236	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126	85	1,100	181	1,074	127	1,017	127	1,042	131
1,156	835	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,276	588	1,565	1,441	1,531	1,291	1,610	1,534	1,870	1,013
1,991		2,924		3,560		1,864		3,006		2,822		3,144		2,883	
2,48,695		2,27,086		2,27,558		2,13,339		2,24,867		2,15,151		2,37,957		2,50,556	

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XXI*).

Week ending	Public Works Department Agency.				Civil Agency.				Grand Total of			
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.									Rs.				
23rd December ...	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	1,72,093	51,865	45,879	17,120	1,16,454	12,51,333	1,24,478	1,17,947	48,502	2,88,547
30th December ...	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	1,72,234	52,383	50,039	18,396	1,20,809	14,77,348	1,23,429	1,23,389	46,234	2,93,093
6th January 1877	10,29,974	75,804	79,255	27,548	1,84,437	50,326	49,696	20,002	1,20,024	16,86,037	1,26,130	1,28,952	47,550	3,04,461
13th January ...	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	1,94,818	58,656	58,122	19,851	1,36,629	18,43,802	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477	3,31,447
20th January ...	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	2,02,612	55,137	55,540	19,968	1,30,645	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343	3,33,257
27th January ...	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	1,79,347	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	23,20,955	1,16,032	1,20,724	43,252	2,80,008
3rd February ...	15,13,637	74,536	80,093	29,422	1,84,051	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	24,81,077	1,07,509	1,15,120	41,072	2,63,628
10th February ...	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704
17th February ...	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
24th February ...	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,318	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998
3rd March ...	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	1,74,415	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March ...	21,51,479	76,987	85,704	30,254	1,92,325	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	33,09,939	89,058	98,492	34,401	2,21,951
17th March ...	22,63,507	78,770	85,094	29,369	1,93,223	6,456	5,317	2,053	19,106	34,41,482	85,226	90,401	31,422	2,12,329
24th March ...	23,93,652	83,667	94,393	32,866	2,10,926	11,098	11,029	3,560	23,887	35,90,324	94,765	1,05,422	36,426	2,34,813
31st March ...	25,47,559	88,086	1,00,604	34,283	2,22,973	10,074	11,107	3,519	24,700	37,66,964	98,160	1,11,711	37,802	2,47,673

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 5th April 1877.

Read Relief Reports for the week ending 24th March 1877; from the Collector of the Kistna District, dated 27th March 1877; from the Collector of Kurnool, dated 28th and 29th March 1877; and from the Collector of South Arcot, dated 31st March 1877.

THE relief reports of the Kistna, Kurnool, and South Arcot Districts for the week ending 24th March are submitted for the information of Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, 30th March 1877, No. A Talukwar Abstract accompanies.

2. *Prices.*—In *Kistna* prices have risen slightly on the whole. There are fluctuations in individual taluks, but the only one calling for special notice is a somewhat sharp rise in the prices of the three inferior grains in Sattenapalli. In *Kurnool* also there is little change. Rice has fallen in Cumbum, but risen in Markapur; it is stationary elsewhere. Cholum has fallen in Cumbum and Markapur, and risen in Ramalkota, Pattikonda, and Koilkuntla. Ragi is stationary except in Ramalkota, where it has fallen. Cumboo has risen in Pattikonda and fallen in Cumbum. This taluk, in which prices are falling, is the only one which presents appearance of general change. In the distressed taluks of South Arcot, ragi and cumbu have fallen, but other grains are stationary.

3. No rain is reported to have been received in any of these districts in the week.

4. In Kistna the works in progress are the river embankment, Commamur channel, and the clearance of the Ellore and main canals. The number on the first two works was 2,630; those on the canal clearances are not reported. In South Arcot, only minor works employing 538 persons were in progress.

5. The numbers on the works in each taluk of Kurnool are given below:—

	17th March.	24th March.	
Ramalkota ...	43,897	39,434	— 4,463
Nandikotkur ...	8,252	8,975	+ 723
Nundial ...	18,703	28,973	+10,265
Sirwell ...	12,521	13,930	+ 1,409
Koilkuntla ...	30,196	31,725	+ 1,259
Pattikonda ...	19,999	19,292	— 707
Cumbum ...	46,318	34,531	—11,785
Markapur ...	12,137	8,551	— 3,586
Total	192,028	185,443	— 6,585

The increase in Nundial is ascribed to the return of coolies who had gone away for the New Year's feast, and who had been rejected on weeding; and those in Sirwell and Koilkuntla to the second of these causes. The decrease in Ramalkota is attributed to refusal of coolies to move, on transfer to other works being ordered, and that in Cumbum and Markapur to concentration of work, hot weather, &c., and in Pattikonda to enormous estimate for a work unreported in the previous week. But the telegram since received for the 31st, which shows a large increase in the district, states that the decrease in these taluks for the week under report was to a great extent non-existent, and results simply from defective reports. The Board trust such errors will be guarded against in future. The sudden large increase in Nundial is alarming.

6. In Cumbum and Markapur taluks, wages are still paid at the higher task rates. The Collector will be called upon by telegraph to furnish explanation. In other taluks wages at the lower scale of task work, in Nandikotkur, Nundial, and Sirwell with reference to price of 6½ seers per rupee, and in Ramalkota, Pattikonda, and Koilkuntla of 7½ seers. In the first-named three taluks, rice, which seems to be the grain taken, is at 6·77, 6·41, and 7·12 for this week and last, and the wages are, therefore, too high in two of the taluks. The prices of rice and cholum in the other three taluks are given in the margin, and it will be observed that whatever grain has been taken as the standard, the wages are wrong. Mr. Clogstown should be called upon to explain. In Mr. Farmer's division rice is the standard.

	Rice. March. 17th	Rice. March. 24th	Cholum. March. 17th	Cholum. March. 24th
Ramalkota	6·23	6·23	8·90	7·30
Pattikonda	7·52	7·52	9·07	9·07
Koilkuntla	8·25	8·25	9·07	8·80

In South Arcot the sliding scale is in force in two taluks, in Villapuram at full task rates to rice at 8 seers, and in Tirumalay at lower task rates to rice at 7½ seers; prices higher in both cases than those quoted in the return. In Tindivanam the old 2 anna scale is in force.

7. Gratuitous relief in Kistna and South Arcot is on a very small scale, the numbers being 235 and 59 respectively. In Kurnool they are 25,572, and of these 22,256 are children. The taluk comparison for the week is as follows:—

	17th March.	24th March.	
Ramalkota ...	7,773	11,636	+ 3,863
Nandikotkur ...	1,155	1,871	+ 716
Nundial ...	1,594	4,601	+ 3,007
Sirwell ...	271	882	+ 611
Koilkuntla ...	7,057	4,165	— 2,892
Pattikonda ...	209	398	+ 189
Cumbum ...	879	1,431	+ 552
Markapur ...	468	588	+ 120
Total	19,406	25,572	+ 6,166

The increase is due to the inclusion of children of persons on the works and allo[illegible] a head per diem; though the order seems not to have been yet applied in all ta[illegible] decrease in Pattikonda is not explained.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 24th March 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 24th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Outlay since the commencement of distress. On relief works.	Outlay since the commencement of distress. Gratuitous relief.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week. Men.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week. Women.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week. Children.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week. Total.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week. Men.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week. Women.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week. Children.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week. Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.				
Kurnool	Ramalkota			23,197	9,07,290		3,224	14,293	18,996	6,299	39,494	1,891				
	Nandikokur			4,866	1,35,250		5,953	2,719	4,028	1,557	8,303	725				
	Nundial			16,745	4,19,883		3,616	9,622	15,956	6,966	32,543	476				
	Sirwell			8,337	2,30,076		1,474	4,435	7,483	3,112	15,030	166				
	Kolkuntla			16,928	4,18,101		2,917	10,183	14,978	6,584	31,745	805				
	Pattikonda			8,287	2,32,125		1,485	7,050	9,991	2,551	19,592	136				
	Cumbum			22,708	4,70,396		4,029	14,899	15,346	4,475	34,720	382				
	Markapur			3,947	1,43,672		3,469	3,030	3,911	1,729	8,551	364				
	Total	30,21,000	..	1,15,992	29,47,701	26,167		66,179	85,689	30,576	182,443	4,425	1,354	1,967	209	2,699
South Arcot	Tirumaley		2,948	167	1,796	90		102	262	13	317	16				
	Tindivanam		129	14	124			16		18	16					
	Villupuram		590	102	433			126	61		205					
	Total	15,000	3,658	283	2,354	90		244	263	31	538	16	4	13	4	59
Kistna	Bapatla		65,000	1,814	28,702	980		1,063	755	38	1,861	73	71	80	70	221
	Bezwada		30,655	670	14,029	580		286	282	171	739	9	5	3	3	11
	Repalli					91										
	Palnad					1										
	Guntur					210						1	1		2	3
	Nuzvid					2										
	Nandigama					1										
	Total	90,000	96,655	2,454	42,731	1,871		1,354	1,067	209	2,630	83	77	83	75	235

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 5th April 1877.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th April 1877.

THE Board submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 31st March, with the usual statements and maps of the districts marginally noted. The South Arcot and Malabar reports are again wanting, and telegraphic summaries only have been received from Kistna and Kurnool.

Cuddapah. Madura. Salem. Coimbatore. Chingleput. Nellore. Bellary.

2. *Prices.*—Are nearly stationary. In Cuddapah there has been a general decline of prices in Kadiri, but raggi has risen in three taluks. Bellary prices show a slight tendency to rise, but there is a remarkable fall in rice at Harpanhally from 5·8 to 7 seers, which affects the district average.

In Chingleput rice has risen in Ponneri, but raggi is cheaper at Trivellore, probably owing to the fall of rain which has taken place there. In North Arcot prices have fallen at Arcot, Arnee, Gudiattum and Kangundi. In Salem the recovery in Dharampury noticed last week is ascribed to large importation having set in. There is a fall at Ahtur, but no other changes to note in that district, or in Coimbatore, except a rise in raggi and cumboo at Sattiamungalum and in raggi at Dharapuram. The prices of the better kinds of cholum and of raggi and cumboo have risen in the sub-division taluks of Madura. Raggi is cheaper in Tinnevelly. There is no change of importance in Trichinopoly.

3. *Rainfall.*—There has been very general rain during the week, Bellary being the only district from which none is reported. It has been heavy in Kistna, and fell in six taluks of Nellore, ranging from 3 inches in Kanigiri to ·65 in Kandukur.

The Pennair has again been in fresh, and water supply is now pretty well assured. The rain in Cuddapah was heaviest in the south of the district but no where reached an inch. There was rain in six taluks of Kurnool. In Chingleput 2·6 inches fell at Trivellore and a shower at Conjeveram. There was good rain in the central portion of North Arcot reaching 1¼ inches at Narayanavanam, and half an inch was registered at Palamnair. Rain fell in five taluks of Salem, the highest being 1·7 inches in Ahtur.

In Madura 1·83 inches fell in Periyakolam and showers were received in the eastern parts of Trichinopoly and south of Coimbatore, and in four of the distressed taluks of Tinnevelly. Rain thus fell in almost every district; but the showers, though heavy in places, were scattered and capricious. They are too early for much benefit to cultivation, but will improve water supply and forage for cattle. The cotton crop in Tinnevelly is reported to have benefited much by recent rains.

4. The grants for works and charitable relief made by the Board up to 31st March were Rs. 1,13,35,283; and Rs. 99,67,186 were expended on these objects. The grants have been exceeded in Kurnool and Chingleput, and further funds will be separately placed at the Collector's disposal. The following is the usual abstract of the outlay on works in progress, so far as details are available:—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Roads—		
New works	1,44,186	35,45,929
Repairs	65,935	10,10,762
	2,01,121	45,56,691
Irrigation works	25,400	4,28,685
Miscellaneous	41,901	5,00,693
	2,77,422	54,86,069

A further statement showing the numbers and magnitude of the works undertaken in all districts except Kurnool is appended; and the following is a summary of it:—

	In progress. Number.	In progress. Length in miles.	Completed. Number.	Completed. Length in miles.
Roads—				
New works	354	2.657	88	
Repairs	233	2 062	55	
Total ...	587	4,719	143	
Irrigation works—				
New works	55	.....	24	
Repairs	784	.....	150	
Miscellaneous	2,422	.....	1,287	
	3,548	.....	1,604	

The new road works are principally in Bellary, Cuddapah and Salem; and the road repairs in Bellary, North Arcot and Coimbatore. The irrigation works are most numerous in Salem, Bellary, Chingleput and North Arcot. The great number of works classed as miscellaneous are chiefly well s and drinking-water tanks.

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The totals for each district are compared below with last week's report:—

	24th March.	31st March.	
Kistna	2,630	1,875	−755
Nellore	35,134	28,824	−6,310
Cuddapah	73,702	78,902	+5,200
Bellary	212,139	225,485	+13,346
Kurnool	185,443	202,142	+16,699
Chingleput	10,499	10,829	+330
North Arcot	23,245	29,469	+6,224
South Arcot	538	538	.....
Madura	8,291	8,447	+156
Tinnevelly	1,930	1,736	−194
Coimbatore	24,480	21,532	−2,948
Salem	51,258	48,175	−3,083
	629,289	657,954	+28,665
East Coast Canal	30,911	34,970	+4,059
	660,200	692,924	+32,724

6. There is thus a considerable increase during the week which, but for a decrease in the numbers in Nellore, Coimbatore and Salem, would have amounted to some forty-five thousand. The report does not explain the decrease in Nellore, but it is due to some extent to drafts of coolies to the East Coast Canal. It however occurs chiefly in the Atmakur and Kanigiri taluks, which are remote from the Coast and where some large works seem to have been finished. The Collector is requested to report on the continued decrease in numbers in the last few weeks.

7. The increase in Cuddapah occurs in the four sub-division taluks, where the numbers have risen from 27,617 to 34,793. In Pulivendala, Prodattoor and Pullampet there is a further increase of 2,280; but in other taluks a decrease. The Sub-Collector appears to have taken it upon himself to defer reduction of wages to those fixed for lower tasks, and a report on the subject is before the Board, and will be separately submitted. The taluk details for the *Bellary* district are given in the margin. There is a general tendency to increase, but the causes of the variations are not given in all cases. The Board regret to notice increase in Adoni and Alur, but the fall in Bellary is satisfactory. The increase in Alur is ascribed to return of coolies rejected on weeding gangs; in Madaksira and Kudligi to abatement of cholera panic, and in Herpunhalli and Hadagalli to influx from the Nizâm's country. The decrease in Gooty is due to work being available at the railway station and to concentration.

	24th March.	31st March.	
Adoni	52,575	54,649	+2,074
Alur	17,640	19,735	+2,095
Gooty	12,178	10,183	−1,995
Tadpatri	9,956	10 669	+713
Anantapur	9,296	11,390	+2,092
Dharmavarum	1,887	1.551	−336
Penkonda	1,865	2,336	+471
Hindupur	678	811	+133
Madaksira	5,087	12,044	+6,957
Raidrug	9,363	6.302	−3,061
Bellary	48,659	41,299	−7.360
Hospett	13,673	16,202	+2,529
Sundur	2.926	2,987	+61
Kudlighi	6,352	7,562	+1,210
Herpunhalli	12,230	14,740	+2,510
Hadagalli	7,772	13,025	+5,253
Total ...	212,139	225,485	+13,346

8. The Collector of *Kurnool* states that the increase in the district is to a great extent nominal and due to defective returns, chiefly from the Cumbum Division in the previous week. In *North Arcot* there is a great increase in the Wallajah Taluk (2,896 to 6,679) and in Punganoor, Chittoor, Chendraghiri and Vellore numbers have also risen. The aggregate number employed on the railway works near Arconum are not included in the report. The returns for *Coimbatore and Salem* exhibit a decrease. That in *Coimbatore* is due to report from Erode Taluk not having been received. The Collector will take due notice of this default. There is increase in Coimbatore and Dharapuram taluks and decline in Udumalpettah, owing to

return of coolies from the Madura District. In *Salem* there is an increase of about 400 in Uttengarai and Dharampuri, but decrease in all other taluks, probably owing to prospects being more hopeful from recent rains. The decrease in *Tinnevelly* is due to mitigation of distress by the same cause and to commencement of agricultural operations. The *Madura* returns call for no remark.

9. *Rates of Wages*.—Higher task rates are given in parts of *Cuddapah*; in the principal division rates are fixed with reference to rice. The state of affairs in the sub-division has been above alluded to. The old rates (2 annas, 1 anna 4 pie and 10 pie) are still in force in Kadiri. The new scale, with lower task rates, is in force throughout *Bellary*; but the rate for a man cooly varies from 1 anna 2 pie to 1 anna 9 pie, owing to the adoption sometimes of rice and sometimes of Cholum as the standard grain. In *Salem*, a single rate, 7½ seers, the average price of rice, seems to be adopted, which is wrong. The new scale is in force throughout *Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot* and *Tinnevelly*, rates for higher task appearing in the following taluks, Saidapett, Pulladum, Udumalapetta, Caroor, Coimbatore, Dharapuram, Srivilliputtur, Sattur, Sankhanainarkovil, Ottapidaram, Addanki, Kanigiri and Darsi. The scale in *Nellore* seems not very correctly worked There is great diversity of rates in all districts in which it is in operation, owing apparently to different grains being adopted. The attention of Collectors is called to the subject. If the instructions are properly observed, greater uniformity should appear. In the Madura District, wages at the old rates appear in Madura and Tirumungalum taluks, and wages in kind are given in Palni. The Collector should enquire on both points.

10. *Gratuitous relief*.—The total numbers in each district are compared below:—

	24th March.	31st March.	
Kistna	235	530	+295
Nellore	6,613	4,976	−1,637
Cuddapah	3,268	6,129	+2,861
Bellary	33,102	82,519	+49,417
Kurnool	25,572	33,753	+8,181
Chingleput	6,030	6,211	+181
North Arcot	2,089	2,060	−29
South Arcot	59	59	...
Madura	1,263	1,484	+221
Tinnevelly	417	415	−2
Coimbatore	2,291	2,738	+447
Salem	5,816	10,113	+4,297
Total ...	86,785	151,017	+64,232

This enormous increase is due to the inclusion of children of persons on the works, allowed 3 pies a head and to the initiation of village relief. The former is the more important of the two causes. The Board hope to be able in next report to give full details regarding the extended gratuitous relief now being afforded, but information has not yet been furnished from all districts in the form prescribed. The new orders appear to have been worked in their entirety only in the Ceded Districts and in Salem. The Collector of Coimbatore says that, as the coolies earn sufficient at the higher tasks rates, the concession to children is not required, and he is of opinion that there is no need of village relief in his district. If deterioration in physique of the labourers is observed, the allowance for the children now supported from their parents' wages should be introduced.

11. The outlay during the week and up to it is classified as follows:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	4,01,712	96,01,495
Gratuitous relief	31,536	3,65,691
Total ...	4,33,248	99,67,186

The usual memorandum showing grants sanctioned by the Board to date is enclosed, the total is Rs. 1,13,96,493.

12. The following are details of advances from famine funds under the Land Improvement Act for digging wells:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	...	12,846
Cuddapah	7,945	33,188
Bellary	...	1,270
Chingleput	7,475	7,475
Madura	1,275	1,275
Tinnevelly	1,915	16,970
Salem	3,779	4,229
Total ...	22,389	77,253

The considerable advances made during the week is satisfactory.

13. The establishment returns are summarised below. Return has not been received from Nellore. The expenditure on establishment is steadily rising.

	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts, &c.		Total.		Pay of superior officers included.	
	Number	Monthly pay.	Number	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Nellore				Not received.						
Cuddapah	266	11,797	64	637	94	1,146	424	13,630	13	8,178
Bellary	857	16,781	225	3,145	76	1,543	1,158	21,469	9	3,655
Kurnool...	538	19,204	276	2,647	66	907	880	22,758	26	9,857
Chingleput	87	2,110	16	189	2	27	105	2,326	1	641
North Arcot	155	4,633	6	80	103	834	264	5,497	4	2,801
Madura	38	2,802	...	...	51	851	89	3,653	3	1,735
Tinnevelly	72	667	3	20	1	8	76	695	1	356
Coimbatore	102	1,695	30	...	12	152	144	1,847	1	426
Salem	162	5,393	10	132	70	1,026	242	6,551	4	1,910
Total ...	2,277	65,082	630	6,860	475	6,494	3,382	78,426	62	29,143

14. The report of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, gives the following details:—average number of resident paupers in relief camps 11,818; number now resident 12,411; number in hospital on 31st March 512; deaths, 120 in hospital, 14 in camps; outlay in the week Rs. 24,260, and up to the week Rs. 3,18,703. The paupers resident on 31st March belonged to the following districts:—Chingleput 6,062, North Arcot 2,509, Nellore 3,057, others 131; total 11,759. The Board have also been favoured by the President, Municipal Commission, with a return of the numbers employed on relief works carried on by him from famine funds placed at his disp sal, and of the inmates of a relief camp which he has established at Sattonkad, on the northern canal. The relief labourers numbered 4,483 and the resident paupers 760 on the 31st March.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolahs per rupee of different grains and rainfall in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1877.

Districts.	Cholam.		Rice, 2nd Sort.		Ragi.		Cumboo or Sazza.		Wheat.		Horsegram.		Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
													Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	30·22	11·10	19·53	8·33	13·19	13·20	10·63	10·86	7·04	7·14	29·18	11·39	1·46	3·69	0·02
Nellore	29·50	10·03	17·00	7·88	11·38	11·94	9·80	9·80	6·91	7·39	25·13	8·90	0·95	1·63	0·26
Cuddapah	24·37	9·51	13·87	7·85	9·91	10·02	8·36	8·33	6·48	6·51	26·63	8·42	0·20	1·59	...
Bellary	25·01	9·14	14·29	7·38	9·20	9·43	8·64	8·80	6·75	6·82	26·82	9·94	...	0·34	...
Kurnool	28·25	8·74	14·36	7·09	9·22	9·98	8·88	9·33	7·69	7·60	26·64	8·45	0·75	0·41	...
Chingleput	...	10·60	16·51	9·53	11·86	11·03	9·23	10·78	6·35	6·35	20·56	11·26	0·47	0·62	0·30
North Arcot	22·03	10·07	15·00	8·36	10·38	10·14	20·20	...	5·52	5·87	24·68	10·40	0·20	0·57	0·32
South Arcot					Not received.										
Trichinopoly			8·12	8·04	10·87	10·81	22·86	10·32	6·07	5·94	25·10	10·70	0·18	0·73	0·79
Madura			8·47	8·41	10·48	10·74	30·62	11·28	5·52	5·65	26·64	11·44	0·28	1·44	1·17
Tinnevelly			8·40	8·18	11·47	10·53	29·10	11·20	6·10	6·70	18·74	11·07	0·31	2·45	1·30
Coimbatore			7·62	7·87	9·65	9·86	22·57	10·48	6·39	6·40	23·04	10·02	0·13	0·67	0·57
Salem			7·70	7·57	9·26	9·25	22·06	8·71	5·88	5·94	24·46	9·75	0·44	1·31	0·54
Malabar					Not received.		Not received.								

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

Board Office,
Madras;
6th *April* 1877.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 31st March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	90,000	...	5,076	47,807	62,746	2,022	151	...	...	...	1,875	...	...	...	530
Nellore	9,53,000	5,82,925	16,057	5,33,868	5,33,868	53,285	1,943	11,592	13,043	4,189	28,824	796	1,690	2,490	4,976
Cuddapah	17,20,000	13,47,381	36,699	12,87,803	15,05,445	6,136	1,258	29,508	40,020	9,374	78,902	1,301	1,553	3,274	6,129
Bellary	43,16,000	27,05,125	1,53,326	29,16,501	35,27,566	2,07,201	14,312	81,786	1,15,974	27,725	2,25,485	...	...	...	82,519
Kurnool	30,21,000	...	1,24,290	30,71,991	30,71,991	32,904	6,737	...	...	...	2,02,142	...	...	...	33,753
Chingleput	1,45,365	2,08,425	7,549	90,084	1,36,536	21,012	1,608	5,186	4,700	943	10,829	1,182	1,799	3,230	6,211
North Arcot	2,45,450	4,27,164	13,914	1,63,124	2,06,189	2,382	452	11,953	13,445	4,071	29,469	626	687	747	2,060
South Arcot	15,000	...	...	Not received.											
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	93,748	1,10,520	4,239	45,462	60,078	2,653	604	3,149	4,963	335	8,447	363	626	495	1,484
Tinnevelly	64,200	18,548	1,392	8,458	9,995	1,216	172	1,097	535	104	1,736	86	189	140	415
Coimbatore	3,00,000	2,47,011	13,982	1,45,868	1,96,917	2,320	506	4,388	15,757	1,387	21,532	518	819	1,401	2,738
Salem	3,61,000	5,97,022	25,088	2,47,093	2,87,452	24,560	3,613	20,357	23,566	4,252	48,175	1,871	3,527	4,745	10,143
Malabar	5,520	...	...	Not received.											
Total ...	1,13,35,283	...	4,01,712	85,58,060	96,01,495	3,65,691	31,356	...	...	...	6,57,416	...	...	...	1,50,958

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
6th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1877.

District.	Talukes.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 31st March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,04,801	2,599	76,794	75,306 851	808	219	1,328	1,558	629	3,515	173	90	213	476	
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,658	4,150	1,09,475	1,09,557 3,874	8	2	2,634	6,116	1,924	10,674	3	4	6	13	
	Proddatur	...	1,15,000	1,025	48,118	52,648 1,576	633	151	1,743	2,651	573	4,967	92	151	45	288	
	Cuddapah	...	1,25,920	3,029	81,589	1,02,040 10,284	260	182	1,333	1,671	409	3,413	...	...	...	...	
	Badvail	...	1,06,691	4,799	64,739	64,739 1,364	266	42	3,576	4,019	1,240	8,835	34	59	17	110	
	Sidhout	...	66,822	1,594	47,098	47,098	...	...	873	1,101	188	2,162	293	229	1,461	1,983	
	Pullampett	...	1,04,989	6,740	87,216	87,468 1,479	586	263	3,961	5,685	897	10,543	...	...	...	...	
	Rajampett	...	Not given.	3,580	2,12,522	2,31,304 19,886	466	5	2,968	4,010	963	7,941	56	54	55	165	
	Koyachoti	...	2,25,000	2,139	95,633	1,21,751 84,329	838	149	2,490	3,732	989	7,211	294	368	554	1,216	
	Madanapally	...	2,77,500	3,573	2,67,602	2,67,822 35,232	1,081	152	4,076	4,877	1,024	9,577	208	425	729	1,362	
	Vollpad	...	Not given	3,471	1,97,075	2,08,384 25,963	1,190	93	4,526	5,000	538	10,064	148	173	194	515	
		Total ...	17,20,000	13,47,381	36,699	12,87,803	15,05,445	6,136	1,258	29,508	40,020	9,374	78,902	1,301	1,553	3,274	6,129	
Bellary.	Adoni	...	5,81,700	28,573	3,38,939	6,04,813	37,840	1,093	22,324	24,761	7,564	54,649	393	479	6,968	7,840	
	Alur	...	3,05,496	10,166	3,05,496	3,24,061	2,422	775	7,281	9,686	2,768	19,735	219	280	5,227	5,726	
	Gooty	...	1,50,961	4,798	1,50,961	2,97,681 1,086	16,931	656	3,038	5,669	1,476	10,183	373	594	2,053	3,020	
	Tadpatry	...	1,05,000	5,630	90,682	1,05,543	7,820	1,321	2,734	6,811	1,124	10,669	359	530	12,303	13,192	
	Anantapur	...	1,37,482	6,250	96,454	1,14,084	1,043	145	2,411	6,887	2,092	11,390	119	191	185	495	
	Dharmaveram	...	1,72,572	3,584	1,13,756	1,45,806	4,126	162	603	627	321	1,551	103	65	10	178	
	Pennakondah	...	1,20,251	1,326	1,43,252	1,43,258	23,805	1,313	606	1,504	226	2,336	495	757	728	1,980	
	Hindupur	...	30,950	364	1,48,077	1,51,693	59,410	1,616	211	465	135	811	761	1,351	2,459	4,571	
	Madakasira	...	13,680	4,326	1,75,458	1,75,484	22,584	3,025	3,712	7,168	1,164	12,044	1,0[illegible]	1,349	2,641	5,032	
	Raidrug	...	79,758	3,323	1,07,148	1,07,148	1,355	502	2,230	2,912	1,160	6,302	970	1,474	9,804	12,248	
	Bellary	...	Not completely given.	54,344	6,59,459	7,50,000	1,541	822	16,158	19,340	3,801	41,299	Particulars not fully known.			1,5704	

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1877—(Continued.)

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 31st March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Bellary—*contd.*	Hospett	...	1,98,236	8,724	1,47,144	1,66,142	10,580	785	5,370	9,094	1,738	16,202	763	727	3,872	5,362	
	Tundur	...	35,300	1,864	34,206	34,206	557	197	1,077	1,746	164	2,987	77	178	473	728	
	Kudligi	...	3,72,944	3,347	1,54,532	1,57,969	3,815	377	2,719	4,161	682	7,562	66	60	521	647	
	Harpanhally	...	1,98,280	8,978	1,09,030	1,20,354	7,389	582	5,747	7,280	1,713	14,740	272	306	1,895	2,473	
	Huvinhadgally	...	2,02,515	7,932	1,47,930	1,51,882	5,983	941	3,565	7,863	1,597	13,025	468	544	2,311	3,323	
	Total ...	43,16,000	27,05,125	1,53,326	29,16,501	35,27,566	2,07,201	14,312	81,786	1,15,974	27,725	2,25,485	...	...	...	82,519	
Salem.	Salem	...	1,28,969	2,514	53,870	59,217	5,145	214	3,816	4,347	650	8,813	247	587	226	1,060	
	Attoor	...	42,183	2,984	12,829	13,037	522	26	2,161	1,899	310	4,370	22	17	12	51	
	Namkal	...	53,299	2,186	23,030	24,203	1,816	94	2,003	1,375	182	3,560	106	256	38	400	
	Trichengode	...	75,229	2,494	27,934	32,924	2,308	346	2,791	2,395	394	5,580	350	807	336	1,493	
	Tripatore	...	47,474	2,822	13,070	13,125	3,889	382	1,361	1,611	522	3,494	258	442	314	1,014	
	Uttengiri	...	63,395	2,087	22,284	23,214	5,123	939	3,085	3,613	759	7,457	167	259	316	742	
	Darampury	...	59,532	4,080	29,189	38,041 2,017	10,011	1,169	2,669	3,940	800	7,409	492	840	3,116	4,448	
	Oossoor	...	68,871	2,216	33,681	44,164 1,335	3,752	159	943	1,588	183	2,714	76	66	76	218	
	Kistnagiri	...	58,070	3,705	31,203	35,112 1,063	1,994	284	1,528	2,798	452	4,778	153	253	311	717	
	Total ...	3,61,000	5,97,022	25,088	2,47,093	2,87,452	34,560	3,613	20,357	23,566	4,252	48,175	1,871	3,527	4,745	10,143	
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	29,566	1,798	10,233	11,727	694	56	1,174	859	341	2,374	54	81	142	277	
	Conjeveram	...	28,237	973	10,671	16,728	2,647	199	823	613	52	1,488	324	410	723	1,457	
	Chingleput	...	12,498	692	2,564	9,753	1,353	157	327	277	68	672	248	240	711	1,199	
	Trivellore	...	49 990	452	15,286	19,747	185	30	664	910	30	1,604	35	32	...	67	
	Saidapett	...	72,569	1,755	34,210	48,449	15,652	1,118	835	1,112	325	2.272	484	989	1,571	3,044	
	Poonery	...	15,565	1,879	17,120	30,132	481	48	1,363	929	127	2.419	37	47	83	167	
	Total ...	1,45,365	2,08,425	7,549	90,084	1,36,536	21,012	1,608	5,186	4,700	943	10,829	1,182	1,799	3,230	6.211	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Coimbatore.	Erode	...	40,640	...	13,709	30,145 1,809	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pulladam	...	49,516	2,200	33,738	42,164 3,098	268	68	1,019	3,327	326	4,672	60	86	66	212	
	Udumalpetta	...	48,731	4,390	36,322	50,909	750	160	569	4,843	...	5,412	123	193	334	650	
	Sattiamangalam	...	16,141	1,047	10,807	11,307 129	301	56	230	649	70	949	79	133	431	643	
	Caroor	...	20,190	1,215	10,517	12,011	104	56	995	1,981	219	3,195	73	78	93	244	
	Bhowany	...	19,370	1,094	13,693	13,693	521	95	545	1,506	153	2,204	65	138	201	404	
	Polachy	...	230	...	139	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore	...	21,471	2,754	15,933	16,689 3,745	106	91	564	1,275	433	2,272	82	84	202	368	
	Dharapuram	...	23,222	1,282	10,902	10,902 42	93	37	466	2,176	186	2,828	30	107	74	211	
	Collegal	...	7,500	...	108	108 27	77	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	
	Total ...	3,00,000	2,47,011	13,982	1,45,868	1,96,917	2,320	506	4,388	15,757	1,387	21,532	518	819	1,401	2,738	
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	23,264	1,241	14,502	24,975 1,424	41	9	905	399	395	1,699	7	1	52	60	
	Chendragiri	...	22,445	529	4,283	4,843	227	5	381	575	50	1,006	4	2	2	8	
	Palamnair	...	15,793	646	6,708	20,821 513	30	16	625	446	13	1,084	14	11	1	26	
	Gudiattam	...	30,211	452	5,718	5,718 498	48	5	231	414	12	657	...	...	...	...	
	Vellore	...	69,958	1,923	37,997	45,650 1,638	207	54	700	2,347	691	3,738	235	244	197	676	
	Poloor	...	450	50	50	50 37	...	...	56	93	27	176	...	...	...	...	
	Arcot	...	49,753	617	21,172	22,469 1,711	388	...	580	644	65	1,289	...	...	...	...	
	Wallajah	...	62,126	1,986	18,098	18,098 85	...	...	2,387	4,172	120	6,679	241	248	198	687	
	Tripatty	...	8,992	304	605	642	77	47	401	466	196	1,063	2	1	92	95	
	Kalastry	...	7,442	179	179	227 20	413	82	399	305	226	930	51	106	127	284	
	Narayanavanam	...	26,338	785	1,589	1,589	112	30	1,390	695	695	2,780	19	11	9	39	
	Punganur	...	71,316	1,945	29,369	31,905 449	110	...	1,529	881	724	3,134	29	34	49	112	
	Kangundy	...	1,933	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Arconum	...	18,369	826	11,289	11,289	66	9	690	350	344	1,384	14	11	5	30	
	Trittany	...	17,264	2,305	10,947	10,947	350	50	1,578	1,605	467	3,650	...	2	...	2	
	Maderpauk	...	1,510	126	618	621 15	313	145	101	53	46	200	10	16	15	41	
	Total ...	2,45,450	4,27,164	13,914	1,63,124	2,06,189	2,382	452	11,953	13,445	4,071	29,469	626	687	747	2,060	

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1877—(Concluded.)

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 31st March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Outlay since the commencement of distress. On relief works.	Outlay since the commencement of distress. Gratuitous relief.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	4,305	410	2,182	2,702	41	...	142	46	24	212	1	1	2	4	
	Sattur	...	8,979	431	3,530	3,723	95	16	358	168	31	557	11	25	24	60	
	Senkaranimarkovil	...	650	142	330	1,154	137	...	125	120	7	252	...	...	...	...	
	Ottapidaram	...	4,614	409	2,416	2,416	936	150	472	201	42	715	72	162	113	347	
	Nangunery	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	
	Total ...	61,200	18,548	1,392	8,458	9,995	1,216	172	1,097	535	104	1,736	86	189	140	415	
Madura.	Madura	...	35,435	973	8,857	8,857	221	116	882	620	39	1,541	63	130	138	331	
	Tirumangalam	...	11,006	892	3,827	7,241	11	5	690	786	119	1,595	5	7	1	13	
	Melur	...	2,329	54	847	847	28	11	100	187	1	288	11	20	1	32	
	Dindigul	...	1,670	82	1,155	1,155	253	4	52	156	...	208	Not correctly given, numbers fed by private subscription being included.				
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	211	117	...	...	...	...	44	100	58	202	
	Shevagunga	...	4,000	19	19	19	62	41	...	...	...	...	17	53	33	103	
	Pulney	...	56,080	2,319	30,758	33,060	1,867	310	1,425	3,214	176	4,815	223	316	264	803	
	Total ...	93,748	1,10,520	4,339	45,463	60,078	2,653	604	3,149	4,963	335	8,447	363	626	495	1,484	
Nellore.	Gudur	...	38,721	615	27,215	27,215	6,464	244	419	607	201	1,227	128	249	178	555	
	Rapur	...	30,385	525	19,617	19,617	2,666	267	171	193	111	475	39	65	58	162	
	Nellore	...	14,132	579	13,201	13,201	8,866	232	205	318	81	604	99	164	187	450	
	Atmakur	...	98,495	248	90,521	90,521	15,225	18	186	148	12	346	111	208	410	729	
	Kavali	...	98,750	7,071	98,234	98,234	7,599	466	4,635	3,693	927	9,255	125	383	696	1,204	
	Udayagiri	...	1,20,387	4,135	1,17,537	1,17,537	1,677	...	3,333	4,761	1,961	10,055	...	...	...	...	
	Kandukur	...	90,225	1,080	87,361	87,361	3,818	326	1,171	1,601	202	2,974	85	200	295	580	
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	86	32,181	32,181	712	...	46	84	10	140	...	...	...	...	
	Ongole	...	790	...	177	177	1,685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Addanki Division	...	9,440	356	8,811	8,811	276	28	206	332	73	611	13	23	10	46	
	Darsi Division	...	8,000	238	7,353	7,353	8	...	221	403	155	779	...	...	...	...	
	Podili Division	...	5,600	454	4,504	4,504	659	75	623	407	267	1,297	32	72	1	105	
	Zemindary tracts	...	34,090	670	27,156	27,156	3,630	287	376	496	189	1,061	164	326	655	1,145	
	Total ...	9,53,000	5,82,925	16,057	5,33,868	5,33,868	53,285	1,943	11,592	13,043	4,189	28,824	796	1,690	2,490	4,976	

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
6th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1877.

Districts.	Road works. New works. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Road works. New works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Road works. New works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Road works. Repairs. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Road works. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Road works. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Irrigation works. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Irrigation works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Irrigation works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Miscellaneous. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Total. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,076	47,807	...	...	...	...	5,076	47,807
Nellore	4,68,600	14,064	4,37,659	1,500	...	1,661	76,000	330	67,405	36,825	1,963	27,143	5,82,925	16,057	5,33,868
Cuddapah	11,04,576	27,358	10,02,055	70,413	1,852	95,903	1,01,091	3,646	72,294	71,301	3,843	1,17,551	13,47,381	36,699	12,87,803
Bellary	13,22,308	23,916	18,75,135	9,46,297	47,413	7,67,443	2,44,879	4,121	1,34,489	1,91,551	7,876	1,39,434	27,05,125	1,53,326	20,16,501
Kurnool				Telegraphic	summary	received.									
Chingleput	83,149	773	32,424	12,000	169	6,975	70,974	4,149	29,881	42,302	2,458	20,804	2,08,425	7,549	90,084
North Arcot	1,69,297	3,513	94,309	48,274	4,360	14,204	20,123	424	1,757	1,89,470	5,617	52,854	4,27,164	13,914	1,63,124
South Arcot				Not	received.										
Trichinopoly					Nil.										
Madura	51,950	2,113	28,972	...	...	...	41,465	1,252	8,802	17,105	974	7,689	1,10,520	4,339	45,463
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,420	513	3,111	10,128	879	5,347	18,548	1,392	8,458
Coimbatore	18,418	307	3,412	1,71,690	8,781	1,02,931	15,905	1,247	13,016	40,908	3,697	26,509	2,47,011	13,932	1,45,868
Salem	1,97,064	2,142	71,933	55,880	3,410	21,645	1,70,921	4,642	50,123	2,63,157	14,804	1,03,362	5,97,022	25,088	2,47,093
Malabar				Not	received.										
Total ...	...	1,44,186	35,45,929	...	65,935	10,10,762	...	25,400	4,28,685	...	41,901	5,00,693	...	2,77,422	54,86,069

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
6th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Statement showing the number and description of relief works in certain districts for the week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1877.

Districts.	Roads. New works. In progress. Number.	Roads. New works. In progress. Length in miles.	Roads. New works. Completed. Number.	Roads. New works. Completed. Length in miles.	Roads. Repairs. In progress. Number.	Roads. Repairs. In progress. Length in miles.	Roads. Repairs. Completed. Number.	Roads. Repairs. Completed. Length in miles.	Tanks and Channels (including canals.) New works. In progress. Number.	Tanks and Channels. New works. Completed. Number.	Tanks and Channels. Repairs. In progress. Number.	Tanks and Channels. Repairs. Completed. Number.	Miscellaneous: Digging wells, removing prickly-pear, &c. In progress. Number.	Miscellaneous. Completed. Number.
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...
Nellore	29	289	6	23¼	1	½	1	¼	...	...	7	5	63	59
Cuddapah	78	589¾	17	30½	7	36½	4	9	1	...	49	12	209	42
Bellary	129	964	45	99⅝	55	780¼	6	114¼	10	4	152	61	460	387
Kurnool	Not received.													
Chingleput	11	89	11	42	6	35½	1	2	16	8	86	8	113	171
North Arcot	44	265	5	2⅛	70	160⅞	14	9½	2	...	65	...	498	69
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Madura	3	38	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	12	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	2	2	1
Coimbatore	6	36	...	...	62	760¼	22	151¾	...	...	20	7	216	56
Salem	54	386½	3	75	32	288	7	67	24	12	341	42	842	500
Total ...	354	2,657¼	88	288½	233	2,061⅞	55	353¾	55	24	784	150	2,422	1,287

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
The 6th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for relief work up to 5th April 1877, and expenditure up to 31st March 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 31st March 1877. On relief works.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 31st March 1877. Gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	90,000	62,746	2,022
Nellore	9,53,000	5,33,868	53,285
Cuddapah	17,20,000	15,05,445	6,136
Bellary	43,16,000	35,27,566	2,07,201
Kurnool	30,21,000	30,71,991	32,904
Chingleput	1,15,365	1,36,536	21,012
North Arcot	2,45,450	2,06,189	2,382
South Arcot	15,000	Not received.	
Tanjore	10,000	None.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	...
Madura	1,43,748	60,078	2,653
Tinnevelly	64,200	9,995	1,216
Coimbatore	3,00,000	1,96,917	2,320
Nilgiris	1,210	Not received.	
Salem	3,61,000	2,87,452	34,560
Malabar	5,520	Not received.	
Total ...	1,13,96,493	96,01,495	3,65,691

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
6th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Scarcity in Western and Southern India.

No. 24, dated India Office, London, 15th March 1877.
From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

The despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 19th January, No. 4 of 1877, forwarding a copy of the instructions to Sir Richard Temple with reference to his mission to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I approve of the policy which you have laid down for the guidance of Sir Richard Temple. The object of saving life is undoubtedly paramount to all other considerations. But it is essential that in pursuing this end your officers should sedulously guard against the danger of inducing the population to rely upon Government aid rather than upon their own industry and thrift. In the interest of the distressed population itself, as well as of the tax-payers generally, you are bound to adopt precautions against indolence or imposition, similar, so far as the circumstances of India will permit, to those with which, in this country, it has always been found necessary to protect the distribution of public relief from abuse.

3. I observe with much satisfaction that your Government is taking into serious consideration the question of the incidence of famine charges, to which your attention was called in my despatch of the 25th November 1875, and I can assure you that in carrying out the principles laid down in that despatch, Your Excellency may count on my cordial support. The practical application of them is not free from difficulty; and I shall await with great interest the communication of the measures by which you propose to carry them into effect.

4. Four minutes on the condition of the affected districts in Bombay, submitted by Sir Richard Temple to your Government, accompany the despatch under reply. These show that the prospect is very serious, especially in Sholapur, but I perceive with satisfaction that Sir Richard Temple bears testimony to the zeal and energy of the authorities in the distressed Collectorates. If the first conditions stated in the 5th paragraph of the third minute, dated 12th January, are kept carefully in view and vigilantly acted on, I trust the expenditure in relief operations in the Bombay Presidency may be kept within the limit indicated by Sir Richard Temple of £1,500,000, or perhaps £1,750,000.

5. The requisitions by Sir Richard Temple for an increase in the supervising, and especially in the engineering staff, will, I am confident, have received the best attention of Your Excellency in Council.

6. I approve of the instructions to the Government of Bombay to abstain at present from making or positively promising remissions of land revenue.

7. Your telegrams have informed me of the arrival of Sir Richard Temple at Madras; I may, therefore, expect at an early date the remarks of that officer on the condition and prospects of the districts in that Presidency which have been so severely affected by the present calamity.

No. 21, dated Simla, the 19th April 1877.

From—The Government of India,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

OUR latest information from the famine districts is contained in the following telegram from Sir Richard Temple, despatched from Arcot on the 17th instant, but referring exclusively to the Presidency of Madras:—

"After telegraphing to Government India account of Negapatam trade, I visited Madura district. Situation of Southern Peninsula including Madura and Tinnevelly is as follows:—Rain has begun falling in most parts, especially under Ghaut mountains. Emigration to Ceylon affords relief. Agricultural classes possess resources. No general distress yet, but some slight scattered distress relieved with discrimination. Markets filled with grain from ports of Negapatam and Tuticorin. Neighbouring parts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly almost free from distress, but rain has recently ceased, and until it falls sufficiently, situation somewhat critical. In Salem and North Arcot considerable scattered distress relieved by village visitation. Central relief camps still unpopular, this aggravates necessity for village relief. In districts near Madras wanderers and stray beggars still going about in bad condition. Whenever found, they are relieved, but despite medical treatment they often die, and these cases affect public mind. Agriculture partly reviving after recent showers. In Bellary rain has fallen, but situation not likely to improve in that quarter at present. Relief labourers generally keep well. Better success beginning in despatch of relief labourers to Nellore Canal and Railway from Bellary towards Dharwar. Failure to utilize Public Works Department in relief works generally continues, and is to be regretted."

2. We enclose several papers received from Sir Richard Temple during the present week, of which the most important is the report made by Dr. Townsend, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, regarding the physical condition of the labourers employed on the relief works, with reference to the alleged insufficiency of the reduced rate of wages. In our despatch of the 12th instant, we stated the conclusion at which Dr. Townsend had arrived, as communicated to us by telegraph, *viz.*, that the reduced rate is sufficient to support the labourers in fair condition, provided that care is taken that the individual recipient is the only person supported on it. The grounds of this conclusion are fully stated in Dr. Townsend's report. It is based on an inspection of gangs containing some 32,000 persons (34,000 was the number erroneously given in our last despatch, owing to some error in the telegram) in the districts of Sholapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and North Arcot.

At Sholapur the labourers employed under the Public Works Department were in good condition, men, women and children, and there was no doubt on the part of the officers superintending the works that the wage was quite sufficient for the support of the labourers in health. The labourers on the Civil works were in a less satisfactory condition; but a large proportion of them were above middle age, and they had come on the works in January in an enfeebled state. Dr. Townsend thinks it probable that at the best of times they were below the average physique.

At Adoni, in the Bellary district, the labourers, as a rule, were in fair condition, and, in the opinion of the relief officers, they had not deteriorated since the reduced rate of wage had been in force. There were here and there weakly and feeble people; but these exceptions consisted of persons who had never been in good health or condition, or it was found on enquiry that they shared their wages with a child or other relative.

At Bellary, where task work was exacted, the great majority were receiving less than the reduced rate; but there was no sickness among them, and the relief officers stated that these gangs had improved greatly in appearance since the works were established, and they certainly had not fallen off since the reduced rate of wage had come into force.

At Cuddapah, where Dr. Townsend inspected two bodies of labourers, one close to the town, which he visited in company with Dr. Cornish, the Madras Sanitary Commissioner, and on which the women greatly outnumbered the men, the people were in appearance little, if at all, below the standard of health common in the town populations of this country. In the other gang, composed chiefly of the agricultural population of the surrounding villages, the appearance of the people "was very good." A very large number of the men and women were as stout and healthy-looking as they could be in the best of times. Here and there thin and weakly persons were observed; but on enquiry

it did not appear that their weakly condition was attributable to want of food. The relief officer stated that when the people received the higher rate of wages, they did not spend more on food than they do now, but saved the difference, and they have not deteriorated in condition since the wage was reduced."

At Vellore, in a relief gang consisting of 1,600 people, who had been for a time on the reduced rate of wages, which apparently had been recently raised, the people were in fair condition, and, as far as Dr. Townsend had been able to ascertain, "they did not deteriorate or show signs of weakness during the five or six weeks that they were on the reduced rate of wages."

3. The facts stated in the foregoing extracts from Dr. Townsend's report appear to us to justify the conclusion at which he has arrived, that there are not yet any sufficient grounds for any general raising of the relief wage rates in the Madras Presidency. The Madras Government have very properly directed, as Sir Richard Temple points out in the 5th paragraph of his Minute, that relief officers shall treat specially all cases of relief labourers who from any cause have fallen into a reduced condition of body. They have also directed that the relief wages shall be paid daily. If these instructions be duly enforced, and if care be taken to carry out a systematic house-to-house visitation in the villages, and to search out wanderers on the high roads, as has been frequently suggested by Sir Richard Temple, and ordered by the Government of Madras, we see no reason to doubt that the objects which the Government have in view, *viz.*, the saving of life and the prevention of severe suffering, may be accomplished without any general raising of relief wages. At the same time we do not overlook the fact that the recent reports of the Madras Sanitary Commissioner contain very lamentable descriptions of the condition of the people at some of the places visited by him. We have requested the Madras Government to communicate to us the result of the enquiry directed in their orders* on Dr. Cornish's report, with reference to the unsatisfactory physical condition of many of the relief labourers at Maddanapalli, where the reduced rate of wages had not been introduced.

4. With reference to the remarks made in the 7th paragraph of the despatch addressed by the Madras Government to Your Lordship, under date the 7th instant, to the effect that no communication had been made to them regarding Dr. Townsend's deputation, we have explained to that Government that Dr. Townsend not having been sent on an independent mission, but merely having been placed under the orders of Sir Richard Temple to aid him in conducting certain enquiries which he desired to institute in the two Presidencies, it was not deemed necessary to make any communication to either Government on the subject of Dr. Townsend's deputation.

5. The prospect of the supply of grain to the Ceded Districts from the north, as explained in Captain Bisset's memorandum of the 31st ultimo, appears to be satisfactory.

6. Reference has more than once been made in the correspondence regarding the famine in Madras to the difficulty which appeared to be experienced in that Presidency in devising large works on which the relief labourers could be employed. The only works of magnitude which have been proposed are the East Coast Canal, the Railway from Bellary towards Hubli, and the extension of the Railway from Conjeveram to Chingleput. To these may perhaps be added the doubling of the Railway line from Madras to Arconum. Recently, on a suggestion from our Public Works Department, we asked Sir Richard Temple for his opinion as to the expediency of employing relief labour on the earth-work of three short branch Railways which were proposed some years ago for connecting the Madras Railway with the towns of Arcot, Vellore and Salem. His reply, which is contained in his Minute of the 6th instant (No. XCVII), is adverse to the proposition. He does not consider these lines to be adapted as relief works. The amount of earth-work and ballast is not considerable. It is doubtful whether the work could be begun before the first week in May, and if good rain falls in that month, it is probable that relief labour would not suffice to finish even the banks and ballast; nor does Sir Richard Temple consider that it would be practicable to organize large gangs of skilled relief labourers (such as stone-cutters of the Waddah caste) for employment on these lines in time enough to do any considerable quantity of work before the rainy season begins. These objections

* Reported to Secretary of State in Madras despatch of 7th April, No. 25.

appear to us to be conclusive against the adoption of the works in question as relief works, at all events, at the present. Should the famine unhappily last longer than we at present anticipate, the question may have to be reconsidered.

7. Sir Richard Temple in his short Minute on the present condition of Mysore (No. XCV), repeats the favourable opinion expressed by him on the 14th February last, regarding the progress of relief administration in that Province. The labourers on relief works are all employed on piece-work at rates somewhat cheaper than the piece-work rates of the Public Works Department in ordinary years. They can earn in this way enough to support themselves, and are in fairly good physical condition. Villages are really visited, and patels (village headmen) are kept up to their duty by responsible officers, whose weekly diaries show what is being done, and how useful the village relief is.

8. In connexion with Mysore, we enclose a correspondence which has passed between the Chief Commissioner and the Government of Madras, regarding the incidence of certain charges incurred in affording relief to inhabitants of Mysore who had migrated into the adjoining Madras districts, together with a Minute recorded on the subject by Sir Richard Temple. We have not received any communication on the subject from the Government of Madras, and at present no orders appear to be required.

9. The following extract from our telegram of the 14th instant gives the numbers of persons on the relief works, and on the receipt of charitable relief according to the latest returns:—

"In Madras Presidency relief labourers increased to six hundred ninety-three thousand, and charitably relieved to one hundred fourteen thousand: latter increase chiefly young children. In Mysore seventy-five thousand on works, and fifty-two thousand charitably relieved. In Bombay further increase to two hundred fifty-six thousand on works. Sixty-two thousand charitably relieved."

No. 169, dated Bangalore, 4th April 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him on Dr. Townsend's report regarding the physical condition of relief labourers with reference to the reduced rate of wages. Dr. Townsend's report and annexure are also submitted.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bangalore, 3rd April* 1877.

WHEN questions arose as to the sufficiency of the revised scale of relief wages in both the Madras and the Bombay Presidency, the Government of India was pleased to depute, at my suggestion, Dr. Townsend, the Sanitary Commissioner, to visit the distressed districts and advise me whether the present rate of wages is sufficient to keep needy relief labourers in moderately good health. Dr. Townsend has now inspected more than 32,000 persons on relief works, of whom 29,000 were in the Madras Presidency; and he has drawn up a report stating his views and the grounds upon which he forms them.

2. I desire to lay this report of Dr. Townsend's before the Government of Madras. It will be seen that Dr. Townsend's experience and his knowledge leads him to lay little stress on the physiological argument that the reduced wage does not furnish the relief labourers with a sufficiency of certain elements of food. He prefers to decide the question—so far as decision is now possible—by investigating the physical condition of a large number of labourers of both sexes and all ages, who have been subsisting on the reduced wage for periods ranging from three to five weeks. His report and its annexure show that he found the relief gangs which he inspected to consist, in the main, of men, women and children who were in good health and in moderately good condition. In nearly every large body of labourers he found some persons whose condition was below par. But in most of these cases he found that the sufferer's condition was referrible to other causes than inadequacy of wages. Either the person had come very recently on the works; in some cases he or she was supporting others from the subsistence wage intended for one person's support only; or the person had recently suffered from fever or guinea-worm. In some gangs a very few cases remained of persons whose reduced physical condition was not due to any other causes. But Dr. Townsend considers that the number of such exceptional cases was hardly greater than that which would be found among ordinary work people in ordinary years. Though Dr. Townsend has no special knowledge of the Southern India races, he has a very extensive knowledge of all classes of the people in other parts of India.

3. I am able to say that Dr. Townsend's views on this important matter coincide with mine, which have been formed after inspecting nearly 200,000 people under relief in Southern India. And my impression is that the majority of the Civil officers, the relief officers and

the Engineering officers, employed in supervising relief operations in the Madras Presidency, hold the same views. Yet these officers are in no way wanting in thoughtful consideration for the people, or in energetic care in watching their condition. Of the senior Civil officers, Mr. Price, the Collector of Cuddapah, is the only one who has, to my knowledge, reported an opinion that the reduced relief wage is generally inadequate. But that view is not borne out by Dr. Townsend's inspection of some gangs at or near Cuddapah. And from my own knowledge of the relief gangs in that district, I should not be disposed to concur with the Collector.

4. Every relief officer must occasionally, as Dr. Townsend did, and as I have often done, come upon cases of relief labourers who are really reduced and who require special treatment. But I see no reason for thinking that such exceptional cases require or warrant a general enhancement of the wage rate.

5. The orders of the Madras Government, dated the 14th March, which were passed by them after conferring with me, and in which I fully concur, direct that relief officers shall treat specially all cases of relief labourers who, from any cause, have fallen into a reduced condition of body. So far as my enquiries have gone, very few officers have found any cause to avail themselves of this discretion. But the humane instructions of the Government in this matter ought to be acted upon, wherever necessity arises; and if they are so acted upon, then I am confident that if the full wage* reaches punctually and not less than three times a week, then the present scale will suffice to keep in health relief labourers, who do only a very moderate daily task.

6. I would therefore recommend the adoption of the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner Dr. Townsend to the effect that there are not as yet any sufficient grounds whatever for any general raising of the relief wage rates in the Madras Presidency.

7. And I would again represent in the most earnest terms that, if unhappily some poor wanderers fall in a dangerously reduced condition and die, as has been the case in the relief camps near Madras, then such sad occurrences can be prevented and should be prevented, not by any general raising of relief wages but by increased care and watchfulness in conducting house-to-house inspection and in all the villages throughout the interior of the country, and in searching out all cases of poor creatures who wander away in search of charity and who never go upon the relief works at all.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Report by SURGEON-MAJOR S. C. TOWNSEND, *Officiating Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, on the condition of the famine relief labourers in the Madras Presidency, dated Bangalore, 3rd April* 1877.

I WAS directed by the Government of India to proceed to Sholapur and put myself in communication with Sir Richard Temple under the following circumstances.

2. "The Government of India in letter from the Additional Secretary in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce to Sir Richard Temple, No. 45, dated 16th January last, had laid down as the principle on which relief in the famine-affected districts of Bombay and Madras should be conducted, and while every effort should be made, so far as the resources of the State admit, for the preservation of deaths from famine, it is essential that the most severe economy should be practised, and moreover that, apart from financial considerations, it would not be just on the part of Government to attempt the task of preventing all suffering and giving general relief to the poorer classes of the community, that indiscriminate charity on the part of Government would not only inevitably lead to the imposition of heavy and permanent burden on the industry of the country, but would also tend to demoralize the people themselves.

3. In order to carry out the principle thus laid down, relief works were established of two kinds,—one under the Department Public Works on which task-work could be exacted, and on which a full wage for a full task could be obtained by those who were able and willing to work; the other, works under the Civil administration established solely with the view of affording relief to persons who might be incapable of performing full task-work, or who in ordinary times would not undertake out-of-door labour. These Civil relief works have for the most part been established near the centres of population and conveniently near the homes of the people that would come on them. But while the Civil works form a very necessary part of the measures of famine relief, they are attended with the danger of creating difficulties in the labour market by withdrawing number of labourers from the usual occupation and also of inducing a large influx of persons of both sexes who are not really in need of relief. In order to obviate this danger it was necessary to fix the rate of wage as low as possible, and to make it no more than is sufficient to maintain the applicants for relief in fair physical condition under the light amount of labour exacted from them.

4. Up to the middle of January the rate of wage in the Ceded Districts of the Madras Presidency was two annas per diem for a male adult and proportionately less for women and children. This rate was fixed on the supposition that it would purchase 1½lb. of grain per diem,—

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* NOTE.—That is to say—

10½ annas for a man,
8¼ " " woman,
5¼ " " working child,
1¾ " " infant unable to work.

per week, when food is not dearer than 8 seers (16lbs.) per rupee.

a quantity which was deemed essential for a man while at work. But it seemed to Sir Richard Temple that this rate of wage was too high and that it had the effect of inducing numbers to come on the works who were not really in want, and withdrawing many from their usual occupations which were still open to them. He accordingly recommended in his Minute of the 19th January that the rate of wage given on Civil relief works should be reduced from two annas to 1½ for an adult, which at the prevailing prices would purchase a pound of grain and leave a margin for condiments, vegetable and the like. This recommendation was in effect adopted, and a reduced rate of wages ordered in the Madras Government order No. 329, dated 31st January 1877.

5. The reduced rate was fixed so long as grain could be bought at 16lbs. per rupee, at 1¼ anna for adults, 1¼ anna for women, 9 pie or ¾ of an anna for children above 7 years of age. This rate appears to have been brought into force generally on the relief works from the 15th to the 20th February. The practice is not uniform on all works with respect to payment for Sunday. On most of the works it is given, in some, as at Adoni and Cuddapah, it is not.

6. About the same time the allowance of 3 pie or ¼ of anna to children too young for labour was sanctioned,—a measure which practically nullified the reduction in the case of married people with 3 or more children which they had been obliged to feed on the former rate of two annas.

7. In a letter to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, No. 115, dated the 13th February, Dr. Cornish, the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, objected to the reduced scale of diet recommended by Sir Richard Temple, that it was not sufficient to maintain labouring persons in health, and that its adoption was fraught with great danger to the health of the people. Dr. Cornish's objection to the scale was founded chiefly on physiological grounds, that a pound of any of the grains used by the people did not contain the nitrogenous elements of food in sufficient quantity to supply the waste of the muscular and other tissues under labour. As Dr. Cornish's argument on this point seemed to Sir Richard Temple open to question, and as the conclusion arrived at, if acted upon, would involve a large increase of expenditure on famine relief, Sir Richard Temple deemed it advisable to ask for another opinion on the subject, and on the 16th of March I was directed to proceed to Sholapur and join Sir Richard Temple.

8. The point in question cannot in my opinion be decided on physiological grounds. It is true that some years ago the doctrine on the subject was, that muscular exertion entailed waste of muscular tissue, and that in order to compensate this waste, food containing nitrogenous principles must be supplied in proportion to the labour undergone, but later investigations have, I believe, tended greatly to modify this teaching, and certainly at the present time there is no theory on the subject so generally accepted or founded on data so incontrovertible that no economic question involving the expenditure of large sums of public money can be decided by it.

9. The question of the sufficiency or otherwise of any scale of diet can only be decided by observation of its effect on individuals and on masses of people, and observations of this kind in a time of scarcity like the present, if conducted impartially and without bias towards theories, cannot fail to contribute facts bearing on the question of the quantity of food of different kinds that is necessary to the support of the human system under certain conditions which would be of great value, from a scientific point of view, as well as for guidance in the conduct of measures of relief in future times. Observations of this kind, however, are beset with certain difficulties and sources of error, which have to be guarded against. Accurate information is wanting regarding the state of the people when they first came on the relief work, and again of their state when the rate of wages was reduced. Moreover, a knowledge of the aspect and condition of the poorer classes in ordinary times is requisite to enable one to form a just estimate of the effect that the prevailing scarcity may have had on them. I have no knowledge of the population of this Presidency, but considerable experience in other provinces leads me to believe that at all times signs of mal-nutrition are more or less visible among the poorer classes of the populations of India. A loose and shrivelled skin, a pale and anæmic aspect and emaciation will certainly follow privation and insufficient food, but the same appearances may arise from defective nutrition resulting from constitutional debility or disease. Again when famine presses hard on the population, diminutive and emaciated infants become numerous and form one of the most painful evidences of the prevailing distress; but in the best of times, if any large portion of the poorer classes were subjected to inspection, the number of these distressing objects would be considerable. Our statistics show that the rate of mortality of infants among the population of this country is as high or even higher than in the manufacturing districts of England, and it is more than probable that the number of women who are unable to nourish their infants is as numerous here as in other countries, while it is not the habit of the mothers to supplement their own defective supply by other food. In short, the scale of living among the population of this country is at all times low. Diseases resulting from mal-nutrition are common, and the rate of mortality compared with that of other countries is very high; therefore when inspecting masses of people collected from the poorer classes with the view of estimating the effects of abnormal scarcity among them, a very large allowance must be made for what may be called permanent poverty, and which it is beyond the power of Government to remove.

10. The want of accurate information as to the extent to which the people on the relief works possess sources of support, other than the daily wage given them, is another obstacle in the way of forming a correct estimate of the sufficiency or otherwise of that wage to maintain

them in fair condition. Where the gangs are encamped on works away from their homes, and where the men are equal to or outnumber the women, it is probable that the majority are dependent solely on the wages they earn; but when the works are near the larger towns and the gangs are composed to a very large extent of women and children, it may be assumed that the men are earning wages in some form elsewhere, and that the earnings of the women and children are simply accessory to the ordinary means of support. On the other hand, enquiry will often elicit the fact that individuals on the works are supporting with their earning a child or relation at home besides themselves.

11. But notwithstanding these difficulties it is possible by a careful scrutiny of large gangs of people in different localities, combined with information derived on the spot from the officers who have superintended the relief measures from the commencement and have watched the condition of the people, to arrive at a fair estimate of the extent to which the people have suffered and are suffering from the prevailing scarcity of labour and dearness of food, and how far the measures adopted for their relief have proved successful.

12. The appended notes give the details concerning the several gangs that I have inspected in the course of my tour. I will here only direct attention to the points more particularly bearing on the question of the sufficiency of the reduced rate of wage. The first bodies of relief labourers that I inspected were at Sholapur in the Bombay Presidency Here there were two bodies of labourers, a large body of upwards of 3,000 employed under the Department Public Works, and performing about half the task ordinarily exacted from able-bodied labourers. The men were receiving 1¾ anna, the women 1¼, and the children ¾ of an anna. Here there was no question as to the sufficiency of the food. Men, women and children appeared in good condition, and there was no doubt on the part of the officers superintending the works that the wage was quite sufficient for the support of the labourers in health.

13. The other body of labourers was employed under the Civil authorities and numbered about 300. A large proportion of them was above middle age, and they had come on the works in January in an enfeebled state. Some of these people had improved since they came on the works, but as a body they were much lower in condition than the gangs under the Department Public Works. The wage given was in both instances the same, with the exception that the men employed on the civil works received only 1¼ anna instead of 1¾; in neither case was payment given for Sundays, when no work was done. The lower condition of the civil gangs was no doubt due chiefly to the circumstance that they had become more reduced before coming on the work. The average age of the adults was greater, and it is probable that at the best of times they were below the average in physique.

14. At Adoni I inspected nearly 13,000 relief labourers, the greater majority of whom had been on the reduced rate of wage for above a month. The task-work performed was very light, not more than ⅓ of the task exacted from a coolie in ordinary times. The largest gang employed on the Yemmogamir road was composed chiefly of inhabitants of the town of Adoni; the other gang contained chiefly people belonging to the agricultural population. As a rule, all these people were in fair condition, and in the opinion of the relief officer they had not deteriorated since the reduced rate of wage had been in force. There were of course exceptions, and weakly and feeble people were here and there picked out; but these exceptions consisted of persons who had never been in good health and condition, or it was found on enquiry that the individuals shared their wages with a child or other relative.

15. At Bellary I inspected upwards of 10,000 relief labourers. At the Hiliyal road where a large body of 7,500 was employed, the men considerably outnumbered the women. Task-work was exacted, and if the task was not complete, less wage was given; and the great majority were receiving less than the reduced rate. There was however no sickness among them. The number whose appearance called for enquiry was very small, and the impoverished appearance of the individuals lighted on was usually accounted for in much the same way as at Adoni. The relief officer stated that these gangs had improved greatly in appearance since the works were established, and they had certainly not fallen off since the reduced rate of wage had come into force.

16. In Cuddapah I inspected two bodies of labourers: one numbering 950, employed close to the town and station, consisted chiefly of the inhabitants of the town, and the women greatly outnumbered the men; and several of these women were the wives of syces and other servants of Europeans. The daily task exacted was light and was commonly completed. In my opinion these people were in appearance little, if at all, below the standard of health common in the town populations of this country. Some were no doubt thin and anæmic, but the number was small, and in the majority of these cases the individuals had only lately come on the works or had been suffering from fever. The other gang, 800 strong, that I inspected in Cuddapah was composed chiefly of agricultural population belonging to the surrounding villages. Here also the women generally outnumbered the men, who were said to find work elsewhere. The general appearance of these people was very good. A very large number of the men and women were as stout and healthy-looking as they could be in the best of times; here and there thin and weakly persons were observed, but on enquiry it did not appear that their weak condition was attributable to want of food. The relief officer stated that when the people received the higher rate of wages they did not spend more in food than they do now, but save the difference, and they have not deteriorated in condition since the wage was reduced.

17. At Vellore, North Arcot district, I inspected altogether about 3,000 people: 1,120 employed and 400 applicants for employment in the construction of an embankment on the

Palaar river, may be considered as samples of the population who have not hitherto been on relief, for those employed had been collected some for about a fortnight, others for not more than a few days. The proportion of men employed here was small, being only 7 men to 28 women and children, and a very large proportion of the men were old or elderly. The task exacted here is 75 per cent. of the ordinary Department Public Works rates, and the people are paid at the following rates :—

Men	...	1 anna 11 pie.
Women	...	1 anna 5 pie.
Children	...	1 anna.

This is higher than the reduced rate given in other districts, and seven days' payment is given for six days' work. The elderly men were most of them of spare habit, but they were fairly muscular and their appearance healthy. The younger men were for the most part robust and in good condition. At the Sooriaghuta tank 1,600 people are employed, and here the proportion of men is very small, being only 3 to 35 women and children. This small proportion of men on the works is attributable to the circumstance that in this part of the country agricultural operations and other means of employment are not suspended to the same extent as in the Ceded Districts, and that the able-bodied men are for the most part employed in the occupations that engage them in ordinary seasons; but at the present prices of food their earnings do not suffice to maintain their families, and women, who in ordinary times would not undertake coolie labour, are on this account induced to come and earn additional means of subsistence on works which are conveniently near their homes. The gangs at the Sooria tank were first formed on the 24th November. From the 19th February to the 25th March they were on the reduced rate, but it has now been again raised to the same rate as on the Palaar embankment, because the people did heavier tasks. As a body, these people were in fair condition, and so far as I was able to ascertain did not deteriorate or show signs of weakness during the 5 or 6 weeks that they were on the reduced rate of wages.

18. At the Vellore relief house 700 people who are incapable of work are fed. The proportion of men and women is about equal. Each adult male receives daily 11b of dry rice cooked; 10 oz. of this is given at 10 o'clock, and the remainder in the evening. To the evening meal is added half an ounce of dal mixed with vegetable and condiments in the form of curry. In many of these people the effects of famine are very evident, particularly among a number of people who have come in from the Kulhustri zemindari, but they are improving on the food now given them.

19. Taking the evidence that has come before me in the course of my tour, I can arrive at no other conclusion than that the rate to which the wage of the relief labourer was reduced on the recommendation of Sir Richard Temple is sufficient to support them in fair condition, provided that care is taken that the individual recipient is the only person who is supported on it. And I see no reason why the wage should be raised unless an equivalent amount of work is performed.

S. C. TOWNSEND, *Surgeon-Major,*

Offg. Sany. Commr. with the Govt. of India.

Notes by **Dr. Townsend,** ***Officiating Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, deputed at the request of*** **Sir Richard Temple** ***to investigate and ascertain whether the scale of wages now given to the people employed on the several famine relief works is sufficient to support them in fair health.***

Sholapur (*Bombay*), *March 20th.*—Inspected a large body of people, about 3,000 including women and children employed under the Department Public Works in excavating a large tank (Moti Bagh). The men are employed on task work, the daily task being 54 cubic feet, or about half the ordinary task for an able-bodied coolie: for this he receives 1 anna and 9 pie. The women and children employed to remove the earth excavated receive 1¼ and ¾ of an anna respectively. No work is done and no pay given on Sundays.

Men, women and children are in good condition. They exhibit no signs of being underfed, and there is no sickness among them attributable to insufficient food. I inspected the camps, and many of the people were preparing their evening meal: some had jowari, many wheat of a rather inferior quality, some Indian-corn and jowari mixed; others bajra and toor. Salt, chillies, onions were in common use. The young children were in very good case.

March 21st.—This morning rode out with Mr. Percival, the Collector, to visit a gang of labourers employed under the Civil authorities in excavating a tank about three miles from Sholapur. These were a much poorer lot than the gangs employed on the Moti Bagh tank. A very large portion of them were old and infirm, or in some way incapacitated for hard labour. Task work is not exacted, and they accomplish very little in the day. The number employed here was about 300. The men receive 1¼ anna, the women 1¼ anna, and the children 7 to 9 pie. The bigger lads are reckoned as women. Children too young to work receive 3 pie each.

The greater number of these people had been on the work at the above rate of wages since the middle of January. Their condition varied considerably. Many were stout and in good condition; others were thin and weakly. The majority of the latter were old and infirm, but there were a few among the lads and young women who were undoubtedly suffering from the effects of insufficient nourishment. These cases however had come on the relief work very feeble and emaciated and they had improved since. The young children were in very good condition and looked to be well cared for.

On the way back we inspected the charitable relief house, where about 200 people old and infirm, or from other causes incapable of work of any kind are relieved. All were fit recipients of relief.

Adoni (*Madras*), *March 26th.*—Inspected with Mr. Oldham and Captain Hamilton.

1. Inefficient gang established ten days and composed of persons who had previously been in receipt of charitable relief at the relief house, and of old and weakly persons drafted from other gangs. The number, including women and children, was 253. They were employed on light work, forming platforms for the sheds constructed near the railway station for storing grain.

Ration given—

To men	...	...	...	1½ anna.
„ women	...	...	...	1¼ „
„ children on works	...	...	...	¾ „
„ young children	...	...	...	¼ „

Only the inefficient gangs receive pay or relief on Sundays.

Many old people were thin and shrivelled by reason of age. Only two old women looked weakly. There were no symptoms attributable to insufficient food. The children as a body were in very good case. Two infants very thin and miserable-looking had been suffering from fever.

2. A body of people numbering nearly 700 wanting work. These were mostly people who had been employed on relief works, but who had been discharged in consequence of their refusal to shift to works not more than ten miles distant. The condition of the people was generally good, especially the women and children. The people who looked in worst condition were a few who had not been on any relief work at all.

3. A gang of 507 work-people.—These people have been on work for some months altogether, and for one month on the reduced scale above given. As a body they appear to be in good condition. No sickness among them, with the exception of small-pox among the children. A few that we picked out as looking rather weakly had been only a few days on the works. One man had been feeding two children who were not in receipt of relief. Practically task-work is not exacted.

Five hundred cubic feet of earthwork is assigned to 50 men, which is half the ordinary task, but on measurement it is found that they execute only ¼th of the task assigned.

4. Gangs from Sirgoopah road, 1,208 in number, exclusive of very young children.—The condition of the women here was not so decidedly good as in the gangs close to Adoni. There was however nothing in their appearance to afford ground for fear that they were not now receiving sufficient nourishment. The condition of the men and the children on the other hand was very good. In some few cases men, whom we lighted on as looking weakly, were found on enquiry to be sharing their ration with a wife or child at home.

5. A gang of applicants for labour, 139 in number, who had struck work on being selected for transfer to a short distance 20 days ago.—All in very fair condition. In a similar gang belonging to the Aloor taluk, 220 in number, a few persons exhibited signs of having been insufficiently fed.

6. Gang of Madaveram, 3,100, inclusive of 400 young children.—As a body, men, women and children in good condition. Here and there where a weakly-looking individual was lighted on, it was found that he or she was suffering from fever, or sharing his ration with a relation not on the works.

7. Yemmigenoor road.—Gang 7,000 strong, including women and children.—The greater number of these people are inhabitants of Adoni, and come out daily to the work a distance of four or five miles. The total population of Adoni is stated to be 25,000. As a body, men, women and children are in good condition. The young men and women with few exceptions were plump and well nourished. The exceptions consisted of persons who at no time are in good health and condition; one youth for instance consumptive; another had the scars of old ulcers in the thigh and was lame from this cause; a third had a withered hand. Among the older people many exhibited that shrivelled condition of skin which is common among elderly natives of this climate at all times; but in other respects they were in good condition and looked healthy. In cases exhibiting weakness and want of nourishment the same explanation was given as in the gangs previously inspected. Either the individuals had been suffering from fever, or a child or other relation was sharing their means of subsistence with them. This was particularly the case with some of the women, for the allowance of 3 pie to each young child had not been distributed to the full extent intended by Government. The Adoni relief officers are now remedying this shortcoming.

Bellary, March 27th.—Gooty road.—Gangs assembled on the 5th mile. The whole number employed from the 5th to the 10th mile amounts to upwards of 7,000, but the order to bring them together for inspection did not reach the relief officer sufficiently early, and not more than half were collected for inspection. The wages here given are the same as at Adoni. As a body, the people were in good condition, and a large number of the men who were stout and able-bodied were selected as fit for transfer to the Nellore irrigation works, others for the earth-work of the line of railway to be constructed from Bellary to Dharwar. Of those selected for transfer to Nellore about 50 per cent. consented to go.

Bellary, March 28th.—Hiriyal road, 6th to 8th mile stone from Bellary.—Gang numbering altogether 7,500* have been established three or four months. The employment consists in breaking and stacking metal and in excavating gravel. Task-work is exacted at the rate of 6 cubic yards from each gang, consisting of 25 men, 20 women and 5 children; and for this task the payment is 1½ anna men, 1¼ anna women, and 9 pie children; but very few gangs not amounting to 500 people altogether complete this task in a day and draw the full wage. The great bulk receive only 1¼ anna men, 1 anna women and 7 pie children. The young children are allowed 3 pie each.

* 3,750 men.
3,000 women.
600 children above 7 years.
600 children under 7 years.

Rice is the food chiefly consumed by these people. Cholum is procurable in the shops where they purchase their food, but they buy rice in preference. The bazar price of rice is 8 seers per rupee. Mr. Smith, the relief officer, shewed great knowledge of the people under him and was able to give the history of a great number that we had reason to enquire about. As a body, these people are in very good condition. In walking down the long line the number whose appearance called for enquiry was very small, and in all or nearly all cases the impoverished appearance of the individual lighted on was accounted for:—

1*st*.—A thin child through an oversight had not been registered in the list of those receiving the 3 pie allowance.
2*nd*.—A very thin famished woman had only joined the work from a distant village two days previously.
3*rd*.—Another woman who gave the same explanation.
4*th*.—Two brothers who had been on the work less than a week.
5*th*.—An oldish man who had been on the work about a fortnight, and though thin had improved since he joined.

Mr. Smith, the relief officer, states that as a body these people have improved greatly in appearance since the works were established, and they have certainly not fallen off since the reduced rate of wage came into force. If on first arrival any of them are in a very bad state, they are first fed on cooked food for some days, but as soon as they are at all able they were allowed to wander on the works though without doing much, and they seemed to improve better on this plan than when kept altogether in the relief hospital. In some few cases the infants at the breast shewed sign of being insufficiently nourished, but it was by no means the rule in their cases that the mother was in bad condition. At all times in a certain number of cases women will be unable to sufficiently nourish their infants.

Cuddapah, March 29th.—Inspected some gangs of labourers employed in excavation of a tank close to the town of Cuddapah. Dr. Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, was kind enough to accompany me. They mustered 950 in all, arranged in gangs of 50, consisting of 20 men and 30 women and children. The number of children was small; the women greatly outnumbered the men, the people were chiefly the residents of the town and of villages within two miles, and the Civil Surgeon, Mr. Hyaswamy, stated that a very large number of the women were the wives of syces and other servants of Europeans. The wages given are:—

Men, 1 anna 5 pie.	Children above 7, 8½ pie.
Women, 1 anna 2 pie.	Children under 7, 3 „

Payment is made on Sunday for 6 days. The daily task-work nominally exacted is 24 cubic yards of earth-work for a gang of 50. This task, which is very light, was commonly completed; but even if it were not, the wage above mentioned was generally given.

In my opinion these people were in appearance little, if at all, below the standard of health common in native populations. Some were no doubt thin and anæmic, but the proportion in this condition was not great. In many instances individuals that struck us as being more enfeebled than others were found on enquiry to have been on the works a very short time. One of them had been on a fortnight, another came on only yesterday. A very thin weakly-looking woman had come on the works 3 days ago, another, a Brinjara, had been on only 4 days. A thin elderly man who looked weak was suffering from fever. One man, thin and anæmic, had been on the works from the commencement, but on either side of him there was a very stout strong man who had also been on the works for months.

I also inspected at Cuddapah a relief camp whereat persons coming in from the districts in a weak and enfeebled condition are supported until they become fit for work, when they are transferred to the works. The food here given is cholum and ragi mixed. Two meals are given daily at 10 and at 5, each meal consisting of 12 oz. of the above grain with condiments for an adult male. Women and children receive less. The greater number of these people were old and unequal to labour of any kind. It appeared that many of them were kept at the camp against their will; they would prefer being at large, picking up what they could by begging. No betel-nut being given was one reason why they disliked being detained in the camp.

Some of the people supported in idleness at the camp would, I think, have been more suitably provided for at the works. There was one woman, for instance, in very good condition with 4 children in equally good case: also a stout strong man with his family; the reason given for their being kept at the camp being that there was no one to look after the children while the parents were at work.

Cuddapah District, March 30th.—*Booja road*, 3 miles from Cuddapah.—Inspected with Mr. Macarthy 800 people divided into 16 gangs, each composed of 20 men, 25 women and 5 children. The women generally outnumber the men who find other work. The people all belong to the surrounding villages. They are employed in digging and stacking gravel. The daily task assigned is 18 cubic yards for each gang,—a more severe task than is imposed upon the labourers at the tank inspected yesterday. It is, however, exacted without difficulty. The rate of wage is the same as the other gangs in the district. The labourers are paid once a week on Sunday for the six days. A considerable proportion of the people in these gangs, as well as in those inspected yesterday, belongs to castes who eat meat. The Wudas kill and eat sheep and pigs but not bullocks. The pariahs eat carrion or the flesh of bullocks and other animals that have died. The shepherds eat the flesh of sheep and goats that die.

The general appearance of the people composing these gangs was good. A very large number of the men and women were as stout and healthy looking as they could be in the best of times. Here and there thin persons in weakly condition were observable, but their history did not prove their condition to be attributable to want of food.

Gang No. 1.—Two thin men but not unhealthy looking.
„ „ 2.—One spare weakly looking man states that he has been so for years.
„ „ 3.—Two thin feeble men state that they have always been so; one sickly child has had fever.
„ „ 4.—All in good condition.
„ „ 5.—One feeble looking man states that he has always been so.
„ „ 6.—The same.
„ Nos. 7, 8, 9.—All in good condition.
„ No. 10.—An emaciated boy has been on the works a fortnight and has improved since he joined.
„ „ 11.—A thin weedy lad always so.
„ „ 12.—All in good condition.
„ „ 13.—A feeble man has a large spleen; is better now than he has been for a long time. Another sickly looking man has lately suffered from fever.
„ Nos. 14,15,16.—All in good condition.

These gangs have been established from November last.

Mr. Quinlass, the relief officer, says that when the people received higher rate of wages they did not spend more in food than they do now, but saved the difference. They have not deteriorated in condition since the wage has been reduced. About 15 men who had been sent to Nellore returned again to these gangs. They said the place did not agree with them; that the water was bad and gave them dysentery. The task work at Nellore appears to be harder and the maistries more severe upon people transferred from other works.

There were 26 applicants for work. Only one man among them, and he was a ryot, who had lost all his cattle, and having no other source of maintenance came on the works. He was a strong healthy man. The rest, all women and children, were in good condition.

Vellore, March 31st.

1. Relief gangs employed in constructing an embankment along the Palaar river, 1,120 people, divided into 8 gangs of 32, in the proportion of 7 men, 16 women and 12 children. Some of these gangs were formed on the 15th of March; others on the 21st to 23rd, and some as late as the 29th.

These people are employed on task work, the task being 75 per cent. of the ordinary Public Works rates. And they are paid at the following rate:—

Men, 1 anna 11 pie.
Women, 1 anna 5 pie.
Children, 1 anna. No allowance is given to young children.

Payment is made once a week, seven days' pay is given for six days' work.

A very large proportion of the men employed were old or elderly, and many of them were of spare habit, as is very commonly the case with the natives above the middle age, but they were fairly muscular and their appearance healthy. The younger men were for the most part robust and in good condition. The same may be said of the women. Many of the older women were thin and spare and some of them weakly looking, but the younger women were for the most part plump and in good condition. The children on the whole had the appearance of being well nourished.

There were present about 400 applicants for employment on these works, chiefly women and children belonging to the town. Of late too, a large proportion of Mussalman women

have come on the works, and this is considered a sign that the distress is spreading to classes that have not been hitherto touched by it. The general appearance of the new applicants however did not indicate that they have been insufficiently fed.

2. Gangs of coolies, chiefly women, employed in fencing the relief camp. These gangs had been established about six weeks, and had been on the reduced rate of—

1 anna 5 pie for men,
1 „ for women,
9 pie for children.

They appeared to me to be in very fair condition, and there was no sickness among them.

3. *Relief Camp.—Hospital.*—Forty-one patients, chiefly old people suffering from diarrhœa and dysentery, and it is probable that the percentage of mortality among them will be high. There are about 700 people fed in the relief camps. The proportion of men, women and children being about equal. In many of them the effects of famine are very evident, particularly among a number of people who had come from the Kalhustri Zemindari, but they are now improving.

Each adult male receives daily 1lb of dry rice cooked, 10 oz. of this is given about 10 o'clock, and the remainder in the evening. To the evening meal is added half an ounce of dál mixed with vegetable and condiments in the form of curry.

4. *Sooriaghunta tank.*—1,600 people employed in excavation work divided into gangs consisting of 3 men and 35 women and children. The gangs were first formed on the 24th November, and from the 19th February up to the 25th March were on the reduced rate of wages, *viz.*, men 1 anna 5 pie; women 1 anna 2 pie; children 9 pie. No allowance was given for children too young for work.

No work is done on Sunday, but the people receive pay for that day.

As a body these people were in fair condition, and as far as I was able to ascertain they did not deteriorate or show signs of weakness during the five or six weeks that they were on the reduced rate of wages.

The small proportion of men on these works is attributable to the circumstance that in this part of the country agricultural operations and other means of employment are not suspended to the same extent as in the Ceded Districts, and the able-bodied men are for the most part employed in their usual occupations; but at the present price of food their earnings are not sufficient to maintain their families, and women, who in ordinary times would not undertake cooly labour, are on this account induced to come on works which are conveniently near their homes and earn additional means of subsistence.

BANGALORE,
3rd April 1877. } S. C. TOWNSEND,
Offg. Sanitary Commissioner with the Govt. of India.

No. 172, dated Bangalore, 7th April 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of the paper marginally noted, regarding the supply of grain from Central India to the northern districts of Madras.

Memorandum by Captain Bisset on his visit to Bombay and the Nagpore District of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

2. From Captain Bisset's narrative Sir Richard Temple learns that there is no reason to anticipate failure of the grain supplies from Nagpore and the Berars; that much of the grain from those quarters is at present despatched to Bombay, probably for shipment to the western ports; and that an increase in the despatches to the Deccan and to the Ceded Districts of Madras will occur as soon as a change in prices shows the need for a larger supply.

3. I am to express Sir Richard Temple's satisfaction with the promised provision of Great Indian Peninsula wagons to expedite the movement of grain to the south. He anticipates that, with the facilities thus given, the supplies to the chief grain markets of the Ceded Districts will be fully equal to the demands from the interior.

Memorandum by CAPTAIN W. S. S. BISSET, *on his visit to Bombay and the Nagpore District of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway,—dated Bangalore, 31st March* 1877.

ACCORDING to the instructions conveyed in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 13th March 1877, I visited Bombay on the 19th March, for the purpose of enquiring into the causes of the diminution of the supply of food grain from the north to the Ceded Districts, and I was present at a meeting held on the 20th March between the Consulting Engineer and the Agent and the General Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

At this meeting a resolution* was recorded to the effect that the grain destined for the famine districts should have preference to all other consignments, and that wagons for its conveyance should be provided to the full extent indicated in Sir Richard Temple's Minute.

* A copy of this resolution has already been sent by Colonel Hancock for Sir Richard Temple's information.

2. I visited the Nagpore line of railway on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd March and made enquiries into the accumulations of grain at each station, and also about the urgency of the demands for carriage.

* Not forwarded.

My notes* are appended in detail.

3. The accumulations of grain which existed in the month of January† had been cleared off by the middle of February; the fresh stocks‡ now lying in the railway stations are much smaller than the previous ones, and they are to a larger extent than before destined for Bombay itself, probably for shipment§ to the ports on the western coast. The detention of grain at the stations is not so prolonged as formerly, but owing to the uniform demand for carriage from all parts of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and to the large through traffic from Hindustan to Bombay, it has not been found possible to provide wagons or train-room to carry away the grain as fast as it is offered.

† On 19th January 1877 there were lying at Nagpore ... 8,500 tons grain.
At smaller stations ... 7,000 „ „
Total ... 15,500 „ „

‡ On 21st March 1877 there were lying at Nagpore ... 1,500 tons grain.
At smaller stations ... 3,500 „ „
Total ... 5,000 „ „

§ The shipments from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports amounted to nearly 9,000 tons in the first 15 days of March. The despatches to the more southerly ports are not abstracted.

The reduced accumulations at the railway stations seem to indicate some reduction on the demand for carriage, but there have been changes in the mode of receiving goods which have tended to limit these deposits; and there seems no doubt that large quantities of grain are from various causes kept back in the bazars and in the villages.

The brokers in attendance at the minor stations say they keep much of their grain back rather than take the risks of exposure to weather and to the ravages of white-ants during the unknown period of detention at the smaller railway stations. And for these reasons I believe that the reduction of the demand for carriage is not proportionate to the reduction in the weight of goods awaiting despatch.

4. The system of registration of goods actually deposited in the Nagpore station yard is most carefully carried out, and it appears to give the greatest satisfaction. The merchants understand it thoroughly, and they look after their own and their neighbours' allotments very sharply.

At the smaller stations some of the consignors think their claims are postponed for the advantage of senders from other stations, but they have no grounds for this belief except their annoyance at having to wait. The only important requirement is that more goods shall be carried away, and with the present extraordinary pressure on the railway, this is the cry from all sides, and it is not perhaps much satisfaction to the merchants who have to wait to know that their goods are having, or that they are likely to have in their due turn, their proper place in the largest traffic that has ever been carried on this railway.

I have however ventured to suggest that instead of an undefined date for clearing off the accumulations at the road-side stations, there should be a periodical clearance, any one day of the week being fixed for each small station on which goods might be received, consigned and despatched to such extent as is practicable. On the motion of Colonel Hancock, Consulting Engineer for Railways, this proposal has already been taken into consideration by Mr. Conder, and a decision may be expected shortly.

5. A few of the consignors at the smaller stations were loud in their appeals for wagons, not however to take away grain, but mainly to convey linseed to Bombay to meet contracts made for the end of March.

In the grain trade there is not at present the same prospect of large profits that there was in January, and, although there appears to be abundance of grain for despatch, there is less speculation and less anxiety for immediate transport. The anxiety is proportionate to the anticipation of profit, and the present prices in the famine districts of Sholapur and Madras give a sufficient but not a very large profit.

6. And there is a heavy demand for grain from Bombay itself, apparently of equal urgency with the needs of the Deccan and Madras. This is evident from the figures in the margin, which show the despatches of linseed, grain, &c., from Nagpore during the seven days immediately preceding my visit. It may be necessary to explain that under the present arrangements for receiving and despatching grain at Nagpore station, these figures indicate very exactly the current demands of the several markets.

The shipments from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports amounted to nearly 9,000 *tons in the first* 15 *days of March.*

Extract from Notes.

In the week from the 15th to 21st March the despatches from Nagpore are shown below:—

	To Bombay.	To Poona and Sholapur.	To Raichore and Madras.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Linseed ...	493	...	...
Wheat ...	188		
Jowari ...	219	455	143
Rice ...	60		
Pulses ...	65		
Total tons ...	1,025	455	143
On the 22nd March the consignments were—			
Linseed ...	80	...	...
Grains, &c. ...	180	176	66
Total tons ...	260	176	66

So that, although it is moderately certain that much more grain would have been despatched from Nagpore if there had been more wagons available, it is apparent that the merchants might have sent much more to the Poona and Sholapur Districts and to Madras if they had preferred doing so to sending linseed or grain to Bombay. And a very small rise in prices will again divert the flow of traffic to the south.

L

7. It is satisfactory to learn that although the deliveries of grain by railway have during the past fortnight been smaller than those which in the early part of the month excited some apprehension, the prices of grain have remained steady at Poona, Sholapur and in the principal markets of the Ceded Districts of Madras. And it may be inferred that the requirements of grain have been estimated at too high a figure, and that the present importations are sufficient to meet the present wants.

8. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway has so much to do that it must sacrifice some of its Bombay traffic to carry more grain to Sholapur and Madras. The Government of India are arranging to augment the engine power of this railway, and in the meantime the Agent and Mr. Conder are prepared for the sacrifice, and they have arranged that the requisite number of wagons shall be provided as soon as the grain is presented.

The Madras Railway has, comparatively speaking, nothing but grain and salt to carry at present, and it is, I have good reason to believe, capable of carrying about half as much more grain as it has conveyed* during the month of March.

There is therefore every reason to hope that the railways will be equal to their share of the work, and from the evidence afforded by the recent reports, there is little room to doubt the sufficiency of the means of carriage from the railways to the interior of the affected districts.

31*st March* 1877. W. S. S. BISSET.

No. 174, dated Bangalore, the 7th April 1877.

From—Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute explanatory of his reasons for recommending the commencement of the earth-work of the Conjeveram and Chingleput railway project.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bangalore, the 6th April* 1877.

IN Memorandum No. XXVII, dated 30th January, were explained the reasons why I was then unable to recommend that the proposed railway from Chingleput to Conjeveram should be undertaken as a relief work. It was explained that the proportion of the cost that would be expended on relief wages was small, and that the financial prospects of the proposed line did not seem very good.

2. Since that Memorandum was submitted, the Government of India have been pleased to sanction my proposal that the earth-work of the Bellary and Hooblee line should be begun as a relief work, without the Government being pledged to complete the line; which case establishes the principle that in a dearth of large projects for employment of relief labour, the earth-work of any such project may be commenced, even though the Government may not be able at present to complete the scheme.

Further I have seen in the Madras Presidency that there is great need for large works, on which a large number of relief labourers can be concentrated under adequate professional supervision. My Minutes dated the 18th and 29th March set forth the great advantages to be obtained by placing relief works under professional supervision. In Chingleput and North Arcot districts there was special need for professionally supervised works. So long therefore as the Government of India was not committed to the completion of the proposed line, I considered that it might be better to employ relief labourers under engineering control, on a work that might hereafter be useful, than to leave them all on the scattered civil works, whereon little real labour was exacted and over which there was practically no adequate supervision.

3. Under these circumstances, it seems to me that the conditions under which the Chingleput and Conjeveram railway project presents itself have altered. I have now therefore recommended that, subject to the restriction above mentioned, the earth-work on the proposed Conjeveram and Chingleput railway should be begun as a relief work, whether the line be subsequently completed or not. And that recommendation the Government of India has been pleased to approve.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 175, dated Bangalore, 7th April 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him regarding the emigration of people from the Mysore Province to the relief institutions in Madras districts, together with my note on the subject.

* Approximate total delivered by rail from all sources during March 62,000 tons.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bangalore, 6th April* 1877.

I HAVE, while at Bangalore, investigated the facts regarding the emigration of people from the Mysore Province to the relief works and relief houses in British districts of the Madras Presidency. At one time there were some, perhaps many thousands of Mysore people on the relief works in the Bellary and Cuddapah districts; and there were large bodies of Mysore labourers in the coffee districts of the Wynaad. Immigrant labourers from Mysore do indeed flock yearly to the coffee districts, and do much useful work there. This year by reason of the scarcity, double the usual number emigrated to the Wynaad; and as the coffee crop was short, there was less than the usual quantity of work to be done.

2. In my Minute No. XXXVII, dated 16th February, I expressed my opinion that the distressed people of Mysore could be relieved by the Mysore Government which had made adequate provision to that end; and I advised that such people should, after receiving temporary relief, be sent back under proper arrangements to their homes.

3. If there were still at this time any considerable number of Mysore people receiving or needing relief in British districts, then I should advise that the Chief Commissioner's offer to depute an officer, who would take over such refugees, should at once be accepted. For there is no reason why the British treasury should be burdened with the support of distressed persons from neighbouring States, which are both able and willing to relieve their own people.

4. But, as matters now stand, there seems no present need for action. The Wynaad coolie question is settling itself; for the Collector reports* that the Mysore immigrants are returning to their homes. It is probable that, while they were in the Wynaad, they had earnings or other means of supporting themselves at least until they could recross the Mysore frontier.

* See the appended note.

5. In Bellary and Cuddapah the numbers of Mysoreans appears comparatively trifling. On the borders between provinces like Bellary and Mysore there will always be some interchange of population in times like this; and the Commissioner of the Nundidroog Division recently learnt that resveral hundreds of British subjects from the Pennekonda Division had come to the relief centres in Kolar and Bangalore, having fled from their home by reason of the cholera which was then raging.

6. Although there is no present need for action, yet, if hereafter there should be any large gathering of Mysore people on relief works, or at relief centres, I consider that early intimation should be given to the local officers in Mysore, so that the Mysore authorities might promptly take over and relieve their own people, as indeed they are very ready and able to do.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Mysore people in the Madras distressed district.

THE case now stands on this wise—

Mysore declined to pay the charges which Madras might incur in relieving Mysore immigrants either by relief wages or otherwise. But Mysore offered to send and fetch back her people. Accordingly an Assistant Commissioner was sent from Kolar to Pennekonda to fetch back Mysore people who might be on the Bellary works. But none were found in Pennekonda, and only 35 in the other taluks. So the Assistant Commissioner came back empty.

2. It was about Pennekonda that the question first arose. Subsequently Madras represented that Mysore people were surging over into Coimbatore; and specially that large numbers† of people, who had gone to the Wynaad for employment on the coffee estates, were now practically on the hands of the Madras Government;—for there was no coffee labour to be had, and the people seemed disinclined to go back to Mysore. The correspondence between the Collector and the planters shows that there is much want of roads in the Wynaad; and the present is considered a favourable opportunity of getting these roads made. The Madras Government enquired whether Mysore would contribute one-third the cost of these roads, on the ground that Mysore poor would be employed thereon and sustained thereby. Mysore declined the offer, because she too had plenty of good relief works waiting to be done, and on which in some places work-people would not come. At the same time Mysore repeated the expression of her readiness to send and fetch her people home.

† *Note.*—In the correspondence the Collector of Malabar offers no estimate of the number of these immigrant Mysoreans. But at Madras the figure was stated (no doubt roughly) at sixty thousand. We telegraphed yesterday to know what was the Collector's estimate of the numbers.

3. Madras has now replied asking that Mysore would at once send officers to fetch back her people from the Wynaad, Coimbatore, Bellary and Cuddapah, and has begged that Mysore will take steps to prevent her people immigrating into Madras country for the future.

4. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore is now ready to send officers and will do so The largest number of his tenants are said to be in the Wynaad; he has works close to the border to employ them, and he has relief houses along the road whereat the returning emigrants can be fed as they come along. But he anticipates that many of them will be quite unwilling to come back, if they can get easy, highly paid, work in the Wynaad. He foresees too that there will be difficulty, and there may be loss to the coffee interest if emigration from Mysore into the Wynaad is permanently checked or restricted. The Chief Commissioner has

suggested that the Wynaad authorities should decide which Mysore people ought to be sent back home, and which should be kept.

BANGALORE; 2nd *April* 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

P. S.—After the foregoing paragraphs were written, telegrams were sent by Sir Richard Temple's order to the Collectors of Malabar, Bellary and Cuddapah; asking for an estimate of the number of Mysoreans needing relief in the Wynaad, in Bellary, and in Cuddapah. The Collector of Malabar replied that "no Mysore people in Wynaad now need relief. They are returning already to Mysore; and all say they intend returning as crops and prospects have improved at home." The Collector of Bellary replied that he estimated 'the Mysoreans on relief works and receiving gratuitous relief at not more than a few hundreds." The Collector of Cuddapah replied that he could "form no estimate," as he had "no data."

BANGALORE; 6th *April* 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

No. 176, dated Bangalore, 7th April 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with a note on the present condition of relief affairs in Mysore.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bangalore, 6th April* 1877.

I HAVE again enquired into the state of relief affairs in the Mysore Province. I find that the total numbers on relief are now 116,000, equal to about 2 per cent. of the total population of Mysore, or about 3¼ per cent. of the population of its distressed tracts. An unusually large number of Mysore people had emigrated to the coffee districts; and though they are now coming back, yet for some months they obtained subsistence by working on the plantations. When the failure of season, which is now going on for the third year consecutively, is remembered, these numbers appear very moderate, and show, firstly, that the people must be in good condition and must have some self-sustaining power; and secondly, that the authorities are administering relief very carefully and economically.

2. The results of relief administration in Mysore still compare favourably with the neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency, namely, the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, even after all the economy and reduction which have been introduced into those districts.

3. The labourers on the relief works are all employed on piece-work at rates somewhat cheaper than the piece-work rates of the Public Works Department in ordinary years. They can earn in this way enough to support themselves, and they are in fairly good physical condition. Their earnings on piece-work are estimated to amount to two annas per diem for adult men. The people also receive gratuitous relief at the relief centres, also do a certain amount of light work. From the helpless poor, who are relieved at their villages through the agency of the patels (village headmen), no work of any kind is exacted.

4. I am still of the opinion expressed in my Minute, dated the 14th February, that the Government of India and the Chief Commissioner may be satisfied with the progress of relief affairs in the Province of Mysore. Already favourable rain has (1st April) fallen over the whole Province; prices have fallen; and the people are taking courage.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Present condition of relief affairs in Mysore.

SINCE Sir Richard Temple was in Mysore last, the following changes have occurred in the relief operations and their results:—

(1).—The distressed districts are much the same as before stated, except that severe distress has declared itself in the northern taluks of the Mysore district.

(2).—The number of labourers on the relief works has increased somewhat, and so also have the numbers on charitable relief, thus—

Name of district.	Total number on relief works.		Number on charitable relief.		Total on all relief.	
	In January.	On 15th March.	January.	15th March.	January.	15th March.
Bangalore	13,000	18,200	11,500	10,300	24,500	28,500
Municipality	...	1,000	...	6,200	...	7,200
Kolar	8,500	8,700	3,700	4,200	12,200	12,900
Tumkur	8,900	10,600	2,100	18,200	11,000	28,800
Mysore	5,500	9,800	3,700	1,900	9,200	11,700
Municipality	...	200	...	1,600	...	1,800
Hassan.	9,700	7,100	4,200	1,400	13,900	8,500
Shimoga	1,200	3,200	1,500	300	2,700	3,500
Kadoor	6,300	3,000	1,400	800	7,700	3,800
Chittaldroog	6,000	7,800	1,800	1,800	7,800	9,600
	59,100	69,600	29,900	46,700	89,000	116,300

(3).—Some of the increase is said to be due to the efficient village relief that is now being carried out. The Moonsiffs and Civil Court establishments are now employed on relief work, now that their ordinary business is so slack. For each distressed taluk a sufficient relief staff has been appointed; villages are really visited, and patels (village headmen) are kept up to their duty by responsible officers, whose weekly diaries show what is being done, and how useful the village relief is.

(4).—Ample number of relief works are open and ready to be open in every district of the Province.

(5).—The importations of grain by railway into the Mysore Province has gone on increasing; they averaged 330 tons a day in January; they were 530 tons a day during the last week of March. Since the rain of Sunday (1st April) prices are cheaper, and importations have somewhat slackened. Of this total only about 30 tons a day as yet comes by the Negapatam route.

2. The Mysore Government issues every Monday a short progress report with tables showing the progress of relief operations during the week. These reports contain all necessary information as to the condition of the people and as to relief operations.

3. I may note that Colonel Christie, Superintending Engineer of Irrigation, has recently been on tour in Chitaldroog. He tells me that he saw no emaciated people save in the relief kitchens, that the physical condition of the people on the relief works is good, and that in some cases his officers were unable to get labour for tank repairs which they wanted to carry out.

BANGALORE; 6th *April* 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

No. 181, dated Bangalore, 7th April 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to Government of India.

IN reply to your letter No. 315, dated the 22nd March 1877, I am directed to submit copy of a minute recorded by Sir Richard Temple regarding the advisability of undertaking the earth-work of three short branch railways to Arcot, Vellore and Salem as relief works.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bangalore, 6th April* 1877.

THE Government of India have asked my opinion on the suggestion that relief labour should be employed on the earth-work of three short branch railways, which have been projected to the towns of—

Arcot	population	11,000
Vellore	„	38,000
Salem	„	50,000

The Madras Railway line passes by each of these towns at a distance of from three [illegible] miles. The Commission which reported on the traffic of the Madras Railway in 1875

mended that these three branch lines should be undertaken in order to draw traffic to the railway. If the railway were now being aligned, there would be no doubt that it should be taken to Salem and Vellore, for Salem is the largest town south of Madras which this line serves; while Vellore is a great, if not the chief, trading mart between Madras and Trichinopoly. But the question now is whether it is advisable to undertake the earth-work of these branch lines as relief works.

2. I have not been able to see any detailed estimates for these lines. The Madras Government estimate the cost of the three at approximately twenty lakhs of rupees; and consider them not to be so well adapted for relief work as the Conjeveram and Chingleput line. I have traversed the lines which these three branch railways would probably take. On each of them the banks would, save perhaps at the Palar bridge approaches, be very light, and the great items of cost on the Vellore and Arcot branches would be the bridging of the Palar; for I understand that the existing narrow road bridge near Vellore would not suffice for a standard gauge railway.

3. I understand from Captain Bisset that, in default of detailed estimates, the earth-work and ballast on these branches could not be estimated at more than about Rs. 50,000 in all. This amounts to 2½ per cent. on the total cost of the line; it is doubtful whether the work could (failing previous detailed surveys) be begun before the first week in May. And if good rains fall in May, it is most probable that relief labour would not suffice to finish even the banks and ballast. I fear that it would not be practicable to organize large gangs of skilled relief labourers (such as stone-cutters of the Waddah caste) for employment on these lines, in time enough to do any considerable quantity of work before the rainy season begins.

4. Under these circumstances, however anxious I may be to find some public work on which relief labourers can be properly tasked, I hardly see how to recommend that these branch lines be undertaken as relief works. In regard to the general question whether the branch lines would pay, I attach weight to the view expressed in Mr. Elvin's dissent at page 18 of the Commission's report. And I think much enquiry should be made before the Government decide to add £200,000 to the guaranteed capital of a railway which does not pay, in order to construct branch lines which also may not pay. If any of these branch lines could be undertaken by private enterprise, as suggested by Mr. Elvin, then perhaps Government might see fit to grant some aid to the projectors of such branch railways.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 183, dated Salem, the 10th April 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of Sir Richard Temple, to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him on the administration of relief works by Public Works Department officers in the Salem district on much the same system as he recommended for the Bellary and Kurnool districts.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Salem, the 10th April* 1877.

IN my Minute dated the 29th March I invited the consideration of the Madras Government to the desirability of employing in the Bellary and Kurnool districts a certain proportion of the relief labourers on works supervised and directed by Public Works Department officers, who could exact from the labourers adequate tasks. And I indicated certain works on which this plan might at once be tried.

2. On revisiting the Salem district, I find that the procedure, which I recommended for Bellary and Kurnool, had already been adopted in Salem. Out of the 47,000 relief labourers in the district of Salem, about 25,000 are employed on 398 large and small works under the Public Works Department. Most of these works are irrigation tanks, which must be repaired sooner or later, and on which much excellent work will have been done this year. The labourers are employed on piece-works, at a rate of 2 annas per cubic yard, as compared with 1¼ annas which is paid in ordinary years. Mr. Norfor, Range officer, finds that on some of his works the people earned at these rates—

In the month of February.				In the month of March.		
0	2	2	for each adult man	0	1	10
0	1	4	for each woman	0	1	2
0	0	9	for each child	0	0	8

3. The Engineer officers do not seem to have succeeded in opening so many works in the more distressed taluk of Dharampooree as elsewhere. All labourers are admitted to the Public Works Department undertakings, who are willing to work at the present rates; and no enquiry is made as to the applicants being in absolute need. Relief labourers moreover are not, save in the case of about six thousand labourers on works in December last, handed over by the Civil officers to the Engineering officers, as recommended should be done in Bellary and Kurnool. But there is apparently no reason to fear that relief is being given unnecessarily on the Engineers' works; for the officers in charge report that the condition of the labourers is generally poor when they come on the works. And there is no risk of the Civil and Engineering officers competing with each other for labour; as no civil relief works are opened in the neighbourhoods served by the works under Engineering supervision.

4. I lay this account of Salem relief works before the Madras Government, because the system, which works well in Salem, would succeed in Bellary and Kurnool, where professionally supervised works are most urgently required.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Weekly Condition Report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 8.)

Condition Report for week ending 31*st March* 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets moderately supplied, and prices steady. 2·20 cents of rain fell at Bangalore during the night of the 31st March; and the Dharmambudi tank received a three months' supply of water. The Deputy Commissioner reports "Welcome rain has fallen in several parts of the district, which will be especially useful for cattle for periods varying from 15 to 60 days." He adds that the crops generally are in tolerable condition, except in the Closepet Taluk, where they are suffering from want of water, and that cholera is very prevalent in the district, as well as fever and ague in the Nelamangala Taluk. The suffering among the cattle from want of fodder and from murrain is also reported to be great.

Kolar District.—Markets fairly supplied by importation. The standing sugarcane crop is in good condition; Bengal-gram and javari sown in beds of tanks have been harvested in some places. Cholera still prevails, as also fevers, small-pox, diarrhœa and dysentery. The prospects of the season are said to be unfavourable, and the weather to be very hot, with however indications of heavy rain, which had fallen in showers up to the 31st of March in all the taluks except three.

Túmkúr District.—Markets fairly supplied; and a slight fall in the price of ragi and rice. During the week rain fell generally throughout the Koratagere, Maddagiri, Túmkúr and Kadaba Taluks, at the head-quarters of which 40 cents, 50 cents, one inch 32 cents, and 60 cents were registered respectively; a few tanks received a fair supply of water. Ploughing has commenced in some places; and the prospects of the season are somewhat improving. The crops in the beds of tanks and under wells are in a promising condition; javari was harvested in some parts of the Maddagiri Taluk; but the gardens in those of Honnavalli and Chiknayakanhalli suffer from want of water. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent in almost all taluks of the district, but they may be said to be on the decline. Coolies from the coffee estates are daily returning.

Mysore District.—Markets fairly supplied, and, except in the Mysore, Periyapatna, Heggaddevankote and Nanjangúd Taluks where there was a slight rise, the prices of rice and ragi are steady. Rain fell generally throughout the district except Mandya and Talkad; 58, 18, 40, 20 and 42 cents were registered at the head-quarters of the Chamrajnagar, Ashtagram, Periyapatna, Gundlupet and Malvalli Taluks respectively; some of the tanks receiving from 15 to 60 days' supply. Ploughing has commenced; javari was sown in Ashtagram and Malvalli. In Nanjangúd the seed previously sown has germinated. In Mandya, Malvalli, Ashtagram and Yedatore sugarcane under tanks is withering; and javari in Mysore. In these and other taluks the crops under nallas are doing well. Cholera still prevails more or less in the taluks; but is on the decline. Cattle suffer from murrain in some places. Emigrants are returning.

Hassan District.—Markets are fairly supplied, and prices on that whole steady. Rain fell in showers, except in the three taluks of Arakalgud, Channaraypatna and Nagamangala. Maize, oil seeds, dhal and other pulses, which were recently sown in the Attikuppa, Taluk, have germinated, and are doing well; but in some parts of the Channaraypatna Taluk, the maize has not yet shewn vitality. Bengal-gram in the bed of the Channaraypatna tank has been reaped. The paddy crop in the Manjarabad Taluk has been destroyed by insect pests, and sugarcane in Hassan is withering. Cholera which prevails throughout the district, was on the increase in the town of Hassan; there is fever also in Channaraypatna.

Shimoga District.—Markets moderately supplied, but price of food-grains has risen slightly. There was no rain at Shimoga, where in the corresponding week of last year, 27¼ cents were registered. Sugarcane is being sown in the Sorab and Ságar Taluks. The Vaisakhi (Rabi) paddy and Bengal-gram, sown in beds of tanks in Channagiri and Nagar Taluks, have to a great extent withered; the prospects of the season are unfavourable. Cholera still prevails, the greatest number of deaths being in the Channagiri Taluk. Cattle in Shimoga and Nagar suffer from murrain, and want of water and fodder for them is much felt.

Kadur District.—Markets fairly supplied by importation and home growth, and, except in the Tarikere Taluk where there was a slight rise, prices of food-grains are stationary. A good down-pour of rain fell on the 27th March at, and within a radius of 8 miles from, Chikmagalur, where 92½ cents were registered; there was only a slight shower at Kadur on the same day. In the Banavar Taluk the sugarcane crop is doing fairly well; in the other taluks, there are no standing crops. Prospects continue to the unfavourable. Cholera prevails in all the taluks, as also small-pox and bowel complaints. Murrain too is prevalent among cattle in the Koppa Taluk.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets fairly supplied, except in some scattered localities where importation was slack on account of cholera, and the price of food-grains was on the whole very steady. No rain during the week in any part of the district. There are no crops standing on the ground in the Davangere, Hiriyur and Budihal Taluks; in the others, paddy and javari, under tanks and wells, are in good condition, and in some places they are ready for the

sickle; Bengal-gram and javari grown in tank beds were harvested in the Chitaldroog, Dodéri, Hosdurga and Pavagada Taluks, the crop in the first and last-named taluks being estimated at ⅛ and ¼, respectively, of a fair average crop. Cholera prevails in all the taluks of the district.

General Remarks.

With the exception of three taluks in each of the districts of the Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions, rain is reported to have fallen everywhere during the week, and the prospects to be somewhat improved. Ploughing, manuring, and other preliminary agricultural operations are being carried on diligently; seed previously sown has germinated, and fresh sowings have been made in the following taluks:—

Bangalore ...	Sugarcane and ragi.	Gumnayakanpalya ...	Sugarcane and ragi.
Devanhalli ...	Ditto and javari.	Chamrajnagar	Javari.
Kankanhalli ...	Sugarcane.	Gundlupet	
Shrinivaspur	Javari.	Ashtagram	
Malur ...	Sugarcane and ragi.	Malvalli	

In the Kadur District rain has also fallen, except in the three taluks of Lakvalli, Tarikere and Koppa, and similar agricultural industry exists. But, with the exception of the Hiriyur Taluk, the Shimoga and Chitaldroog Districts are still without rain, though in the corresponding week of last year a fair supply had been received.

Colonel Campbell, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, after visiting in company with Dr. Benson, the Shimoga, Honnali, Harihara, Davangere, Chitaldroog, Hosdurga and Tarikere Taluks during the fortnight ending 31st March, reports (1) that since the date of his previous fortnightly return, rain had fallen and tanks here and there had received a small supply, but that the feeling of disappointment on the part of the agriculturists had not then been allayed; (2) that the markets were generally supplied sufficiently; (3) that no favourable change had taken place in the prevalence of cholera and small-pox; and (4) that robberies were of not infrequent occurrence, but the conviction of 50 dacoits at a special sessions at Chitaldroog would probably have a deterrent effect. During this tour, advantage of the presence of a large number of children at the kitchens (where the recipients are chiefly old people and children) was taken to vaccinate them; notes were also made of the improved condition of those gratuitously fed; of the probability of their numbers being reduced shortly; and of the fact that many of them supplemented the kitchen allowance by begging, which probably no increase of allowance of food would put a stop to. The fact of their occasionally refusing food, and demanding pice, has been noticed by Captain Strahan and other independent observers. The Commissioners of the two other Divisions report an improved condition of affairs within the limits of their Divisions, and it is hoped that before the next return leaves, this may be found to have also extended to Nagar.

Cholera is still very prevalent, though fatal cases are generally on the decline, 644 less than in the previous return being reported. The deaths from cholera for the whole Province were as below:—

Bangalore	364	Hassan	264
Kolar	1,032	Shimoga	38
Túmkúr	261	Kadur	446
Mysore	175	Chitaldroog	280
		Total ...	2,860

Small-pox also still continues to claim its victims.

The mortality among the cattle from want of fodder and here there from murrain is still great. From the 1st April to 31st December 1876 the deaths are given below:—

Bangalore	13,715	Hassan	32,601
Kolar	14,381	Shimoga	29,077
Túmkúr	54,588	Kadur	21,087
Mysore	14,763	Chitaldroog	50,534
		Total ...	230,746

Many of these being poor and weakly are said to have been killed by the owners for their hides, &c., as they were unable to feed them, but the better kind have been preserved in large numbers by pasturing them in the forest and jungle tracts; sheep and goats, horses and asses are not included in the above heavy bill of mortality. Grass however is springing up in many localities, and should the expected showers continue, much anxiety on this account will be removed.

The rain that fell on the night of the 31st in Bangalore and its neighbourhood, or rather on the early morning of the 1st April, has had a very beneficial influence, and a hopeful spirit of active self-dependence is taking the place of that of depression.

The weight of grain imported was—

at the terminal station	2,403 tons
at Kolar Road	486 ,,
	2,889 ,,

or 94 tons less than in the previous week, giving a daily average of 413 tons, of which Madras sent 2,438, Beypore 339 and neighbouring districts 43, while the receipts by the South Indian Railway from Negápatam and other places on the line were 49 (20 from Negapatam, 8 from Trichinopoly, and 21 from Boodalore), and by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from the north, 20 tons. The tabulation of daily receipts from 1st November is here added for convenient reference:—

380 tons daily from 1st November 1876 to 24th February 1877.		
283 ,,	for week ending	3rd March.
529 ,,	for ,,	10th ,,
529 ,,	for ,,	17th ,,
416 ,,	for ,,	24th ,,
413 ,,	for ,,	31st ,, as above.

Regarding its transport from the terminal station to the interior of the Province, and beyond the frontier, no reliable figures have yet been obtained, but there are no indications of grain being stored in large quantities in Bangalore. On the contrary, it is known to be exported into the interior almost as soon and in nearly as large quantities as it arrives, the difference being due almost entirely to local consumption.

There were 2,052 works in progress under Revenue Officers in the period treated of, or 125 more than in last week, the increase being chiefly in the Hassan and Kolar Districts, and an increase in the daily average of 11,322 persons employed thereon. The daily average numbers of those gratuitously fed rose from 52,471 to 57,974, the increase being chiefly in the Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore Districts. The effect of the circular issued on the 29th March regarding those gratuitously fed will not be apparent for some days, but it is confidently hoped that it will shortly prevent any sentimental or unwise administration of this important form of relief. House-to-house visitation is actively carried on, and the President of the Central Famine Relief Committee reports that the Executive Committee has decided on a special mode of relief, under competent check, of those who from any cause are prevented from participating in cooked food daily at the kitchens.

By the reports of the Amildars of Anekal, Kolar, Mulbagal, and Chikballapur and Honnavalli, some 200 men from the neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency were, during the week, fed at the relieving houses in the Nundydroog Division. In the Kolar District a nominal roll is kept at each institution, which shows all the particulars required, and the verification of these reports has been accordingly called for. Of those said to be similarly relieved in the districts along the northern border and in the Wynaad, the latest reports received from the Collectors show that, with the exception of 33 at Hindupoor, who were said to be too weak for removal, there were no Mysoreans anywhere in need of such relief. The Chief Commissioner has sent a special officer to Hindupoor to deport such of the 33 as can be removed, and to make arrangements as to the others. He had previously directed that paupers from this Province should not be allowed to burden the finances of the neighbouring districts, but with regard to the emigration of able-bodied coolies, who find congenial employment beyond the frontier, he considers it should find its own level, on the ground that although they have work provided for them within the Province, they must consult their own interests in searching farther a field for easier work or better pay. The Madras Government has been addressed on the subject, as well as the Collectors of the neighbouring districts, who have been informed that every aid will be given in deporting such Mysoreans of the latter class as the authorities there may object to give employment to, and that should they give intimation to this effect, a special officer shall be deputed to carry out the necessary arrangements, but it is clear that all such arrangements should be reciprocally binding on the authorities of the Madras Territories and Mysore Province.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of land revenue from the 1st April 1876 to the end of February last, the figures for March not yet having been tabulated:—

Districts.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of collection to Demand.
Bangalore	4,30,516	2,45,707	1,84,809	57 per cent.
Kolar	4,41,079	1,60,855	2,80,224	36 ,,
Túmkúr	4,54,790	1,99,979	2,54,811	44 ,,
Mysore	5,07,329	4,23,145	84,184	83 ,,
Hassan	5,96,538	3,58,471	2,38,067	60 ,,
Shimoga	8,64,144	7,07,396	1,56,748	81 ,,
Kadur	3,89,649	2,81,943	1,07,706	72 ,,
Chitaldroog	3,58,242	1,35,743	2,22,499	37 ,,
Total ...	40,42,287	25,13,239	15,29,048	62 ,,

The reports received from the officers of the Professional Department shew (1) that the condition of the coolies they have employed was generally good, except in the Chitaldroog Range; (2) that the labour on the Hirekere-halli tank (Chitaldroog District) was increasing on account of the reduction of rates in Her Majesty's territories; (3) that there was a short supply of labourers on certain works owing to the prevalence of cholera, and the vigorous prosecution of agricultural operations; (4) that the coolies who had proceeded to the Malnad were leaving it for their homes; and (5) that real distress prevails chiefly, if not only, among the aged, the sickly and on those whose physique has, from wandering in quest of easy employment, or from unwholesome, innutritious or insufficient food, been brought low, and for these employment is found on relief works under Civil agency on varying degrees of task-work.

The condition of these men is generally fair, and they fall readily in with the piece-work system, some of them earning good wages, by undertaking in self-organized gangs, extra work. It is gratifying to add that this system has called forth the spirit of self-help among the labouring classes, and that lazy workers have been refused admittance into, or expelled from, such well-ordered gangs.

J. PUCKLE,
On Special Duty.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 8.)

Condition Statement for the week ending 31st March 1877.

Divisions and Districts.		Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Number and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
						Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog.	Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	67	135	252	454	434	14,951	18,807	7,503	7,589	2,20,064	1,09,402
	Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	43	231	146	420	349	4,954	8,499	2,976	3,316	1,51,653	1,13,175
	Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	68	144	149	361	352	7,659	8,434	3,077	2,573	1,90,087	1,34,521
Astigram.	Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	22	17	28	67	64	2,159	2,306	7,953	7,947	59,720	51,877
	Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	39	62	67	168	100	4,407	4,733	4,325	3,286	77,784	67,557
Nagar.	Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	18	18	61	97	97	697	854	2,557	2,913	50,807	36,594
	Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	14	28	96	138	142	1,586	2,175	1,091	2,038	44,773	27,270
	Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	24	55	192	271	315	6,687	8,709	1,570	2,053	1,68,160	1,00,396
Bangalore Municipality ...		...	...	...	...	...	6	60	66	66	1,064	979	...	...	19,152	15,606
Mysore Municipality ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	8	208	191	...	...	...	...
Total ...		27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	295	696	1,061	2,052	1,927	44,365	55,687	34,052	31,715	9,82,200	6,56,395

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief.						Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee.						Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 24th March 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
		Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps.		Grants for gratuitous relief.			Total expenditure up to date.	Average in ordinary years.		During last week.		During present week.					
		During last week.	During present week.	Amount of private subscriptions up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Total.		2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
19,11,634	14,96,760	14,240	16,753	936	20,989	21,925	17,199	26	60	14	18	14	18	35·	16·33	*a* 2·05	During the night of the 31st March.
		5,371	6,805	3,993	12,920	16,913	14,256	32	80	14	16	15	17	25·4	15·9	*a* 1·	
		16,198	16,092	849	33,961	34,810	31,037	28	106	13	16	13	16	27·4	15·9	*a* 1·32	
		1,979	2,800	1,913	1,200	6,113	2,487	24	70	13	20	13	18	24·3	21·79	...	
		1,963	2,122	...	1,805	1,805	1,506	32	76	14	16	13	16	34·4	15·85	...	
		436	490	475	650	1,125	566	30	76	12	17	12	16	38·4	18·3	...	
		1,102	1,572	1,388	1,267	2,655	2,089	30	64	13	16	13	15	35·7	19·75	*a* ·92	
		2,329	2,803	3,181	4,028	7,207	2,554	24	88	13	15	12	15	23·5	9·5	...	
...	...	6,612	6,330	16,628	22,860	39,483	37,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2,241	2,207	...	20,571	20,571	10,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,11,634	14,96,760	52,471	57,974	29,358	1,20,249	1,49,607	1,20,549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

NOTE—1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions, as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
2. The figures entered in columns 14, 17 and 18 are based on the latest accounts received from the Public Works Department.
a. According to Taluk Reports.

J. PUCKLE,
On Special Duty.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents. Average of* 1871, 1872 & 1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	Remarks for 1877.
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	*The average in this column is due to one exceptional year. Ordinarily no rain falls from 1st January to 31st March.
2nd		... 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
3rd		... 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
4th		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
5th	Feb.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
6th		... 14	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
7th		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
8th		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
9th	March	... 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
10th		... 40	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
11th		... ...	... ...	... ...	... 50	... ...	
12th		... ...	... ...	... 86	... 7	... 65	
13th		... ...	... ...	... 1 56	... 47	... ...	
14th	April	... 41	... ...	... 31	... ...	... ...	Week ending 31st March.
15th		... 20	... 14	... ...	... 47		
16th		... 40	... ...	... ...	... 5		
17th		... 2	... 45	... 15	... ...		
18th		1 86	... 13	... ...	1 37		
19th	May	... 19	6 20	... 85	1 93		
20th		... 24	1 12	2 39	... 34		
21st		... 36	3 88	... 35	... 93		
22nd		1 9	4 28	... 48	... 3		
23rd	June	... 39	... 20	1 69	... 1		
24th		... 10	... 83	1 43	1 42		
25th		... 88	... 28	... 7	... 21		
26th		1 15	... 30	... 14	... 67		
27th		... 14	... 11	1 73	... 75		
28th	July	1 11	... 48	... 3	... 45		
29th		... 71	3 44	... 39	... 2		
30th		... 19	2 42	... 19	... 23		
31st		1 8	... 28	... 63	1 66		
32nd	August	2 42	2 74	1 24	... 20		
33rd		1 98	1 51	... 59	1 60		
34th		1 97	1 96	... 86	... 58		
35th		... 54	1 45	1 59	... 50		
36th	Sept.	2 30	4 65	... ...	1 7		
37th		3 24	4 63	... 6	... 3		
38th		1 5	3 8	1 19	... ...		
39th		1 56	2 31	... 54	... 45		
40th		3 12	2 20	... 27	... 72		
41st	Oct.	1 11	... 59	... ...	... ...		
42nd		1 76	1 30	... 45	... ...		
43rd		... 48	2 56	1 39	... ...		
44th		... 5	1 75	... ...	... ...		
45th	Nov.	... 33	... 82	... 26	... 52		
46th		... 47	... ...	... 34	... ...		
47th		... 10	... ...	... ...	... ...		
48th		... 49	... 35	... ...	... 9		
49th		... 42	... 9	... ...	... ...		
50th	Dec.	... 8	... 1	... 3	... ...		
51st		... 1	... ...	... ...	... ...		
52nd		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...		
		34 66	56 54	22 6	17 34		

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register.	For the week ending 24th March 1877.	For the week ending 31st March 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·954	26·989
Mean temperature of air	77·2	82·
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	155·0	159·5
Maximum in shade	90·5	93·9
Minimum in shade	64·0	69·4
Depth of rain in inches	...	...

J. P.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13th April 1877.

The Board submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 7th April 1877, with maps of the districts noted in the margin. The Collector of Malabar has not yet found it necessary to start relief operations and the report is blank as usual; the Kistna and Kurnool reports are telegraphic.

Madura. North Arcot. Chingleput. Cuddapah. Salem. Bellary. Coimbatore. Nellore.

2. *Prices*—In Kistna are nearly stationary, but ragi is somewhat cheaper than in last week. This grain has also fallen in Nellore, but rice and cholum have risen in a few places in the district. In the Cuddapah district, price of rice, cholum and ragi have fallen in Madnapalli, and ragi generally shows tendency to fall. Cholum has risen in Cuddapah, Sidhout, Pullempett and Budwail taluks. In Bellary prices are nearly stationary, but show tendency to fall, especially in the more accessible taluks. The prices of rice (6·48 seers), ragi (7·76) and cumboo (7·52) are very high in Pennakondah, but cholum (9·27) is cheaper there than the average of the district. Prices in Kurnool are nearly stationary, but there is a slight fall in those of dry grains owing to importation. In Chingleput there is no change, and, except as regards ragi, which has fallen at nine stations chiefly in the north and east, none to call for notice in North Arcot. In Salem rice has fallen in Dharampuri and Oossoor, ragi in Dharampuri and Ahtur, and cumboo in Tripatore; there are no other fluctuations of importance. In Coimbatore ragi is considerably cheaper in two taluks and cumboo dearer in them; otherwise there is little change. Prices in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly are falling. Generally prices are either stationary, or slightly falling,—a condition due doubtless to the recent beneficial showers which give hopes for the future.

3. *Rainfall.*—Showers varying greatly in quantity have fallen in eight of the distressed districts. Rain fell in four taluks of Kurnool, in Udayagiri and Kanigiri in Nellore, at four stations in Cuddapah, nine in North Arcot, five in Salem, six in Coimbatore, four in Madura and three in Tinnevelly. In the margin are given the districts and stations at which an inch or more was registered in the week. The rainfall of 1877 has so far, in almost all districts, exceeded the average, and the water-supply has been much increased by the rains of last month.

District.	Station.	Quantity, inches.
Cuddapah ...	Peelair ...	1·5
North Arcot ...	Vellore ...	1·7
	Chendragherry ...	1·45
Salem ...	Oossoor ...	1·0
Coimbatore ...	Udumulpetta ...	2·5
Madura ...	Malur ...	1·23
	Periakolum ...	1·75
Tinnevelly ...	Strivillipattur ...	2·35

4. *Grants and outlay.*—The grants made up to the 7th April were Rs. 1,13,85,283, against which the outlay was Rs. 1,04,24,467. The following shows the classifications of the expenditure on works in progress so far as details are available:—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Roads—		
New works	88,239	28,55,095
Repairs	95,290	18,88,332
	1,83,529	47,43,427
Irrigation works	27,075	4,54,173
Miscellaneous	47,845	5,60,209
	2,58,449	57,57,809

The proportion of outlay on new roads is decreasing.

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The district totals compare as follows with last week's figures :—

	31st March.	7th April.	
Kistna	1,875	2,265	+390
Nellore	28,824	15,409	—13,415
Cuddapah	78,902	82,663	+3,761
Bellary	2,25,485	2,29,236	+3,751
Kurnool	2,02,142	2,16,765	+14,623
Chingleput	10,829	7,793	—3,036
North Arcot	29,469	27,448	—2,021
South Arcot	874	299	—575
Madura	8,447	8,373	—74
Tinnevelly	1,736	2,668	+932
Coimbatore	24,217	23,244	—973
Salem	48,175	51,016	+2,841
	6,60,975	6,67,179	+6,204
East Coast Canal	34,970	31,597	—3,373
	6,95,945	6,98,776	+2,831

The numbers are increasing in the Ceded Districts and in Salem, but in Nellore, Chingleput and North Arcot they have fallen. The decrease in *Nellore* is very great, and according to the report has not been accompanied by an increase on the East Coast Canal. No explanation is given. In his telegram dated 3rd April the Collector attributed the decrease to agricultural employment caused by rain and to the refusal of employment to able-bodied people. He is requested to explain the latter statement. Works in Kavali, Rapur, Kundakur and Ongole seem to have been stopped altogether. In these taluks there were 12,704 on the works on 31st March.

6. The details for the Cuddapah District are given in the margin. The decrease in Jamalamadugú is ascribed to the elimination of coolies whoare unable to work, but the explanation is doubtful, as the number gratuitously relieved has increased by 138 only. The Collector's attention is called to the matter. The increase in other taluks in the principal Division is ascribed to the larger numbers seeking employment. The Sub-Division returns are apparently incomplete.

Jamalamadugu	3,515	1,446	—2,069
Pullvendla	10,674	11,890	+1,216
Proddatur	4,967	5,383	+416
Cuddapah	3,413	4,045	+632
Budwail	8,835	9,501	+666
Sidhout	2,162	2,213	+51
Pullempett	10,543	10,973	+430
Kadiri	7,941	7,750	—191
Royachoti	7,211	7,809	+598
Madnapalli	9,577	11,680	+2,103
Voilpaud	10,064	9,973	—91
Total ..	78,902	82,663	+3,761

7. The marginal details of taluk numbers in *Bellary* show very great fluctuations. The increase in Adoni and Bellary taluks where numbers were already excessive, is unsatisfactory and is not explained. The decrease in Madaksira is unexplained, but the causes alleged for Hindupur, *viz.*, reduced wages, and agricultural operations probably account for it. The increase in Harpunhalli is ascribed to influx from other taluks and districts.

Adoni	54,649	56,280	+1,631
Alur	19,735	18,791	—944
Gooty	10,183	10,201	+18
Tadpatri	10,669	11,101	+432
Anantapur	11,390	12,309	+919
Dharmavoram	1,551	1,430	—121
Penkonda	2,336	2,264	—72
Hindupur	811	585	—226
Madaksira	12,044	8,491	—3,553
Raidrug	6,302	6,794	+492
Bellary	41,299	44,101	+2,802
Hospett	16,202	15,595	—607
Sundur	2,987	3,328	+341
Kudligi	7,562	6,728	—834
Harpunhalli	14,740	17,409	+2,669
Hadagalli	13,025	13,829	+804
Total ..	225,485	229,236	+3,751

8. The increase of 14,623 in *Kurnool* is spread over all taluks except Ramalkota, and is ascribed to the return of coolies who were weeded out of the gangs. From Ramalkota a number of coolies were despatched to the East Coast Canal. The decline in numbers in *Chingleput* is ascribed to the coolies having been sent to the railway works (the doubling the line to Arconum), but the explanation is inadequate, as half the decrease occurs in the Madurantakam Taluk. The decrease in *North Arcot* is ascribed to the same cause apparently correctly, as the fall in numbers is chiefly in the divisions adjoining Arconum. In *South Arcot* report from one taluk (Tindivanum) is wanting. In *Madura*, decrease in the Madura and Terumangalam Taluks is counterbalanced by increase in Palni. No State relief works appear to be now in progress in Ramnad. The increase on the relief works in *Tinnevelly* is ascribed to the return of emigrants to their villages. In *Coimbatore* the fluctuations are not important. The increase in *Salem* is principally in the Dharampuri and Kistnagiri Taluks.

9. *Rates of wages.*—In *Cuddapah* the "sliding scale" is said to be in force in three of the sub-division taluks, but the rates paid are not stated. In *Madanapalli* the old scale of wages has been continued under orders of Government. In *Chingleput* wages based on different prices are in force in the same taluk, Saidapet. This is due to the exceptional course allowed of taking prices as quoted in the village bazaars, and not at the taluk head-quarters. As regards other districts, the remarks made by the Board last week generally apply.

Kistna ..	530	442	—88
Nellore ..	4,076	22,267	+17,291
Cuddapah ..	6,129	14,897	+8,268
Bellary ..	82,519	66,551	—15,968
Kurnool ..	33,753	46,841	+13,088
Chingleput ..	6,211	6,473	+262
North Arcot ..	2,060	2,174	+114
South Arcot ..	93	1,256	+1,163
Madura ..	1,484	11,056	+9,572
Tinnevelly ..	415	428	+13
Coimbatore ..	3,129	4,194	+1,065
Salem ..	10,143	16,836	+6,693
Total ..	151,442	192,915	+41,473

10. *Gratuitous relief.*—There has been a large increase in the numbers fed without exaction of labour. In every district, except *Bellary* and *Kistna*, the numbers have risen. The causes are the same as mentioned last week, *viz.*, the inclusion of children under 7 years of age allowed 3 pies each per diem, and the extension of village relief. The returns are still incomplete in the new form prescribed, but the following details are available :—

	In camps and relief houses.	Village relief.	Children of persons on works.	Total relieved.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nellore ...	22,267	...	...	22,267
Cuddapah* ...	5,134	4,613	4,036	13,783
Bellary ...	20,898	19,554	26,099	66,551
Madura ...	10,381	675	...	11,056
Coimbatore ...	3,902	292	...	4,194
TOTAL ...	62,582	25,134	30,135	1,17,851

From these figures it would seem that there has been also a large extension in the numbers in relief houses, due probably to destitute persons discovered in village inspections being sent in. In *Nellore* there is nothing but camp and relief house feeding; and the increase of 17,291 is accounted for by the Udayagiri taluk and the Venkatagiri zemindari, which had on 7th April respectively 6,536 and 11,670 in relief houses against none, and 1,145 in the previous week. The distress in the zemindari is very keen, but the Collector is requested to explain the sudden increase. The allowance of 3 pies to children has been very sparingly introduced in *Cuddapah*, and in the report from *Coimbatore* it is stated that the concession is not required as the coolies for the most part earn wages at the higher task rates and can support their children. The Board observe that if the adults do higher tasks they require more food, and the Collector is requested to carry out the orders on the subject. Of the increase in numbers in *Madura*, 7,865 appertain to the taluk of that name. The cause is not stated, and the Collector is requested to report it. The *South Arcot* increase seems to be due to the total of the daily numbers being entered.

11. The outlay in the districts in the week and up to the end of it are reported as follows :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	3,81,571	1,00,17,139
Gratuitous relief	44,350	4,07,328
TOTAL ...	4,25,921	1,04,24,467

There is a large increase in the cost of gratuitous reliefs. A memorandum of the grants sanctioned by the Board up to the 12th instant accompanies these proceedings. The amount is Rs. 1,20,99,493.

* Jemmalamadugu taluk omitted.

12. The return of special establishments employed is annexed. The amount of monthly pay, excluding Nellore, is Rs. 83,874; of this Rs. 29,775 are for 70 superior officers.

Statement of Establishment entertained for relief works for the week ending 7th April 1877.

Districts.	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Superior Officers included.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Nellore	Report not received.				102	1,199	340	13,304	17	8,104
Cuddapah	171	11,396	67	709	78	1,550	1,253	24,165	12	4,132
Bellary	1,023	20,694	152	1,921	70	947	1,023	24,186	26	9,857
Kurnool	717	20,979	236	2,260	3	52	97	2,323	1	641
Chingleput	82	2,144	12	127	124	949	309	5,982	4	2,391
North Arcot ...	179	5,003	6	30	10	201	96	3,996	3	1,735
Madura	80	3,690	6	105	1	8	78	702	1	350
Tinnevelly	74	674	3	20	20	251	131	1,948	1	425
Coimbatore	80	1,689	31	8	67	920	252	7,268	5	2,140
Salem	179	6,233	6	115						
Total ...	2,585	72,502	519	5,295	475	6,077	3,579	83,874	70	29,775

13. The amounts advanced under the Land Improvement Act in the several districts are as follows :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	...	12,846
Cuddapah	8,563	41,751
Bellary	...	1,270
Chingleput	3,810	14,610
Madura	2,470	3,745
Tinnevelly	7,250	24,220
Coimbatore	500	500
Salem	1,775	6,004
Total ...	24,368	1,04,946

14. The following show the particulars of Madras town relief as compared with the previous week :—

	31st March.	7th April.
	No.	No.
Average daily residents in camp	11,813	13,036
„ „ non-resident	12,411	12,769
Number in hospital	512	467
Deaths in „	120	111
„ in camp	14	23
	Rs.	Rs.
Outlay in the week	24,260	20,977
„ up to the week	3,18,703	3,39,680

Of the resident paupers, 5,891 came from Chingleput, 3,690 from North Arcot, 3,309 from Nellore, 31 from South Arcot, 39 from Cuddapah, and 47 from other districts.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolas per rupee of different grains and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 7th April 1877.

Districts.	Ragi.		Cumboo or Sazza.		Wheat.		Horsegram.		Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
									Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	13·74	13·19	10·46	10·53	6·90	7·04	11·09	11·16	...	3·69	0·29
Nellore	12·26	11·88	9·64	9·79	6·95	6·91	8·78	8·84	0·28	1·66	0·28
Cuddapah	10·04	9·86	8·38	8·21	6·67	6·44	8·50	8·57	0·23	1·50	...
Bellary	9·33	9·31	8·57	8·69	6·81	6·76	9·20	9·05	...	0·21	...
Kurnool	10·42	9·92	9·06	8·88	7·48	7·69	8·22	8·17	0·36	1·58	...
Chingleput	11·35	11·26	10·78	10·78	6·35	6·35	11·28	11·26	...	0·52	0·45
North Arcot	10·72	10·38	9·05	8·92	5·55	5·52	10·32	10·45	0·28	0·85	0·34
South Arcot	12·30	12·08	12·09	11·85	6·37	6·37	11·20	10·98	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	11·01	10·87	10·48	10·32	6·27	6·07	10·86	10·86	...	0·73	0·81
Madura	10·68	10·46	10·86	11·08	5·72	5·52	11·56	11·31	0·45	1·89	1·50
Tinnevelly	11·80	11·47	11·05	11·85	5·75	6·10	11·07	11·27	0·51	2·46	1·62
Coimbatore	9·68	9·58	10·03	10·49	6·55	6·41	9·89	10·08	0·46	1·13	0·98
Salem	9·40	9·26	9·02	8·93	5·69	5·88	9·79	9·87	0·21	1·52	0·77
Malabar			Not received.								

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.		Cholam.		Cumboo or Sazza.	
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	Price on same date last year.
Kistna	8·33	8·26	10·86	10·97	19·24	29·86
Nellore	7·80	7·87	9·55	9·99	15·45	29·25
Cuddapah	8·21	7·95	9·43	9·54	13·47	24·36
Bellary	7·85	7·49	9·15	9·06	14·18	24·98
Kurnool	7·23	7·29	8·89	8·79	14·36	28·15
Chingleput	9·37	9·40	10·99	10·99	16·24	...
North Arcot	8·65	8·58	10·64	10·57	14·65	21·64
South Arcot	9·68	8·78	11·41	10·54	16·69	...
Trichinopoly	8·19	8·12	16·80	16·80	13·92	28·00
Madura	8·33	8·48	12·31	12·15	14·90	35·80
Tinnevelly	8·84	8·40	9·70	9·00	12·42	22·50
Coimbatore	7·89	7·76	9·29	9·24	12·25	19·63
Salem	7·84	7·70	9·16	9·09	13·17	22·25
Malabar						

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
The 13th April 1877.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 7th April 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 7th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	90,000	...	1,978	50,404	65,489	2,167	175	...	...	...	2,265	...	...	...	442
Nellore	9,53,000	5,92,995	13,223	5,47,091	5,47,091	55,485	2,200	4,871	7,499	3,039	15,409	4,151	8,102	10,014	22,267
Cuddapah	17,20,000	15,66,241	44,946	13,33,046	15,69,335	7,761	4,015	30,455	41,757	10,451	82.663	2,845	3,548	8,004	14,397
Bellary	43,16,000	27,31,240	1,23,105	30,50,654	36,57,072	2,23,934	17,231	82,364	1.17,298	29,574	2,29,236	7,325	10,429	48,797	66,551
Kurnool	30,21,000	...	1,22,121	31,95,112	31,95,112	41,414	8,510	...	...	...	2,16,765	...	...	...	46,841
Chingleput	1,45,365	2,28,508	9,735	99,005	1,46,270	22,673	1,660	4,067	3,174	552	7,793	1,217	1,905	3,351	6,473
North Arcot	2,45,450	4,59,784	17,354	1,79,812	2,23,755	2,790	408	10,805	12,373	4,270	27,448	559	683	932	2,174
South Arcot	15,000	6,829	383	2,536	3,800	161	48	104	167	28	299	181	314	761	1,256
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	1,43,748	1,13,065	4,720	48,655	64,799	3,153	999	3,063	5,056	254	8,373	3,328	4,319	3,409	11,056
Tinnevelly	64,200	20,696	1,438	10,862	13,263	1,385	169	1,574	875	219	2,668	98	205	125	428
Coimbatore	3,00,000	2,85,221	15,456	1,64,149	2,14,510	3,325	905	6,206	15,774	1,264	23,244	...	...	...	4,194
Salem	3,61,000	6,29,798	26,162	2,71,595	3,13,931	42,580	8,020	20,841	25,958	4,217	51,016	3,572	5,833	7,431	16,836
Malabar	5,520	*Nil*													
Total ...	1,13,85,283	...	3,81,571	89,52,921	1,00,17,139	4,07,328	44,350	...	...	...	6,67,179	...		...	1,92,915

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
13*th April* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 7th April 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 7th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,04,801	3,249	80,043	81,557 851	1,065	257	504	659	283	1,446	160	169	285	614	
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,658	2,828	1,12,303	1,12,385 4,030	181	173	2,973	6,704	2,213	11,890	76	68	55	199	
	Prodattur	...	1,15,000	2,676	50,794	55,324 1,818	1,030	397	1,770	2,903	710	5,383	240	382	297	919	
	Cuddapah	...	1,23,281	2,133	85,108	1,04,173 10,360	822	497	1,494	2,086	465	4,045	286	394	292	972	
	Budwail	...	1,08,663	5,900	70,639	70,639 1,364	488	222	3,919	4,265	1,317	9,501	146	230	79 4,036	455 4,036	
	Sidhout	...	67,449	1,557	48,595	48,655	99	99	901	1,120	192	2,213	77	83	45	205	
	Pullampett	...	1,05,889	7,489	94,357	94,957 1,707	895	705	4,012	6,006	955	10,973	612	602	1,164	2,378	
	Kadiri	...	2,18,000	6,229	2,19,022	2,37,533 20,474	1,437	971	2,735	4,056	959	7,750	414	655	850	1,919	
	Royachoti	...	2,25,000	6,260	1,01,893	1,27,511 37,695	1,234	396	2,694	4,125	990	7,809	547	618	634	1,799	
	Madanapally	...	2,77,500	3,331	2,70,933	2,71,153 41,051	307	97	4,658	5,277	1,745	11,680	61	60	35	156	
	Voilpad	...	Not given	3,294	1,99,359	2,10,668 35,430	203	201	4,795	4,556	622	9,973	226	287	232	745	
		Total ...	17,20,000	15,66,241	44,946	13,33,046	15,69,335	7,761	4,015	30,455	41,757	10,451	82,663	2,845	3,548	8,004	14,397	
Bellary.	Adoni	...	5,81,500	29,584	3,68,521	634,502	39,127	1,286	22,460	25,568	8,252	56,280	279	417	10,101	10,797	
	Alur	...	3,14,911	9,414	3,14,911	3,33,445 483	3,115	693	6,750	9,287	2,764	18,791	164	215	2,472	2,851	
	Gooty	...	1,56,655	5,276	1,56,655	2,42,308 1,556	17,700	769	3,081	5,800	1,320	10,201	422	694	2,254	3,370	
	Tadpatry	...	1,05,000	5,878	96,560	1,12,420	8,883	1,063	2,855	6,880	1,366	11,101	398	584	3,125	4,107	
	Anantapur	...	1,37,489	6,817	1,03,271	1,20,902	1,476	403	2,568	7,435	2,306	12,309	229	324	1,826	2,379	
	Dharmaveram	...	1,71,113	1,190	1,14.947	1,46,999	4,419	293	608	542	280	1,430	165	148	155	468	
	Pennakondah	...	1,20,130	2,199	1,44,543	1,44,543	25,318	1,514	574	1,456	234	2.264	641	953	1,120	2,714	
	Hindupur	...	30,950	378	1,45,859	1,49,138 2,776	62,555	3,146	214	286	85	585	1,192	1,824	3,203	6,219	
	Madaksira	...	13,655	4,664	1,80,121	1,80,121	25 762	3,178	2.644	5,052	795	8.491	1,041	1,550	2,751	5,342	
	Rsidrug	...	83,426	3,462	1,10,610	1,10,610	1,371	316	2,336	3,247	1,211	6,794	108	144	2,812	3,064	
	Bellary ...	...	Not completely given.	24,499	6,96,714.	7,54,858 58,128	3,376	2,062	19,313	20,232	4,556	44,101	894	1,373	7,961	10,228	

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 7th April 1877—(continued).

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 7th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sums sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Bellary—*contd.*	Hospett	...	2,04,794	7,778	1,53,403	1,73,920	11,474	894	5,074	8,897	1,624	15,595	722	817	4,004	5,543	
	Sundur	...	35,300	1,804	36,020	36,020	702	146	1,034	1,706	588	3,328	74	161	189	424	
	Kudligi	...	3,67,195	3,495	1,58,096	1,60,603 / 1,525	4,180	365	2,344	3,322	562	6,728	173	229	1,922	2,324	
	Harpanhally	...	2,00,590	8,574	1,14,400	1,28,927 / 3,312	8,033	644	6,575	8,712	2,122	17,409	234	319	1,944	2,497	
	Huvinhadgally	...	2,08,532	8,093	1,56,023	1,59,976	6,443	459	3,934	8,376	1,519	13,829	589	677	2,958	4,224	
	Total ...	43,16,000	27,31,240	1,23,105	30,50,654	36,57,072	2,23,934	17,231	82,364	117,298	29,574	229,236	7,325	10,429	48,797	66,551	
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	29,576	770	11,602	12,497	729	35	405	273	88	766	20	37	120	177	
	Conjeveram	...	28,237	1,157	11,829	17,885	2,867	220	1,103	406	53	1,562	302	433	750	1,485	
	Chingleput	...	12,498	327	2,372	10,079	1,508	156	243	218	93	554	248	267	687	1,202	
	Trivellore	...	62,405	3,267	18,266	23,014	211	25	695	716	37	1,448	58	65	...	123	
	Saidapett	...	80,227	1,808	36,009	50,257	16,835	1,183	797	788	251	1,836	536	1,055	1,710	3,301	
	Ponnery	...	15,565	2,406	19,527	32,538	523	41	1,024	773	30	1,827	53	48	84	185	
	Total ...	1,45,365	2,23,508	9,735	99,005	1,46,270	22,673	1,660	4,067	3,174	552	7,793	1,217	1,905	3,351	6,473	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madura.	Madura	...	35,415	810	9,667	9,667	565	344	621	582	88	1,291	2,531	2,815	2,520	7,896	
	Tirumangalam	...	11,006	653	4,480	7,894	49	58	444	509	160	1,113	180	291	92	563	
	Melur	...	2,329	179	571	1,026	45	17	125	235	...	360	26	57	3	86	
	Dindigul	...	1,985	73	155	1,228	321	67	52	156	...	208	254	320	323	897	
	Pulney	...	58,330	3,003	33,761	36,063	2,267	400	1,821	3,574	6	5,401	...	...	...	...	
	Periacolam	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	275	64	...	...	...	...	185	399	223	807	
	Shivaganga	...	4,000	2	21	21	131	69	...	...	...	...	152	404	248	807	
	Total ...	1,43,748	1,13,065	4,720	48,655	64,799	3,653	999	3,063	5,056	254	8,373	3,328	4,319	3,409	11,056	

Coimbatore.	Errode	...	69,460	1,345	17,472	32,834 / 2,107	363	163	1,044	562	146	1,752	136	289	233	658	
	Pulladam	...	49,516	2,534	36,272	44,698 / 3,098	375	107	1,168	2,802	325	4,295	96	107	55	258	
	Udumalpetta	...	49,181	4,464	41,193	55,373	750	...	909	4505	33	5,447	133	203	414	750	
	Sattiamangalam	...	16,141	611	11,418	11,918 / 129	365	64	300	782	56	1,138	80	121	372	573	
	Caroor	...	25,950	2,012	12,529	12,023	167	63	1,022	2,447	210	3,679	34	116	91	241	
	Bhowany	...	20,170	527	14,220	14,220 / 463	687	166	567	1,255	127	1,949	...	...	...	770	
	Pollachy	...	230	...	139	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ceimbatore... ...	...	21,471	1,965	17,898	18,654 / 3,745	219	113	600	1,158	208	1,966	110	118	255	483	
	Dharapuram	...	25,602	1,987	12,889	12,889 / 74	314	221	596	2,263	159	3,018	90	213	147	450	
	Collegal	...	7,500	11	119	119 / 27	85	8	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	11	
	Total ...	3,00,000	2,85,221	15,456	1,64,149	2.14 510	3,325	905	6,206	15,774	1,264	23,244	...	...	...	4,194	
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	3,735	400	2,087	3,102	42	1	390	231	126	747	1	1	2	4	
	Sattur	...	8,947	360	3,858	4,083	114	19	448	234	30	712	21	32	14	67	
	Senkurnainarkovil	...	2,430	163	2,036	3,147	137	...	152	152	13	317	...	...	...	...	
	Ottapidaram	...	5,584	515	2,881	2,931	1,083	147	584	258	50	892	76	172	109	357	
	Nangunery	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	64,200	20,696	1,438	10,862	13,263	1,385	169	1,574	875	219	2,668	98	205	125	428	
Salem.	Salem	...	130,789	3 676	57,546	62,893	5,909	764	3,881	4,496	593	8,970	471	954	359	1,784	
	Ahthoor	...	43,933	3,253	16,032	16,290	548	26	2,069	2.652	233	4,954	25	17	13	55	
	Namkal	...	51,229	2,303	24,944	26,506	2,147	331	1,741	1,213	241	3,195	171	250	107	528	
	Trichengode	...	75,047	2,052	29,804	34,976	3,284	976	2,508	2,128	388	5,024	373	993	421	1,787	
	Uttengiri	...	63,469	2,802	24,787	26,016	6,334	1,211	3,048	3,507	717	7,272	206	289	375	870	
	Tripatore	...	48,036	2,862	15,932	15,987	4,682	793	1,375	2,015	548	3,938	444	771	542	1,757	
	Darampury	...	60,003	4,960	34,149	43,001 / 2,189	12,929	2,918	3,371	5 222	858	9,451	1,447	1,925	4,787	8,159	
	Oossoor	...	70,162	1,803	34,747	45,967 / 1,342	3,922	170	941	1,364	128	2,433	101	89	86	276	
	Kistnagiri	...	87,130	2,451	33,654	37,563 / 1,201	2,825	831	1,907	3,361	511	5,779	334	545	741	1,620	
	Total ...	3,61,000	6,29,798	26,162	2,71,595	3,13,931	42,580	8,020	20,841	25,958	4,217	51.016	3,572	5,833	7,431	16,836	
Nellore.	Gudur	...	38,721	704	27,919	27,919	6,657	193	460	635	367	1,462	124	239	195	558	
	Rapur	...	30,385	6	19,623	19,623	2,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nellore	...	14,202	475	13,676	13,676	9,337	471	306	644	138	1,088	676	730	695	2,101	
	Atmakur	...	98,495	437	90,958	90,958	15,246	21	344	318	62	724	84	200	322	606	
	Kavali	...	98,750	...	98,234	98,234	7,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Udayagiri	...	1,20,387	9,237	1,26,774	1,26,774	2,190	513	2,507	4,084	1,912	8,503	1,189	2,926	2,421	6,536	
	Kandukur	...	90,225	...	87,361	87,361	3,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	488	32,669	32,669	1,008	296	48	95	10	153	69	159	111	339	
	Ongole	...	790	...	177	177	1,982	297	...	...	...	...	64	86	113	263	
	Addanki division	...	9,440	292	9,103	9,103	347	71	141	316	65	522	20	32	29	81	
	Darsi division	...	8,000	588	7,941	7,941	26	18	354	326	79	759	4	5	...	9	
	Podile diyision	...	5,600	435	4,939	4,939	696	37	247	661	242	1,150	33	70	1	104	
	Zemindary tracts	...	34,000	561	27,717	27,717	3,913	283	464	420	164	1,048	1,888	3,655	6,127	11,670	
	Total ...	9,58,000	5,82,995	13,223	5,47,091	5,47,091	55,485	2,200	4,871	7,499	3,039	15,409	4,151	8,102	10,014	22,267	

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 7th April 1877—(concluded).

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 7th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Outlay since the commencement of distress. On relief works.	Outlay since the commencement of distress. Gratuitous relief.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
North Arcot.	Chittoor		26,731	1,285	15,678	26,260 / 1,436	68	27	992	466	451	1,909	...	...	221	221	
	Chendragiri		22,183	440	4,723	5,283	235	8	710	789	171	1,670	4	5	2	11	
	Palmanair		18,378	361	7,069	21,182 / 535	34	4	425	424	13	862	5	4	...	9	
	Gudiattam		30,295	493	6,211	6,211 / 508	52	3	371	551	22	944	...	...	...	...	
	Vellore		73,386	2,480	40,477	48,130 / 1,710	217	10	909	2,436	1,033	4,378	195	202	182	579	
	Poloor		10,450	173	223	223 / 37	...	...	59	73	92	224	...	...	...	...	
	Wandewash		10,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Arcot		52,260	1,195	21,967	23,664 / 1,719	388	...	814	944	87	1,845	...	...	...	...	
	Trippathy		8,992	353	958	995	77	...	204	142	75	421	...	...	...	...	
	Kalastry		7,442	429	608	608 / 72	489	77	399	305	226	930	51	110	130	291	
	Narayanavanam		26,338	1,639	3,228	3 228	133	21	1.150	575	575	2,300	15	4	6	25	
	Punganur		68,615	1,784	31,015	33.689 / 466	148	38	1,451	939	739	3,129	5	15	32	52	
	Kangundy		1,933	168	168	183	8	8	102	180	79	361	...	...	90	90	
	Arnee		2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Trittany		17,454	1,317	12.264	12,264	398	48	1,099	1,119	248	2.466	13	4	3	20	
	Arconum		24,519	14	11,303	11,303	87	21	10	5	5	20	22	17	22	61	
	Maderpauk		1,490	152	751	773 / 22	456	143	170	84	63	317	6	5	5	16	
	Wallajah		57,318	5,071	23,169	23,169 / 85	...	...	1,940	3,341	391	5,672	243	317	239	799	
	Total	2,45,450	4,59,784	17,354	1,79,812	2,23,755	2,790	498	10,805	12,373	4,270	27,448	559	683	932	2,174	
South Arcot.	Trinomalai		3,079	89	2,003	2,007	155	45	61	167	28	256	180	314	586	1,080	
	Tindivanam		3,380	94	169	314	6	3	not reported.								
	Villapuram		370	150	364	1,479	...	...	43	...	...	43	1	...	175	176	
	Total	15,000	6,829	333	2,536	3,800	161	48	104	167	28	299	181	314	761	1,256	

Revenue Board Office, Madras; 13th *April* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 7th April 1877.

Districts.	Road works. New works. Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	New works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	New works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Repairs. Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Irrigation works. Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Irrigation works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Irrigation works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Miscellaneous. Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Total. Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,978	50,404	..	..	..	..	1,978	50,404
Nellore	4,68,600	12,493	4,50,154	..	..	..	69,500	160	62,232	44,895	568	34,705	5,82,995	13,223	5,47,091
Cuddapah	12,70,556	31,762	10,33,442	70,413	1,224	98,021	*1,05,389	4,366	68,433	1,19,883	7,594	1,33,150	15,66,241	44,946	13,38,046
Bellary	11,82,698	33,611	11,28,100	11,09,578	77,160	16,23,316	2,37,013	4,683	1,47,652	2,01,951	7,651	1,51,586	27,31,240	1,23,105	30,50,654
Kurnool					Telegraphic Summary received.										
Chingleput	83,149	2,262	34,688	12,000	245	7,220	70,984	5,520	35,923	62,375	1,707	21,174	2,28,508	9,734	99,005
North Arcot	1,91,473	2,212	96,521	48,717	5,218	19,422	22,549	657	2,414	1,97,045	9,267	61,455	4,59,784	17,354	1,79,812
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,829	333	2,536	6,829	333	2,536
Trichinopoly					None in progress										
Madura	54,200	2,472	31,444	..	..	..	41,465	1,593	10,395	17,400	655	6,816	1,13,065	4,720	48,655
Timevelly	2,000	..	1,830	..	..	..	8,420	847	3,458	10,276	1,091	5,574	20,696	1,438	10,562
Coimbatore	28,418	1,086	4,614	1,94,620	9,840	1,16,106	18,200	1,423	14,152	43,983	3,107	29,277	2,85,221	15,456	1,64,149
Salem	1,07,064	2,339	74,302	57,930	1,603	24,247	2,04,801	6,348	59,110	2,60,008	15,872	1,13,936	6,29,798	26,162	2,71,595
Total	..	88,239	28,55,095	..	95,290	18,88,332	..	27,075	4,54,173	..	47,845	5,60,209	..	2,58,449	57,57,809

Revenue Board Office, Madras; 13th *April* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for famine relief works up to 12th April 1877 and expenditure up to 7th April 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 7th April 1877.	
		On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	90,000	65,489	2,167
Nellore	9,53,000	5,47,091	55,485
Cuddapah	17,20,000	15,69,335	7,761
Bellary	43,16,000	36,57,072	2,28,934
Kurnool	37,21,000	31,95,112	41,414
Chingleput...	1,45 365	1,46,270	22,673
North Arcot	2,45,450	2,23,755	2,790
South Arcot	15,000	3,800	161
Tanjore	10,000	Not received.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	...
Madura	1,43,748	64,799	3,653
Tinnevelly	64,200	13,263	1,385
Coimbatore	3,00,000	2,14,510	3,325
Nilgiris	4,210	Not received.	
Salem	3,61,000	3,13,931	42,580
Malabar	5,520	*Nil.*	
Total ...	1,20,99,493	1,00,17,139	4,07,328

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, MADRAS; 13*th April* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19TH APRIL 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras 3 inches of rain are reported to have fallen in parts of Kistna, and from 2 to 3 inches in parts of Bellary: there has also been good rain in Tinnevelly, and showers have fallen in all other districts except Coimbatore: general prospects are however said to be unchanged. The total number on relief works is 724,146, an increase on last week (which was however defective by the omission of certain figures from Nellore) of 16,132; there is a decrease of 12,000 in Kurnool, 7,600 in Bellary and 6,600 in Cuddapah, and an increase of 12,400 in North Arcot, 19,400 in Nellore (due to omission of returns of two taluks in last report), 9,000 in Chingleput, and 3,500 in Madura. The numbers relieved gratuitously are 234,115, an increase of 46,139. In Bombay a good shower is reported from Belgaum and slight falls from Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur: rain has also fallen in Sind. There has been rain in Mysore: the number on relief works, including those under Public Works supervision, is 63,762, and receiving gratuitous relief 59,444. In the Central Provinces there has been rain and hail in many districts; damage to crops now being threshed is said to have occurred in Bilaspur, Raipur, Bhandára, Saugor and Mandla, but prospects are on the whole fair. In Berar there has been rain, and ploughing is going on. A few showers have fallen in Central India; in Rajputana there has been none: prospects are good. Showers have fallen in most districts of Bengal: prospects are generally favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh trifling showers are reported only from Agra and Bareilly; the harvest is progressing. In the Punjab rain is reported from every district, and injury to the crops is feared if it continue.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (April 16th)	3·00 at Tirur; 1·93 at Vinukonda; ·66 at Palnad; slight at Nandigama and Sattanapalli.	Where good rain fell ground being ploughed for early crops; *sajja* being sold in places; markets fairly supplied; seers of Rs. 80 weight rice 8·27, *cholum* 11·36, *raggi* 14·07, *cumboo* 11·07; imports in Bezwada rice 11·23 tons on transit *vid* Guntur from Godavery to Nellore; rice 78·12, *cholum* 31·25; number on relief works 2,207, number fed gratuitously by Government 497, ditto by people 1,253; cholera abating, seizures 116, deaths 58, fever slight, small-pox and cattle disease almost general.
Nellore „ 17th)	·10 at Makur; 1·0 at Udayagiri; ·30 at Kandukur; ·80 at Durai.	Average prices second sort rice 7·91 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·75, *raggi* 12·31, *cumboo* 10·14; imports on behalf of Government none, on behalf of merchants rice 1,114 tons, *raggi* 16 tons, *cholum* 12; on 24th number on relief works including canal coolies 66.061, the increase is due to the non-receipt of accounts of two taluks last week; number fed gratuitously 38,447; this nominal increase is also the result of the receipt of accounts from all stations this week; 85 deaths from cholera, several deaths from other diseases; cholera, small-pox, fever and dysentery prevalent in some taluks; most wells in the south dry; prospects of surviving cattle slightly improved.
Cuddapah („ „)	...	Average prices seers per rupee second sort rice 8·21, *cholum* 9·45, *raggi* 9·29, *cumboo* 9·63; people on relief works 80,509, gratuitously fed 30,409; cholera, 453 deaths; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 875; rain reported in 3 taluks.
Bellary („ „)	2·3 at Bellary; 3·5 at Hospett; ·25 at Raidrug; showers in some other places.	Average price second sort rice 7·7, boiled rice at Bellary 9·45, *cholum* or great millet 8·68, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 9·53, *raggi* or lesser millet 9·05, *cumboo* 8·39, seers of 80 tolas; import, 2,696 tons; accounts from 2 railway stations only; 2,18,280 persons on relief works, net decrease as compared with return for previous week 7,628; principal decrease is in Bellary and Adoni taluks, this is owing to the removal of able-bodied coolies for the purpose of sending to Nellore and to Hubli railway, and the rejection of others who refuse to go to these works; the increase in some taluks is owing to more coolies having gone to relief works; and in Hadgully some more persons from Hyderabad and Dharwar having been temporarily admitted; 79,444 gratuitously fed; increase as compared with return for previous week 13,317, this is owing to the payment of 3 pies to the children of coolies employed on relief works, and to the opening of relief-houses in several villages, 3,908 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera decreasing but still in all taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent, but the former decreasing; cattle still perishing in some places from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing, except where rain has fallen in this and last month.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Kurnool (April 17th)	Average fall ·33.	Slight rain in 3 taluks; *cholum*, *raggi* and paddy crops under wells and spring channels in fair condition; cholera, small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; cholera seizures 296, deaths 157; second sort rice per rupee in Imperial seers 7·28, *cholum* 8·67, *raggi* 10·27, *cumboo* 9·83; number on relief works 2,04,504, gratuitously relieved 39,317, including children under 7 years of age, and excluding 13,794 mostly wrongly relieved by village headmen; under recent orders of Government measures taken to check the abuse; imports Government grain 262 tons in the district; private import 169 tons; the slight rise and fall in the price of grain call for no remark; there was a decrease of 12,261 in the number of coolies, partly owing to emigration to the Nellore canal and partly it is believed to abuse by the village heads of the relief works lately granted them; no internal change in the physique of coolies reported; emigration to the East Coast canal improving; new rate of wages prevail; very severe grain payments continue on 3 works in Cumbum taluk, notwithstanding the stringent orders sent to Mr. Farewell on the subject.
North Arcot („ „)	0·58 average of 6 stations.	Average prices in Government seers second sort rice per rupee 8·9, *cholum* 10·7, *raggi* 11·1, *cumboo* 9·2, wheat 5·7; relief works' coolies 40,069, persons gratuitously fed 2,482; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some places; pasture scarce, cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
Chingleput („ „)	·22	Average prices per rupee second sort rice 9·45, *raggi* 11·40, *cumboo* 10·78, *cholum* 10·74 seers of 80 tolas; imports of grain 206 tons; water very scarce; number on relief works 17,144, there is a large net increase of 9,208 persons as compared with the previous week, of this increase 7,643 is number employed in the Umbathur and Arconum railway line, there is also an increase of 1,387 persons in number on relief works in Madarantakum, owing partly to number employed last week under deputy tahsildar not having been included for that week's return and partly to more labour being available to the D. P. W. consequent on the *raggi* harvest having been brought to a close; number gratuitously fed 6,933; cholera, small pox, fever and dysentery more or less prevalent throughout the district; pasturage *nil*.
South Arcot („ „)	·5 at Trinconmally; ·1 at Tindivanum and Villaparum on 9th.	Rice second sort 10¼ seers, *cumboo* and *raggi* 13½ each, *cholum* 12½; no grain imported by sea; number employed excluding Mercanum which report not received, 331; gratuitously fed 195; cholera deaths reported 206 out of 280 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasturage deficient.
Tanjore („ „)	Slight rain in one village of Combaconum and in few of Puttukatta taluks.	Prices, rice 9⅛, *raggi* 11⅝, *cumboo* 11, and *cholum* 13¾ seers; imports, rice 3,319, dry grains 103 tons; relief works none; deaths from cholera 71; cattle disease in Tanjore, Combaconum, Mayavaram and Nanilam taluks, no loss of life reported, fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	·37 at Turaiyar; ·52 at Trichinopoly; ·15 at Udayarpaliam.	Second sort rice 8½, *cholum* 16½, *raggi* 11½, *cumboo* 10⅛ seers; import of grain for week ending Saturday 121 tons; no relief works; gratuitously fed on 14th instant by public subscription 1,708; cholera 171 seizures, 84 deaths; small-pox 441 attacks, 36 deaths; pasture scanty; *vekkai* among cattle in Udayarpaliam taluk.
Madura („ 18th)	·10 at Dindigul; 1·12 at Periacolum.	Average price rice second sort 8⅝, *cholum* 9¾, *raggi* 10⅜, *cumboo* 10¼ seers; import rice 2,012, other grains 65 tons; number on relief works on the last day of the week 13,626, increase due to new works started in Polany and Madura; charitable relief 4,494, excess attributable to relief camps and houses opened last week; public health generally good; cholera and small-pox continue, deaths 211; pasture scarce, except in Periacolum, Shevagunga zemindari; drinking water scarce; cattle doing better.
Tinnevelly („ 17th)	Good rain in Sunkernarcovil and slight showers throughout district.	Average prices per rupee second sort rice 8¾ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 10½, *cumboo* 11 and *raggi* 11⅜; import of grain, rice 1,265 and *cumboo* 82 tons; number on relief works 1,748; number gratuitously fed 2,044; moderate freshes in minor rivers and a few tanks received partial supply; cholera still bad and small-pox severe in Sunkerninarcovil; cattle disease continues with slight mortality; decrease in number on relief works owing to coolies finding work in sinking private wells at higher wages.
Coimbatore („ „)	*Nil*	Prices nearly stationary, rice (slight rise) second sort 7·74, *cholum* (slight fall) 9·39, *raggi* (slight rise) 9·64, *cumboo* (rise) 9·61; imports, estimated rise 876 tons, other grains 618; cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 612, deaths 447; fever in Collegal, Erode and Caroor, abating in Sattiamangalum; small-pox in Bhowany, Caroor, Palladum, Pallachy and Erode; cattle poor, losses in Collegal, Sattiamangalum, Oodumulpetta and Bhowany; fodder and water scarce; cultivation to a small extent on lands visited by rain in all taluks except Collegal; on relief works 24,140, gratuitously fed 5,023; no unfavourable report respecting physique of work-people.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Salem (April 17th)	·56	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice 8 3/16, *raggi* 9 9/16, *cumboo* 9, *cholum* 9⅝; imports of all grains 1,300 tons; number on relief works 53,000, number gratuitously fed 24,830, ditto by private subscription 460; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number rising 44 per cent., due to extensive villagewar relief.
Malabar („ „)	·65	East, north-east and south markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 3,840, *raggi* 17¼, *cholum* 1,259 tons; exports, rice 1,713, *raggi* 637 tons; prices of rice slightly risen in Cherakal and Ponany, fallen or stationary elsewhere, highest 7⅞ Indian seers in Wynaad lowest 11⅜ in Kotteyam, average 9⅜ Indian seers per rupee, *raggi* 11¼ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 14¼; small-pox and cholera in 7 taluks, deaths from latter 246; cattle healthy; pasture good in Cochin, improving in Wynaad and Palghaut, failing elsewhere; 2,437 coolies on Kolathur roads. *General Remarks.*—General prospects unchanged; exports of grain by rail from Madras 7,691 tons during week ending 16th April 1877.
Bombay— (April 19th)		
Sind—(„ 18th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Heavy rain and hail in Kohestan on 14th, thunder-storm in Kurrachee on 16th; small-pox in Sehwan taluka, 5 fresh cases in Kurrachee.
Shikárpur ...	...	Wheat harvesting general; in Lárkána taluka grain crops destroyed by insects; slight showers of rain on 12th, 15th and 16th; fever general; cattle disease in 5 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	Rain with hail on 14th in Hyderabad and Mirpur; weather cooler; cattle disease in Shahdápur taluka; small-pox and fever still continue.
Guzerat—(April 18th)		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	Weather warm; public health good.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Small-pox in all talukas except Wágra; fatal cases in Broach, Hánsot and Ankleswar; heat excessive; crops fully collected.
Khandesh and Ndsik.—(April 18th)		
Khandesh ...	...	Small-pox continues.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan—(April 18th)		
Tanna ...	...	Land being prepared for next monsoon crops; small-pox continues in 4 talukas.
Deccan—(April 18th)		
Poona ...	...	Few cases of cholera in some talukas; small-pox in mild form throughout the collectorate.
Ahmednagar ...	·15	Cholera in 3 talukas, cases 89, deaths 22.
Sholapur ...	·45 on night of 17th.	Two deaths from cholera in Sholapur.
Satara ...	·19 in Walwa and ·2 in Khanapur.	284 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country—(April 18th)		
Belgaum ...	1·54	Deaths from cholera 229.
Dharwar ...	...	Deaths from cholera 343.
Kaládgi ...	...	Deaths from cholera 350 in 7 talukas; about 50 deaths from small-pox in Bágalkot.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—(April 18th)		
Rájkot ...	...	No change in weather and health.
Wadhwán ...	...	Cattle disease in Potri and Jhinjhuwára; small-pox in latter taluka.
Baroda ...	...	Small-pox continues slightly in the city. *General Remarks.*—Good shower of rain in Belgaum and slight fall at Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar; rain also in Sind where, as well as in districts mentioned last week, small-pox continues; cholera prevalent in Southern Mahratta Country and parts of Deccan.
Bengal— (April 19th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Cholera almost disappeared from head-quarters sub-division, but appearing in Cox's Bazar.
Noakholly ...	3·14	Stray cases of cholera reported from Begumgunge, Bama, and Dalál Bazar.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	·60	Cholera almost entirely abated.
Hill Tipperah ...	·98	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Backergunge ...	8·26	Much sickness in the district; sporadic cholera in thanas Nalchiti, Backergunge, Gournadi, Mendilgunge, Sharúpkai, Motbarai, Gulshakháli and Mirzapungi *; also fever in thanas Nalchiti, Backergunge and Mirzagunge; health of cattle everywhere good.
Furreedpore ...	1·01; 2·99 in Madareepore; 1·90 in Goalundo.	Cholera and dysentery in some parts of the district.
Dacca ...	1·92	Weather now fine and favourable; a good deal of cholera.
Mymensingh ...	·81	
Tipperah ...	1·58	
24-Pergunnahs ...	·10	Public health generally good; a few cases of cholera reported from thanas Hasanabad and Magra.
Jessore ...	·95; 7·19 in Bagirhat.	
Nuddea ...	3·14	
Moorshedabad ...	2·46	A few cases of cholera in some localities.
Pubna ...	·99; 2·05 in Serajgunj.	A few cases of cholera and small-pox here and there.
Rajshahye ...	·34	Several cases of cholera in Beauleah, nearly all of which proved fatal; a good many cases also reported from several thanas.
Bogra ...	·90	Cholera slightly prevalent.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*; 1·74 in Roygunge.	
Rungpore ...	*Nil*; 2·09 in Kurigram; 1·15 in Gaibanda; ·82 in Baghdogra.	Cholera is stated to have broken out at Chelmari in Kurigram subdivision.
Cooch Behar ...	3·24; 2·97 in Mekhaliganj; 1·79 in Mátabhánga; 1·65 in Dinháta.	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	·38	
Darjeeling ...	·35	
Midnapore ...	·39	
Howrah ...	3.07	
Hooghly ...	·20	Cholera somewhat abated.
Burdwan ...	1·11; ·68 in Jehanabad; 1·03 in Boodbood; 1·83 in Culna; ·41 in Raneegunge; 1·98 in Cutwa.	Public health fair.
Bankipore ...	·86	
Beerbhoom ...	·49	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1·94; 1·20 in Deoghur; ·21 in Godda.	Health generally good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	General health very good, but cholera cases are frequent in parts of the town.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*; ·42 in Jamooee; ·03 in Begoo Serai; ·35 in previous week.	
Purneah ...	*Nil*; 1·56 in Arrareah; ·87 in Kishengunge.	
Maldah ...	·29	Cholera still bad, 100 deaths reported.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	A few cases of small-pox at Belsund and Shinhar, otherwise general health good.
Sarun ...	·011; ·159 in Gopálganj.	General health good.

* *Sic* in telegram.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*concluded.*		
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox.
Gya ...	·31	Public health good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	
Hazáribágh ...	·78	Health good.
Lohardugga ...	·61	
Palamow ...	·75	A few cases of small-pox, 1 in Palamow, and 1 case of cholera at Ranchi, otherwise general health good.
Manbhoom ...	1·29	Some cases of fever of a bad type in neighbourhood of Purulia.
Singhbhoom ...	1·04	Health good.
Balasore ...	1·04; 3·71 in Bhuddruck.	Sporadic cholera very bad.
Cuttack ...	1·41	
Pooree ...	·27; ·92 in Khoordah.	A few cases of cholera.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in many districts during the week, and although in some cases injury has been done by excessive rainfall, the general prospects are favourable; the harvesting of the cold weather crops is almost complete.
N. W. P. & Oudh—		
Benares (April 18th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* cut; treading out of grain delayed by cloudy weather.
Allahabad („ „)	...	No change.
Jhansi („ 19th)	...	No change; cattle disease reported in some places.
Agra („ 18th)	·1 to ·5 in two Parganas.	Crops being gathered.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather clear; crops being harvested.
Bareilly („ „)	Slight rain.	Weather now clear.
Almora („ 16th)	...	Weather unsettled until 13th; since then it has every appearance of having cleared; partial damage by hail in a few villages.
Lucknow („ 18th)	*Nil*	Prospects fair.
Sitápur („ „)	„	Harvesting progressing.
Fyzabad („ „)	...	No change.
Punjab— (April 18th)		
Delhi ...	·1	Health good.
Hissar ...	·2	Rain with hailstorms in the Rohtak district; crops good; harvesting in progress, and health generally good.
Umballa ...	·2	Health and crops good in each district.
Jullundur ...	1·4	
Lahore ...	·9	
Rawalpindi ...	1·5	Rain still pouring; damage to crops by rain apprehended; health good.
Mooltan ...	·5	Health and crops good in both districts.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1·5	
Peshawar ...	·3	Crops have suffered from excessive rain; health good.
		General Remarks.—Up to the present there has been the prospect of an abundant harvest, but unseasonable rains may damage the ripening crops.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Apl. 14th)	1·16	Cloudy; no crops on ground; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	·48	Cloudy and close; ploughing continues; few cholera cases reported.
Biláspur ...	·45	Cloudy with heavy storms and rain on 13th; wheat in threshing floors damaged; *kharif* ploughing commenced; prices slightly risen.
Raipur ...	·74	Rain has been destructive to grain on threshing floor and in transit; cholera abating; prices stationary.
Bálághát ...	...	Cloudy; *rabi* harvest continues; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	*Rabi* gathered; health good; prices steady.
Cháuda (April 18th)	·81	Cloudy; threshing *rabi* almost completed; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 16th)	Slight rain on 15th.	Threshing *rabi* continues; health good; cattle disease in places; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 17th)	2·20	Rain caused much damage to grain on threshing floor; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 18th)	1·10	Violent storms on 15th and 16th; threshing delayed by unsettled state of weather; small-pox in Kátol tahsil; prices steady.
Wardha („ 18th)	·88	Rain with severe thunder and lightning; small-pox slightly prevalent.
Nimár ...	...	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing; small-pox continues; prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Health good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Reaping commenced; threshing and winnowing continue; measles prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	1·33	Heavy hail-storm on 13th; crops damaged where left uncut.
Saugor (April 18th)	·78	Hail-storm on 13th; much damage done to crops; reaping continues; prices rising.
Seoni ...	1·65	Rain with heavy hail-storms; reaping and winnowing continue; small-pox prevalent.
Mandla ...	1·72	Rain and hail seriously damaged crops; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*concld.*		
Damoh ...	·15	*Rabi* harvest complete; prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—Rain in districts with violent storms and hail; *rabi* damaged in some districts, but prospects on the whole are fair; prices steady.
British Burma— (April 19th)		
Arrakan Division ...	...	Eighty-two deaths in Akyab town from cholera, including 8 Europeans; a comparative decrease in the number of deaths during 15th and 16th; cattle disease in 2 townships of Akyab district; no cholera or cattle disease in Kyoukphyoo and Sandoway districts.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; 1 case of cholera at Maoobin.
Bassein ...	...	Eighteen deaths from cholera in Bassein town; cholera also in district.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome, 12 deaths; in Padoung sub-division 2; 6 cases of small-pox, otherwise healthy.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Report not received.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health fair; slight cholera at Moulmein, also a few cases of small-pox at out-stations.
Assam—		
Gauhâti ...	...	Report not received.
Sylhet (April 19th)	0·50	*Bura* crops being reaped, other sorts being sown; cholera and small-pox still reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (April 19th)		
Bangalore	*Nil*	Ordinary rice selling from 12 to 15 pounds per rupee; deaths by cholera 1,390 in Mysore and 53 in Coorg; daily average number on relief work and charitably relieved according to condition; statement last tabulated is in—
Mysore	·92	
Coorg	1·97	

Bangalore District including town	...	14,140	and	25,785
Kolar	...	4,150	„	7,199
Tûmkûr	...	5,654	„	13,678
Mysore	...	243	„	4,895
Hassan	...	1,468	„	1,997
Shimoga	...	510	„	533
Kadur	...	1,643	„	1,352
Chitaldroog	...	4,139	„	4,005
Total	...	32,047	„	59,444

exclusive of those employed by the Public Works agency, daily average of which is 31,715.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amrâoti (April 19th)	1·80	Ploughing progressing; small-pox increasing; cholera decreasing.
Central India— (April 18th)		
Indore ...	·50	No change since last report.
Gwalior ...		
Neemuch ...	·05	
Rutlam ...		
Sutna ...		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (April 19th)	...	Sky cloudy; harvest going on.
Jeypore („ 18th)	...	Crops harvested, average outturn; small-pox subsiding.
Ulwar („ 18th)	...	Harvest average; weather unsettled.
Sirohi („ 15th)	...	Health good; crops cut.
Marwar („ 14th)	A few drops on 9th.	Health good; prospects very good; cloudy.
Meywar („ 13th)	...	Small-pox prevalent; harvest going on.
Harowtee („ 14th)	...	Health and prospects good; crops harvested; hot winds during day.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 28th March 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

N.-W. P. LOCAL RATES ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to assignments from the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN having applied to the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business,

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN then moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said that the amendments made by the Select Committee in the Bill now before the Council were limited to a few verbal amendments which were found necessary to bring the new sections and the old law into harmony. No other amendments had been made whatever, and he did not think it was necessary to add anything to the remarks which he had made last week on this Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES LICENSING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN having applied to the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business,

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN then moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said that before formally making the motion which stood in his name in the notice paper, it was perhaps right that he should state the reasons for certain changes which had been made in the present Bill by the Select Committee.

The Bill as now presented differed a good deal from the one which was originally presented to the Council. The first and most important change was that the grades of taxation had been abolished. In the Bill as introduced there were ten of these grades, ranging from Rs. 64 to Rs. 2. As it now stood there were only three rates of taxation upon each class, Rs. 16, Rs. 8 and Rs. 2. This change had been made in accordance with the wishes of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, which found after calculating the charges it had to meet, and reconsidering the funds at its disposal, that the taxes, if imposed at the lower rates, would yield sufficient for its requirements. The Bill had been altered accordingly. There were no doubt some theoretical advantages about the former scheme, because, besides yielding larger profits, it would have made the incidence of the tax somewhat less unequal. In the face however of the opinion of the Local Government that the Bill in its present shape would yield sufficient money, the Committee were not prepared to carry taxation any further. In its new shape the Bill did not differ in any material respects from the one which was introduced and abandoned in 1871. The only material difference was that the rates of duty leviable on the first and second classes of traders were somewhat higher than they then were. The next change introduced in Committee was that special notices which had to be given to each person who was liable to the tax had been dispensed with. Now that the Bill grouped all trades under three classes, and assigned a fixed rate of duty for each class, the Committee thought that every person liable to the tax would have ample opportunity of informing himself of the amount due from him. They thought also that the service of special notice on each person might possibly lead to petty exactions. Power however had been reserved to the Local Government to prescribe notices in any particular case or class of cases in which it might think them necessary.

The third change was that a maximum of two per cent. upon incomes, which was adopted to guard against over-taxation, had been abandoned. With the very low rates of duty now proposed, this seemed to be an unnecessary precaution. A further change was that the power of appeal had been taken away. In the Bill as introduced any person who had been assessed and was dissatisfied with the amount with which he was charged had the power within fifteen days of appealing to the Commissioner. But the present Bill left so little discretion to the Collector that the right of appeal seemed scarcely necessary. The only point which the Collector actually had to decide was whether a man

exercised a trade or profession or not, and secondly, whether his income was over Rs. 200. The first was a very simple matter of fact, and the second was a point upon which precise proof was very rarely procurable. And in view of this, and the fact of there being no likelihood of the Act being worked harshly towards the lower classes of traders, it was thought better to withdraw the right of appeal.

Lastly, a few minor changes had been made in the Schedule of Trades. A few had been added to the first, and a few to the second class, and one or two had been taken away. But whatever had been done, had been done under the recommendation of the Local Government. The Select Committee did not think it safe to act on their own knowledge, and allowed themselves to be guided entirely by the recommendations they had received. In conclusion, he might say that he had received a telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, expressing his concurrence in, and approval of, all the amendments which the Bill had undergone in Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"My hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey began his singularly able Financial Statement by observing that it is the first Financial Statement made before the public in this Council since the year 1872. I am glad that in the first year of my administration the Government of India has had the opportunity of submitting its whole financial policy to the discussion of this Council. Whatever may be thought of the manner in which we have availed ourselves of this opportunity, no one I think can justly say that it has been half-hearted, reserved, evasive or ambiguous. Rarely has any Government been able to take the public into a confidence so complete as that which on the present occasion it has at least been our honest endeavour to facilitate; not only about our acts, but even, I might almost say, our inmost thoughts; our anxieties and hopes, our regrets and aspirations. When this Government was deprived of the experienced aid of my friend Sir W. Muir, Sir John Strachey, at the request of the Secretary of State, under a high sense of personal obligation to public duty, consented to exchange a very comfortable and easy post for a very anxious and laborious one. But to the discharge of its difficult duties, during a difficult period, few men could have brought greater courage and capacity than those which received last week, from my hon'ble friend Mr. Bullen Smith, such generous, though well deserved, recognition.

"There is one of the announcements made by my hon'ble colleague in his Financial Statement which no hon'ble member has yet noticed, but on which I congratulate myself, and on which I think the public may also be congratulated. I allude to the announcement that although indeed we cannot at present apply the new rule to existing works, yet the expenditure on all unremunerative public works which may hereafter be undertaken will be carefully excluded from Extraordinary Account. This is a change of policy decided on by the Secretary of State when Lord Northbrook was Viceroy; but it has never before been publicly announced as the rule we intend to follow. Now it may be said that this rule is a mere reform in book-keeping; in fact that it is a very small matter. I admit that it is a small matter if it goes no further; but it will certainly not be my fault, nor that of my hon'ble colleague, if it does not go a great deal farther; and if it only goes far enough, I maintain that it is a very great matter. So far as it does go, it is a step in the right direction; for I share the doubt expressed by Sir John Strachey whether our Extraordinary Budgets have not been altogether a mistake. In the course of an official life which at least began early, it has frequently been my hard lot to grope my way with the greatest difficulty through the financial accounts of Continental Governments, in order to place before my own Government an accurate estimate of their financial situation. And a system which I have more than once officially described as vicious and misleading,—a system which has, I confess, sorely tried my temper when adopted by other Governments—is certainly not one which I can regard

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN then moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said that the amendments made by the Select Committee in the Bill now before the Council were limited to a few verbal amendments which were found necessary to bring the new sections and the old law into harmony. No other amendments had been made whatever, and he did not think it was necessary to add anything to the remarks which he had made last week on this Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES LICENSING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN having applied to the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business,

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN then moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said that before formally making the motion which stood in his name in the notice paper, it was perhaps right that he should state the reasons for certain changes which had been made in the present Bill by the Select Committee.

The Bill as now presented differed a good deal from the one which was originally presented to the Council. The first and most important change was that the grades of taxation had been abolished. In the Bill as introduced there were ten of these grades, ranging from Rs. 64 to Rs. 2. As it now stood there were only three rates of taxation upon each class, Rs. 16, Rs. 8 and Rs. 2. This change had been made in accordance with the wishes of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, which found after calculating the charges it had to meet, and reconsidering the funds at its disposal, that the taxes, if imposed at the lower rates, would yield sufficient for its requirements. The Bill had been altered accordingly. There were no doubt some theoretical advantages about the former scheme, because, besides yielding larger profits, it would have made the incidence of the tax somewhat less unequal. In the face however of the opinion of the Local Government that the Bill in its present shape would yield sufficient money, the Committee were not prepared to carry taxation any further. In its new shape the Bill did not differ in any material respects from the one which was introduced and abandoned in 1871. The only material difference was that the rates of duty leviable on the first and second classes of traders were somewhat higher than they then were. The next change introduced in Committee was that special notices which had to be given to each person who was liable to the tax had been dispensed with. Now that the Bill grouped all trades under three classes, and assigned a fixed rate of duty for each class, the Committee thought that every person liable to the tax would have ample opportunity of informing himself of the amount due from him. They thought also that the service of special notice on each person might possibly lead to petty exactions. Power however had been reserved to the Local Government to prescribe notices in any particular case or class of cases in which it might think them necessary.

The third change was that a maximum of two per cent. upon incomes, which was adopted to guard against over-taxation, had been abandoned. With the very low rates of duty now proposed, this seemed to be an unnecessary precaution. A further change was that the power of appeal had been taken away. In the Bill as introduced any person who had been assessed and was dissatisfied with the amount with which he was charged had the power within fifteen days of appealing to the Commissioner. But the present Bill left so little discretion to the Collector that the right of appeal seemed scarcely necessary. The only point which the Collector actually had to decide was whether a man

without reluctance as the system to be permanently pursued by the Government of India. The French Government, to its credit, has already abandoned that system. I have heard it said that our own system is exempt from the objections which apply to the Extraordinary Budgets of Continental States; since we do not put into our Extraordinary Budget any expenditure which ought properly to be carried to Ordinary Account. But I do not think we are entitled to lay that flattering unction to our souls. As a matter of fact, we have put into our Extraordinary Account many charges which ought to have been carried to Ordinary Account. However Spartan may be our financial virtue, still we are but human; and in my opinion, the whole system of Extraordinary Account is a perilous temptation to human weakness. A great English thinker, Mr. Burke, in his character of George Grenville, has held up to contempt those persons who mistake regulations for Commerce and figures for Finance; and certainly I do not pretend to say that good book-keeping is in itself tantamount to good finance. But I do say that it goes a long way towards good finance, and that it is the primary condition of a sound financial situation. I think that our book-keeping has hitherto not been so good as it might be; and I say this with some confidence, although I say it in the presence of a gentleman whom I believe to be one of the ablest and the most conscientious Financial Secretaries which this or any other Government has ever had the good fortune to possess. It is quite impossible for me to express in terms too strong the acknowledgments which, on my own behalf, I desire to add to those of Sir John Strachey, of the valuable services which this Government has received, and is receiving, from Mr. Chapman. But I am certain that Mr. Chapman himself feels as strongly as any man that our system of account-keeping, which he himself has so greatly improved, is not yet as simple as might be. Indeed I may say that I have always found in him one of the strongest advocates for its reform. I am sure that he feels what I feel myself, that no man who has studied as intelligently as he has studied the past history of Indian finance, will regard as unfounded the fears expressed by my hon'ble colleague, that the system hitherto followed, of jumbling-up together remunerative and unremunerative public works in an account, to which the term 'extraordinary' is extremely applicable, has tended to make us less chary than we should otherwise have been in spending money upon them. For my own part, I am not at all afraid of the deficits which we might have to show by a change of system. What I do regard with fear and distrust is everything which may tend to conceal those deficits unduly from our own eyes or from those of the public. The first step towards getting rid of deficit is to look it frankly in the face. Nature abhors a vacuum; and the recognition of a financial vacuum is so revolting to ordinary human nature, that our best chance of filling it up consists in never losing sight of it. My hon'ble colleague has shown that, during the last seven years, while our expenditure has remained stationary, our income has steadily increased; and I am convinced that our financial character has everything to gain, and nothing to fear, from public criticism, if only public criticism be furnished with accurate data for the guidance of impartial judgments.

"There is another subject by no means unimportant, although the Government is not in a position to afford Hon'ble Members an opportunity of practically expressing their opinions by recording their votes upon it. It was for that reason no doubt that my hon'ble friend reserved it for the close of his financial statement; but in the arrangement of my own remarks upon that statement it will, I think, be convenient that I should say at once what little I have to say about it. I refer to the present position of this Government in reference to the Cotton-duties. Now I am not going to tax the patience of the Council with a long disquisition on those duties. I shall abstain from doing so for three very sufficient reasons. In the first place, there is now under discussion no measure which is even remotely connected with the Cotton-duties. In the second place, I have the misfortune to differ on this subject from the opinions entertained about it by many able and hon'ble gentlemen who have given to the consideration of it prolonged attention. Some of them are men of great eminence. Several of them are possessed of wide experience and high authority on fiscal and commercial questions, and not a few of them

are my esteemed personal friends. Consistently therefore with the sincere respect I entertain for those who advocate the indefinite maintenance of the present import-duties on Cotton-goods, I could not adequately justify my dissent from their convictions without entering into a somewhat lengthened and detailed examination of the points on which we differ. But to do this when there is no measure before us either to defend or oppose, would in my opinion be an inexcusable waste of the valuable time of this Council. There is only one view of the question to which I feel obliged to demur. It is that which assumes that, on the one hand, those statesmen who have advocated the permanent maintenance of our present Cotton-duties have done so regardless of the debt which, as English statesmen, they owe to English interests; or that, on the other hand, those who, like myself, earnestly desire the removal of these duties from our customs-tariff, are recklessly indifferent to the duty which, as Indian Legislators, we owe to Indian interests. On this point I cannot too cordially re-echo the language held by my hon'ble friend Mr. Bullen Smith. My pride and confidence in the character of my countrymen are far too great to admit within the scope of my liveliest imaginative efforts, such a notion as that the maintenance of the Cotton-duties has ever been advocated by English statesmen without reference to English interests. But I must also add that I am not prepared to concede to the advocates of these duties a monopoly of disinterested devotion to the interests of India. To say the truth, I am all the less disposed to do so for this reason: with those from whom I reluctantly differ on the question of the Cotton-duties, I cannot, and do not, presume to claim equality in tested ability, or recognized authority: but I do claim equality with all of them in the conscientious desire to deal justly and truly by the interests of this Empire. Therefore I will not yield to any man an inch of foothold on that one and only ground within whose special limits every honest man is entitled to consider himself the equal of its most illustrious occupant. Nor indeed am I able to recognise much reality in the ingenious distinction which has been suggested between the interests of Manchester and the interests of England. The so-called interests of Manchester are a great vital organic part of the whole English body-politic; and though it may be convenient to do so in theory, it appears to me quite impossible in fact, or in act, to separate the part from the whole. If a man stabs me in the hand or the foot, I am not comforted by his assurance that he recognises a distinction between my limbs and myself; that he has only been attacking my foot, or my hand; and that he had no intention of inflicting any personal injury on me He *does* inflict a personal injury upon me; and the pain and hurt of that injury I feel, not only in the spot where I am wounded, but in every part of my body. But I do not think this question is primarily or exclusively a Manchester question. Political Economy is either a science or it is not. If it is a science, the laws of it are not affected by locality or climate. They will assert themselves as inexorably in one part of the world as in another, whether they are followed or disregarded. No one I presume will assert that a financial principle, if sound at all, is not equally sound in every case to which it is applicable. In the present stage of economic science, few men venture to advocate openly protective duties, on the ground that they are protective. The advocates of such duties generally try to persuade themselves and their opponents that the duties which practically protect a young manufacture are not maintained for the purpose of protecting it. Now I am not so pedantic a political economist as to deny, or even to doubt, that in many quite conceivable circumstances, *bonâ fide* protective duties may be proper duties. But I like to call a spade a spade. And I congratulate my hon'ble friend Mahárájá Narendra Krishna upon having the courage of his opinions. I have no doubt that my hon'ble friend, the Mahárájá, unconsciously uttered the secret sentiment of many hearts besides his own, when he frankly told us that he hoped our present Cotton-duty would be maintained, because he believed it to be necessary for the protection of our cotton-manufactures. My experienced predecessor, however, in a statement of great ability, which he made two years ago on this subject, observed that 'Indian statesmen have all acknowledged the principles of recent English financial legislation to be sound, al-

though, owing to the differences between the two countries, it has been impossible to carry them out as completely in India as in England. Indian statesmen,' he said, 'have never regarded Customs-duties as desirable for the purpose of protecting the products or manufactures of India. In India, equally as in England, protection has been regarded as an exploded doctrine, contrary to the general interests of the country which imposes protective duties.' I accept and endorse this statement; and if I object to the present Cotton-duties, it is because they appear to me inconsistent with sound financial principles, and as such, injurious to the interests of India. Now this opinion may be right or wrong. Like all human opinions, it is open to discussion; but as my hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey has appealed to my opinion, I feel it due to him, due to myself, and due to the public, that I should assure this Council that my hon'ble friend has not mis-interpreted or mis-stated my opinion. In saying that the Secretary of State has left to the Government of India a large discretion on this subject, my hon'ble friend Mr. Bullen Smith did no more than justice to the common sense of my noble friend the Secretary of State. Yes, the Secretary of State has left to us a large discretion, but he has not left to us an unlimited discretion. The Secretary of State has distinctly affirmed and established the principle by which he intends our action to be guided; and the discretion he has left to us extends only to the time and mode which we may deem most suitable and most efficacious for carrying that principle into practical effect. In the exercise of that discretion, we have reluctantly recognized, but frankly acknowledged, the practical impossibility of any present reduction of the import-duty on cotton-goods. No one, so far as I am aware, no one in England or in India, has ever advocated, or even suggested, the reduction of this duty at the cost of fresh taxation for the purpose; and most certainly no such course is, or has ever been, contemplated by myself.

"I am sorry to say that I cannot dispute the opinion expressed by my hon'ble friend Mr. Bullen Smith, that our financial-system is not yet free from other features quite as vicious, if not, indeed, more vicious, than these Cotton-duties, from a purely fiscal point of view. But I doubt if they are equally objectionable from a social and political point of view. Be that as it may, however, my hon'ble friend cannot desire more ardently than I do myself to see our fiscal policy purged of their presence. They all stand upon our condemned list; and I hope it may be in our power, as it will certainly be within our aim, to deal simultaneously with at least the worst of them. But I dare not indulge in vaticination. The awful warning contained in the homily addressed last Wednesday by my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor to my hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey is still ringing in my intimidated ear. Mrs. Malaprop long ago averred that we should not anticipate misfortunes till they are past; and certainly that is a policy which appears to have greatly commended itself of late years to English statesmanship. But my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor goes further than Mrs. Malaprop, and forbids us even to anticipate good fortune. Therefore, as I am sitting just now within close reach of his ferule, I will endeavour not to anticipate anything at all. Perhaps however I may be permitted to mention one fact which, I hope, will satisfy Hon'ble Members that we have not been regardless of salt or sugar in our efforts at fiscal reform. No man can be more impatient than I am myself to see removed, as soon as possible, from the records of Anglo-Indian history such a scandal as our present Inland-Customs-frontier. Previous to the present appointment so ably held by my hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey,—indeed some months before his return to India, and before either of us could have anticipated that we should be sitting to-day at the same Council Board,—I had entered into personal negociations with the Rulers of those Native States whose co-operation is an unavoidable condition to any practical measures for the removal of this commercial 'Abomination of desolation standing where it ought not.' These negociations are now so far, and so satisfactorily, advanced as to justify, I think, some confidence in the anticipation that ere long we shall be able to effect an early breach in what my hon'ble friend has not unfairly, I think, described as our commercial wall of China. But more than this I dare not say at the present moment, for fear of incurring renewed rebuke from my hon'ble friend, and close neighbour, the Lieutenant-Governor; and therefore without pausing to put even a pinch of salt on the visionary tail of this bird in the bush, I will ask permission to say a few words on behalf of the two little birds I now hold in my hand.

"One of the most pressing and important questions I had to consider on behalf of this Government, when I assumed charge of it, was—Whether we can afford to go on borrowing, as heretofore, something like four million sterling annually for the prosecution of Extraordinary Public Works. I came to the conclusion that we cannot afford it. Then I had to consider whether we can afford to do without such works, or to prosecute them on a greatly reduced scale. I am satisfied that this is equally impossible. These works are our only safeguard against famine; and their vigorous prosecution is in my opinion essential to the prosperity of the Empire. What should we do then? From the dilemma in which we are thus placed, reflection has convinced me that there is only one practical issue. It is, however, an issue which I believe to be not only practical, but highly advantageous; and I find it in the prompt adoption and steady development of financial decentralization accompanied by localised administrative responsibility. Of this principle, it is the privilege of my hon'ble colleague, Sir John Strachey, to be one of the official parents. But I think I may honestly say, on my own behalf, that it is not as a convert I am prepared to maintain it: at least my conversion to it dates far back in the course of my official life. It is not only in India that the conflicting principles of centralization and decentralization have been debated, or considered, in reference to financial and administrative policy. I have watched in other countries the conflict of those principles, and witnessed the issue of it. Observing that even in Spain, which should more properly perhaps be called 'the Spains,' it has been found impossible, up to the present moment, to codify the laws which govern the most essential relations, and determine the most fundamental interests, of society; observing, too, that over a geographical area comparatively so restricted as that of the Austrian Empire, it has been found after repeated effort, equally impossible to apply one centralized homogeneous system of taxation to all the Imperial provinces, it certainly does seem to me surprising that English statesmanship, generally so free from the Continental passion for legislative symmetry, should have persisted in attempting to apply to every part of an empire vast, various, and composite, as this of India, the same form and mode of taxation. Doubtless there is one conspicuous and most satisfactory exception to this otherwise general rule of our past financial policy. But it is an exception which tells most strongly in favour of the principle we are now endeavouring to introduce. The Government of India has never applied the contrary principle to its administration of the Land-revenue: and I think I may safely say that, on the whole, no branch of the public service has been so wisely, or so well, administered as the Land-revenue.

"I listened with the attention which his clear and practical utterances always command from me, to the few observations made last Wednesday by my hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore upon the policy which has led us to introduce these Bills; and to which they will give effect, partial as yet no doubt, but salutary I hope, so far as it can now be extended. I did not gather from what he then said that he had any cause to complain of the application to Bengal of the principle of localised financial responsibility: and indeed I think it can hardly be doubted that, if there be one province in India to which, more than any other, this principle may be justly and equitably applied, it is the wealthy and privileged province of Bengal. I trust then that the measures we hope to pass into law this morning will be prolific of beneficial results which may hereafter be more widely extended. This will not be through any merits of their own; for in themselves they are somewhat insignificant little measures: but because of the principles they recognize, and which they will help us to carry out.

"Before I assumed the anxious charge of this administration, it was said to me by experienced friends,—and said with a prophetic truth which has been prematurely verified by my personal experience,—that the one thing which of

all others it behoves every Governor General of India to be constantly foreseeing is the unforeseen.

"Scarcely had I reached Calcutta, ere the rosy financial horizon, which might otherwise have been opened to the admiring gaze of a pleased and hopeful public, had been unexpectedly darkened by the appearance of a little cloud, with a depreciated silver lining to it, that was by no means reassuring. That cloud grew and greatened till it hung over our heads like a portent of doom; and so grievously did its growth oppress the minds of men, that really I think I may say without much exaggeration, that not even the siege of Jerusalem itself was more prolific in warnings, wailings, predictions of disaster, and desperate proposals for reckless remedies, than the financial period covered by the first six months of my administration. And then, just when our financial prospects appeared to promise better things—just when the cloud was clearing away from the horizon, when our patience seemed about to be rewarded, and our confidence revived, a wholly unforeseen calamity occurred; and a great part of the southern region of this Empire was suddenly smitten with widespread famine. Nor is this all. Misfortunes never come single; nor anxieties either; and these things happened during a season of extreme political tension, when no night passed on which we could say with certainty that we should not receive on the morrow some telegram from London or Constantinople of a character very unfavourable to the tranquil prosecution and improvement of our domestic affairs.

"From that source of anxiety we have, I am thankful to say, been entirely relieved by the patriotic exertions of my noble friend the present Secretary of State for India. But I am not at all surprised that Hon'ble Members should have alluded in anxious tones to the fallen value of silver measured in gold; for I fear that we cannot reasonably anticipate any immediate release from the disturbance occasioned by this phenomenon in our exchanges with Great Britain and other countries which have a gold standard of value. I fully recognise the magnitude of the inconvenience thereby occasioned to trade; and I deeply deplore the loss inflicted on many public officers and others who can ill afford it. But I certainly do think that experience has fully justified the resolution to which we came last September, not to tamper prematurely with our standard of value. This question is not, in our opinion, a question that simply affects foreign exchanges. A country's standard unit of value cannot be either enhanced or reduced without injury to many important interests; and India is certainly no exception to the rest of the world. I do not disguise from myself that we may have to face a long period of anxiety and difficulty, during which the various interests, already affected by the depreciation in the value of silver measured in gold, will be slowly and painfully readjusting themselves to the altered relations between the precious metals; and I can assure my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope, that we are by no means indifferent to the importance of the questions in dispute between the monometallists and the bimetallists, or to any of the various modes of utilising the two precious metals with a fixed intervaluation for the establishment of a double or compensatory standard. Indeed, the stoppage of the great compensation-valve, formerly opened in France to the world at large, renders all such questions of special interest to this country. And although it is undoubtedly not in our power to announce any immediate or isolated action in regard to it, still we are fully alive to the importance of this subject. I have but very few words to say upon our other great source of financial anxiety.

"Now I think it cannot be doubted that the present famine is one of the most serious and wide-spread scarcities with which India has yet been afflicted. In extent and intensity, it greatly exceeds the last famine in Bengal and Bihár; and should there be a failure in the rainfall due next month, I fear that the scarcity in Madras may assume still more serious dimensions. Yet, although the management of the last famine cost six-and-three-quarter millions, we are able to estimate the nett cost of the much larger famine with which we are now dealing at no more than five-and-a-quarter millions; and we feel confident that, should we hereafter have to deal with a famine as serious as this, the cost of it will be very much smaller still.

"Now I cannot but think that this is an encouraging fact. It is partly due to the previous completion of adequate railway-communications, partly also to the application of principles which experience has proved to be sound, and to the energy and discretion with which those principles have been carried out in many of the famine-districts. They were spontaneously resorted to by the Government of Bombay; and now that they have been loyally adopted by the Government of Madras, I feel no doubt that they will be no less efficiently and scrupulously acted on in that important Presidency. I cannot mention this subject without expressing the sincere gratitude of the Government of India for the eminent services rendered to it and to the whole empire, by the indefatigable and most successful labours of Sir Richard Temple. But the person to whom we are, in my opinion, primarily indebted for our present comparatively moderate estimate of famine-expenditure, and for our hopes of still more moderate famine estimates in the future, is my immediate predecessor, Lord Northbrook. It must not be forgotten, and it ought I think to be thankfully acknowledged, that although the famine with which we are dealing, is much larger, and more serious, than the famine dealt with by Lord Northbrook, the conditions under which we are dealing with it are much more favourable.

"In his management of the famine in Bengal and Bihár, Lord Northbrook found himself placed under a tremendous pressure of public opinion in favour of reckless expenditure; but he did not shrink from the no less tremendous responsibility of withstanding it. No public man can ever be entirely independent of public opinion; and had Lord Northbrook's hands been wholly free, I have no doubt that he would have greatly diminished the cost of the late famine, without in any wise increasing the loss of human life. But in the teeth of all antagonisms, he prevented famine-expenditure from reaching far more extravagant dimensions. And by resisting public opinion, he educated it. What is the result? The Government of India, relieved from all undue pressure, is now in a position to carry out calmly, and develope more fully, the principles bequeathed by him for our guidance.

"One of these enjoins upon us the importance of providing for famine-expenditure out of income, and charging it to Ordinary Account. This principle has been re-affirmed by my hon'ble colleague, Sir John Strachey. It may be said, however, that though he has re-affirmed it, he is not acting on it, since he finds himself still obliged to borrow on account of famine-expenditure. It may be said that it is easier to lay down principles than to carry them out, and that our present action is a proof of this. It may be said that principles thus publicly proclaimed are too often like triumphal arches, which make a very handsome effect, and look very fine, but which practically lead to nothing. It may be said that, once erected into doctrine, there they remain,—lofty and monumental, with plenty of empty space all round to show them off; but that practical life, going about its business as before, takes care to pass on each side of them, and whilst admiring them, rarely makes use of them.

"Well, I must admit that our present position is exposed to criticism of that sort. The fact is, however, that Lord Northbrook left India before it was practically in his power, or in the power of any man, to make sufficient provision for enabling his successors to carry out, at the shortest possible notice, the principle he had laid down; and this recurrent calamity has smitten us suddenly, before it was in our own power to provide for it in conformity with that principle. But all we ask is fair time and fair play for the future. The salutary principle we hope to affirm today—that principle which hands over to Local Governments the responsible management of local works, coupled with financial responsibility for the result of their management of them,—will, I believe, go far towards facilitating the fulfilment of the principle laid down by Lord Northbrook, and unreservedly adopted by ourselves, as the guide of our future conduct in regard to famine-expenditure. For if such expenditure is to be provided for out of ordinary resources, it is quite clear to me that the Governments of the famine-stricken Provinces must, to some extent at least, be held henceforth responsible for the financial results of their famine-management.

"My hon'ble colleague wisely and properly refrained from prematurely indicating the steps we may hereafter be prepared to take to enable the Government of India to carry out the principle laid down by Lord Northbrook on this subject; but I can assure the Council that we are not regardless of our duty with reference to them.

"There is only one other subject on which I need any longer detain the attention of the Council. Sir John Strachey has rightly drawn attention to the ominous circumstance of our increasing military expenditure; and I shall not attempt to deny that this circumstance is one which I regard with profound concern. An examination however of the figures given by my hon'ble colleague, in the Minute he has laid before the Council, will show that the nett increase in our Military Budget is mainly due to charges not under the control of the Government of India. In regard to those branches of our military expenditure which *are* under the control of this Government, I am bound to acknowledge our great obligation to the colleague of whose services we have recently been deprived, for the unceasing vigilance with which he, and the responsible officers acting under him, have successfully restrained the growth of them.

"Those who witnessed the representative military force assembled at Delhi last January, cannot have failed to admire the discipline, intelligence, and equipment of the Army of India: but to discipline, to intelligence, and to equipment must be added some power of rapid mobilization, in case of any sudden emergency, before the practical efficiency of an army can be regarded as altogether complete.

"Now, some measures taken by us, in consultation with the Commander-in-Chief and our other military authorities, to remedy certain undeniable deficiencies in the mobility of our defensive force, have been misrepresented and magnified by uninstructed rumour, into preparations for a great campaign against our neighbours. I beg to assure this Council that nothing could possibly be further from our minds than the intention thus imputed to us. It is obvious that, if we harboured any such design as this, the estimates laid before the Council would be very different from what they are. And to rush into purposeless border-warfare, or wantonly to provoke hostilities with any of our immediate neighbours, would be an act of insanity doubly inexcusable on the part of a Government for which I am prepared to claim the merit of having secured within the last few months the most beneficent results from the patient pursuance of precisely the opposite policy. Two years ago our relations with the neighbouring Khanate of Khelat were so extremely unsatisfactory that military operations against that country were commended to our immediate adoption by some of our most experienced frontier-authorities. But before having recourse to any act of aggression upon a weak and neighbouring State, the Government of India wisely resolved to make further pacific efforts for the restoration of order around our western frontier. Those efforts, commenced by Lord Northbrook, it has been my privilege to conduct to a successful issue; and the result of it is, that without having fired a single shot, or shed a single drop of blood, our present relations with Khelat are more satisfactory, more fraught with promise for the future and security for the present, than they have been for a long series of years. Not only is British influence now predominant throughout that country; not only is this influence cordially welcomed and appreciated by all its inhabitants, from the highest to the lowest; but the beneficently practical results of the influence thus established are already apparent in the restored freedom and security of peaceful commerce, in the rebuilding of villages destroyed by civil war, in the revival and extension of agriculture, and in the general contentment and confidence of the population and its lawful Ruler.

"I may be asked however, what are the means upon which this Government relies for the maintenance of British influence; and why we desire to extend and confirm British influence beyond our own immediate territory?

"To the first question I reply, that the means on which we reckon for the maintenance of British influence are loyal and disinterested advice, supported, if needs be, by timely and sufficient assistance for the promotion or confirmation of good government and social order, in contiguous territories less civilized than our own. To the second question I reply, that we desire the promotion of this salutary British influence beyond our border, because we do not desire the hostile movement of British armies beyond our border. The connection existing between the tribes and populations inside and outside the frontier which it is our duty to guard, is so close and so far-reaching, that any disturbance of the latter vibrates instantaneously along the whole extent of contiguous British territory.

"Unrestrained barbarism immediately beyond our frontier, means constant insecurity immediately within our frontier. Civil war on the part of neighbouring Asiatic populations, or even a passive, but pronounced hostility towards the British Government, involves the closing of our trade-routes, the maltreatment of our merchants, the spoliation of their property, and the chronic disquietude of our subjects. Therefore it is that the one only thing which at no time past or present this Government has ever been able to do, however greatly it might desire to do it, is to remain a passive and inert spectator of what passes immediately beyond our border.

"Now I consider that the safest and strongest frontier India can possibly possess would be a belt of independent frontier-States, throughout which the British name is honored and trusted; within which British subjects are welcomed and respected, because they are subjects of a Government known to be unselfish as it is powerful, and resolute as it is humane; by which our advice is followed without suspicion, and our word relied on without misgiving, because the first has been justified by good results, and the second never quibbled away by timorous sub-intents or tricky saving-clauses,—a belt of States in short, whose chiefs and populations should have every interest, and every desire, to co-operate with our own officers in preserving the peace of the frontier, developing the resources of their own territories, augmenting the wealth of their own treasuries, and vindicating in the eyes of the eastern and western world, their title to an independence of which we are ourselves the chief well-wishers and supporters.

"Looking to the history of recent events along our lower Panjáb and Sindh frontiers, I cannot think that this aim is unattainable, or that the desire of attaining it is inconsistent with common sense. But although I believe that the influence I desire to exert and extend is perfectly attainable, I do not believe that it is attainable by means of military expeditions; or indeed by anything except constant friendly contact with our less civilized neighbours, and the presence and every-day acts in their midst, of earnest upright English gentlemen.

"Now during the last six months we have passed through a time when the Powers of Europe, armed as they still are to the teeth, seemed drifting into a war of which the eddies could not fail to reach and trouble the minds of our Asiatic neighbours; whilst at the same time our frontier seemed threatened with a succession of local outrages and disturbances greatly in excess of any by which it has been afflicted for many years past. At that time it was in my opinion the duty of this Government to place itself in a position of preparedness to defend the interests committed to its charge by military action, should military action at any moment be necessary, instead of waiting unprepared till the opportunity of effective military action had passed away.

"I am not ashamed to say that we did not shrink from the recognition of this duty. Had the Pass Afridís continued recalcitrant; had the recent inroads on British territory been renewed; had the late disturbances on our frontier assumed, as at one time they seemed likely to assume, a more systematic character, then we might have found ourselves at any moment under an imperative obligation to resort to military operations, in order to punish the murder, or preserve the lives and properties, of our own subjects, or restore and secure the peace of our frontier. This however, I can truly say, no one would have recognised more reluctantly, or more deeply regretted the necessity of recourse to such measures, than myself. The British Government repudiates all views of conquest or territorial extension. Our territories are already vast enough to occupy all our attention and satisfy all our ambition.

"Our paramount position on this Continent is so indisputable that it is rarely indeed we need ever have recourse to arms for the protection of those who trust us, or the punishment of those who deceive us. There is not an independent Native State which is not strengthened by the bestowal, or weakened by the withdrawal, of our friendship. It has been my object ever since I assumed charge of affairs in this country, to draw closer by every legitimate means in my power, the bonds of friendly relation between ourselves and our neighbours. I think there are few persons who will maintain that our present relations with the tribes and peoples immediately upon our north-western border are altogether satisfactory, whether we regard them from a political, or from a philanthropical, point of view. Those neighbouring regions have, after 25 years of the closest geographical contact between us and them, remained almost the only ones in the whole world which are forbidden grounds to British footsteps, except on some mission of vengeance, and for the purpose of burning the homes, or destroying the property, of our neighbours, in retaliation for outrages committed by them upon our own territory. Surely this is not a state of things which any Englishman can contemplate with unmitigated satisfaction, or which any English statesman should wish to perpetuate. I am thankful to say that these retaliatory raids have been somewhat less frequent of late years; still already twice within my own short tenure of office, I have been called upon to consider the necessity of recourse to them.

"Now no one can realize more deeply, or acknowledge more unreservedly, than I do myself, the practical difficulties of dealing with such wild social material as that which fringes the greater part of our Indian-frontier. If I am inclined to trust more to negociation and friendly intercourse, and less to a policy of alternate vengeance and inaction, than some of my predecessors in the government of this country, it is certainly not from any assumption of superior wisdom or humanity on my part. I am well aware that these military expeditions have been considered the only means of bringing our influence to bear efficiently upon turbulent neighbours, by men whose names are no less celebrated for their Christian humanity than for their knowledge of the tribes to whom that system has been applied. Therefore, if with their example and opinion before me, I still prefer to make attempts in the direction of a more patiently-pacific, but less impassive, policy, it is not because I undervalue their judgment or overrate my own, but because the object I have in view appears to me so supremely important, and so generally beneficial to all concerned, as to justify a more systematic prosecution of it than has yet been attempted. If I fail in my own efforts to attain it, I shall not be ashamed; for I had rather be able to say that I have tried and failed in such a cause, than be obliged to own that I had never tried at all.

"I do not think that, consistently with its high duties to God and man, as the greatest civilizing Power in Asia, this Government can watch coldly and immovably its closest neighbours floundering in anarchy and bloodshed on its immediate border, without extending to them in their hour of need a kindly and a helpful hand, if they seek its assistance and invoke its guidance. Such a policy would be in my opinion an atheistic and inhuman one. But whilst humanity condemns a stolid indifference to the interests of our neighbours, prudence equally forbids undeserved and unrequited favours to those who make no effort to reciprocate our confidence and justify our protection.

"If I do not rely upon military expeditions for the reasonable extension or maintenance of British influence around our frontier, neither do I rely upon spasmodic gifts and aimless expenditure of money, or a profitless assumption of embarrassing obligations.

"These, then, are the feelings which induced me to invite a friendly interchange of views between ourselves and our near neighbour, the Amír of Cabul, on matters of common interest, and for the improvement of our mutual relations; as also to comply with the suggestion made to us by His Highness, that Envoys on the part of the two Governments should meet at Peshâwar for this purpose. These also are the principles which determined the instructions given to Sir Lewis Pelly. The personal and official intercourse between the two

Envoys has been friendly. But I regret to say it has been prematurely terminated by a sad event. The Cabul Envoy, who was in seriously ill health when he arrived on British territory, died at Pesháwar last Saturday, of a malady from which he had long been suffering.

"What might otherwise have been the practical results of his conferences with Sir Lewis Pelly, I am no more able to say than any other Member of this Council. But I can positively state to the Council what will *not* be the practical result of these, or any other conceivable, negociations with the Amír of Cabul.

"On the one hand, they will assuredly not result in any unprovoked aggression by us upon the independence or territories of His Highness, nor in any uninvited intervention in Afghanistan. On the other hand, they will no less assuredly not result in any unreciprocated concessions or uncalled for obligations on our part.

"That His Highness has lost in the late Envoy a wise, an honest, and an experienced councillor, is a fact which I certainly regret all the more because it cannot be denied that the mind of the Amír has been deeply stirred by recent events at Constantinople, which inflaming the sentiment of religious fanaticism at Cabul, have somewhat disturbed his usually clear judgment and good sense.

"The position however of this Government in the matter is a very simple and intelligible one. We think that between closely neighbouring States, having in common certain interests, to which neither of them can afford to be wholly indifferent, the best security against mutual misunderstanding and mistrust is to be found in adequate means of free, frank, and frequent intercourse.

"We think that in some representations recently made to us by the Amír, with reference to episodes in our relations with His Highness during the last few years, there is confirmation of this impression; and we believe that the peculiar and exceptional isolation in which His Highness has been induced to seek a source of strength, is more likely to prove a source of weakness to his rule, by acting prejudicially on the internal peace and progress of his dominions. We have therefore assured him that, if he really desires to strengthen the bonds of his relations with us, we shall at all times be ready to reciprocate that desire, and to assist him in promoting the attainment of its object; but that if he has no such desire, we cannot act on the assumption of a sentiment the evidence of which is not before us; that the matter is one which concerns His Highness rather than ourselves; and that we cannot accept, or acknowledge, unreciprocated liabilities.

"I feel that I owe some apology to the Council for having intruded upon it this explanation of the real facts and plain principles of our frontier-policy; although indeed my explanation has reference to a subject closely and most practically connected with the Financial Statement of my hon'ble colleague. For it is obvious that on the character of such facts and principles, must at all times depend the military expenditure which it is his duty to provide for and my duty to justify. But my excuse is this: The Viceroy of India has very few opportunities of telling the public the truth about the facts and principles of his policy on important questions in which the public is legitimately interested. In countries governed by representative institutions it is the easy function of a free Press to criticise the action of a free Government of whose action all the facts and principles are not only well known, but elaborately explained to the community at large. In India, however, the position of the Press is a peculiarly difficult and embarrassing one; for it is expected to criticise daily the policy and action of a Government, whose policy and action are in nine instances out of ten wholly unknown to it. And thus, even with the best intention, its judgment is exceptionally liable to error. The members of such a Government as ours cannot sit in the gate like the law-givers of old; they cannot be continually crying out to the public, 'Pray good people allow us to prove to you that we are neither fools nor knaves, 'only hear us for our cause, and be silent that you may hear.' But there is at least one thing which can be done by the head of this Government to mitigate the mutual disadvantages of an anomalous position. He can, even at the risk of sometimes disregarding official etiquette, seize every opportunity

which comes within his reach to win confidence by showing confidence; and to dispel fictions by stating facts. Such an opportunity has been offered me today, and I have embraced it eagerly, perhaps even recklessly, because I think that every member of the non-official community ought to feel interested (and I am glad to believe that every member of it does feel interested) in all questions that concern the public welfare. For the management of such questions, this Government must no doubt, in the first instance, be generously trusted by the public, whose interests it is here to protect or improve. But sooner or later, the Government must satisfy the public that it has not been regardless of the responsibilities involved in so great a trust; and the sooner it can do this the better it will be for all concerned. Since I came to India the magnitude of these responsibilities has been daily, hourly, I may say unceasingly, present to my mind; and if I err in my own judgment as to the course we ought to follow in the discharge of them, I am fortunately surrounded by able and experienced Councillors who are ever ready to correct me. Believing as I do, that at all times the purity of our purpose, and the character of our policy, will bear the light, I hope that I shall ever be ready to court, and never disposed to shirk, the daylight of public opinion.

"The Latin proverb avers that all is magnified by the unknown. My own experience assures me that all is distorted by the half-known, and it is not the daylight, but the twilight, that I shun.

"With these explanations and apologies, I have now to put the motion I hold in my hand."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LIMITATION OF SUITS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the limitation of suits, and for other purposes. He had no remarks to make on the substance of the Report. He had explained to the Council when he moved for leave to bring in the Bill, that it was desirable to pass it into law some time prior to the Civil Procedure Code coming into operation. If all things went smooth with respect to the Civil Procedure Code, it would come into operation in the autumn, that was to say on the first of October. Therefore it was advisable that this Bill should pass some time between that day and this. The Committee recommended that it should be republished in order that any observations that might occur to persons interested might be made. They did not anticipate that any important alterations would be suggested, and inasmuch as they had had the benefit of considering the Bill during the sittings in Calcutta, and with all the assistance which the resources of Calcutta afforded, it would be desirable that the Bill should be passed some time during the sittings in Simla.

ACT No. XXIII OF 1867 CONTINUANCE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY moved that the Bill to prolong and amend Act No. XXIII of 1867 be taken into consideration. He said that he should, as he stated last week, request the Council to take this Bill into consideration at their present meeting without reference to a Select Committee; he had only now to add that the Bill was practically in the same shape in which it was introduced, with the exception of one or two verbal amendments, which were rendered necessary by the fact that during the time the Bill had been before the Council, Act XXIII of 1867 had actually expired. He had nothing further to say as to the reasons for which this Bill was introduced or in explanation of its details. He trusted that what he had said on two previous occasions would satisfy the Council that the Bill was required and that it was suited to its purpose.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL said that the hon'ble mover, both on the occasion of asking leave to introduce, and the subsequent introduction of, the Bill, laid much stress upon the fact that Act XXIII of 1867, during its passage through the Council, met with the most thorough consideration, and underwent the fullest discussion in a Council, of which many of the members were especially qualified by their personal administrative experience to give an authoritative opinion on such a question; but he did not remind the Council

that the exceptional character of that enactment had been fully recognized by the acceptance on the part of those experienced gentlemen of the amendment which was brought forward and carried in the course of the debate on that measure, and which restricted the operation of that Act to a limited period.

The Bill which became Act XXIII of 1867 was introduced into the Council with no such limitation, and it was evident therefrom that the outcome of the full discussion which had been referred to was this, that whilst the emergent circumstances of the time were such as to justify the passing of such an enactment, the measure was one of an avowedly exceptional character, and should not remain permanently in force, but that the question of the policy of its continued maintenance should come under the consideration of the Legislative Council from time to time. If the Bill which was introduced had been referred to a Select Committee according to the usual course, he (MR. COCKERELL) would have advocated the consideration of the question as to whether a fixed period for the prolongation of Act XXIII of 1867 was not preferable to the indefinite period contemplated by the present Bill. Although however it was proposed now to re-enact this special law for an indefinite, in lieu of its former fixed, period, still some degree of finality to its operation was intended, and the effect of the change was merely to shift the responsibility for seeing that the Act was kept in force no longer than was necessary, from the Legislative Council to the Executive Government. He (MR. COCKERELL) would only therefore add the expression of a hope that the Executive Government would not be unmindful of its obligation.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY wished to explain very briefly the reason why the clause which the Hon'ble Member had just brought to the notice of the Council was not inserted in the present Bill. The Act when it was originally proposed was a purely tentative one; whereas it had now been in operation for ten years; it was no longer an experiment; the machinery it employed had been most successfully tested. It was therefore a tentative measure no longer, and the limitation as to time of its operations was no longer necessary. He would only remark in addition that his hon'ble friend's present objection seemed rather inconsistent with the opinion he expressed on the last occasion when the Bill was discussed, that the law ought to be continued by the executive action of the Governor General in Council and by a mere notification in the Gazette. It seemed to SIR EDWARD BAYLEY that if his hon'ble friend thought the Governor General ought to have power whenever he chose, without reference to this Council, to give fresh life to the law, there was no reason why it should not be left to the Governor General in Council to continue or terminate it when he deemed it necessary without reference to this Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BRITISH BURMA EMBANKMENTS BILL.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE introduced the Bill to provide for the execution of emergent works in connection with embankments in British Burma, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee. He had no observations to make.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature be taken into consideration. He said:—"this motion is not one to pass the Bill before the Council into law, but it is intended to lead up to that final step, and I should like to add something to the reasons which I assigned a fortnight ago why that final step should now be taken, because, unless it is now taken, the labour of the Council in travelling into the consideration of these reports may prove to be premature, and may be to a considerable extent thrown away.

"I have seen some appeals publicly made to me of late days not to allow any desire I may feel to connect my name with the passing of this measure to influence me in trying to pass it. These appeals have not been made in any rude or disrespectful spirit; on the contrary, they have been made in terms that are only too complimentary to me; but there are one or two observations to be made upon them. In the first place, the man who built his house upon the sand would be a wise man compared to myself if I were to hope for any immortality because I happened to be the Law Member of Council at the time when this Bill was passed into law. We hope that this Code will be an improvement on the Code of 1859. But it is not nearly so great or difficult a work as the Code of 1859, because it is not nearly so original a work. Yet who connects the names of the authors of the Code of 1859 with that Code? It is true that men like Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir James Colville, or Sir Henry Harington have a lasting reputation, but that is because they have uniformly distinguished themselves throughout their lives, and not on the particular account of the Code of 1859.

"But even if I were vain enough to indulge in aspirations such as—

Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscebitur istis

or to sing,

Non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei
vitabit Libitinam

—if I were vain enough to indulge in any such sentiments as these, I am not going to be unjust enough to put myself in the place of those who have performed the solid part of this work. My Lord, the man who has done the greater part of this work from the time of the re-arrangement of the Code in 1875 up to the final correction of the proofs, is Mr. Stokes. The man who has borne the second part in the labour is our colleague, Mr. Cockerell, who has brought to it all his great experience and ability and his untiring industry. In fact it is my belief that Mr. Cockerell knows this bundle of papers by heart; for when I want to know where anything is to be found, I do not trouble myself to hunt about the table of contents for it, but I ask him, and he immediately tells me. Moreover there is the original draft by Sir Henry Harington on which this Bill is founded, and there is the great number of able and industrious gentlemen outside this Council, to whose labours a large portion of the Bill is due—men like Sir Richard Garth, Mr. Justice Turner, Mr. Justice Ainslie, Mr. Field, and others whom time would fail me to mention. In fact if there ever was a law framed by the concurrence of a number of skilled hands, this is such a law; and if I were to appropriate it to myself because I happen to be the spokesman in Council, I should be an impostor, and some condign punishment would infallibly overtake me.

"I think that in this Council I need not disclaim any personal motive, but I wish to show how in point of fact there can be no personal motive for my pressing on the passing of this Bill.

"The only reason for the postponement of the Bill is, that it has been so short a time before the public. I dealt with that matter before, but I should like to read to the Council a letter which I received within the last two or three days from Mr. Justice Turner of the Allahabad High Court. He is one of the most able and uncompromising opponents of a certain portion of our Bill; and he is also one of those who have come forward and have assisted us most materially in framing that same Bill. He writes thus:—

"'Although as you are aware I was strongly opposed to some of the provisions of the Procedure Code Bill, No. IV, and although I fear I shall remain unconvinced of the desirability of some few of the modified provisions which remain in the Bill you propose to pass, I have no hesitation in asserting it will be a public misfortune if the passing of the Bill is delayed.

"'It cannot be said that the proposals embodied in the Bill have not been before the public for a sufficient time to enable all those who would be likely to criticize them to submit their opinions.

"'I have no reason to expect that within any reasonable period the constitution of the Legislative Council will be so altered, or the opinion of executive officers so much changed, as to promise a more favourable consideration of the objections I still entertain to some few sections.

"'On the other hand, should those sections of the Bill be disallowed by the Secretary of State, the symmetry of the measure would be undisturbed, and the valuable additions it makes to our rules of procedure would be immediately secured.

"'Moreover it is, as I understand it, the chief recommendation of a Code that any defects which escape notice in its enactment, or any provisions which may be found to operate unadvisably, may be immediately corrected by legislation.

"'For these reasons, if you think my opinion as an opponent of a few of the provisions of the Bill of any weight, I have felt bound to put you in possession of it.'

"Now I do think his opinion of weight, because no man outside this Council has more carefully studied our work than Mr. Turner, and no man is in a position which better enables him to judge what good it is likely to effect in the general business of the Courts of Law.

"The plain fact is, that a change of officers who have the conduct of a great measure like this does lead to disturbance of the work, and to waste of power. We all have our parts to play—Mr. Cockerell has one part, Mr. Stokes another part, and I a third part. If I go away Mr. Stokes must play my part, and his successor must play his. That would infallibly result in the unsettlement of portions of the work, and the necessity of doing a good deal of it over again. If therefore the matter is in substance ripe for final discussion, it is worth while to strain a point to bring on that discussion before a change takes place. I am afraid that some inconvenience has been caused to members of Council owing to the last print of the Bill being placed in their hands so late. But as regards the substantial questions of controversy which are embodied in this Bill, it seems to me that the time has come when they are quite ripe for final discussion: and therefore I hope the Council will not object to bring on that discussion now and finish it.

"Now I will pass to the more direct subject of my motion. There are three reports before the Council to consider. You are aware that this Bill was published in the year 1864. That publication brought in a great quantity of valuable comment, which resulted in the alteration of the Bill, and the republication of it in the year 1865 in the shape in which it was intended that it should pass. However the work was suspended, and it was not resumed until the year 1873. We then found that owing to changes in the law and other circumstances, it was necessary to alter the draft of 1865 to such an extent that it was convenient to recast it altogether. Accordingly we did that, and we published it in a remodelled form, being that Bill which is labelled Bill No. III. That re-publication was accompanied by a report which is the first report before the Council. Our re-publication brought us in a very large amount of most valuable and laborious comment from a number of skilled persons, which resulted in numerous alterations set forth in our Bill No. IV. No. IV was published in September 1876, and was accompanied by a report which is the second report before the Council. Again we have had a great number of comments; not so many as before, but some of very great value; and again we have made a number of alterations; not nearly so many as before, but such as necessitated the reprinting of the Bill. The reprinted Bill is the Bill on the table and is numbered V. It is accompanied by a final report, which is the third report before the Council.

"The various papers have been placed in the hands of Hon'ble Members from time to time as they have been printed. They have not been placed on the table; and indeed if they were on the table, I should be speaking from behind a sort of breast-work of papers, and all my colleagues would be equally well protected; but they are in the hands of Hon'ble Members to use as they think fit.

"The substance of the two earlier reports has been explained to the Council, and I think I need not refer to it except so far as it may be in controversy at the present moment. Neither need I refer to the great quantity of detailed matter which we have touched from time to time. I shall confine this opening to the two subjects which have attracted general attention since the publication of Bill No. IV.

"The first of these subjects is the distribution of business between District Courts and Subordinate Courts. In Bill No. IV we proposed an alteration of the law for the purpose of confining to District Courts certain kinds of business

now performed by Subordinate Courts. My hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell explained the reasons for that proposal, and no doubt there was and is a good deal of reason and also a good deal of authority, as incidentally I shall have occasion to show, for the change proposed. But there came to the Committee so much evidence of the practical inconvenience likely to be caused by the change, that it seemed to them or the majority of them to preponderate, and it was thought wiser to leave matters as they now stand.

"There is a notice of motion on the paper in the name of my hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. It is the third notice which stands in his name, and touches the relations of District Courts and Subordinate Courts. But it does not touch the general principles on which the changes were made by Bill No. IV, and I shall say nothing more about it at the present moment.

"The second subject of controversy relates to those parts of the Code which regulate the execution of decrees for money-debts. When I addressed the Council in September last, I stated that our Code was found to work in a harsh and rigid way against the debtor, so as to drive men to despair, and to create much suffering and even danger. I said that having proposed to soften the law in this respect by our Bill No. III, we had on the evidence and advice sent in to us proposed to go further in the same direction and soften it still further by Bill No. IV. I mentioned various points in which we proposed alterations for that purpose. The principal of these were imprisonment for debt, the sale of land, and the exemption of property from execution at the instance of the creditor. Now in proposing these alterations we had regard to what was told us of the state of various parts of the country, which warned us that a very rapid transfer of land from the hands of one class to the hands of another class, or too great harshness and rigour in the prosecution of decrees against debtors, produced great misery and disorder, and even in some parts of the country danger. So far then, although it is confined to its own proper province of procedure, our Bill is connected, as other legal operations are connected, with a great political question. I thought we had given to the State somewhat more power than the present Code gave to it to guide the course of a decree, though I think now that in that opinion I was mistaken. But still I thought that substantially we aimed at the same objects with our predecessors who framed the Code of 1859, and that we kept their main lines intact. Speaking in Council I summed up the alterations thus:—

"'These provisions relating to execution-sales constitute the principal alteration that we propose in the Code, and our object has been to alleviate the harshness and rigidity of the law, to diminish the number of forced sales, and to get for the owner of the land something like an adequate value for it, at the same time keeping clearly in mind the important principle—one of the most important objects of all civilized society—that a man should perform his contracts and pay his debts to the best of his ability.'

"Such being my view of our proposals, what was my surprise when I found that the publication of the Bill brought us in lectures on political economy, or what calls itself such, and charges that we were confiscating property, disturbing the money-market, re-enacting usury laws, reverting to a patriarchal system of government, undergoing violent oscillations of policy which was known only to the minds of Indian officials, disregarding the wisdom of ages, and making laws at variance with human nature. Indeed such a storm of expostulation arose that I was quite frightened, until the happy thought occurred to me of looking to see what the existing law actually is, and what were the alterations we proposed. Then I was comforted, for with one dubious exception which I will explain presently, I found that we had proposed no more than what I had stated to the Council. In fact we had proposed something less. For being driven by stress of weather to examine the motives of the Code of 1859, I satisfied myself that not only did we aim at precisely the same objects with the framers of that Code, but that we had in contemplation precisely the same methods as they had. In fact the head and front of our offending is this, that we show an intention on the part of the legislature that the powers existing in the law, but now lying unused, shall be used, and for that purpose we proposed to commit them to hands more likely to use them.

"It will be convenient if at this point I explain to the Council what are the provisions that are so much complained of, and what they do, and what they do not, effect. They will be found in the sections of Bill No. V which are numbered 320 to 325. I omit section 326, because it is only a repetition of what is in the existing Code, and I do not for the present speak of section 327, because it turns upon some considerations which are peculiar to itself.

"In the first place these sections do not of their own force work any alterations either in law or practice, for they are only to be brought into action when and where the Executive Government thinks fit.

"In the second place they do not interfere with any specific contracts affecting land, such as a mortgage. If for instance land is to be sold in pursuance of a mortgage, the only powers the Collector will have over the sale are those powers which a prudent vendor by auction commonly exercises—the power of lotting the property, of adjourning the sale, of fixing a reserved bid, and of buying in. But in connection with this point, I should say that, owing to some inadvertence in the drawing of the Bill No. IV, it might have been considered that the whole of these sections applied to mortgages as well as to unsecured money-debts. It was obvious indeed from the context, and also from what I said in Council, that they were not intended so to apply; and in his comments, Mr. Justice Turner has treated this defect as an obvious slip, and with his invariable fairness has taken no advantage of it in his argument. But I mention the matter now because it may possibly account for what seems to me the very exaggerated views of our operations entertained by various of our critics.

"So much for what the sections do not effect. Now for what they do.

"Section 320 enables the Executive to declare that in any place and with regard to any class of decrees for the sale of land, the execution of the decree shall be committed to the hands of the Collector.

"Section 321 gives to the Collector the ordinary powers of vendors at auction-sales.

"Section 322 gives him further powers in cases only of money-decrees, namely, powers of arrangement between debtors and creditors. It provides that if he sees reason to believe that the judgment-debt of the debtor can be discharged without the sale of the whole of the property, he may raise the amount necessary to discharge the debt, with interest according to the decree if the decree specifies the rate of interest, and according to his discretion if the decree does not specify the rate of interest, by sale, by mortgage, by letting or by taking the property under his own management. The Council will observe that in sub-section (*b*), which gives powers to let on farm or to manage, it is provided that these powers shall be exercised only with the decree-holder's consent. That is a restriction which did not exist in Bill No. IV, but was introduced by the Committee in Bill No. V, and my hon'ble friend Sir Edward Bayley has a motion on the paper for the purpose of restoring the provisions of Bill No. IV in that respect.

"Section 323 requires the Collector to ascertain the other judgment-debts of the debtor, and it protects the property against alienation while in the hands of the Collector, just as the existing Code protects the property against alienation while in the hands of the Court.

"Section 324 provides that if the arrangements made by the Collector do not succeed in paying the debt, the property shall be sold after all.

"Section 325 makes the Collector accountable to the Court for all his receipts, and it directs the distribution of the proceeds in payment of the debts.

"I should have thought that these proposals were moderate and reasonable enough, but they certainly do not appear so to some people, because they have been severely observed in several quarters. I will read to the Council what Mr. Justice Turner says about them. I select him, not because he stands alone, but because he puts with much force what he has to say. He has sent in to the Committee a Minute on Bill No. IV which I can recommend as good reading to those of the Council who have not read it, in which he first enters into some general arguments directed against patriarchal government. Possibly those general strictures might have been modified in view of the alterations made since Bill No. IV was published, but those alterations have not pre-

vented a hostile motion, and I have to meet the whole line of argument on which that is grounded. In the course of these arguments he makes the following observations:—

"'In India however there exists, I will not say a school of political thought, but a numerous body of gentlemen, who declare that the experience of centuries should be disregarded, and that the rules of political and economical science, which the wisdom of Western philosophy has deduced from the motives ordinarily influencing mankind, are wholly inapplicable to Eastern nations.'

"Then when he comes to these particular clauses he says:—

"'The first objection which I have to offer to these sections, in common with section 326, is, that the Legislature is called upon to delegate its functions to an authority so eminent as to be almost above the reach of criticism. It is asked to empower the Executive Government, by purely arbitrary acts which will have *ex post facto* operation, to disturb the securities on which millions of rupees are invested, and to deprive persons who have money-claims against the owners of lands of the fund to which they are entitled to have recourse, and which, in the case of money lent, was the basis of the debtor's credit.'

"Now pausing here for a moment to explain, the Council will notice that section 326 of Bill No. IV, which Mr. Turner mentions, is section 327 of our Bill, to which I have said that different considerations apply. Nor does he mix up the two together. But all his observations, as the Council will observe from what I have said, apply both to the earlier sections, 320 to 325, and apply again to 327. He is also speaking of general money-debts, which he alleges to be contracted with an eye to the land, and not of debts secured by mortgage.

"Then he continues:—

"'Such acts amount to confiscation. Nothing can justify them but the gravest political necessity, and at present no such necessity exists or is imminent. I urge then that legislation should be postponed until the necessity arises which justifies the creation of this power.

"'The oscillation of official opinion, owing to the constant changes of the *personnel* of the Government and the absence of party traditions, is so great, that economical heresies are never killed, but revive at least once in a decade of years. Although I believe no one who pretends to statesmanship would at the present moment exercise powers of which the iniquity is apparent, and which are justifiable only in extreme emergencies, when the tide of official opinion turns, pressure may be brought on the Executive to avail itself of powers which it has ready at hand, and which, were time allowed for public discussion, it would not create.'

"Well now that is a good, honest, outspoken statement of the faith that is in a man, and such as one likes to see; and I think that we ought to be very much obliged to any gentleman who, with no motive whatever but the public interest, takes the trouble to put what he believes to be the truth into such very frank and clear language. At the same time it seems to me that the remarks are misdirected when they are applied to the provisions I have explained to the Council. I say the same of other similar arguments, and the Council will understand me to be addressing myself to the whole line of attack represented by the motion of my hon'ble friend the Maháráját Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

"Inasmuch as I contend that we are only proceeding cautiously on lines already laid down, the Council will hardly expect me to take much time in combating arguments which, whatever their abstract value may be, are pitched so high as entirely to miss the mark. But before I go on to show how they miss the mark, I will try to show what seem to me to be the broad differences of opinion between the opposing parties.

"I may be wrong, and I hardly suppose that our opponents will accept my view of what is necessary to make the position a sound one, but it seems to me that they cannot support their objections without first making good two propositions. The first of these is, that when a man has made a contract with another man, he is entitled to call upon the supreme forces of Society to step in and enforce his contract in every jot and tittle, and that without allowing to Society any moderating influence over the contract, unless perhaps it can be shown to be grounded in fraud. The second proposition is, that a contract by A to pay B a hundred rupees is a contract by A to strip himself of every shred of property that he possesses in order to make good that hundred rupees.

"Now both these propositions seem to me exaggerations of principles which, if stated with their due qualifications, most people will be ready to

accept. Of the first proposition I should say, that it is a most sound and important principle that people should be held to the substantial performance of their contracts. But I should add that if the rigid and extreme performance of contracts is found to produce misery and disorder, then Society, which is called in to enforce these contracts, should exercise some moderating influence over them, and that such a duty is the more imperative in proportion to the helplessness of the debtor-class. Of the second proposition I should say, that a contract to pay a sum of money seems to me quite a different thing from a contract that the borrower shall strip himself of all the property that he has for the support of himself and his family in order to pay that money. It may be argued that, in order to enforce a contract to pay money, it is the duty of Society to step in and strip the borrower naked. But I do not see how it is even arguable that if such a process takes place, the creditor does not get something outside the terms of his contract. If he does, terms may be reasonably imposed upon him in return, such as are found necessary for the peace and welfare of Society.

"How far Society should step in and insist upon some moderation as the price of its assistance, is a question of detail which has to be solved in every age and in every country. But it seems to me that all laws intended for the protection of debtors on terms short of the payment of the whole debt—laws of bankruptcy, laws for the exemption of property from execution—are founded on the view I take of the duties and interests of Society.

"It is clear however that our opponents assume that the laws of other nations are in accordance with their views of what is a righteous law of debtor and creditor. And indeed in another passage occurring amongst his general observations Mr. Justice Turner speaks of such legislation as ours as being 'a divergence from the laws ordinarily accepted by civilized nations.'

"Now I do not myself profess much knowledge of any law except the laws of England and of India. But the Council are aware that the Bombay Government lately appointed a Commission to enquire into certain serious outrages committed in some of the districts of the Dekkhan by the peasants upon the money-lending classes. That Commission have made an able and elaborate report. They draw a very distressing picture of the state of the country, and they assign as one of its causes the state of our law of debtor and creditor. I will read to the Council what they say of the law of India as compared with other laws. They speak thus:—

"'In order to recover a debt, it is obvious that resort can only be had to the property, present and future, of the debtor and to the labour of the debtor and his family. A law which allows an unlimited resort to all these means of recovery gives the greatest help to the creditor that it is physically possible to give. The law of India appears to be the only modern law which allows such unlimited resort, and we find that under it the debtor and his family are liable in person and property to an extent which is practically unlimited.'

Imprisonment.

"Then they go on to mention some details of our law and of other laws, and they continue thus:—

"'96. The mere statement of what the power of the creditor is, would seem in itself a sufficient answer to the question. The power to utterly ruin and enslave the debtor is a power which clearly the creditor ought not to have, and as a fact it was never intended when the Code itself was passed that the creditor should have it.. 'The ancient laws of most countries,' says Mill, 'were all severity to the debtor. They invested the creditor with a power of coercion more or less tyrannical, which he might use against his insolvent debtor, either to extort the surrender of hidden property or to obtain satisfaction of a vindictive character, which might console him for the non-payment of the debt. This arbitrary power has extended in some countries to making the insolvent debtor serve the creditor as his slave, in which plan there were at least some grains of common sense, since it might possibly be regarded as a scheme for making him work out the debt by his labour. In England the coercion assumed the milder form of ordinary imprisonment. The one and the other were the barbarous expedients of a rude age, repugnant to justice as well as to humanity.' When we compare the law of India with that of other countries, we find that not one is so oppressive as the Civil Procedure Code in this respect, not even the oldest law in the world, the law of Moses, which allowed the debtor a discharge after serving seven years.'

"The Commission are here speaking of our general law of debtor and creditor, not only of that which relates to the sale of land, but also of that which relates to the seizure of chattels and of the person. But the Council will

find that the whole of these subjects are mixed up together, and that those who object to the restriction of the creditor's power with respect to the sale of land are the persons who also object to the restriction of his power in other respects.

"Now with regard to the law of England, inasmuch as England may claim to have been in the rank of civilized nations for some time, I should like to give to the Council an account of what the law respecting the sale of land for debts has been and is there, which I think I may do without any great degree of prolixity.

"Before the reign of Edward I, land could not be taken in execution at all for a general debt. In that reign a Statute was passed known as the Statute of *elegit*. It gave to the creditor power to take the chattels of the debtor, except his oxen and his beasts of the plough, and power also to take one moiety of his land. The *elegit* creditor, as he was called, might take possession of the land, but he was subject to account for his receipts in the Court of Chancery, and he had no right to a sale. When he was fully repaid by the rents of the land, the debtor resumed possession. It is true that by means of successive *elegits*, as when various creditors took out judgment against a debtor, he might be deprived of the whole of his land instead of half. It is also true that possession by the *elegit* creditor not unfrequently resulted in the sale of the land, and that there was a tendency for such sales to increase; but such sales only took place through the medium of a Court of Equity, and with all due and proper safe-guards, and only in those cases (by no means all cases, though, as I have said, there was a a tendency in them to increase) in which the Court had by some means or other acquired jurisdiction to sell. In such cases, to use the expressions of Mr. Justice Story, 'where the payment of the judgment cannot be obtained at all by a mere application of the rents and profits (as if the interest upon the judgment exceeds the annual rents and profits), or when the payment cannot be obtained out of the rents and profits within a reasonable time, Courts of Equity will accelerate the payment by decreeing a sale of the moiety of the lands.'

"Now that was the law of England for five hundred and fifty years; and it seems to me,—though of course it differs in detail for we have not the same machinery here as in England, but it seems to me a law not very unlike the arrangements which we contemplate, though more prohibitive of sales of land. It provided for payment of the creditor by the gradual application of the rents of the land for that purpose; it did not resort to the sale of land except where these means failed, and in many cases did not resort to it at all. And yet the existence of such a law did not prevent England from rising into the very front rank of commercial nations.

"It was not until the year 1838 that matters were thought ripe for an alteration of that law. In that year a Statute was passed which effected the alteration. First the creditor was enabled to take possession of the whole instead of only half of his debtor's land; and secondly, when he had procured a judgment of a superior Court, it had the same effect as if the debtor had agreed to charge his land with the amount of the debt.

"Unless some change has recently taken place which I do not happen to know of, that is the law of England at the present moment. And it is attended with incidents which must make it extremely unsatisfactory to those critics to whom I have referred; for it by no means gives to the creditor the short, sharp, swift, direct remedy against the debtor's land which they think is necessary for the law of a civilized country. In the first place, it is only the superior Courts—that is to say, some five or six Courts in England—which can issue decrees charging the land at all; and that is the sort of arrangement which my hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell proposed for India. In the second place, though the creditor might at once take possession of his debtor's land, he must account for every farthing of his receipts in the Court of Chancery. In the third place he acquires no immediate right to sell that land. If he wants to sell, he must institute an entirely new suit in a Court of Equity; a Court which takes care that all parties interested are brought before it; a Court which will give every facility for arrangement and accommodation as it well knows how to do, and when it does decree a sale will take care that the sale is carried into effect with all due precautions and safeguards. In the

fourth place, the creditor cannot institute even that new suit directly. The Statute says he must wait a full year after he has got his judgment, and after he has performed certain formalities with that judgment. And in the fifth place, our Parliament has been guilty of enacting what these gentlemen call a Usury Law; that is to say, they have provided that when the Court gives to the creditor the security of a decree, his debt shall carry a Court rate of interest which they have fixed at four per cent.

"It must also be noticed that during all these centuries I have spoken of, there were other influences at work which tended very much to retard the passing of land from the hands of one class to the hands of another class. The most familiar of these influences is the system of entails or strict settlements, a thing so familiar to every reader of English history, that I will not trouble the Council with pointing out its effects. But there was another influence which has been much less observed upon, but which in all probability has exercised no less effect than the system of entails, and that is the action of the statesmen who presided over our Courts of Equity.

"In his concise and admirable account of the distinctive characteristics of Courts of Equity, Blackstone points out this among the chief; that they construed contracts for securing money in a different way from the way in which the same contracts were construed by Courts of law. In point of fact the Courts of Equity exercised a regulating power over such contracts, and they exercised it in favour of debtors.

"The common form of a penal bond is this: A borrows £100 of B, and he contracts that if he does not pay B within twelve months he shall pay £200. The terms of the contract are as clear as noonday; and yet the Courts of Equity held that the penalty of £200 was a mere fashion of speech, Shylock's merry jest, a sort of playful way of securing principal and interest. And accordingly to principal and interest they confined the creditor, and they prohibited him from suing for the penalty.

"The common form of mortgage is, that the borrower conveys his land to the lender out and out, but with a proviso that if he pays the lender the sum borrowed in the course of a year, the conveyance shall be void; otherwise it remains indefeasible. Again I say the contract is as clear as noonday, but Courts of Equity applied to it the same construction that they applied to penal bonds, and they allowed a debtor to redeem his land after very long periods of time on payment of principal and interest.

"Now that is something like interference with contracts. And indeed there were not wanting eminent persons, principally common lawyers, who denounced the proceedings of the Courts of Equity in language as vigorous as that in which our far milder proceedings are denounced at the present moment. The battle was nearly over by Lord Hale's time, but even he complains that 'by the growth of Equity on Equity the heart of the Common Law is eaten out, and legal settlements are destroyed.' The fact is that these proceedings of the Courts of Equity led to very sharp collisions between them and the Courts of Law. But the Courts of Equity held their ground, because the good sense of the nation was at their back. Their doctrine as to mortgages has long since formed part and parcel of the framework of the Law of England; and their doctrines as to bonds were imported into Common Law Courts by a Statute passed in the reign of Queen Anne.

"Now upon that brief review of English history I think the Council will have observed two things. One is the extreme slowness with which, even in an advancing commercial nation like ours, the *corpus* of the land, as distinguished from its temporary and redeemable possession, was made available to answer general debts. The other is the care which our legislature took, when it was at last giving the creditor full remedies against his debtor's land, to provide that these remedies should be worked with due moderation and caution, and under due control.

"Slow and spontaneous changes such as these are the healthy growth of nations. But some of our critics tell us that we are right, indeed that we are bound, to introduce all these changes, and more than all, at once, without the slightest attempt at mitigation, by foreign rule, into extremely backward communities. Certain abstract principles are brandished in our faces, and

we are told that if we hesitate to transmute money-debts into the ownership of the debtor's land, we are setting ourselves against the experience and wisdom of ages. I answer that the study of history and the study of contemporary phenomena equally convince me that nations do not accept that species of transmutation very readily; and that for us to put it into force without any attempt at mitigation among primitive agricultural communities is not Political Economy; it is not Policy; it is not Economy, nor any combination of the two; but it rather savours of pedantry, and of a disposition to treat matters on some *á priori* theory, instead of dealing with men as we find them.

"Having now as I trust disposed of the assertion that we are setting ourselves against the example of all civilized nations and on principles peculiar to Indian official nature, I proceed to examine the assertion that even in India such a proposal as we have made can only be due to some violent oscillation of official opinion.

"The existing Code of 1859 contains the following provisions: By section 243 it is provided that where the property attached consists of land, it shall be competent to the Court to appoint a manager, and that the manager shall collect the rents and apply them in payment of the debt, and to the term of such management no limit of time is assigned. It is also provided that if the judgment-debtor can satisfy the Court that there is a reasonable ground to believe that the amount of the judgment may be raised by mortgage, lease or private sale, it shall be competent to the Court to postpone the sale for such period as it may think proper to enable the judgment-debtor to raise the amount. And again to that postponement no limit of time is assigned. Now I think that those who followed me in my exposition of Bill No. V, sections 320 to 325, will see that the Court has here given to it powers as wide and large as those which we propose to bestow upon Collectors. It may pay the debt by management, and by gradually applying the rents and profits. It may allow the judgment-debtor to try his hand at making arrangements short of a suit. In point of fact the powers given to the Court are somewhat larger, because we propose to limit the Collector's operations to twenty years, whereas the Code leaves the Court's operation unlimited in point of time; and we propose not to apply our provision to mortgage-debts, whereas this section is so framed as to apply to mortgage-debts.

"By section 248 it is provided that if the property to be sold is land, and the Government shall so direct, the sale shall be conducted by the Collector on the requisition of the Court. And by section 244 it is provided that in such a case as is mentioned in section 248,

'If the Collector shall represent to the Court that a public sale of the land is objectionable, and that satisfaction of the decree may be made within a reasonable period by a temporary alienation of the land, the Court may authorize the Collector, on security for the amount of the decree or for the value of such land being given, to make provision for such satisfaction in the manner recommended by the Collector, instead of proceeding to a public sale of the land.'

"Now what is the object of these sections? To find that, I refer to the debates which took place in Council when the Legislature was engaged in discussing the Code.

"In the first place the Council had before it much evidence of the mischief and embarrassment which was being produced by the rapid transfer of land from one class to another, and they had also before them a despatch from the Secretary of State, Lord Stanley, written in 1857, the terms of which I will proceed to state. He began by saying:—

"'It cannot be doubted that the increased powers in respect of suits relating to real property, which of late years have been conferred upon the Subordinate Civil Courts, have greatly promoted the rapid transfer of such property from old to new hands.'

"Then he goes into some details on the subject, and continues thus:—

"'With reference to the foregoing remarks, the question arises as to the expediency of altering the existing constitution of the Munsifs' Courts, and of reverting to the system under which they were tribunals for the adjudication of suits only for money or other personal property, at the same time enlarging, if thought advisable, their jurisdiction in such cases. A further check might be imposed by providing that no process either for attachment or sale of real property shall be allowed in cases below a fixed amount, and that in suits exceeding that amount the Munsif shall not be competent to issue such a process without the previous sanction of the Judge.'

"That was the proposal made by Bill No. IV which my hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell explained to the Council at Simla. There was another proposal before the Council, that they should put some express prohibition upon sales, in what form I do not exactly know, for the principle was discussed without any definite plan being propounded; but the Council did not see their way to it. Neither did they see their way to the suggestion made by Lord Stanley. Whether they rejected it on account of the practical considerations which have influenced us I cannot find. At all events they did not accept either of those two suggestions, but instead thereof, and with the same object, they enacted these sections which I have been citing.

"Sir Henry Harington moved to insert that section which is now section 243, and the reason he gave is stated as follows:—

"'The addition proposed by him was intended to meet to some extent the objections entertained by many persons to the sale of land in satisfaction of money-decrees. He would not now go into the very important question as to whether such sales should or should not be allowed.'

"He then intimates his opinion that there was some exaggeration in the matter, and that alienation of land could not be prevented.

"Mr. Currie proposed the introduction of the section which, with a difference, is now section 244, and he spoke thus:—

"'He remarked that the present section went a step further than the last section. The Judge of Cawnpore, the Commissioner of Allahabad, and the Agra Sadr Court, objected to the indiscriminate sale of land. Mr. Muir objected to any sale of land at all under civil process. He (MR. CURRIE) would not go so far as Mr. Muir. He agreed generally with what had been said on the subject by the Hon'ble Member for the North-Western Provinces. But even if it were admitted that the transfer of the land from the hands of the old proprietors was an unmitigated evil, still in the existing state of things that would be no sufficient reason for a general stoppage of sales.

"'Something however was to be conceded to opinions so strongly expressed and urged by the authorities he had named. The new section which he proposed would enable the revenue authorities to interfere in behalf of old proprietors in all cases in which such interference could be beneficially exercised.'

"Now I will ask what difference is discernible between the policy of 1859 and the policy of 1877. Then, as now, there were differences of opinion on this subject; then, I hope I may say as now, the majority of opinions was, that something should be done to check the indiscriminate sale of land; then, as now, the Council rejected the proposal to confine decrees for the sale of land to District Courts and the proposal to put a direct prohibition on such sales; then, as now, they resorted to the scheme of giving large powers of arrangement to some authority which in the first instance they said should be a Court of Law; and then, as now, they contemplated that these powers should be exercised by the Collector.

"I do not find that anybody then came forward to tell the Council that they were meditating confiscation or interference with contracts. But if we are doing so, most certainly they were. If I am a creditor seeking to sell my debtor's land, and if it is confiscation of my rights to tell me that I must be content with payment out of the rents, it is no consolation whatever to me that the officer who tells me so is called a Judge instead of being called a Collector, or that he is a Collector set to work by a Judge instead of being a Collector set to work by the Government.

"However that was the reasonable policy which our predecessors adopted, to call in some controlling power to make reasonable arrangements, which might be the Court or which might be the Collector. Unfortunately it was suggested by somebody that if the land was in the hands of the Collector, some further security was required for the payment of the debt; though nobody seemed to dream that any further security was required when exactly the same process was going on in the hands of the Court. But in the course of the debate, apparently without any further consideration, that idea was accepted, and the clause I read to the Council about security was put in, which converted section 244 to almost an absolute dead letter. There is the section however and as evidence of the policy of the legislature it and the reasons for it remain; and we ought not to be charged with violent oscillations of opinion and departure from the policy of our predecessors because we are attempting to make a living letter of that which has become almost a dead letter.

"But I have something more to say on this point. The Code of 1859 extended of its own force only to the Regulation Provinces of the three Presidencies. With respect to the rest of India it is extendible by order of the Executive Government. When it came to be extended to Non-Regulation Provinces, it was found that although in other respects it might be suitable to those Provinces, in respect of the sale of land which it authorizes so freely it was not suitable; and accordingly the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal extended it to his Non-Regulation Provinces, or to some of them, with the proviso that the land should not be sold without the consent of some executive authority. Well His Honour had no power to do that. The moment this question came up before the Council they proceeded to alter the Code; and in the month of July 1859 Sir Henry Harington introduced a Bill to enable the Local Governments of the Non-Regulation Provinces to do the thing that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had assumed to do.

"On that occasion he spoke as follows:—

"'Lastly, the Bill proposed an alteration in section 385 of the Code. That section set forth that the Act should not take effect in any part of the territories not subject to the general Regulation of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, until the same should be extended thereto by the Governor General of India in Council, or by the Local Government to which such territory was subordinate, and notified in the Gazette. Hon'ble Members might have observed in a recent number of the *Calcutta Gazette*, that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had extended the Act to certain Non-Regulation districts under his Government; but that in doing so, His Honour had added a proviso that no sale of land should be made without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Province. The Code contained no such provision, and a question might arise as to the competency of the Lieutenant-Governor to pursue this course, and whether, if he extended the Code at all, he was not bound to extend the whole Code. But as it seemed very desirable that the power exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in this instance should exist somewhere, the Bill proposed to authorize the Government of a Non-Regulation Province to which the Act might be extended, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to declare that the Act should take effect therein subject to any restriction, limitation or proviso which it might think proper.'

"The Bill was then passed into Law. It has since been re-enacted, and it stands now as section 39 of Act XXIII of 1861. I have before stated to the Council how very largely that restriction on the sale of land has been used. The modifying power extends as you have heard to the whole of the Code; but it has hardly been used at all, except only for the one purpose of moderating the sale of land; and for that purpose it has been used throughout very large Provinces. I am not prepared to say in how large a portion of the Non-Regulation Provinces of India, but certainly throughout the Panjáb and Oudh and the Central Provinces the Code was only put into operation subject to the restriction that the sale of land in execution of decrees should not take place without the consent of some executive authority.

"Well now we have this result, that for the purpose of preventing the too indiscriminate sales of land which it was found the Code allowed, the Council of that day, the very same men who passed the Code, within four months after they passed it into law, passed an amending Act giving powers to the Executive of an extent and magnitude compared to which the powers we propose to give are the merest flea-bite; not a mere power to say that certain operations may be executed by one hand instead of another, but a power to extend the Code subject to any restriction, limitation or proviso whatever. And it is not right that we should be charged with departing violently from the policy of our predecessors, when we are only following their footsteps at a humble distance.

"Now I hope I have given the Council reason to think that the condemnation of our proceedings, however confidently and boldly pronounced, is founded on erroneous data and on a narrow and partial view of the case. At all events I am anxious to hear the allegations and arguments by which that condemnation is supported in Council. I know that whatever can be said on that subject will be said by my friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore; for in Committee he has supported the views of the objectors with great ability and acuteness, and I must add with equal good feeling and moderation.

"The next question is, whether we have any case for altering the arrangements of the law at all. And here again I find a disposition to assume that

our district officers must all be mistaken in what they think they see; and that if there is any mischief going on, it is all due to other causes, and not to this cause, namely, the state of the law of creditor and debtor. Other causes no doubt there are, but it seems to me impossible to doubt that this cause also exists, unless we are prepared to say that a great number of intelligent gentlemen, knowing the country thoroughly, better than any other men, some of them appointed to enquire into this very matter, are all mistaken in what they think they see and hear. I have told the Council before how much evidence there is on this point, and I will now add one other piece of evidence which has come to my hands since I last spoke on this subject. The Dekkhan Commission say:—

Increase of money-holders and money-lending business.

"'62. Another cause of the increase of indebtedness is the facility with which the money-lending class can command the assistance of the law in the recovery of debt, and consequent upon that facility an expansion of the raiyat's credit, inducing numbers of small capitalists to compete for investments in loans to the Kunbi. We have already quoted Sir G. Wingate's remarks on this point. Although at the present time other causes have combined to impair the raiyat's credit, still one material cause of his present condition must undoubtedly be sought in the state of things described in 1852; and since that date other causes have operated to aggravate immensely the evil which was then discerned. Whatever facilities were afforded by the law to the creditor in 1852 have been greatly enhanced by the introduction of the present procedure in 1859, and by the punctual conduct of judicial duties now exacted from the Subordinate Courts, while the raiyat's credit has been enhanced by the addition of his land and agricultural stock and implements to the security liable for his debts.'

"It is their opinion that the provisions of the law and the much greater swiftness with which the law is executed have aggravated the miserable condition in which they found the peasants of that part of the country. They no doubt are speaking of the law at large and not merely of that part of it which relates to sales of land. As regards sales we have this broad fact, that the complaints which come to us are from those parts of the country where the Code is at work without restriction; and those parts of the country in which it operates subject to restriction are the parts from which complaints do not come. That seems to me a cogent piece of evidence.

"Our case then is this: We have evidence, which seems to us conclusive, that the Code has worked in a harsh, rigid, mechanical way, which leads to the ruin of the debtor, sometimes with benefit to the creditor, sometimes without any such corresponding benefit. We do not assume to regulate the contracts of mankind; we are not reverting to any patriarchal system of government; but we say that Society ought not to be a mere passive instrument in the hands of creditors for the purpose of skinning their debtors, and that the Code, not in its own nature, nor by the intention of its framers, but in its working, has been made too passive an instrument for that purpose. We are not foolish enough to suppose that we can control human nature; but we say that mischief which has been created by foreign and artificial causes may be remedied by modifying those causes; that what procedure has done procedure may undo; and we believe that we are swimming with the stream, and not against the stream, of human nature.

"The next question is, whether the alteration we propose is the best we can make. We have not seen our way to other alterations. One other alteration, namely, to confine sales of land to decrees of District Courts, we did propose, but have abstained from pressing it in the face of practical objections. What we do see our way to is the constitution of some authority which will have the power and the will to make some reasonable arrangements between creditor and debtor in those painful circumstances in which the *ultima ratio* has been applied, which will prevent the Code from being merely the means of carrying out to the bitter end that *summum jus* which is proverbially *summa injuria*, and which may in proper cases answer the old prayer of the debtor, 'have patience with me, and I will pay thee all.'

"We are trying to give life to the intentions of our predecessors which have to a great extent failed of effect; for not only have the provisions of section 244, but also those of section 243, failed to a very great extent. That matter was the subject of inquiry by the Government of the North-Western Prov-

inces in 1873, and they received from their officers some accounts of the working of the sections. They sum up the matter thus :—

Opinion of Government, North-Western Provinces.

"'It will be seen that nearly all the officers consulted by the Court are of opinion that the sections in question are almost inoperative either from the ignorance of the judgment-debtor, or from the difficulties in the way of settlement under them. But His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Hon'ble Judges of the Court and the Board of Revenue in thinking that the sections do a certain amount of good, and work for the benefit both of creditors and debtors.'

"Now of course sections that are almost inoperative cannot do much amount of good. What is meant clearly is, that the sections are good in themselves: that they are right in principle; that where they do work they do good, but unfortunately they are almost inoperative. I believe that these sections will remain inoperative as long as the motive power is confined to Courts of Law. Such operations are not judicial in their character; they are matters of arrangement and discretion and are quite extra-judicial. They are far more likely to be carried into effect by a person who knows the property, knows the place, knows the people, is accustomed to move about and visit his villages, and is in the habit of making administrative arrangements, than by a man who is accustomed to sit in his own Court, and to decide such legal points as are brought before him. This was seen quite clearly by our predecessors when they passed section 244, avowedly as a further step in the same direction with section 243, and with the view (I will quote the words again) 'that the Revenue-authorities should be enabled to interfere on behalf of local proprietors in all cases in which such interference may be beneficially exercised.' That view has not been answered because of the reasons which I have mentioned; and we seek now to make that a living letter which remains a dead one. We see no better plan than to follow the same line of policy, and to call on the Collector to exercise a reasonable discretion, not only when a Court of law thinks fit, but when the Government thinks fit.

"We are not proposing any rigid law for the whole of India. It is only when the Executive Government thinks that a part of the country requires these provisions, and also that there are hands to work them, that they will be applied. When that is the case, we wish the Government to have those powers which the Bombay Government desired to exercise in 1875, but were deterred from exercising by the opinion—no doubt a very well founded opinion—of the High Court as to the state of the law. Now I confess that it is at this point that the palsy of doubt begins to affect my mind. I will read a few words from a very valuable paper sent to us by the Advocate General of Bengal, Mr. Paul. He is a gentleman of great experience in Mufassal affairs. He quite approves of what we propose to do for the purpose of softening the law against the debtor; he is only sorry we do not carry some of our provisions a good deal further. He says:—

"'If the Collector who may be charged with the execution of decrees be an officer who has sufficient time in his hands to devote to the new department of jurisdiction intended to be created, I think the exercise of the powers proposed to be given to the Collector will be beneficial to debtors.'

"That is just it; 'if the Collector has time.' It may be that the Collector has not time. It may be that the Collector's hands will require strengthening. It may be that in order to work this provision efficiently, we shall have to go further and do what Sir Richard Temple has recommended us to do, namely, to establish a separate execution department. But practical difficulties of that kind are no reason against giving powers to the Government which are sound in principle and which may be exercised in places where no such practical difficulties exist.

"Now I have finished what I had to say upon sections 320 to 325. I do not propose to say anything now upon section 327 but would prefer to hear the reasons of my hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore for expunging it from the Bill, because I apprehend that what I have said on the other part of the case will with some little addition be sufficient to constitute a good defence.

"But before I close I must call the attention of the Council to section 266, for that also is a part of our work on which we are said to be sentimental, patriarchal, violent, and all the rest of it. I am glad to think no person wishes us quite to go back to the simplicity of the present Code, and to exempt nothing whatever from being taken by the creditor in execution, and that there is no motion on the paper to expunge any of the items which we propose to exempt from execution. In fact I think that members of the Committee were satisfied that we were not being guided by pure sentiment, but that we gave to the matter a fair amount of hard-headed, if not hard-hearted, consideration. I must however tell the Council what alterations have been made. In sub-section (*b*) we have adopted the language of an old Bombay Regulation, the repeal of which by the Code of 1859, as the Dekkhan Commission inform us, has caused much distress. It exempts tools, implements of husbandry and such cattle as are necessary to enable a man to earn his livelihood by agriculture. This latter part accords with the first English Statute which gave powers to the creditor to seize his debtor's goods. Sub-section (*c*) has been modified by the provision that it shall not apply to the execution of decrees for rent. The peculiar relation of landlord and tenant induced us to put in this provision. In sub-section (*h*), which applies to the salaries of public officers or *quasi* public officers, such as Railway-servants, we have, instead of exempting the whole of the salary, applied the principle of the English Mutiny Act, and exempted only a moiety. That is a course suggested by Mr. Justice Turner among the many valuable and careful suggestions which he has made to us for the alteration of the Bill. With these exceptions we have maintained the exemptions which were contained in section 266 of our Bill No. IV. But I should mention that there are two items which appear to be very important ones, those contained in sub-sections (*g*) and (*i*), but they are only an expression of the present law culled from the Pensions Act and from the Indian Articles of War. They are only put in here for convenience sake so as to have the whole of the exemptions in a single list.

"There are some other minor points connected with the law of debtor and creditor as to which some people think us foolishly indulgent to debtors, but they are comparatively trifling, and I do not think that the Council would be grateful to me if I took up further time by discussing them. I must therefore leave them to be opened by any other Hon'ble Member who may feel it desirable to do so."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE moved that section 417 be omitted. He said that after the very able and exhaustive statement made by the hon'ble and learned member in charge of the Bill he had reason to modify his opinions as to sections 320 to 325, regarding which he had given notice of amendment. He gathered that there were certain parts of the country in which the restrictions on the sale of land were absolutely necessary for political purposes; that was a matter respecting which he had nothing to say. He was of opinion that, as regarded Bengal, these sections would be mischievous in their effect, and he therefore desired to oppose them; but supposing that his amendments were accepted, he feared from the explanations given that certain parts of the country would be in a very unsatisfactory condition. He therefore did not desire to press them; the more so as the sections were of a permissive nature, and he had sufficient confidence in the special circumstances of Bengal, and in the judgment of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, to believe that these sections would not be applied to Bengal. He begged leave accordingly to withdraw the amendment which stood in his name with regard to sections 320 to 325. Section 327 was so closely connected with the previous sections, that for the reasons he had already stated, he begged to withdraw his amendment regarding that section also. He next begged to move that section 417 be omitted. Nearly two decades had elapsed since Act VIII of 1859 was passed, and from that time up to the present day the Munsifs had had the power of trying cases in which Government or its officers were concerned. The Principal Sadr Amins, or subordinate judges as they were now called, had enjoyed this power from a period long anterior even to that; but now it was proposed to make a retro-

grade move. He was not aware that there was anything to show that these officers had deteriorated either in character or competency. On the contrary Hon'ble Members of this Council, such as Sir William Muir and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, had spoken in respect of the provinces which they represented in very high terms of the integrity and efficiency of these judicial officers. Sir Richard Temple in his Administration Report said:—

"Now I have constantly inquired from all sorts of persons likely to know, European and Native, official and non-official, and the universal opinion attests the integrity and probity of the Native judges, that is, the Subordinate Judges and the Munsifs. This is to my mind a striking circumstance, and a cause for thankfulness, inasmuch as corruption used to be one of the traditional evils of India."

The High Court said in one of its reports:—

"The Court has had increasing reason to be satisfied with the performance and promise of the inferior judicial officers under its control, who in point of ability, competency, and attention, are far beyond the Munsifs of former periods. The character of this class of officers has long stood high, but the superior mode in which the business of their Courts is now transacted fully attests the wisdom of the Government in improving their condition in respect of emoluments and prospects."

Mr. Justice Jackson said:—

"I now come to the Munsifs, and I am able to say with confidence that they continue as a class to improve in carefulness and to bear a high character. We are no longer under the necessity of employing very young men, and we are able to insist upon the possession of some experience in addition to that of learning and ability which are indicated by the possession of a degree. Generally speaking therefore the Munsifs, even at the beginning of their career, are well prepared for the performance of their judicial duties; and failure in that respect is of great rarity."

Sir Richard Couch remarked:—

"The appeal from a Munsif is in most cases heard by a Judge who is not superior in knowledge or ability to the Judge whose decision is appealed against; in some instances he is inferior."

Mr. Justice Bayley said:—

"My own later experience here is that a Munsif in the Court of first instance, who has been educated in our colleges and schools, and takes his law degree in our University, not only discharges his duty with ability, but with a faithfulness and care and perspicuity which is certainly not surpassed, if it is equalled (except in cases of promotion from the same style of men), by some of the Subordinate Native Judges who hear the Munsif's appeals."

Mr. Justice Markby said:—

"In discussing the important question now raised it will not be safe to disguise the truth, however unpalatable it may be: and that the Courts of appeal in Lower Bengal are frequently below them, it is I fear impossible to deny. I insert again here the opinions upon which in my former Minute I based this conclusion. None of these opinions have since been withdrawn. No opinion to the contrary has been since expressed. And my own more recent experience has strengthened me in the view that the conclusion I then stated and now repeat was correct."

Now he would not detain the Council by reading any more extracts, but after the testimony of these high authorities, it would be an ill recompense to the Subordinate Judges and Munsifs to put such restrictions on the power which they had so long enjoyed, and which, as far as he was aware, they had never abused. If the Government would not trust these subordinate Courts, the people would naturally hesitate to place any confidence in them, and the effect of this section would be prejudicial to the administration of justice. It had been said that this section had been introduced to prevent unseemly conflicts between the Munsifs and the executive; but he did not understand why there should be any friction between the two classes. Both served the same Government, and both were appointed to administer the law; the members of one class were amenable to the other only when there was an infringement of the law, and even then the officer who tried the case was bound by the Code under which he acted, and he could not go beyond that. Some cases were cited in which it was alleged that the Munsifs were influenced by their bias against the executive. He was not acquainted with the merits of these cases, and he could not therefore say how far those decisions were influenced by *animus* against the officers of Government, or were errors of judgment; but he knew of other cases in which, although it was at first believed that the Munsifs were biased in their decisions, those very decisions were on appeal upheld by the highest tribunal. Mr. Justice Innes of Madras, commenting on this section of the Bill, said:—

"Section 416 appears to be conceived in a similar spirit of distrust. It is certainly a retrograde step, and one much to be deprecated, that at a time when the Native judicial service is in education and integrity so much in advance of what it was before the enactment of the present Procedure Code, the Legislature should revive a restriction of the jurisdiction of these officers, which is certainly, so far as my experience goes, not called for by their mode of dealing with suits of the kind referred to in this section, namely, suits by or against Government or public officers."

Indeed he considered it very inconsistent, in the face of the testimony of so many high authorities, as regards the integrity, conscientiousness, and efficiency of the subordinate judicial officers, to hold that they were likely to be biassed in their judgment against the executive officers or the Government they served. It had also been urged that cases in which the Government or its officers were interested often involved questions of large and important public interest, and that the Munsifs were unable to form any opinion upon them. But in such cases he submitted the remedy was always ready at hand. Section 25 of the new Bill provided that any District Court might, on the application of either of the parties, or of its own motion, withdraw a suit from any Subordinate Court and try it itself, or transfer it to any other Court of competent jurisdiction. The Government therefore could on sufficient ground apply at any time for the transfer of a suit from the Munsif's Court. Further he submitted that it was not conducive to public interests to provide a special tribunal for the trial of suits in which Government or its officers were interested. Sir Richard Garth questioned if it was either necessary or desirable to withdraw all suits against public officers from the jurisdiction of the inferior Courts; and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor said that it seemed to him quite impossible for Government to say, as it did here, that the Courts which it provided for the public were good enough for ordinary suitors, but not good enough for its officers. Under these circumstances he earnestly trusted that the Hon'ble Council in its wisdom would see fit to expunge this section, which would otherwise remain a standing reproach upon a deserving class of officers, and have a most discouraging and disheartening effect upon them.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL thought that the remarks which prefaced the amendment propounded by his hon'ble friend the Mahárájá, would have been more in point if applied to the corresponding provisions of Bill No. IV in relation to the subject of the amendment.

His hon'ble friend had commented on the section which he desired to strike out of the Bill as though its effect was to take away absolutely the existing jurisdiction of the inferior Courts of first instance in respect to suits against the Government and public officers. That statement of the case would more or less correctly apply to the proposals of the former Bill in regard to this matter; but those proposals had undergone material modification, and all that was now desired was that the inferior should obtain the sanction of the superior Courts, ere proceeding to try suits of that class instituted before them.

He would further submit that in treating this matter as a question of the proved competency or otherwise of the inferior Courts, his hon'ble friend had narrowed very considerably the issue upon which the subject-matter of the amendment should be considered and dealt with by the Council. We were not now called upon—as it seemed to him (MR. COCKERELL)—to determine by our action in this matter whether these Courts were or were not competent to deal satisfactorily with this class of suits, but to determine a question of much wider character, and one that should be considered and decided on a much broader basis—namely on the grounds of the general public convenience—the advantage and pecuniary interest of the tax-paying community, and on such grounds he held that the provisions of the Bill before the Council should be maintained and the amendment of his hon'ble friend should not be accepted.

As regards the question of the established efficiency of our lower Civil Courts, and the extent to which they enjoyed the confidence of the people at large, there was no doubt a good deal to be said on both sides; for whilst on the

one hand there had been very great improvement in the personal qualifications, in the direction of a superior education and legal training, of the Judges of these Courts—and indeed he felt that it was almost presumptuous, and at least superfluous, to offer any opinion or bear any personal testimony to a fact so clearly brought out in the recorded opinions of those who were of course far more competent to speak authoritatively on such a subject, some of which opinions had been cited in the speech of his hon'ble friend the mover of the amendment—but on the other hand, in Bengal at least, there was evidence to show that these Courts were according to a well-informed section of public opinion far from having attained perfection.

So recently as the period—about two years ago—at which much public discussion took place in regard to the Bengal Civil Appeals Bill, it was urged very strongly that it was impolitic and inexpedient to take any action which would have the effect of curtailing the existing area of appeal whilst the majority of the Courts of first instance were in such an unsatisfactory condition, and that the essential first step towards a substantial reform of the administration of Civil justice was the amelioration of the character of the inferior Courts of original jurisdiction.

At a public meeting held he believed in the rooms, and under the auspices, of the distinguished Association with which the hon'ble mover of the amendment and another of their hon'ble colleagues (the Mahárájá Narendra Krishna) were connected, this view of the question was strongly insisted on—a Bengáli gentleman of wide reputation who possessed large estates, with whom he (MR. COCKERELL) had the honour of having been acquainted for many years past, and whose personal experience and knowledge of the question then under discussion he believed to be unsurpassed, spoke on that occasion as follows :—

"Our Munsifs, who have to try a large number of original suits, and almost the whole class of suits between landlords and their tenants, are chiefly young University graduates, who have no knowledge of the world, and who are in many points as ignorant of the habits, customs, and feelings of the people as any European. They are usually required, after they have obtained their diploma in law, to practice in the High Court, or some zila Court, before they are appointed as Munsifs. This should doubtless give them an insight into the working of the Courts, and to the practical operation of the laws, but as a matter of fact this condition is of very little use. Those who can secure good practice do not care to exchange their profession for the service, while it is only those whom we might describe in one word as "briefless," and who, after a short time, give up attending Courts, which entails some expense, that are appointed Munsifs."

That was the candidly expressed opinion, not of an European official too often credited with the indisposition, from selfish motives, to accord the full recognition and generous acknowledgment of the value of the services of his Native fellow-officials which those services may have merited, but of a fellow-countryman of the Native Judges themselves, and a fellow-countryman moreover whose opportunities for forming a correct judgment on the matter, and general competency to speak with some authority on such a subject, he (MR. COCKERELL) was sure that his hon'ble friend the Mahárájá could not gainsay.

But as he had said before he did not think that the question before the Council ought to be determined upon this issue, and he had only referred to the subject for the purpose of showing that an argument against the amendment, even on the ground just stated, was not absolutely untenable. He had moreover cited the speech above mentioned in reference to what had passed when this Bill was last before the Council, on which occasion he had been rather severely taken to task by two Hon'ble Members, who seemed to think that their lengthened period of service and assumed intimate acquaintance with the people of this country entitled them to speak with paramount authority on such a question, for his remarks in regard to the personal characteristics of the Native Judges of our inferior Civil Courts in Bengal; he thought it right therefore, and in fact incumbent upon him in justice to himself, to appeal to the plainly declared opinion of one of their own countrymen, which had been delivered under the responsibility that attaches to public utterances, in corroboration of all that he had then advanced.

Passing now to the question as to how the disposal of this class of suits could be arranged so as to conduce most to the interest and advantage of the community, he would first ask, what there was in the way of novelty or innovation in the principle underlying the arrangement by which particular classes of suits or proceedings, or suits or proceedings affecting particular classes of persons, were reserved to particular Courts? He could point to several enactments by which the cognizance of particular kinds of suits and proceedings was reserved to special Courts or classes of Courts. So also institutions of suits or appeals were restricted to a few Courts only in certain cases. He would take, as an example of this, appeals against the decrees and orders of Munsifs. These appeals, though they might be, and in the majority of cases were, tried by Subordinate Judges, could be instituted in the district Court only. Or he might refer to Small Cause Courts, which, although the Judges of these Courts were picked men of undoubted competency, had not jurisdiction even to attach immoveable property in execution of their decrees.

Indeed he might say that there was no class of Courts the jurisdiction of which was not restricted or limited in some direction; and his contention was therefore that the reservation of the cognizance of, or power to deal with, a particular class of suits to certain specified Courts, did not necesssarily imply the disparagement of any other Courts to which such authority was not extended, and he hoped that the Council would not, from a too tender regard for the sensitiveness of Munsifs or any other class of Judges, or from any apprehension of popular misconstruction of the object of the change in the law contemplated by the Bill in its present shape, be induced to settle this question otherwise than on the broad grounds of sound policy and the general interests of the tax-payer.

In determining a question of this sort some regard should, he thought, be had to the generally important character as well as the comparative number of the suits which, as regards the choice of forum, it was proposed to deal with in an exceptional manner. Now there could be no question in his opinion as to the greater relative importance of these suits as compared with that of suits between private parties, whilst their number was comparatively insignificant.

From the sort of criticism that the action of Government was so often subjected to, the popular conception of it would seem to attribute to it a personal character, and that, moreover, of a not very creditable type; nevertheless the Government did not make an unscrupulous use of its power; it was not aggressive in its instincts, nor did it evince a tendency to encroach on or trample upon the rights of individuals. So far from this being the case as was so frequently, by implication at least, suggested, the Government was in fact in its appearance before the Courts, whether as prosecutor or defendant, no more nor less than the legal representative of the tax-paying community, endeavouring to protect the rights of that community which had been invaded or meanaced by its opponent in the suit. Such being the case it would be natural to suppose that the support and sympathy of the public in such a contest would be on the side of the Government, whereas the exact reverse of this was found to be the case, and notoriously the Government, instead of enjoying special advantages in the conduct of its litigation, might be said to litigate at great disadvantage. This fact was brought out clearly in the very small percentage of costs recovered in execution of its decrees.

Another important consideration in favour of the course proposed in the Bill was the increasing difficulty in regard to the maintenance of an adequate legal agency for the conduct of suits. If the Government must defend suits and carry on litigation, in every Civil Court in the country, it was evident that an expenditure for the maintenance of an adequate staff of Government Pleaders must be incurred which would be wholly unreasonable with reference to the object in view, and entail a burden upon the finances of the Empire, and consequently upon the tax-payer, which the exigencies of the case would not justify.

For these reasons he hoped that the amendment of his hon'ble friend, the Mahárájá, would not be accepted.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA said that it was with extreme diffidence he would venture to offer a few remarks on this Bill. It aimed at consolidating into one law all the enactments passed by the legislature from time to time for regulating the trial of civil suits. If even the legislature had confined itself strictly to the mere embodiment of the provisions of the old laws into one compact form, the opportunity should not have been lost of introducing improvements urgently needed, or of adopting modifications and omissions justified by past experience. But when there was obvious departure from this circumscribed course; when it was proposed to curtail the powers of some judicial officers and to increase those of others; when important changes in Civil Procedure were suggested, surely it behoved them to consider and discuss, not only the new points brought forward, but also to recommend important improvements which might occur to them, inasmuch as such a proceeding would obviate the inevitable necessity of re-discussing the consolidated Bill soon after it passed into law. He would observe in the first place that the terms of the contract between lender and borrower should always be allowed to be settled among themselves by laws based on the sound principles of equity and political economy. The capitalist, when he was forced to go to law to enforce the fulfilment of the terms of the contract, had to encounter difficulties of various sorts, and incur certain unavoidable expenses not recoverable by law, up to the date of the realisation of his money. It would therefore be considered a grievance by the capitalist if the rate of interest contracted for was cut down after the decree at the discretion of the Court; a proceeding which directly tended to over-ride the substantive law on the subject as provided in section 2 of Act XXVIII of 1855. The kind object of the legislature—to protect the helpless borrower—might be defeated by the lender exacting commission and other charges before granting the loan, knowing that the law would only sanction the legal rate of interest. He would therefore recommend that the substantive law in respect of the rate of interest be not interfered with by the present Bill. The Bill threw greater obstacles in the execution of decrees than formerly existed, as by section 230 the decree-holder must apply for its execution on or before three years from the date of a decree; and if in the first execution he failed to realise any benefit therefrom, he would not be allowed a second execution, unless he proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he had exerted himself to give effect to it. This would in effect facilitate the evasion of the payment of a just debt, and would shield a fraudulent debtor. If the decree was kept alive by due measures, the time for its execution should not be barred until after the expiration of twelve years.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that he was unwilling to disturb or interrupt the Hon'ble Member, and had therefore not done so before, as he was under the impression that his hon'ble friend intended to move another amendment; but he would beg to remind him that the Council had now before them the amendment proposed by Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA said that he had been making remarks on the general contents of the Bill. However as His Excellency had stated that it was the amendment only which was at present before the Council for consideration, he begged to state that he gave the amendment his unqualified support, as he failed to see that any evidence had been brought forward to enable the Council to form an opinion that the suits in question should not be tried by subordinate judges. It was a matter of regret that the country would very soon be deprived of the valuable services of the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse; the laws passed which he had the charge of had been generally received by the public with satisfaction. With high legal attainments he combined an earnest regard for the welfare of the sons of the soil, and his approaching departure therefore would be felt by them as a great loss.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that at this late hour he would only say a few words on the amendment which had been proposed. He perfectly agreed with his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell in the view he took, that in making the ques-

saving in the matter of time and expense to the parties; because, if the case was a large and important one, it was not to be supposed that the Government would accept the verdict of the lowest Court, unless it were clearly shown that they were wrong: they would carry the case upwards even to the High Court.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said, if the amendment had been brought forward with an object the very opposite of that with which the amendment of the Hon'ble Member was made, and it had been proposed to take away altogether from the subordinate Courts the power of hearing suits against the Secretary of State in Council and the officers of the Government for acts done in their official capacity, he for his part should have given it his support. Amongst civilised nations, such as those which existed in some of the countries of Europe, the best safeguard against arbitrary and illegal acts on the part of the officers of Government was to give the Courts of law authority to decide between the persons who considered themselves aggrieved and the officers of Government. That was true where the Government was the servant and not the master of the people, and where both the people and the Government had perfect confidence in the Courts. But it seemed to him that that was by no means true in a country like India. He believed that through nearly the whole of India the people were quite incapable of understanding the idea that the proper way of giving to a man the means of redress for injury received at the hands of the Government, was to give him the power to bring a suit in a petty Civil Court. SIR JOHN STRACHEY believed that if the man thought at all, which he certainly did not do on such a subject, the only light in which he could look on such a law was that it was another illustration of the strange fancies that his English Governors took into their heads.

He believed the law in regard to this matter to be wrong in principle. He quite admitted that it had done little or no harm in practice. The hon'ble member said that these powers had not been abused. SIR JOHN STRACHEY had no doubt that that was perfectly true. But he thought it would be more correct to say that these powers had been little used, and consequently they had done no harm. Still he thought them wrong in principle, because he believed that the first object essential in this country was a strong executive authority. Giving power to petty Civil Courts to call in question acts of the executive authority gave as a matter of fact the people no means whatever of redress against injuries inflicted upon them. But to give these powers to subordinate Courts had a distinct tendency to weaken that authority which it ought always to be our object to strengthen. This particular little section to which the hon'ble member objected, in SIR JOHN STRACHEY's opinion, did not go half far enough. Still it was better than nothing, and he accepted it with a certain amount of thankfulness.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT intended to vote in favour of the amendment. He regarded this question, as his hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey regarded it, mainly from a political point of view. But the conclusions at which he arrived from a consideration of the question were, he regretted to say, essentially different from the conclusions at which his hon'ble colleague had arrived. It seemed to be admitted on all hands that no serious practical inconvenience of any sort had resulted from the state of the law as it now stood in the Statute-book. Had the section proposed by the Select Committee been embodied in the existing law; had it been in operation ever since the Code of Civil Procedure had been passed in 1859; had it been merely a re-enactment of a provision already in the Code, he should not have been disposed to advocate its removal. But he thought that the case was essentially different when it was suggested to remove from a body of useful public servants powers and jurisdiction which they had long exercised without apparently any perceptible disadvantage to the State. And when we had before us the evidence of numerous eminent judicial officers—and he thought he might add the evidence and opinion of numerous members of the official class not belonging to the judicial establishments of the country—that the efficiency of the subordinate Courts during the last twenty years had vastly and remarkably increased, he thought that, for the sake of what his hon'ble colleague regarded as a principle, which he himself regarded as an idea, but about which there might be a good deal of dispute—he thought that it would not be the part of wisdom that this Council should show that mistrust which would be indicated by the passing of this section as it now stood in the Bill, towards the particular class of judicial officers against whom it was directed.

His hon'ble colleague had more than once in the course of his speech designated these Courts as petty Civil Courts. They were of course Courts of inferior jurisdiction, but they were Courts of great importance and deserving of great consideration in connection with the administration of justice. Our policy, our aim, and our desire had been for many years by every possible means in our power to raise and elevate the standard of these Courts. It was not denied that a great deal had been effected in that direction. There might be many difficulties; there probably were some inefficient Judges. But even in other ranks of the judiciary, instances of that sort were not wanting. And he deemed it to be a good and salutary principle that if you wanted to make people trustworthy, you should show them that you trusted them; and when you had indications of real and material improvement, then he thought that it was a mistake to pass any measure calculated to manifest a distrust which was not called for by the most urgent and practical reasons of State policy.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said:—"perhaps it is because I have never been in the painful position in which my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope tells the Council he has often been placed, namely, as defendant to a suit, that I have never been able to satisfy myself that this is a question of very serious importance. Even if the clause stood as it was in Bill No. IV, I do not think it is very important. And that is shown by nobody being able to show any evidence of the ill-working of the law, either in Bengal where the subordinate Courts entertain these suits without restriction, or in Bombay where they are forbidden to entertain them at all. If the clause stood as in Bill No. IV, I confess I should not be able to maintain my ground against such an argument as we have heard from my hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. I have shown that conviction in the most practical way by succumbing to his arguments in Committee, and voting with him on his proposal to alter Bill No. IV. But it seems to me that the rule now laid down in Bill No. V gives a convenient rule of practice. It is one which will leave all petty suits of this kind to be decided in the Munsif's Courts, and will give time to consider whether the more important suits shall be taken into the District Courts. My hon'ble friends have advanced arguments for this provision which I will not repeat. But there is one argument which seems to me worth consideration, and that is the argument which arises from the course of appeal. If a suit is decided in a Munsif's Court the appeal lies to the District Court, and the case does not reach the High Court excepting in that most unsatisfactory of all shapes, a special appeal. But if a suit is decided in the first instance in the District Court, then the appeal lies direct to the High Court, which has the whole case before it and can decide according to the merits. I believe I am right in saying that my hon'ble friend the Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore and those with whom he acts have the greatest confidence in the High Courts, and would be glad that cases of importance should be decided on their merits by those Courts. It is true that the District Court can call up a case when it thinks fit. But it is not nearly so likely to call up a case in the ordinary course as if there was a provision for a particular class of suits that notice should be given to it upon which it should make up its mind. It seems to me that this is a provision which is likely to operate as intended, namely, that important cases should be decided, as it is desirable they should be decided, by the higher tribunals, and that unimportant cases should continue to be tried, as they are now tried, by the subordinate Courts.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said he felt ashamed to take up the time of the Council at that late hour, but as his hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore had done him the honour to refer to him, he must say that he entirely agreed with his hon'ble friend in every word that he had said in support of the amendment. HIS HONOUR observed that during this discussion the whole of the arguments which had been used had been directed to the question

of the Munsifs' Courts. But it was not only that class of officers who were placed under an implied ban, but the whole of the Subordinate Judges of the country were by this section to be branded as being unworthy to be trusted with the trial of suits in which Government servants were concerned. He thought it was very wrong in principle that the Government should now come forward, on no particular grounds, and state by implication that it considered that its Native Judges were not to be trusted to try cases in which the Government were concerned, although they were perfectly competent to try cases in which other classes were concerned, and claim for itself and its officers exceptional treatment in the Courts.

No doubt the section as it had now been amended was less open to objection than it was in the previous Bill, but it was still so worded as to throw a great slur on the whole of that valuable class of officers, the Subordinate Judicial officers. For his part he thought nothing showed so clearly the good effect education had had in this country as the extraordinary improvement which had taken place of late years in the efficiency and morality of the Subordinate Judges, and our judicial establishments generally; and he thought that no more unfitting time could have been chosen than this to cast such a slur upon a most deserving class of officers. His hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell stated that cases of abuse of authority by Munsifs in trying Government suits, and hostility on their part to the executive officer, had become so frequent as to constitute a public scandal such as he considered would justify the passing of the provision now under discussion. His Honour had called for a return from the records of the Bengal Secretary's office of the number of cases which came before the Local Government, in which there was reason to suppose that officers of this class had abused their power, and he found that only two complaints of any kind had ever come under the notice of Government. One of these cases was the case of a Munsif who, acting with the concurrence of the District Judge, ordered the arrest of a Magistrate who had neglected to obey an injunction of the Court. That, His Honour admitted, was an unfortunate case; but cases of occasional abuse of authority were not confined to Munsifs or Native officers, and in this case Government would have gained nothing by the interference of the Judge, who, though consulted, never attempted to guide the Munsif to do otherwise than he did do, and must therefore be presumed to have thought him right. The case occurred many years ago and the Munsif was punished. The other case to which he referred occurred a short time ago, in which a Munsif gave a decree against an executive officer for interfering with what he believed to be an obstruction on the public highway. The case was appealed to the District Judge, who gave his decision to the same effect as the Munsif; so that there would have been no difference if that case had gone originally to the Judge instead of to the Munsif. From the decision of the Judge the case was appealed to the High Court, who decided that the Native Judge was right and the executive officer wrong. Therefore, the only two cases which His Honour had been able to find were entirely opposed to the assumption of his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell as to the present state of the law leading to judicial scandals. As far as His Honour was aware, there was no such scandal as that which had been alleged. If there was anything of the sort, the records of Government would surely show it.

The only other reason which had been given for introducing this section—at least as far as regards its application to Bengal—was, that some similar section had existed in Bombay for many years. But he submitted that if that was the law in Bombay, the proper method of legislating was to bring Bombay forward to the state of things which was in force and which had worked so successfully here, and not to push Bengal back to the condition of things which existed in Bombay.

He could not altogether agree in what had fallen from his hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey, because, although His Honour agreed with him that it was most important to maintain a strong executive administration in this country, yet there was no way in which an Executive Government could better show its strength and its consciousness that its acts were all founded on a just consideration for the rights of others, than by its willingness to submit its conduct to

the criticism of the Courts, and to stand before these Courts on terms of absolute equality with the humblest suitor.

The question being put,

The Council divided—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.	Mr. Cockerell.
Mr. Colvin.	Mr. Cowie.
Mr. Bullen Smith.	Mr. Hope.
Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.	Sir E Johnson.
Sir A. Clarke.	Sir J. Strachey.
Sir A. J. Arbuthnot.	Sir E. C. Bayley.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.	Sir A Hobhouse.
His Excellency the President.	

So the motion was carried.

The Council adjourned till Thursday the 29th March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th March 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, milliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, milliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, milliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	11 8	11 8	17 7	...	...	...	12 1	11 3	17 8	15 5	16 3	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 4	28 4	41 0	20 0	20 0	26 6	388 8	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	14 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	10 2	10 2	14 1	16 2	16 2	25 9	17 8	17 8	24 7	17 2	17 2	25 2	18 7	18 7	28 1	136 1	136 1	143 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	12 6	11 7	13 5	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	20 8	9 5	9 7	22 0	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 8	35 9	15 7	14 7	28 9	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	17 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	6 8	8 1	14 7	...	...	...	8 1	8 9	19 4	8 5	9 4	20 4	11 4	11 7	18 7	...	...	...	18 7	18 2	32 3	13 7	13 7	28 2	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna		
	Nellore	7 0	6 3	12 6	...	...	...	7 4	7 7	14 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 1	10 1	23 8	...	...	...	20 5	20 5	27 5	9 7	10 5	25 4	129 6	129 6	79 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	7 7	7 3	11 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	8 3	8 3	12 9	9 5	9 5	22 1	9 4	8 7	23 2	10 7	10 7	25 0	10 5	10 5	23 0	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	9 1	9 1	13 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 5	10 2	8 4	8 1	13 0	9 8	9 8	23 2	10 1	9 9	21 6	10 7	10 7	25 8	10 7	10 7	25 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 7	Bellary		
	Kurnool	6 3	6 9	14 3	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	14 5	6 5	6 8	15 7	8 9	8 9	30 1	8 1	8 4	27 5	9 0	9 0	23 2	9 0	9 0	24 0	194 4	194 4	233 3	15 2	15 2	16 0	Kurnool		
	Madras	8 1	8 4	11 3	...	...	...	7 4	6 9	10 9	9 5	9 1	12 0	11 5	12 1	18 2	10 2	10 2	6 17	9 0	9 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	145 8	145 8	97 2	19 4	19 4	19 4	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	9 4	9 1	14 3	10 8	10 1	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	22 2	8 9	8 9	24 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	17 4	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	5 1	5 9	9 3	...	...	...	7 8	6 9	12 1	8 5	7 5	13 2	10 9	10 0	20 0	8 2	8 2	19 0	10 7	10 7	21 5	11 9	11 9	23 8	230 8	231 8	235 7	19 8	19 8	18 4	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	...	...	9 4	...	...	...	10 4	8 7	12 2	10 9	9 2	13 1	...	...	20 2	10 8	10 4	20 0	11 3	11 3	27 0	11 8	11 4	23 6	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	Tanjore		
	Tanjore	5 5	5 1	9 5	...	...	...	8 7	8 3	13 7	...	...	...	12 7	11 5	25 8	10 1	9 8	23 6	11 0	10 5	23 6	11 2	11 2	25 4	170 1	170 1	144 9	16 2	16 2	16 2	Trichinopoly		
	Trichinopoly	6 6	6 6	9 2	...	...	...	8 3	7 6	14 4	8 7	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 2	19 0	10 8	10 5	23 6	11 2	11 2	25 8	122 5	121 5	109 3	18 2	18 7	18 7	Madura		
	Madura	5 5	4 3	9 7	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	13 4	8 9	9 3	14 4	9 7	8 9	...	11 0	11 0	29 4	9 1	8 9	21 9	12 5	12 5	18 7	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
	Tinnevelly	8 0	8 0	6 5	...	...	...	7 9	7 5	10 5	8 3	7 9	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	10 7	10 7	21 5	11 4	11 4	24 9	145 8	145 8	121 5	12 8	12 8	13 3	Coimbatore		
	Coimbatore	8 2	8 2	11 9	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 6	8 0	8 1	11 4	10 4	10 4	19 6	11 1	11 1	21 5	8 6	8 6	14 4	9 1	9 1	14 9	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	10 1	Nilgiris		
	Nilgiris	6 4	6 4	8 5	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 8	7 6	7 6	9 6	8 5	10 0	13 9	8 4	9 1	11 2	9 0	8 2	22 5	9 5	9 5	24 1	151 6	151 6	151 6	16 5	14 6	14 6	Salem		
	Salem	5 9	5 9	10 4	...	...	...	7 4	6 6	12 4	7 5	7 5	14 9	8 7	8 7	20 7	8 0	8 0	23 2										16 1* 15 4†	16 1 15 4	15 0	South Canara		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
	South Canara	9 0	9 0	11 2	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	10 2	9 8	9 8	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	17 6	11 1	11 1	16 2	85 0	85 0	85 0						
	Malabar	10 1	10 1	11 5	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 3	10 5	10 5	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	18 2	11 8	11 8	20 2	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	9 12	9 12	12 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	6 15	6 15	8 7	10 7	10 7	11 13	13 12	13 12	20 7	13 10	13 7	17 3	11 9	11 9	15 5	13 13	13 13	20 5	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	...	11 6	17 0	...	...	30 0	...	7 12	7 4	...	9 0	11 0	...	15 0	25 0	...	13 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	24 3	..	80 0	80 0	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	11 14	11 14	13 15	20 0	20 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	9 7	10 0	10 0	11 7	16 0	16 0	...	13 5	13 15	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 14	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kaira		
	Surat	12 5	11 6	12 5	11 6	12 5	14 1	7 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	11 15	13 6	12 2	16 6	12 5	11 14	14 13	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	18 8	93 7	93 7	100 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat		
	Broach	13 14½	13 5¼	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 7	10 0	10 0	12 5	16 0	16 0	17 12	13 5½	13 5¼	16 0	...	...	...	13 14½	13 14½	17 12	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
	Tanna	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	8 0	8 3	8 0	9 11	10 4	11 0	10 14	11 5	17 0	10 9	10 9	16 0	12 5	12 5	18 0	10 15	10 15	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna		
	Kolaba	9 5	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 0	7 10	9 5	8 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	11 6	11 0	15 0	11 6	11 6	22 0	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	14 4	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 5	12 14	17 10	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	17 3	17 3	29 7	14 7	14 4	23 12	14 4	14 4	15 0	14 9	14 6	22 0	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	12 7	12 9	20 1	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	10 6	10 6	13 6	15 6	15 6	28 0	12 11	12 11	19 12	14 9	14 6	22 0	14 8	14 8	25 9	160 0	160 0	142 4	14 3	15 8	15 10	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	...	11 5	19 15	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 13½	...	8 5	9 13½	...	11 13½	31 15	...	11 11	21 15	12 8	12 8	27 0½	...	...	...	...	106 10½	106 10½	...	13 14	13 17	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	11 15	11 15	21 12	11 8	11 8	18 6	12 10	12 10	21 14	12 10	12 10	21 14	76 0	76 0	101 0	15 0	15 0	14 7	Poona		
	Sholapur	10 14	10 14	19 11	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 13	9 7	9 7	12 11	9 15	9 15	29 12	11 8	11 0	24 0	11 14	11 14	23 8	10 6	10 6	19 8	106 12	95 0	106 12	14 4	14 4	14 4	Sholapur		
	Kaládgi	6 0	6 0	19 2	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	11 11	6 7	6 7	12 15	7 2	7 11	30 15	...	...	28 11	7 11	7 11	18 8	10 6	10 6	19 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 4	11 2	12 13	Kaládgi		
	Satara	9 6	9 6	14 11	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	9 9	9 5	9 5	12 3	10 0	11 5	19 15	9 11	10 6	16 13	10 6	10 6	19 8	10 6	10 6	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 9	16 0	16 0	Satara		
	Belgaum	8 10	8 15	17 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 6	14 8	7 15	8 6	15 8	10 0	10 0	20 12	10 8	10 8	21 11	10 8	10 8	19 0	11 0	11 0	20 8	167 3	167 3	145 10	14 9	16 0	16 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	6 14	7 14	20 6	...	...	...	6 10	6 14	14 0	7 10	8 9	19 0	9 12	10 8	26 3	10 8	10 8	26 2	11 0	11 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	20 8	167 3	167 3	145 8	17 8	17 8	17 0	Dharwar		
	Ratnágiri	8 6	9 1	10 5	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	10 12	10 1	10 1	13 10	11 4	11 4	15 0	11 11	11 11	14 4	10 0	10 0	17 7	10 0	10 0	17 7	175 0	175 0	160 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	Belgaum		
	Kanara (Karwar)	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	92 12	19 0	19 2	20 0	Dharwar		
	Panch Máhals (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	14 8	14 8	23 0	10 12	10 12	20 14	10 12	10 12	20 14	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 5	18 5	20 14	Ratnágiri		
	Aden	...	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	7 7	8 0	...	16 0	20 5	...	12 7	12 7	10 10	10 10	20 12	10 10	10 10	20 12	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Asirgarh	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	17 0	16 0	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Máhals (Godhra)		
	Baroda	10 2	9 12	12 0	9 2	9 0	18 4	7 12	8 8	8 0	10 14	10 11	11 8	17 11	18 0	20 0	14 0	13 13	20 0	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	65 5	60 4	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
	Disa	13 10	13 10	17 13	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	22 8	22 8	30 0	23 0	23 0	33 8	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	Asirgarh		
	Nimach	15 0	15 0	15 8	21 8	21 8	27 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	17 2	16 5	20 14	16 5	16 5	20 14	91 0	90 0	91 8	16 0	15 12	16 8	Baroda		
	Nasirabad	21 14	22 0	19 8	34 12	35 4½	32 1	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	32 15	35 0	31 6	24 0	24 0	19 8	19 8	28 8	20 8	20 8	28 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Rajkot	13 8	14 0	16 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 8	21 8	18 4	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	Nimach		
	Upper Sind Frontier	18 8	18 8	21 0	26 0	22 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Nasirabad		
	Karachi	13 2	12 9	13 13	20 0	20 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	22 8	22 8	28 8	17 8	17 8	28 8	60 0	60 0	60 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot		
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Shikarpur	17 12	18 0	18 0	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 14	22 14	20 0	27 8	24 4	26 8	26 8	32 0	26 8	26 8	32 0	114 0	114 0	112 0	53 0	50 0	53 8	Karachi		
	Thur and Parkur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad		
	Western Districts.																															Shikarpur		
	Bardwan	18 0a	12 12	18 0	30 0	30 0	17 8	18 0	19 0	24 0	21 4	21 0	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	37 0	27 0	27 0	37 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	No return received			Thur and Parkur		
	Bancoorah	23 0b	20 0	22 8	28 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	17 8 to 20 0	30 0	30 0	20 0 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				*Western Districts.*		
	Beerbhoom	16 0c	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	19 8	18 0	22 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	19 4	29 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 4	9 0	9 0				Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Midnapore	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 4 to 24 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 12				Bancoorah		
	Hooghly	15 0d	14 8	19 8	...	...	...	11 0 to 11 8	11 0 to 11 8	11 0 to 11 8	18 8 to 19 0	18 8 to 19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	15 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4				Beerbhoom		
	Howrah	14 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8				Midnapore		
	Central Districts.																			18 0	17 0	22 0 to 23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0				Hooghly		
	Calcutta	17 0	13 0	18 0	25 0	22 0	32 0	9 0	9 8	9 12	13 0	14 0	16 4	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8				Howrah		
	24-Pergunnahs	...e	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 8	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Central Districts.*													
	Nuddea	17 4	16 13¼	20 0	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	18 5	16 7	16 13¼	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	19 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				Calcutta		
	Jessore	14 0f	13 8	18 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	17 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	90 0	90 0	120 0	8 14	9 0	9 0				24-Pergunnahs		
																				29 1¼	24 2	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	9 2¼	9 2¼				Nuddea		
																				20 0	20 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	22 0g	18 0 to 19 0	26 0	35 0	35 0	...	16 0	16 0 to 17 8	20 0	20 0	16 0 to 21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 18 to 26 10	32 0	40 0	120 0 to 130 0	120 0 to 130 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	9 0				Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 21-8 seers, barley 32 to 38 seers, best rice 16 to 23-8 seers, common rice 18 to 25-8 seers, and gram 16 to 28 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 21-8 seers, barley 25 to 44 seers, best rice 20 to 26-8 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 18 to 21 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 26 seers, best rice 19-8 to 26-4 seers, common rice 23 to 29 seers, and gram 20 to 33 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 26 seers, best rice 10 to 11-8 seers, common rice 17-8 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 12-4 seers, barley 25 to 26-8 seers, best rice 8 to 9-4 seers, common rice 12-4 to 22-8 seers, and gram 8-12 to 8-13 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
g In Jungipore the prices are as follow:—Wheat 21 seers, barley 38 seers, best rice 21 seers, common rice 23-8 seers, bulrush millet 23 seers, and gram 30 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1877 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																												*Central Districts*—contd.	BENGAL—*continued.*	
	Dinagepore ...	11 8*h*	11 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	23 0	20 0 to 21 0	18 0 to 20 4	18 8 to 21 0	28 0 to 24 0	29 0 to 24 4	22 8 to 25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 37 8	14 8 to 18 0	27 0 to 35 10	180 0 to 320 0	180 0 to 320 0	180 0 to 320 0	8 4 to 9 0	8 4 to 9 0	8 4 to 8 5	Dinagepore ...	
	Rajshahye ...	24 12	13 8 to 22 8	18 12	61 0	...	48 12																						Rajshahye ...	
	Rungpore ...	22 8*i*	22 8	27 9	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 12½	...	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...	
	Bograh ...	16 8	16 10	18 8	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 0	28 6	28 6	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bograh ...	
	Pubna ...	18 12*j*	18 12	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 8	23 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	14 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna ...	
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	5 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	5 8	4 8	Darjeeling ...	
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 3*l*	8 0	12 3	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 0	13 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 0	7 1	Jalpáiguri ...	
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	12 4*m*	12 4	20 0	53 0	53 0	45 8	16 0	17 10	17 10	23 0	23 2	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	22 14	97 0	97 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	9 0	Dacca ...	
	Furreedpore ...	33 12*n*	22 8	20 0	35 0	22 0	40 0	8	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...	
	Backergunge ...	...*o*	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...	
	Mymensingh ...	13 0*p*	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 10	9 0	Mymensingh ...	
	Tipperah ...	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0½	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...	
	Chittagong ...	10 0*q*	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	Chittagong ...	
	Noakhally ...	...*r*	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakhally ...	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 10	6 10	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 5	10 5	9 5	...	...	...	15 5	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	14 0	11 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...	
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	21 0	16 0	26 0	35 0	34 0	37 8	15 8	16 0	12 0	21 8	21 0	22 0	31 0	30 0	33 0	...	...	...	30 0	20 0	39 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	25 0*s*	18 0	25 0	29 8	29 0	40 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	22 0	22 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	18 8	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	17 0*t*	17 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	20 0 to 21 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	37 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
	Durbhunga ...	16 8*u*	15 4	20 12	27 8	24 0	33 0	15 12	15 12	13 0	20 0	20 12	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	12 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Durbhunga ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	18 0*v*	13 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	7 6	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	17 0	13 0	22 0	32 0	...	43 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	18 8	18 0	23 4	35 0	34 0	44 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	16 0*w*	14 0	25 0	44 0	...	37 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	19 9	14 7	28 3	31 5	31 5	36 7	13 6	13 6	16 8	21 0	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 5	19 9	36 7	126 0	126 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 9	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	15 2*x*	15 2	21 8	18 15	16 5	35 12	20 3	20 3	18 15	21 7	22 11	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	16 0	20 3	164 2	157 12	164 2	8 13	8 8	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	26 8*y* to 27 10	15 19	20 0	...	...	...	24 0 to 25 0	23 0	17 0	27 0	26 0 to 28 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	7 12	Purneah ...		
	Maldah ...	20 0	15 0	24 0	45 0	45 0	50 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	23 8	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	32 0	25 0	15 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	16 0*z*	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	32 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	15 12	14 7	22 5	...	...	...	15 12	13 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 14	18 6	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	17 1*z*1	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	18 6	17 1	17 1	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	16 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	28 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	16 0*z*2	13 0	21 0	36 0	...	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	22 4	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 14	18 6	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	22 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	20 0	36 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	24 0	24 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	20 0	16 0	18 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	24 8	23 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	19 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	9 0	8 10	8 12	Sylhet ...	ASSAM.	
	Cachar ...	11 2	11 6	13 5	16 0	16 0	26 10	20 0	20 0	12 4	22 12	22 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	13 5	16 3	80 0	80 0	64 0	8 6	8 3	8 10	Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...	26 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	...	26 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 8	9 0	Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	13 .0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	7 0	11 0	10 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	5 5	4 8	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	29 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
	Saháranpur ...	24 2	24 2	22 10	37 10	37 10	28 1	9 10	9 10	10 12	17 2	17 2	14 8	36 6	36 6	29 2	29 0	29 0	23 11	35 8	41 10	28 0	129 0	149 0	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 10	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 3	26 6	25 5	35 3	35 3	33 0	6 9	6 9	5 8	18 10	18 10	17 10	35 3	35 3	30 13	26 6	26 6	24 3	34 2	38 8	29 13	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	25 0	25 0	24 12	40 0	40 0	36 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	18 3	32 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	24 8	37 8	37 8	28 13	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	23 8	23 8	25 8	42 8	42 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	40 0	39 0	...	35 0	35 0	28 0	42 8	42 0	31 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 8	9 12	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	25 8	26 0	27 8	36 0	35 0	39 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	33 0	36 0	35 0	29 0	29 0	34 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	10 8	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	12 0	13 0	12 12	16 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

h In Roygunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 25 seers, common rice 28 seers, and gram 18 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 22-8 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
j In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 21 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 16 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 5-8 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 22 seers, lesser millets 14 to 15 seers, maize 16 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 to 14 seers, common rice 14-5 to 18 seers, and gram 10 to 13-3 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 23 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 20 to 22-8 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16 to 16-12 seers, paddy 30 seers, and gram 12 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 24 seers, common rice 24 to 28 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 16 seers, and common rice 13 to 18 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 16 seers, and common rice 13 to 21 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, barley 35 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 21-4 to 24 seers, and gram 25 to 28 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 18 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 14 to 30 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, lesser millets 30 to 33 seers, maize 30 to 32 seers, and gram 19 to 22 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 21 to 40 seers, best rice 17 to 27 seers, common rice 23 to 28 seers, lesser millets 34 to 45 seers, maize 36 to 45 seers, and gram 20 to 30 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 21-8 seers, lesser millets 32 to 45 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 19 to 30 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 37-8 seers, best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, lesser millets 29-9 to 45 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 16 to 2[illegible] seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 26-8 to 28 seers, best rice 24 to 27 seers, common rice 27 to 31 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 25 seers, best rice 20 to 28 seers, common rice 23-8 to 30 seers, bulrush millet 35 to 60 seers, maize 28 to 40 seers, and gram 16 seers.
*z*1 In the Khoordah sub-division the prices are as follow:—Best rice 17-1 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 18-8 seers.
*z*2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 22-8 to 25 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 27 to 28-8 seers, and gram 20 to 28 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1877 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	19 11	20 4	22 8	36 0	36 0	32 10	14 10	14 10	15 3	18 0	18 0	18 0	32 10	32 10	30 6	25 5	25 14	26 15	27 9	29 4	28 2	113 8	113 8	90 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	21 14	23 2	25 0	35 0	35 0	46 4	11 9	11 9	8 12	18 2	17 8	20 10	31 4	31 4	35 0	28 2	28 2	36 4	31 14	31 14	33 12	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	Moradabad		
	Budaun	21 0	21 0	28 8	37 8	30 0	48 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	16 13	16 13	21 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	20 5½	22 13	33 0	31 8	27 9¼	37 8	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun		
	Bareilly	22 8	17 13	27 8	37 8	27 8	50 0	6 4	6 14	7 8	17 8	17 8	20 0	22 8	25 0	35 0	20 10	23 12	33 12	31 4	27 8	36 14	137 8	150 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	22 6	21 6	31 0	40 2	37 8	50 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	19 0	19 2	24 0	...	31 0	45 0	...	31 0	45 0	28 0	30 0	39 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	17 8	20 10	25 0	28 12	25 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 12	17 8	20 0	26 4	26 4	35 0	26 4	26 4	35 0	28 12	26 14	28 12	150 0	150 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	23 8	24 0	26 0	35 0	35 0	33 0	8 0	9 8	8 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	34 0	36 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	35 0	36 0	38 0	40 0	120 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	Muttra		
	Agra	22 9	22 11½	26 3	31 2	32 3	35 2	6 0	6 8	6 0	13 6	14 0	14 8	34 2	34 15½	30 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	9 6	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 6	Agra		
	Farukhabad	21 4	23 0	28 14½	38 0	35 12	44 10	8 0	8 0	7 10	14 0	15 0	15 8	31 0	32 5	32 0	24 14	26 4	32 11	31 0	31 4	38 4	165 0	165 0	165 0	8 12	8 12	9 9	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	23 0	24 8	29 0	27 4	35 0	45 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	29 0	30 0	35 0	20 0	25 0	35 0	28 0	32 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	22 0	22 8	26 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	19 0	19 0	20 8	30 0	32 0	38 0	26 8	28 8	40 0	34 0	33 0	36 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 12	9 8	10 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	24 8	24 8	33 0	40 0	...	49 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	34 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Etah		
	Jalaun	24 0	23 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 10	28 6	30 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	21 0	20 6	22 0	30 0	30 2	37 5	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	32 8	32 0	35 4	320 0	240 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	22 12	22 8	23 4	33 8	32 0	45 0	13 0	12 0	11 8	17 0	17 0	16 8	27 0	27 11	35 4	26 0	27 0	34 0	30 0	31 0	38 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	19 0	20 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	42 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	29 0	30 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	33 0	34 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 12	9 0	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	22 0	22 8	27 0	36 0	34 8	40 0	15 0	15 0	13 4	20 0	20 0	26 8	...	37 0	42 0	...	30 0	40 0	41 0	44 1	43 0	165 0	165 0	163 0	...	...	11 0	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	22 0	22 8	27 0	36 0	30 0	40 0	9 8	9 0	8 4	22 0	23 0	25 0	31 0	32 0	41 8	31 0	32 0	41 0	32 8	29 6	34 8	140 0	120 0	170 0	8 4	8 2	8 2	Bánda		
	Allahabad	20 0	16 13	27 4	33 0	26 8	38 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	20 0	18 0	22 4	28 12	30 8	37 0	27 8	28 8	36 0	39 6	41 1	43 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	23 1	22 8	25 12	29 4	33 12	33 12	13 8	13 8	15 0	14 10	18 9	20 4	33 12	33 12	45 0	30 6	30 6	45 0	28 4	28 4	38 0	159 8	159 8	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	24 0	24 0	28 4	38 2	31 1	36 11	8 7	8 7	8 7	16 15	16 3	26 13	28 4	26 13	...	28 4	25 6	38 4	17 8	18 6	38 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 2	7 8	7 8	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	23 10	21 14	26 4	31 8	26 4	43 12	14 14	14 14	21 0	17 8	17 8	28 0	29 12	29 12	45 8	28 0	28 0	36 8	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	175 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	22 8	19 6	27 8	33 12	31 4	45 0	13 12	15 0	15 10	16 14	17 8	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	22 2	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Basti		
	Azamgarh	20 10	17 0	25 1	32 7	26 9	36 14	11 13	10 5	13 5	18 7	17 11	23 9	32 7	32 7	39 18	...	25 0	23 12	30 0	30 0	30 0	130 0	130 0	125 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	19 0	17 0	22 0	32 0	30 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	22 8	24 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	6 4	7 6	7 3	Mirzapur		
	Benares	17 8	18 8	20 11	25 0	26 1½	32 10	13 0	15 4	13 9½	17 0	18 8	20 11	25 8	27 12	...	23 8	24 11½	30 7	23 13½	23 13½	30 14	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Benares		
	Ghazipur	16 1½	15 7	24 7½	21 14	21 14	30 14	9 0	9 0	8 6	18 10	18 10	23 3	27 0¼	27 0	34 12	25 12	25 12	32 8	41 0	42 0	46 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Ghazipur		
Panjab.	Delhi	25 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	37 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	39 0	40 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Delhi	Panjab.	[a] Jowár falling.
	Gurgáon	24 0	27 8	20 0	36 0	39 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	35 0	25 0	39 0	39 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gurgáon		[b] Firewood falling.
	Karnál	25 0	25 0	22 0	37 0	37 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	38 0	38 0	33 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	45 0	45 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Karnál		[c] Barley falling.
	Hissár	25 0	24 0	19 8	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	45 0	41 0	40 0	35 0	41 0	41 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Hissár		[d] Firewood rising.
	Rohtak	22 8	22 0	21 0	40 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	60 0	60 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	39 0	40 0	40 0	Rohtak		[e] Gram falling.
	Sirsa	30 0	32 0	20 8	60 0	60 0	42 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	60 0	60 0	52 0	46 0	45 0	42 0	44 0	47 0	35 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	Sirsa		[f] Salt and firewood rising.
	Umballa	27 0	29 0	25 0	41 0	41 0	35 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	47 0	47 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	53 0	56 0	32 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Umballa		[g] Barley, bájra, maize, Cotton gram rising.
	Ludhiána	31 0	31 0	23 8	54 0	54 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 4	49 0	40 0	34 0	38 0	40 0	32 0	25 0	26 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ludhiána [a]		
	Simlá	18 8	21 0	17 0	27 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	20 0	23 0	17 0	43 0	45 0	32 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Simlá		
	Jullundur	29 0	30 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	42 0	46 0	28 0	26 8	30 0	29 0	42 0	43 0	29 0	100 0	90 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur		
	Hushiárpúr	28 0	27 0	22 0	36 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	38 0	37 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hushiárpúr [b]		
	Kángra	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 0	60 0	33 8	100 0	90 0	100 0	10 7	10 7	10 7	Kángra		
	Amritsar	34 0	33 0	21 0	53 0	53 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	50 0	53 0	53 0	24 0	25 0	29 0	42 0	41 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	9 12	10 0	Amritsar [b]		
	Siálkot	30 0	30 0	22 0	52 0	53 0	38 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	39 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	44 0	46 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspúr	28 0	27 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	58 0	60 0	33 0	80 0	80 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Gurdáspúr		
	Lahore	33 0	33 0	21 0	80 0	75 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	64 0	64 0	37 0	110 0	100 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Lahore [c]		
	Ferozepore	37 0	36 8	24 0	60 0	63 0	44 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	65 0	64 0	50 0	48 0	48 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Ferozepore [b]		
	Gujránwála	34 0	35 0	21 12	60 0	60 0	36 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	37 0	37 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	26 8	28 8	31 0	120 0	130 0	140 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	40 0	39 0	27 0	45 0	48 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	33 0	35 0	40 0	48 0	46 0	39 0	37 0	35 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ráwalpindi [d]		
	Jhelum	37 0	34 0	27 8	43 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	37 0	36 0	35 0	41 0	37 0	38 0	41 0	40 0	27 0	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Jhelum		
	Gujrát	34 8	34 0	23 0	51 0	52 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	44 0	46 0	43 0	44 0	43 0	35 0	40 0	43 0	33 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	32 0	32 0	26 12	42 0	42 0	40 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	35 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	24 0	24 0	17 12	34 0	34 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	37 0	36 0	24 0	34 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	28 0	46 0	46 0	46 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	Mooltan		
	Jhang	31 0	32 0	23 0	45 0	45 0	30 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	36 0	35 0	28 0	55 0	50 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Jhang		
	Montgomery	35 0	35 0	19 8	50 0	50 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	23 0	23 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	46 4	46 4	36 4	112 0	100 0	100 0	65 0	60 0	48 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	36 4	34 12	32 8	41 4	41 4	42 8	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	41 4	42 4	45 0	41 4	41 4	42 8	31 4	35 0	28 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	35 0	35 0	33 12	Dera Ismail Khán [f]		
	Dera Ghází Khán	22 8	23 2	20 0	33 12	33 12	25 10	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	36 4	37 8	28 12	32 8	33 0	27 8	50 10	46 14	40 10	100 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Dera Ghazi Khán		
	Bannú	48 11	50 0	38 12	71 12	58 10	57 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	68 12	68 12	60 0	50 0	50 0	46 4	20 8	19 8	22 1	97 0	97 0	104 0	58 1	54 3	42 14	Bannú [b]		
	Pesháwar	29 14	29 4	20 13	58 8	54 9	27 0	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	12 6	38 6	36 6	25 6	31 3	30 9	31 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Pesháwar		
	Kohát	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...			...			...			Kohát		
	Hazára	33 0	35 0	23 0	65 0	70 0	34 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	30 0*	40 0*	30 0*	32 0	40 0	32 0	22 8	32 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára [g]		Maize or Indian Corn.
Oudh.	Lucknow	23 8	20 2	27 8	36 8	33 0	42 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	17 8	24 8	29 0	29 0	44 0	25 14	28 0	40 0	36 0	31 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
	Unáo	21 0	21 4	28 0	33 0	33 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	41 0	40 0	50 0	28 0	30 0	45 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	Unáo		Jawar (large).
	Bára Banki	24 0	24 8	32 8	36 0	34 0	48 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	14 0	23 0	36 0	36 0	46 0	20 0	28 0	40 0	30 0	29 0	29 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bára Banki		Choti jár.
	Sítápur	22 12	21 6	33 4	35 0	37 2	62 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	16 0	16 12	22 0	...	37 5	...	...	34 0	...	40 0	44 14	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Sítápur		Kodon.
	Hardui	21 3	21 13	29 8	42 10	40 0	62 2	7 8	7 8	6 9	17 13	17 14	23 14	32 13	34 11	45 15	..	32 13	45 0	30 0	29 0	28 12	192 0	192 0	192 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hardui		
	Kheri	No return received			...			...			...			...			...			...			...			No return received			Kheri		
	Fyzabad	22 4	17 8	30 8	38 0	28 8	43 12	11 12	11 0	17 2	17 12	17 0	24 6	35 0	35 8	47 8	...	...	30 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 2	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	20 0	14 0	30 0	48 0	32 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	44 0	44 0	60 0	20 0	28 0	44 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich		Marúá.
	Gonda	18 12	17 14	27 14	41 2	31 10	60 0	18 12	18 6	26 8	19 8	18 14	26 12	38 12	37 4	60 8	20 8	28 14	34 0	34 2	29 2	42 8	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Gonda		Kodon.
	Rái Bareli	24 10½	27 8	36 4	36 4	37 8	50 0	18 12	20 0	28 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	31 4	45 0	...	...	...	31 0	26 0	47 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Rái Bareli		Do.
	Sultánpur	24 0	19 8	30 0	38 0	38 0	48 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	46 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	28 0	26 0	47 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Sultánpur		Makai.
	Pratábgarh	24 13	19 5	32 5	41 2	27 2	50 0	15 0	15 0	18 12	20 2	20 5	28 1	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	24 12	25 12	25 12	200 0	200 0	436 5	8 0	8 0	8 3	Pratábgarh		Sáwán.
																				33 4	39 10	34 11									Mash and

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1877—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	21 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	11 0	15 8	16 0	17 4	22 0	22 8	36 0	...	...	...	22 8	30 0	150 0	130 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara	25 0	25 0	27 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	9 8	Bhandara		
	Chanda	No return		received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received		Chanda		
	Wardha	19 14	19 11	27 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 1	28 0	174 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Wardha		
	Balaghat	21 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	13 0	13 6	15 0	21 12	21 1	41 0	...	...	...	30 0	26 0	30 0	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	Balaghat		
	Jubbulpore	24 0	23 0	26 8	18 0	17 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	25 0	23 0	36 0	16 0	16 0	24 8	26 0	25 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	37 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Saugor		
	Damoh	26 4	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	38 12	49 4	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Damoh		
	Seoni	30 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	28 0	32 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Seoni		
	Mandla	No return		received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received		Mandla		
	Betul	17 0	15 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Betul		
	Chindwara	No return		received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received		Chindwara		
	Hoshangabad	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 6	24 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	21 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimar	14 1	13 2	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 8	35 0	24 8	160 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4	11 12	Nimar		
	Raipur	56 0	52 0	60 0	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	22 0	12 3	12 4	14 0	17 8	16 10	28 2	16 14	16 14	28 2	17 10	18 8	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	21 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0	40 0	56 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	80 0	80 0	72 0	...	...	...	44 0	40 0	40 0	72 0	72 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godavery	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	25 0	35 0	...	...	...	72 0	72 0	47 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Upper Godavery		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	10 0	11 0	21 3	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	9 1	7 2	7 5	18 4	12 6	13 8	29 1	13 2	12 6	26 7	13 8	15 8	27 1	12 9	13 0	25 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	11 1	11 1	10 9	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	10 7	10 7	20 7	...	...	...	6 4	6 9	8 8	7 2	7 5	12 2	12 8	13 1	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 2	24 0	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 7	10 6	10 7	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	6 7	6 7	12 0	11 2	11 5	25 0	13 0	11 5	25 0	...	...	...	11 5	12 5	25 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	Chudderghat		
	Oomraotee	14 0	14 0	24 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	46 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee		
	Akola	15 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	40 0	15 0	16 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola		
	Elichpur	13 0	13 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	44 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Elichpur		
	Buldana	14 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	42 0	16 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana		
	Woon	16 0	16 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	25 0	27 0	50 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	19 0	20 0	30 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon		
	Bassim	14 5	14 5	26 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 0	10 5	10 0	14 0	22 0	22 5	56 0	15 0	16 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	160 0	131 0	90 0	9 5	9 5	9 0	Bassim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	7 0	7 2	10 7	8 0	7 7	11 7	6 7	6 5	10 7	7 5	7 5	12 0	9 7	9 7	24 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 7	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Retail	6 7	7 0	10 2	7 5	7 5	11 2	6 5	6 2	10 5	7 2	7 2	11 5	9 5	9 5	23 7	...	...	...	9 5	10 0	24 0	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 2	Retail		
	Kolar ... Wholesale	...	...	...	5 8	6 0	9 6	8 6	8 0	13 1	8 3	8 1	12 4	9 7	9 5	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 5	22 0	...	...	...	14 6	15 7	14 6	Kolar ... Wholesale		
	Retail	...	...	...	5 5	5 8	9 4	8 3	7 8	12 9	8 1	7 8	12 2	9 5	9 2	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 5	22 6	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	15 4	14 3	Retail		
	Tumkur ... Wholesale	6 5	7 5	12 0	4 7	5 2	11 0	6 5	6 2	11 0	6 7	6 2	12 0	8 5	8 2	18 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 2	25 0	122 0	126 0	190 0	11 0	12 0	13 5	Tumkur ... Wholesale		
	Retail	6 0	7 0	11 0	4 5	5 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	6 0	6 2	11 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 0	32 0	75 0	75 0	180 0	10 5	11 0	13 0	Retail		
	Mysore ... Wholesale	7 3	7 3	9 4	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	10 0	6 5	6 4	10 4	9 1	8 7	21 0	9 6	...	17 7	7 6	8 0	18 7	84 0	84 0	78 0	9 6	9 4	10 4	Mysore ... Wholesale		
	Retail	7 2	7 1	9 2	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 6	6 3	6 2	10 2	8 7	8 5	20 0	9 4	...	17 8	7 5	8 3	18 3	72 0	72 0	78 0	8 7	9 4	10 2	Retail		
	Hassan ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... Wholesale		
	Retail	6 2	7 0	10 0	6 7	7 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 5	6 2	6 7	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 5	15 7	130 0	125 0	150 0	8 2	8 0	10 5	Retail		
	Shimoga ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga ... Wholesale		
	Retail	5 2	5 2	12 0	6 2	6 2	11 5	5 7	5 7	11 5	6 7	6 7	16 0	7 7	7 7	21 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	17 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 5	8 2	11 0	Retail		
	Kadur ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... Wholesale		
	Retail	4 0	4 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Retail		
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	6 0	6 0	12 3	7 0	7 0	13 1	5 5	5 7	11 3	6 0	7 0	12 5	7 0	8 0	24 3	7 0	7 0	24 6	7 0	7 0	18 1	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	Chitaldroog. { Wholesale		
	Retail	5 5	5 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	5 1	5 5	10 0	5 6	6 0	11 0	6 9	7 5	20 0	6 8	6 5	16 0	7 8	8 0	27 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Retail		
	Coorg ... Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... Wholesale		
	Retail	6 6	6 5	8 3	6 5	6 6	8 8	6 2	5 8	9 1	8 2	7 9	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 0	20 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 3	9 1	10 8	Retail		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	28 8	19 0	...	28 0	28 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 4	10 4	...	26 0	28 0	...	27 8	28 0	...	26 8	28 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	Jaipur	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	31 8	21 4	...	38 0	32 8	...	10 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	37 8	38 0	...	30 0	28 0	...	38 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	41 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh		
	Alwar	26 8	25 8	22 8	38 8	36 8	33 0	8 4	8 4	9 8	12 0	12 0	12 8	37 0	37 0	35 0	34 4	35 8	29 0	38 8	38 0	86 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 8	26 0	Alwar		
	Bharatpur (City)	22 12	22 0	22 8	32 8	32 0	33 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	22 8	29 0	34 8	34 4	81 8	180 0	180 0	110 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	Bharatpur (City)		
	Kerowli (City)	20 5	20 5	21 4	28 12	30 0	31 4	15 10	15 10	16 4	16 14	16 14	16 14	27 8	28 2	30 0	23 2	22 8	29 0	39 2	30 10	83 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	37 8	40 0	33 12	Kerowli (City)		
	Ajmir	21 11	20 7	16 12	34 10	32 4	26 10	7 1	7 10	7 8	12 8	13 0	12 8	32 1	33 12	26 4	31 0	28 0	21 6	38 15	36 12	89 4	85 0	80 0	45 0	40 0	37 8		Ajmir		
	Deolie Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deolie Cantonment		
	Erinpura	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Erinpura		
	Sirohi																												Sirohi		
	Aboo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aboo		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	17 0	16 0	22 0	18 8	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	18 0	28 0	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	8 Pie*	10 0	11 0	14 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Meywar	14 14	15 10	15 10	19 8	20 5	21 14	8 10	9 0	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	21 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	23 8	23 8	28 5	Meywar		
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	16 4	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	6 4	8 2	7 8	12 8	13 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	12 8	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
	Partabgarh "	15 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 4	...	10 0	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 2	21 4	...	Partabgarh "		
	Marwar	17 8	17 8	...	25 0	25 0	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 12	8 2	...	27 8	31 4	...	26 4	26 4	...	27 8	28 12	...	70 0	...	...	50 0	...	...	Marwar		
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer		
	Bundi																												Bundi		
	Kota																												Kota		
	Tonk																												Tonk		
	Jhallawar																												Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora																												Shahpoora		
Central India.	Indore	14 1	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 14	10 14	10 14	12 0	18 7	18 7	24 0	16 8	16 8	24 0	20 0	18 13	24 8	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 14	9 3	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	16 13	16 11	17 7	21 15	24 10	23 5	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	21 15	21 15	25 5	21 0	21 0	25 4	23 5	24 0	23 10	100 6	100 6	100 6	12 13	12 13	13 4	Gwalior		
	Goona	22 0	22 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	12 8	12 6	11 0	13 8	14 8	12 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	Rutlam		
	Rutlam	14 0	13 4	16 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 4	12 8	12 8	16 8	17 8	17 8	28 0	16 0	14 8	20 0	20 12	20 8	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	22 0	22 0	24 0	35 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	27 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	32 0									

* Per man's load.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 892, 893, 894, 895, 898 AND 899 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7TH APRIL 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracun,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Madras.	Ganjam ...	11 8	11 8	17 7	...	...	...	11 3	12 1	17 8	16 3	16 3	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 4	23 4	41 0	20 0	20 0	26 6	388 8	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	
	Coimbatore ...	8 2	8 2	10 4	...	...	...	7 6	7 2	10 6	8 1	7 7	11 4	10 4	11 3	18 8	11 1	11 1	21 5	10 7	9 8	20 7	11 4	11 4	24 9	145 8	145 8	121 5	12 7	12 7	14 2	
	South Canara ...	9 0	8 6	12 0	...	...	...	8 7	8 5	10 7	9 8	9 3	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 6	20 2	11 1	11 1	16 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	{16 1* / 15 4†}	16 1	{15 / 15 0}	
Assam.	Sylhet ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	16 10	16 0	14 0	23 8	23 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 10	8 10	8 12	
	Cachar ...	11 6	11 6	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	10 10	22 12	22 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	19 0	80 0	80 0	64 0	8 3	8 3	8 10	
	Goalpara ...	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	
	Garo Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	0 ...	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Kamrup ...	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	0 ...	8 8	8 0	8 0	
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 0	
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	0 ...	7 8	7 8	7 0	
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Khasi Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	7 0	10 8	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	5 5	5 5	4 0	
	Naga Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	5 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	22 0	20 4	25 0	...	...	...	11 8	10 0	10 8	16 0	15 0	17 8	22 8	25 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	27 8	130 0	120 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	
	Bhandara ...	25 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	
	Chanda ...	21 0	19 5	24 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	16 4	27 5	27 5	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2	25 0	25 0	440 0	440 0	340 0	9 5	9 5	9 5	
	Wardha ...	19 11	20 0	26 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	13 6	13 0	15 0	21 1	22 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 1	22 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 13	
	Balaghat ...	21 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	489 0	480 0	400 0	8 4	8 0	8 12	
	Jubbulpore ...	23 0	24 8	27 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 8	17 0	18 0	18 8	21 0	23 0	24 0	37 0	16 0	18 0	25 0	50 0	55 0	55 0	25 0	28 0	41 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	
	Saugor ...	26 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	31 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	
	Damoh ...	24 0	24 8	27 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 8	20 0	21 0	23 0	...	30 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	50 0	...	38 12	33 0	50 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	
	Seoni ...	25 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	32 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	
	Mandla ...	25 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Betul ...	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	...	...	...	17 0	15 8	31 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Chhindwara ...	21 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Hoshangabad ...	18 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 0	12 6	12 6	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 12	33 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
	Narsinghpur ...	21 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	24 8	23 0	22 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 8
	Nimar ...	13 2	12 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	14 0	16 10	17 8	28 2	16 14	16 14	28 2	...	...	...	18 8	17 8	28 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 11	11	
	Raipur ...	52 0	56 0	64 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	25 8	40 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	48 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 12	9 0	
	Sambalpur ...	26 0	24 0	40 0	...	...	...	30 0	20 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	19 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	180 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Bilaspur ...	80 0	80 0	72 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	72 0	72 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	125 0	72 0	72 0	47 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Upp. Godavari ...	14 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	18 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	28 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	
H. A. Division.	Secunderabad ...	11 0	11 9	20 8	...	...	...	6 5	6 6	9 3	7 5	7 5	13 4	13 8	12 5	25 8	12 6	11 9	25 7	15 3	14 3	29 3	13 0	12 6	26 2	150 0	150 0	140 0	11 1	11 1	10 9	
	Bolarum ...	10 7	10 8	20 9	...	...	...	6 9	6 7	8 8	7 5	7 6	12 2	13 1	11 9	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	26 1	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 6	10 2	10 7	
	Chadarghat ...	9 0	8 5	14 0	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	6 7	7 2	12 0	11 5	11 5	25 0	11 5	11 2	25 0	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	25 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	

* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES 1876-77, UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1877.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during February 1877. Depth in Canal at regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during current Fasl.	Total of the corresponding period of last Rabi season, 1875-76.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	5 58	740	39	27,096	21,507
Meerut ...	8·30	4·40	969	515	73,990	55,883
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	...	34,756	29,024
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	4·95	972	88	67,463	59,540
Aligarh ...	5·50	3·57	994	247	99,260	104,191
Etáwah ...	4·80	2 2	771	396	128,637	131,906
Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·1	958	450	100,652	91,228
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	1,735	531,854	493,279.
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	1·50	1,250	220	94,017	90,144
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	29	5,238	4,463
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	...	36,171	48,461
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	1,402	2,144
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	6 15	...	253	8,627	6,307
2nd Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	...	18,332	11,367
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	695,641	656,165

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains— Wheat ...	200	...	59,523	...	59,723	...
Gram ...	678	...	343	...	1,021	...
Rice ...	865	...	...	...	865	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	1,951	...	87	...	2,038	...
Bejhar (or mixed grain)...	6,351	...	...	...	6,351	...
Dál ...	225	...	107	...	332	...
Juár ...	18	...	...	...	18	...
Bájra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	2,320	...	...	...	2,320	...
Total ...	12,608	...	60,060	...	72,668	...
Cotton ...	...	...	9,301	...	9,301	...
Oil-seeds ...	...	...	759	...	759	...
Salts ...	...	...	1,547	...	1,547	...
Metals ...	2,345	...	418	...	2,763	...
Building Materials ...	4,629	...	1,653	...	6,282	...
Firewood ...	300	...	26,413	...	26,713	...
Bamboos ...	...	1,800	...	63,740	...	65,540
Timber ...	...	266	...	2,430	...	2,696
Miscellaneous	5,363	...	6,574	48	11,397	48
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Grand Total	25,245	2,066	1,06,725	66,219	1,31,970	68,285
Total during corresponding period of last year	70,865	99	73,478	169,37	1,44,343	169,470
Increase ...	...	1,967	33,247	...	...	...
Decrease ...	45,620	...	...	103,152	12,373	101,185

Land Irrigated (Approximate).

Zila.	Acres.
Saháranpur ...	32,115
Muzaffarnagar ...	74,205
Meerut ...	127,597
Bulandshahr ...	67,415
Aligarh ...	62,279
Muttra ...	8,642
Agra ...	25,336
Etah ...	9,712
Mainpuri ...	51,764
Fatehgarh ...	24,374
Etáwah ...	65,976
Cawnpore ...	94,684
Dehra Dún ...	5,238
Bijnor ...	1,296
Tarái ...	2,188
Bareilly ...	32,687
Jhánsi ...	1,015
Hamírpur ...	387
Delhi ...	23
Gurgáon ...	8,708
Total ...	695,641
Total for the same period last year.	656,165
Increase ...	39,476

Rainfall.

Zila.	Total from 1st November 1876 to 28th February 1877.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	5·9	4·1
Muzaffarnagar ...	6·0	2·3
Meerut ...	5·0	1·7
Bulandshahr ...	2·4	1·2
Aligarh ...	1·7	1·8
Muttra ...	·5	·9
Agra ...	·1	1·2
Etah ...	1·4	·8
Mainpuri ...	·8	1·8
Fatehgarh ...	1·5	1·1
Etáwah ...	1·2	1·1
Cawnpore ...	2·1	1·3
Dehra Dún ...	5·6	4·1
Bijnor ...	4·2	3·8
Tarái ...	4·3	3·7
Bareilly ...	3·9	2·0
Jhánsi ...	·5	·7
Hamírpur ...	·3	·9
Delhi ...	*2·1	...
Gurgáon ...	*1·5	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solání Aqueduct ... ... C. ft. per sec. 2,753

Volumes discharged:—
Etáwah Division Tail 13
" " Escapes 352
Cawnpore Division Tail 317
Cawnpore Division Escapes 336
1,018

Balance expended ... 1,735

Meerut division reports "no demand for water during the month," and in the Cawnpore division it is reported that there was "a demand towards the end of the month, chiefly for poppy."

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Reports "no demand to speak of."

Traffic.—"Owing to the low supply in canal during February, the total quantity of traffic carried by canal boats shows a heavy decrease."

* Rainfall to end of March 1877.

ALLAHABAD,
The 28th March 1877.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **MARCH** *1877, and the Total Exports from each Province for the six months, 1st October 1876 to 31st March 1877, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1875-76, 1874-75 and 1873-74.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.																					
Calcutta		29,223	7,04,233	1,788	40,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,254	10,35,225	...	...	...	...	67,265	17,79,514
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, March 1877		29,223	7,04,233	1,788	40,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,254	10,35,225	...	...	...	...	67,265	17,79,514
Total from 1st October 1876 to 31st March 1877		129,599	29,71,732	7,996	1,76,586	2,946	72,857	268	5,593	...	...	...	...	75,749	21,75,550	...	...	16	146	216,574	54,02,774
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76 ...	31,029	6,23,220	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	151,697	42,75,432	854	20,874	4	86	183,651	49,21,284
	1874-75	95,306	20,84,587	18,347	3,19,018	12,009	2,61,669	15,087	3,15,210	...	...	4	25	47,095	13,06,345	...	...	113	2,787	187,961	42,89,639
	1873-74 ...	6,948	1,38,602	...	...	2,091	40,228	203	4,594	...	...	3	65	31,083	8,50,402	...	...	57	1,303	40,385	10,65,194
Bombay and Sind.																					
Bombay		220,267	62,75,731	23,684	6,60,075	103,586	29,98,109	53,224	14,35,635	10,059	2,87,400	...	...	2,389	65,360	...	...	525	12,000	413,734	1,17,34,310
Kurrachee		6,986	1,89,600	567	16,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,650	3,80,225	...	...	12,967	3,70,500	34,170	9,56,525
Carwar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, March 1877		227,253	64,65,331	24,251	6,76,275	103,586	29,98,109	53,224	14,35,635	10,059	2,87,400	...	...	16,039	4,45,585	...	...	13,492	3,82,500	447,904	1,26,90,835
Total from 1st October 1876 to 31st March 1877		621,491	1,72,24,086	189,974	50,75,445	207,482	61,66,640	146,324	39,69,917	10,059	2,87,400	17,010	4,82,510	16,039	4,45,585	...	...	18,454	5,12,443	1,226,833	3,41,64,026
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76 ...	552,516	1,33,42,964	160,109	41,38,822	108,664	27,69,789	112,614	29,69,206	63,767	16,33,395	...	...	102,856	27,61,057	...	...	5,574	1,43,964	1,106,129	2,77,79,217
	1874-75 ...	1,166,043	3,27,87,202	207,050	55,65,936	255,628	72,16,259	89,016	24,49,524	34,470	9,85,900	...	...	11,326	3,09,415	...	...	3,206	54,950	1,766,639	4,93,69,186
	1873-74 ...	958,710	2,77,86,805	140,986	41,11,637	191,961	54,70,638	127,585	37,44,909	14,988	4,29,092	...	...	29,544	8,13,301	...	...	51,429	13,87,430	1,515,103	4,37,43,001
Madras.																					
Madras		477	10,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	3,540	...	...	...	...	635	14,220
Cocanada		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	4,905	...	...	2	46	203	4,956
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, March 1877		477	10,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	359	8,445	...	...	2	46	838	19,176	
Total from 1st October 1876 to 31st March 1877		47,515	10,68,217	938	21,000	2,726	2,00,886	750	18,540	...	...	3,736	89,872	4,994	1,16,485	...	...	2	46	67,461	15,16,046
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76 ...	170,160	37,81,194	8,277	1,93,390	34,091	7,09,219	9,163	1,61,520	...	...	1,998	45,175	24,026	5,47,769	...	...	...	...	247,625	54,38,267
	1874-75 ...	175,638	39,48,883	...	...	31,544	6,84,517	28,429	6,42,276	...	...	18,051	4,05,105	1,449	32,836	...	...	66	1,381	255,177	57,14,998
	1873-74 ...	177,354	41,35,138	2,679	65,503	1,740	39,000	5,993	1,44,365	...	...	1,753	41,920	2,450	59,184	...	...	...	...	191,869	44,85,110
British Burma.																					
Rangoon		18,814	3,86,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,038	19,299	2,500	43,151	22,352	4,48,876
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, March 1877		18,814	3,86,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,038	19,299	2,500	43,151	22,352	4,48,876
Total from 1st October 1876 to 31st March 1877		50,530	9,37,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,199	58,042	3,036	53,013	56,765	10,48,059
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76 ...	3,163	54,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,730	10,42,432	...	...	51,893	10,96,798
	1874-75 ...	19,811	3,47,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	20,692	3,61,870
	1873-74 ...	1,493	25,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,996	32,987	...	...	3,489	58,465
Grand Total.																					
Total, March 1877		275,767	75,66,670	26,039	7,16,331	103,586	29,98,109	53,224	14,35,635	10,059	287,400	...	5	52,652	14,89,255	1,038	19,299	15,994	425,697	538,359	1,49,38,401
Total from 1st October 1876 to 31st March 1877		848,935	2,22,02,039	198,908	52,73,031	220,154	64,40,388	147,342	39,94,350	10,059	287,400	20,746	5,72,382	96,782	27,37,630	3,199	58,042	21,508	565,648	1,567,633	4,21,30,905
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76 ...	756,868	1,78,01,744	168,385	43,32,212	142,665	34,79,008	121,844	31,52,398	63,767	16,33,395	1,998	45,175	278,609	75,84,258	49,584	10,63,306	5,578	144,070	1,589,298	3,92,35,566
	1874-75 ...	1,466,798	3,91,68,046	225,397	58,84,954	299,181	81,63,445	132,532	34,07,010	34,470	9,85,900	18,055	4,05,130	59,870	16,46,596	881	14,494	3,285	59,118	2,230,469	5,97,35,693
	1873-74 ...	1,144,505	3,20,86,023	143,565	41,77,140	195,812	55,50,056	133,621	38,93,867	14,988	4,29,092	1,756	41,985	63,077	17,51,887	1,996	32,987	51,526	13,88,733	1,750,846	4,93,51,770

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE;
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 26th April 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th APRIL 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	83,229	4,04,131	5,860	29,516	15	70	89,104	4,33,717
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	39,270	1,33,558	...	...	39,270	1,33,558
„ Other Grains	...	...	24,071	1,01,999	1,169	6,647	...	...	25,240	1,08,646
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	...	12,291	65,256	...	...	...	...	12,291	65,256
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	15,692	43,077	...	...	15,692	43,077
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	...	517	2,585	14,749	2,11,371	...	...	...	15,266	2,13,956
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	7,200	...	...	1,800	7,200
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	74	245	...	...	...	...	74	245
Cochin—Rice	...	...	...	30,496	1,47,974	1,830	8,800	63	254	32,389	1,57,028
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	7,233	49,469	2,478	13,438	9,711	62,907
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	56	12	56
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	...	7,340	37,875	...	...	3	20	7,343	37,895
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	177	847	...	...	55	259	232	1,106
Calicut—Rice	...	...	...	59,875	2,90,246	...	...	662	2,625	60,537	2,92,871
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,968	12,291	2,968	12,291
„ Other Grains	...	15,450	73,149	...	...	...	...	24,940	1,14,643	40,390	1,87,792
* Quilandy—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	...	9,855	46,558	...	...	12	80	9,867	46,638
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	6,800	21,548	...	...	6,800	21,548
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	669	2,660	...	...	524	2,697	1,193	5,357
Mangalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	1,997	345	1,997
* Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice	...	517	2,585	217,835	12,03,411	7,690	38,316	755	3,049	226,797	12,47,361
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	70,795	2,54,852	5,446	25,729	76,241	2,80,581
„ Other Grains	...	15,450	73,149	24,991	1,05,751	1,169	6,647	25,876	1,19,652	67,486	3,05,199
TOTAL	...	15,967	75,734	242,826	13,09,162	79,654	2,99,815	32,077	1,48,430	370,524	18,33,141
Imports in previous week	...							Rice	...	273,474	14,10,672
								Paddy	...	91,178	3,10,045
								Other Grains	...	33,671	1,41,406
								TOTAL	...	398,323	18,62,123

T. C. HOPE,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th APRIL 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.									
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	133,801	4,61,650	...	...	...	...	22,381	75,049	514	1,400	156,696	5,38,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,322	1,800	1,322	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	3,983	16,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,983	16,296	3,938	14,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,938	14,550
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,096	54,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,096	54,544
Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	54,897	2,03,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,422	33,816	67,319	2,37,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	587	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	587	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	5,294	20,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,294	20,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	71,436	2,60,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,436	2,60,924	1,473	5,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,473	5,040
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,797	15,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,797	15,193
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	18,880	63,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,880	63,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	2,365	8,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,632	48,000	19,997	56,658	8,535	30,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,535	30,444
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,085	65,732	...	...	18,262	†	95	178	...	..	52,442	65,910
Total ...	291,243	10,37,132	...	...	...	...	22,381	75,049	31,890	85,016	345,514	11,97,197	77,924	1,85,503	...	...	18,262	†	95	178	...	..	96,281	1,85, 61
Exports in previous week ...											276,861	9,79,087											110,442	2,17,008

* No return received. † Value not stated.

T. C. HOPE,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railway, during the week ending 14th April 1877.

Forwarded from	To											
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Co-door and Won-timetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras ...	500	3,000	550	375	...	400	1,300	520	1,075	50	...	7,770
Beypore ...	...	300	625	1,875	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,925
Raichore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	70	800	640	...	1,570
Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,730	1,730
Tanjore District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,240	1,240
Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920	920
Total ...	500	3,300	1,175	2,250	125	400	1,360	590	1,875	690	3,890	16,155

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 13,490.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 21st April 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	587
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations	2,981
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to Raichore	1,274
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	3,094
Total Tons ...	7,936

T. C. HOPE,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Weekly Relief Report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 14th April 1877.

Read Relief Reports for the week ending 31st March 1877, from the Collector of South Arcot, dated 6th April 1877; from Kistna, dated 3rd April 1877; from Kurnool, dated 4th April 1877; from Coimbatore, dated 6th April 1877; and from Malabar, dated 10th April 1877.

THE detailed relief reports for the Kistna, Kurnool and South Arcot districts, a supplemental statement relating to the Erode taluk of Coimbatore, and a blank relief report from the Malabar district for the week ending 31st March will be submitted for the information of Government. The Collector of Malabar will be good enough to report why he has not found it necessary to commence relief operations which were represented to be urgently needed in Wynaad.

2. Good rainfall throughout the Kistna district, and as much as 5·15 inches were registered at Guntoor. Prices nevertheless show tendency to rise, though there is no very marked change to call for special notice. Rain also fell in all taluks of Kurnool except Pattikonda and Koilkuntla; 1·5 inches were received at Nandial and 1·43 inches at Cumbum. The district average prices of dry grain were stationary, but there were considerable changes in the taluk prices. Ragi and cumbu rose smartly in Ramalkota, but cholum and rice fell. All dry grains rose in Markapur, and cumbu and cholum in Cumbum. Ragi and rice fell in Nandial and Sirwell. In South Arcot distressed taluks there was no rain, but prices fell in Villapuram.

3. In Kistna, report was received only from the Commameer Canal extension works, on which 1,875 coolies were employed, and Rs. 5,076 were expended in the week; work seemed to have ceased in the Tindivanum taluq of South Arcot; in the Trinamalai and Villapuram taluks 874 coolies were employed on minor works, and Rs. 308 were spent within the week. Wages are correctly adjusted under the sliding scale.

4. The taluk details of the numbers on relief works in Kurnool are as follows:—

	24th March.	31st March.	
Ramalkota	39,434	41,915	+ 2,481
Nandikotkur	8,975	9,720	+ 745
Nundial	28,973	28,887	— 86
Sirwell	13,960	14,667	+ 707
Kollkuntla	31,725	30,974	— 751
Pattikonda	19,292	23,340	+ 4,048
Cumbum	34,533	42,933	+ 8,400
Markapur	8,551	9,706	+ 1,155
Total	185,443	*202,142	16,699

In Ramalkota and Pattikonda the increase is nominal, and is due to wrong return in the previous week; and in Cumbum the large increase is ascribed to the same cause, the numbers on two works on 24th having been estimated. The Markapur increase is due to the return of coolies who had temporarily left the works on concentration.

5. The wages paid in the two eastern sections are the same as commented on by the Board in last week. They have not been raised since first fixed in February, and prices have since fallen. In Cumbum no less than 5 different sets of rates are paid, notwithstanding the Collector's repeated orders.

6. Gratuitous relief is very small in Kistna and South Arcot. In Kurnool the village relief return is incomplete, but 36,252 persons were relieved in camps and relief houses. Of these, 30,214 were children, most of whom were drawing 3 pies a day each. The concession seems to have been introduced in all taluks except Nandikotkur and Markapur. The Board suspect fraud in Ramalkota, where the number of children on gratuitous relief is 25 per cent. of those on the works. The Collector should call the attention of the Sectional Officer to this excessive proportion.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 31st March 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 31st March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sums sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Outlay since the commencement of distress. On relief works.	Outlay since the commencement of distress. Gratuitous relief.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kurnool	Ramalkota	..	..	..	..	25,815	9,[illegible],105	9,[illegible],105	4,713	1,494	14,946	20,344	6,625	41,915	185	289	11,442	11,9[illegible]7
	Nandikotkur	..	..	..	..	6,033	1,41[illegible]73	1,41[illegible]73	7,214	1,301	3,927	4,019	1,753	[illegible],799	363	553	928	1,844
	Nundial	..	..	..	..	16,[illegible]73	4,[illegible]456	4,[illegible]456	4,094	1,078	9,[illegible]23	13,[illegible]77	5,[illegible]54	28,[illegible]87	247	588	3,[illegible]3	4,[illegible]95
	Sirwell	..	..	..	..	9,561	2,[illegible],567	2,2[illegible],567	1,753	279	4,777	7,[illegible]59	2,221	14,[illegible]67	74	131	1,904	2,110
	Kolikuntla	..	..	..	..	17,197	4,[illegible],295	4,[illegible],295	3,713	703	10,179	15,221	5,574	30,974	174	228	5,[illegible]59	6,661
	Pattikonda	..	..	..	..	11,706	2,44[illegible]89	2,44[illegible]89	2,397	932	8,018	11,951	3,[illegible]1	2[illegible],319	4[illegible]0	59[illegible]	3,074	4,074
	Cumbura	..	..	..	..	32,[illegible]19	5,[illegible],[illegible]42	5,[illegible],[illegible]42	4,446	417	17,[illegible]89	19,519	5,[illegible]5	42,[illegible]	255	283	2,[illegible]19	2,[illegible]74
	Marzapur	..	..	..	..	4,[illegible]35	1,[illegible],[illegible]57	1,[illegible],[illegible]57	3,869	401	3,[illegible]49	4,192	1,[illegible]58	9,[illegible]06	150	179	206	536
	Total	..	30,21,000	..	1,24,299	39,[illegible],[illegible]91	39,[illegible],[illegible]91	32,904	6,757	72,[illegible]95	97,742	32,201	202,142	1,[illegible]38	2,739	20,055	23,753
Kistna	Bapatla	..	..	..	65,000	5,076	38,[illegible]78	54,[illegible]08 / 5,[illegible]92	983	1[illegible]2	1,109	721	45	1,875	54	108	90	252
	Beswada	..	..	..	30,655	Not reported	14,[illegible]48	14,[illegible]48 / 5,4[illegible]	580	Not reported								
	Repalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216	37	..	..	..	..	87	65	122	274
	Palnad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nandigama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nuzvid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
	Total	..	95,000	95,655	5,076	4,[illegible]29	6[illegible],511	1,992	151	1,1[illegible]9	721	45	1,875	143	173	214	529
South Arcot	Trinomalay	..	..	..	3,070	117	1,[illegible]13	1,9[illegible] / 5	103	19	76	190	23	289	7	21	65	93
	Tindivanam	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Villapuram	..	..	..	790	191	[illegible]29	1,[illegible]5	..	..	255	251	47	553	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	15,000	3,[illegible]0	[illegible]	2,742	3,[illegible]91	109	19	351	441	70	874	7	21	[illegible]5	33
Coimbatore	Erode	..	..	..	59,126	1,[illegible]44	15,[illegible]27	21,[illegible]81 / 2,04[illegible]	260	109	1,373	1,149	163	2,685	7[illegible]	175	140	391

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, MADRAS; *The 14th April* 1877.

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

Statement No. XXII regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 13th April 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' Reports by telegram, dated 10th and 11th April 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.	Average rainfall, *i.e.*, the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the Talukas.
										Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Slight importations of grain. Small-pox in some Talukas.	Roads ... / Tanks ... / Miscellaneous *	3,725	4,736	·46	2,46,733	1,51,195	Jowari ...56 / Bajri ..54	32¾ / 28½	32¾ / 28¾	24·94	14·4
Nasik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	No change	Ditto ...	15,600	17,650	2·42	4,39,931	1,98,090	Jowari .. 54 / Bajri ...47	31 / 25	31 / 25	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar	6,617	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	Grain imports enough. 20 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	22,260	25,781	3·33	5,56,601	3,76,462	Jowari ...76 / Bajri ...66	25½ / 24	26 / 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Grain supply abundant. A few cases of cholera. Cattle disease in Haveli and Sirur Talukas.	Ditto ...	33,600	33,600	3·7	10,50,509	6,11,232	Jowari ...65 / Bajri ...51	24 / 23	23 / 22	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply ample	Ditto ...	47,144	48,099	6·69	15,43,976	10,42,308	Jowari ...66 / Bajri ...60	21 / ...	20¼ / ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Grain supply sufficient. 173 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	30,212	31,676	2·97	5,87,442	3,60,128	Jowari ...39 / Bajri ...35	18½ / 19	19 / 19	54·60	25·43
Kaladgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importation continues; supply sufficient in 6 Talukas, decreasing in 2 Talukas. Cholera increasing. 369 deaths.	Ditto ...	31,849	39,250	4·8	8,26,614	4,58,828	Jowari ...56 / Bajri ...76	16½ / 16½	16 / 16½	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful. Great scarcity of water in Athni. 296 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	27,586	28,706	3·05	6,10,846	3,41,174	Jowari ...43 / Bajri ...54	18 / 18	18 / 17	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain market fairly supplied. Prices rising owing to diminished imports consequent upon rise of cart-hire. 332 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	41,294	37,193	3·76	9,68,239	4,09,520	Jowari ...43	16¼	15¾	26·39	13·81
TOTAL ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992			2,53,270	2,66,691	3·34	68,30,891	39,48,937					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

No rain has fallen during the week.

2. The average price of jowari throughout the nine affected districts is nearly the same as last week, but it appears to have a tendency to rise in Kaladgi and Dharwar.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 266,691 against 253,270 last week, and there are also 3,624 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The increase is very general, and in Kaladgi it is considerable.

4. Government have given orders for special assistance being given to immigrants into Kanara and Dharwar returning to their homes.

5. The Sanitary Commissioner has visited the Ashti tank, in the Sholapur District, upon which 14,000, and the Nira Canal in the Poona district, upon which 5,000, labourers are employed, and reports favourably upon the condition of the people.

6. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 7th April, the number of people upon Civil Works was 25,890, the number upon works under Public Works Department agency being 236,187. About one-tenth of the relief labourers are, therefore, upon the former description of works, and this proportion does not appear likely to be materially reduced.

7. As the season has arrived when it is probable that the greatest amount of pressure will be felt in the famine districts, Government have drawn the attention of all their officers employed within the famine area to the main points which require the most watchful attention. These are:—

The organization for village inspection, in order that the amount of distress which exists or is imminent, may be accurately ascertained.

The immediate relief of destitute persons temporarily unable to earn their livelihood.

The providing of relief-houses or kitchens for the old and infirm poor.

The supporting the young children of labourers employed upon relief works, whether under Public Works Department or Civil agency.

The arrangements for informing those able to labour where work is to be had, with the various subsidiary provisions of treating them when sick, and meeting the many exceptional cases which arise in practice.

The providing them with a subsistence while in transit to a relief work.

8. Maps accompany this summary. They do not differ materially from those previously sent, and Government hope that it may not prove necessary to open any more considerable works.

9. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 31st March, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works: the amount of expenditure on this class of relief in the Kanarese Districts is still noticeably low:—

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	*	*	* 804	* 955	* 91	* 813
Nasik	6	3	206	5,282	739	5,888
Ahmednagar	1,645	571	7,536	3,666	377	3,517
Poona	2,999	1,185	14,679	12,697	1,345	20,229
Sholapur	1,368	673	17,720	14,292	1,443	9,510
Satara	318	176	5,666	10,258	1,168	6,234
Kaladgi	491	227	1,935	3,048	412	2,726
Belgaum	1,035	601	4,246	3,073	328	2,013
Dharwar	1,199	893	5,528	2,971	564	2,822
TOTAL ..	9,061	4,329	58,320	57,242	6,462	53,752

* Collector's returns not received.

10. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works employing 1,000 people or more. It will be seen that 214,811, or fully four-fifths of the labourers, are now employed upon the works enumerated:—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	Remarks.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,135	2,266	
	Dhulia-Pimpulnair Road ...	1,075		
Nasik ...	Sinnar-Ghoti Road ...	7,077	17,384	
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road ...	5,872		
	Road from Yeola to Nizam's Frontier.	2,095		
	Bawarbari-Sattana Road ...	1,346		
	Niphar-Deopur Road ...	1,030		
Ahmednagar ...	Oojhar Canal ...	3,090	23,913	
	Dhond-Munmad Railway ..	18,500		
	Ahmednagar-Siroor Road ...	2,323		
Poona ...	Nira Canal ...	5,288	28,004	
	Mutha Canal ...	10,618		
	Matoba Tank ...	6,119		
	Shirsophal Tank ...	4,617		
	Paud-Pimpri Ghaut Road ...	1,362		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank ...	14,541	40,851	
	Motibâgh Tank ...	3,672		
	Sholapur-Barsi Road ...	4,978		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road ...	3,993		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road to British Frontier.	3,788		
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road ...	2,619		
	Sholapur-Takli Road ...	2,606		
	Poona-Hyderabad Road ...	2,116		
	Pandharpur-Janoni Road ...	1,492		
	Road from Barsi Station to Barsi	1,016		
Satara ...	Mhaswad Tank ...	10,041	30,033	
	Pingli Tank ...	8,338		
	Nehr Tank ...	6,775		
	Islampur Tank ...	3,523		
	Karad-Nagaz Road ...	1,356		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank ...	3,173	30,953	
	Sholapur-Hubli Road ...	11,742		
	Indi-Horti Road ...	5,115		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	3,887		
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	3,812		
	Indi-Bijapur ...	3,224		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal ...	4,299	23,110	
	Gaddikeri Tank ...	1,230		
	Belgaum-Panchgaum Road ...	9,540		
	Arbhavi-Nargund Road ...	3,503		
	Murgundi-Telsang Road ...	1,605		
	Metalling the Mail Road ...	1,558		
	Sankeshwar-Lokapa Road ...	1,375		
Dharwar ...	Hubli-Kaladgi Road ...	6,347	18,297	
	Gadag-Dambal Road ...	3,863		
	Hubli to Sungutticope Road ...	3,398		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road ...	3,208		
	Karwar-Bellary Road ...	1,481		
	GRAND TOTAL		214,811	

11. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

12. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 4,158 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 7th April, and during the same week 3,849 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 8,007 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 7th April to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 7th April was 227,757 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	In April up to 7th.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports.	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	16,798	4,158	94,705
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur.	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,477	13,760	2,972	111,875
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal.	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	3,234	877	21,177
TOTAL ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	33,792	8,007	227,757

13. On the whole, the grain supply continues to be sufficient, and, with the exception of the cholera in the south of the Presidency, the condition of the people is satisfactory. It is noticeable that the health of the people employed on relief works has been generally very good, and compares favourably in this respect with the health of the general population.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General*, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the preceding week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments Granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the preceding week.
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,432	Grain is slightly dearer. Cholera is prevalent, and out of 490 cases, 250 proved fatal during the week.	Roads Tanks Miscellaneous*	20,047	17,084	1·24	Rs. 4,13,685	Rs. 2,90,983	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44	19⅝	18⅛
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	Grain is slightly cheaper; otherwise no change.	Ditto	2,298	2,488	3·18	40,298	32,476	Jowari ... 61	20¾	21⅛
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Grain importations continue. 3 deaths from cholera.	Ditto	929	1,430	2·23	28,401	23,458	Jowari ... 63	17⅝	17⅝
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto	422	657	1·11	17,400	8,440	Jowari ... 54	29⅜	29⅜
Sangli Wari ...	904	...	1,90,814	...	Grain worth Rs. 979 imported. Exportation none. Cholera slightly increasing.	Ditto	184	130	·06	1,148	697	Nachani ... 55	28½	28½
Sawnur ...	70	18	15,757	2,020	Report not received	Ditto	186	471	2·98	10,000	579	Jowari ... 61½	+	+
TOTAL	8,161	4,666	17,81,855	8,03,254			24,066	22,260	1·3	5,10,932	3,56,633			

† Reports not received.

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

A.

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXII).

Districts.	For the week ending 30th December 1876.		For the week ending 6th January 1877.		For the week ending 13th January 1877.		For the week ending 20th January 1877.		For the week ending 27th January 1877.		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the week ending 10th February 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012
Nasik ...	...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320
Ahmednagar	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095
Poona ...	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363
Sholapur ...	62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,178	27,813
Satara ...	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363
Kaladgi ...	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470
Belgaum ...	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370
Dharwar ...	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239
Total ...	1,20,809	1,72,284	1,20,024	1,84,437	1,36,629	1,94,818	1,30,645	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,79,347	79,577	1,84,051	63,659	1,83,045
Grand Total	2,93,093		3,04,461		3,31,447		3,33,257		2,80,008		2,63,628		2,46,704	
Ratnagiri ...	996	497	1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599
Kanara ...	1,781	219	1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236
	2,777	716	3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835
Total ...	3,493		4,618		4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	2,96,586		3,09,079		3,36,386		3,39,439		2,86,849		2,69,773		2,48,695	

Districts.	For the week ending 17th February 1877.		For the week ending 24th February 1877.		For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.		For the week ending 7th April 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,233	90	3,128	33	3,331	26	3,289	14	2,930	33	4,204
Nasik ...	...	16,022	...	16,891	...	10,986	...	11,597	...	14,015	...	15,574	...	15,759	...	17,648
Ahmednagar	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861	686	16,443	411	17,495	698	19,213	984	21,493	1,128	24,066
Poona ...	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	23,914	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702	4,979	†25,279
Sholapur ...	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,304	8,973	40,262	3,589	38,864	4,020	42,532	4,293	42,926	4,521	43,405
Satara ...	125	23,424	316	24,396	377	20,272	297	27,086	79	27,047	474	28,727	42	29,566	343	31,131
Kaladgi ...	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615	6,754	22,994	7,672	24,513	*7,672	32,945
Belgaum ...	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426	4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316	4,482	24,227
Dharwar ...	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	2,064	29,516	2,860	30,921	2,732	35,768	*2,732	33,282
Total ...	47,613	1,76,549	39,680	1,84,318	37,060	1,74,415	29,526	1,92,335	19,106	1,93,223	24,118	2,10,926	25,892	2,22,973	25,890	2,36,187
Grand Total	2,24,162		2,23,998		2,11,475		2,21,861		2,12,329		2,35,044		2,48,865		2,62,077	
Ratnagiri ...	363	1,323	668	1,416	150	503	465	1,260	457	1,164	593	1,407	828	882	765	1,202
Kanara ...	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126	85	1,100	181	1,074	127	1,017	127	1,042	131	1,554	103
	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,276	588	1,565	1,441	1,531	1,291	1,610	1,534	1,870	1,019	2,319	1,305
Total ...	2,924		3,560		1,864		3,006		2,822		3,144		2,883		3,624	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	2,27,086		2,27,558		2,13,339		2,24,867		2,15,151		2,38,188		2,51,748		2,65,701	

* Collector's Return for 7th April not received; last week's figures have been entered.
† Return from the Executive Engineer, Nira Canal, for 7th April not received.

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXII).

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand Total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
30th December ...	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	1,20,809	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	1,72,284	14,77,348	1,23,429	1,23,389	46,234	2,93,093
6th January 1877 ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	1,20,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	1,84,437	16,86,037	1,26,130	1,28,952	47,550	3,04,461
13th January ...	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	1,36,629	11,01,699	80,281	83,781	30,626	1,94,818	18,43,802	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477	3,31,447
20th January ...	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	1,30,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	2,02,612	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343	3,33,257
27th January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	1,79,347	23,20,955	1,16,032	1,20,724	43,252	2,80,008
3rd February ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,536	80,093	29,422	1,84,051	24,81,077	1,07,509	1,15,120	41,072	2,63,628
10th February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704
17th February ...	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
24th February ...	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998
3rd March ...	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	1,74,415	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March ...	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	1,92,335	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861
17th March ...	11,77,975	6,456	5,317	2,053	19,106	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	1,93,223	34,41,482	85,226	90,401	31,422	2,12,329
24th March ...	11,95,669	10,299	10,373	3,446	24,118	23,93,652	83,667	94,393	32,866	2,10,926	35,89,321	93,966	1,04,766	36,312	2,35,044
31st March ...	12,23,688	10,675	11,529	3,688	25,892	25,47,559	88,086	1,00,604	34,283	2,22,973	37,71,247	98,761	1,12,133	37,971	2,48,865
7th April ...	12,38,502	10,356	11,610	3,924	25,870	27,10,435	92,223	1,07,644	36,320	2,36,187	39,48,937	1,02,579	1,19,254	40,244	2,62,077

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine districts. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

Weekly Condition Report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 9.)

Condition Report for week ending 7th April 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets moderately supplied. With the exception of the downpour that fell at Bangalore on the morning of the 1st (of which a note has already been made in return No. 8) and a drizzle (5 cents) in the Devanhalli Taluk, there was no rain during the week, nor was there any improvement in the condition of the crops. The prospects of the season continue to be bad, and people and cattle suffer from the drought. The public health is as in last week; cholera and small-pox being very prevalent, as well as fever and small-pox in the Nelamangala Taluk.

Kolar District.—Markets fairly supplied. There was no rain except in three taluks, where light showers fell, which enabled a small supply of water to be stored in some of the tanks. Two of the millet tribe and superior til seed are being sown in some places. The standing sugarcane and irrigated ragi crops are in good condition, except in the Gummanayakanpalya Taluk where they suffer from the drought. The prospects of the season are said to be unfavourable; the weather is warm during nights with cloudy mornings and clear days. Cholera, small-pox, fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery are still prevalent.

Tumkur District.—Markets fairly supplied and prices steady. There was a good fall of rain in the Koratagere Taluk in which four tanks received from 1 to 1½ months' supply of water; in the Maddagiri Taluk it was moderate, one tank receiving 10 days' supply; 65 cents were registered in Honnavalli, and there were slight showers throughout the Tumkur Taluk. The prospects of the season are somewhat improving. Javari crops in the Tumkur, Koratagere and Maddagiri Taluks have been reaped. Bengal-gram sown in beds of tanks is thriving, and the palm gardens have recovered a little. Cholera and small-pox still prevail, the number of deaths from the former cause being 70 more than in last week. Coolies from the coffee estates are returning.

Mysore District.—Markets fairly supplied, and prices steady on the whole. With the exception of the Chamrajnagar, Gundlupet and Talkad Taluks, rain fell throughout the district generally, and some tanks received a small supply of water. Javari and oil-seeds were fresh sown in the Mysore, Mandya and Gundlupet Taluks; javari and oil-seeds sown in the Ashtagram Taluk have germinated, and are doing well, but in Gundlupet they are affected by the drought. The crops below channels, rabi-paddy and Bengal-gram in Chamrajnagar, and javari in Mysore, are in good condition; but in Malvalli and Chamrajnagar sugarcane and javari, respectively, are withering. Cholera still prevails more or less in all the taluks of the district, as also fever in Periyapatna. Cattle also suffer from murrain in the Chamrajnagar, Ashtagram and Mandya Taluks. Emigrants are returning to their homes from the coffee districts and are now engaged in home agriculture.

Hassan District.—Markets sufficiently supplied, but prices fluctuate slightly. With the exception of the two taluks of Manjarabad and Belur, rain fell throughout the district, and 22, 2, and 20 cents were registered at Arakalgud, Attikuppa and Narsipur, respectively. The Bengal-gram crop in the bed of the Channaraypatna tank is being reaped. The recent rains have been beneficial to the sugarcane crops in the Hassan Taluk. Maize, oil-seeds, and pulses which had germinated during the last week in the Attikuppa Taluk are withering in same places for want of rain. Maize and green and black gram, sown under channels in the Narsipur Taluk, are thriving. The prospects of the season remain unaltered. Cholera continues to prevail more or less in all the taluks, as also fever in those of Channaraypatna and Narsipur; the number of deaths from the former cause in the town of Hassan was more than in the last week. Cattle in the Attikuppa Taluk suffer from murrain, and generally from want of forage and water.

Shimoga District.—With the exception of a few villages in the Shikarpur and Honnali Taluks, where cholera prevailed, the markets were generally fairly supplied, and price of foodgrains was stationary. There was no rain in any of the talukas, although in the corresponding week of last year 12¼ cents were registered at Shimoga. Rabi-paddy in the Channagiri Taluk is in fair condition, but it is suffering from drought in some parts of Naggar and Sagar. The young sugarcane recently planted in the Sorab Taluk is thriving. The prospects of season remain the same as in last week. Cholera prevails in Sorab and Channagiri, and small-pox in the latter and Nagar Talukas.

Kadur District.—Markets fairly supplied and prices steady. There was no rain except at Chikmagalur where 55 cents were gauged. Sugarcane recently transplanted in the Lakvalli Taluk is doing generally well. Prospects continue to be unfavourable. Cholera prevails throughout the district, as also fever, small-pox and dysentery in Lakvalli, Tarikere and Kobba. Cattle suffer from want of forage and water.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets sufficiently supplied, except in some scattered villages where importation was checked by cholera, and, with the exception of Budihal, Kankuppa and Chitaldroog, where there was a slight fall, the price of food-grains was steady. There was rain

on the 1st and 2nd in some of the villages of the Chitaldroog Taluk, and three tanks received a 15 days' supply of water. There are no crops in the Davangere, Hiryur, and Budihal Taluks. Javari was harvested in the Chitaldroog, Kankuppa, and Doderi, as also Bengal-gram, and Navane in Pavagada. The paddy crops in some parts of the Doderi and Husdurga are withering. Prospects remain unaltered. Cholera prevails in all the taluks, as also small-pox, fever and ague.

General Remarks.

The condition of the Province has not improved since last report. The rain that fell on the 1st April was fairly general, but since then the expectations that were raised have not been realized. All the taluks, with the exception of 4 in the Mysore and 2 in the Hassan Districts, have, however, since that date, received partial showers, but in the Nundydroog Division it was not so, 3 taluks each in Bangalore and Kolar Districts and 4 in Tumkur being all that registered any rainfall. In Shimoga there was none, and in Kadur and Chitaldroog, only the head-quarter taluks received any supply. The weather continues hot and oppressive, but the rain has kept off except as above, and Colonel Campbell writes somewhat anxiously about his Division. Notwithstanding these rather gloomy reports, agricultural operations are reported to be in active progress. Young plants are generally doing well; and fresh sowings have been made in the taluks mentioned below, and should rain fall shortly (and the indications of its possibility still continue) the prospects would be much improved.

Devanhalli	... Maize and sugarcane.	Channarayapatna	Javari and castor-oil seeds.
Gumnayakanpalya	Sugarcane.	Narsipur	... Javari, green gram, and gingelly oil-seeds.
Koratagere	... Irrigated ragi.		
Hassan	... Paddy.	Mysore	... Javari and oil-seeds.
Attikuppa	... Javari.	Mandya	.. Javari.

Cholera and small-pox still prevail generally thoughout the Province. The number of deaths from the former during the week ending 5th April was 3,290, or 430 more than in the previous, but 214 less than in the penultimate week, *viz.*:—

Bangalore	... 360	Hassan	... 366
Kolar ...	... 853	Shimoga	... 200
Tumkur	... 561	Kadur	... 176
Mysore...	... 311	Chitaldroog	... 463
		Total	... 3,290

In Kadur, Kolar and Bangalore Districts, there was comparatively a decrease, while the reverse was the case in the other districts.

To prevent the spread of these diseases by the burial or burning of dead bodies close to tanks, rivers and villages, the Chief Commissioner has since issued stringent orders for the observance of due sanitary precautions, the patels and the taluk police officers generally being held responsible that such are duly carried out.

The condition of the cattle remains much the same, forage being still scarce, though young grass is making its welcome appearance. The use of prickly-pear as a substitute in times of scarcity has been made known throughout the Province, and in some taluks of the Chitaldroog District and elsewhere experiments in accordance with the accounts given by Messrs. Harvey and Sabhapati, have been carefully made with a view to its utilization.

The Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog states that the Amildar of Pavagada Taluk has been successful in his attempts to introduce it, and that he has fed his own cattle with it, with this result, that if it is carefully burned so as to remove all the speculœ, and well washed afterwards, the animals eat it greedily and thrive fairly on it. Mr. Saunders, however, thinks it can only be used as an alternative in times like the present, and has directed a list to be prepared of all the indigenous and acclimatized grasses of which there are so many in Mysore, with a view to their being more extensively cultivated for grazing purposes and for hay. With regard to the statement that the Amrut Mahal cattle at Hunsur were suffering from diseases, the spread of which was encouraged by affected private cattle being let loose over the country, enquiries are being carefully made, and the Madras Government has been asked to furnish more particulars on the subject.

The Commissioners of Divisions have been also asked to report on the condition of the sheep, indigenous as well as the half-breed Merino kind, resulting from the importation some years ago of fresh blood from England and Australia, and how the want of forage has affected them.

The weight of grain received was—

at the terminal station	...	3,111 tons.
at Kolar Road „	...	311 „
Total	...	3,422 tons.

or 533 more than in last week, the daily average receipts amounting to 489 tons, as against 413. Of this quantity, 2,972 were received from Madras, 285 from Beypore, 18 from Negapatam

and Boodalore (past week 49) by the South Indian Railway, and the remainder from the neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency. Immediately after the rainfall on the 1st, merchants countermanded supplies, and for a day or two there was a great decline in the importations. As the rain held off, a recovery took place, and at the end of the week the daily average was as above. The merchants are keenly alive to their interests in this matter; they are besides contented with a small margin of profit, and employ the railway in a manner that does not at first appear credible. The Agent, however, assured the Chief Commissioner that green hides were brought to Bangalore from Delhi and Cawnpore, to be tanned, and then exported in that state from Madras, and that green cocoanuts had been sent from near Beypore to Sholapore, &c.

The cause of the small imports by the alternative route from Negapatam is attributed, (1) to the fact that the reduced rates sanctioned by the Madras Government in their order dated 7th March were not brought into force until the 24th idem; (2) that the Bangalore dealers who had been assured that the reduced rates would be in force on and after the 8th, had to pay the old rates for all consignments received between that date and the 24th, which discouraged them. On the recommendation of Captain Bisset, however, the Madras Government has, it is understood, the matter under consideration, with a view to a refund being made, which will have a beneficial effect.

No reliable statistics are yet forthcoming as regards the quantity of imported grain consumed within the Province and exported beyond the frontier, nor has the information called for with reference to Sir R. Temple's Minute on the necessity of forecasting the requirements of the Province for the next three months been received. Advices, however, from Coorg state that that Principality will not require to indent on railway-borne grain, as the merchants have made arrangements to get what was required from Mangalore and Tellicherry, where heavy consignments have been received, and that they were fully alive to the necessity of storing it in Coorg before the 15th June. The Superintendent, after careful review of the surroundings of the case and a calculation as to the requirements of the people, is of opinion that, with the agency of private trade, the stored home growth, and the fair prospects of the season, the wants of Coorg are duly cared for.

Owing to the completion of some of the works under the Revenue Officers before the close of the official year, there is a decrease of 263 in the number of works, and of 23,640 persons employed thereon. The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur reports a large demand for labour for harvesting the javari crops, and the same may be said of other parts of the Province. Under the rules of the Department Public Works, sanctions lapse if not fully utilized before the close of the official year; but to prevent this operating adversely to the interests of the relief labourers, Commissioners of Divisions have been directed to apply for the necessary re-appropriations of unexpended grants, and to proceed with the works pending sanction.

The daily average number gratuitously fed at the camps and kitchens was 59,444, or 1,470 more than in the week before; but stringent orders to prevent anything like wasteful expenditure have been issued on the subject, which have already borne good fruit, and have been lately repeated. Some mistakes must here and there occur, but Mr. Saunders is resolved that this necessary form of relief shall be uniformly administered according to the rules provided therefor. Sensational writing on the subject is not infrequent, and must be expected; for instance, it was reported that great destitution prevailed among the more respectable people in the Pete and Cantonment, who could not be prevailed upon to seek relief at the kitchens. In last week's return the proceedings of the General Famine Relief Committee in reference to this point was noted, and since then the most careful enquiries have been, and still are being, carried on, with house-to-house visitation, the result of which, so far as it has gone, has been to prove that the statements were not only much exaggerated, but that few such cases exist. At one of the camps an experiment has been successfully tried as follows:—Men and women who cannot find work, or earn sufficient at light work, are provided with work under arrangement with the Department Public Works officers near. They are fed from the kitchen on ¾ths of a seer of rice per day, and 6 and 3 pies respectively are given to them in addition, the value of their labour on piece-work being received from the Department Public Works and credited to the accounts to recoup the outlay. Others who are less able-bodied are fed at the roadside chattrams, and employed to collect bones, which are sold in convenient lots as manure for coffee plantations, &c., and the sale amounts credited against the expenditure.

During the crisis destitute children have occasionally been rescued, and orders have been recently issued that such should be maintained at the cost of the State for the present, lists being made of the foundlings, with full particulars as to the circumstances under which they were rescued, so that they may be eventually identified, or otherwise disposed of.

J. PUCKLE,
On Special Duty.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 9.)

Condition Statement for the week ending 7th April 1877.

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Number and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog. Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	59	130	253	442	454	18,807	13,604	7,589	7,589	2,21,813	1,22,110
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	36	192	122	350	420	8,499	4,150	3,316	3,316	1,57,025	1,14,555
Tumkur ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	65	280	54	349	361	8,434	5,654	2,573	2,573	1,02,320	1,41,427
Astagram. Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	7	6	5	18	67	2,306	220	7,947	7,947	59,720	51,929
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	23	25	23	71	168	4,733	1,468	3,286	3,286	77,784	67,966
Nagar. Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	20	18	61	99	97	854	510	2,913	2,913	50,807	38,075
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	11	34	94	139	138	2,175	1,643	2,038	2,038	45,210	29,086
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	17	42	190	249	271	8,709	4,139	2,053	2,053	1,68,160	1,00,580
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	60	66	66	979	536	...	...	19,152	16,606
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	10	191	123	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	238	683	868	1,789	2,052	55,687	32,047	31,715	31,715	9,92,000	6,82,223

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief.						Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee.						Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 31st March 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
		Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps.		Grants for gratuitous relief.			Total expenditure up to date.	Average in ordinary years.		During last week.		During present week.					
		During last week.	During present week.	Amount of private subscriptions up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Total.		2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
19,11,634	14,96,760	16,753	19,315	936	24,190	25,126	23,487	26	60	14	18	15	18	35	18·38	...	
		6,805	7,199	3,998	14,520	18,518	16,062	32	80	15	17	15	17	25·4	16·9	...	
		16,092	13,678	849	38,061	38,910	36,312	28	106	13	16	14	17	27·4	17·22	...	
		2,800	2,639	1,964	1,383	3,367	2,710	24	70	13	18	12	18	24·3	21·79	a1·20	
		2,122	1,997	8	1,955	1,963	1,847	32	76	13	16	13	16	34·4	15·85	...	
		490	533	475	650	1,125	712	30	76	12	16	12	16	38·4	18·3	...	
		1,572	1,352	1,604	1,637	3,241	2,516	30	64	13	15	13	15	35·7	20·67	a ·55	
		2,603	4,005	3,211	4,065	7,276	3,163	24	88	12	15	19	15	23·5	9·5	...	
		6,330	6,470	16,938	22,860	39,798	37,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		2,207	2,256	10,846	9,825	20,671	11,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,11,634	14,96,760	57,974	59,444	40,849	1,19,146	1,59,995	1,36,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Note—1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions, as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
2. The figures entered in columns 14, 17 and 18 are based on the latest accounts received from the Public Works Department.
a. According to Taluk Reports.

J. PUCKLE,
On Special Duty.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents. Average of* 1871, 1872 & *1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		Remarks for 1877.
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*The average in this column is due to one exceptional year. Ordinarily no rain falls from 1st January to 31st March.
2nd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	
12th		...	...	...	...	...	86	...	7	...	65	
13th	April	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	47	...	...	
14th		...	41	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	
15th		...	20	...	14	...	...	...	47	2	20	Week ending 7th April. This rain fell between 3 and 5 A. M. on the 1st; none since.
16th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	5			
17th		...	2	...	45	...	15	...	...			
18th	May	1	86	...	13	...	...	1	37			
19th		...	19	6	20	...	85	1	93			
20th		...	24	1	12	2	39	...	34			
21st		...	36	3	88	...	35	...	93			
22nd		1	9	4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd	June	...	39	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	10	...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	88	...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		1	15	...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th		...	14	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th	July	1	11	...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		...	71	3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th		...	19	2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st		1	8	...	28	...	68	1	66			
32nd	August	2	42	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	98	1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	97	1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		...	54	1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sept.	2	30	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th		3	24	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		1	5	3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		1	56	2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		3	12	2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	Oct.	1	11	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	76	1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		...	48	2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		...	5	1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	33	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th		...	47	...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	40	...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th		...	42	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th	Dec.	...	8	...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		34	66	56	54	22	6	17	34			

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register.	For the week ending 24th March 1877.	For the week ending 31st March 1877.	For the week ending 7th April 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·954	26·939	26·970
Mean temperature of air	77·2	82·0	77·5
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	155·0	159·5	153·4
Maximum in shade	90·5	93·9	89·9
Minimum in shade	64·0	69·4	67·3
Depth of rain in inches	...	...	2·20

J. PUCKLE.

Scarcity in Western and Southern India.

No. 26, dated India Office, London, 22nd March 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 2nd February, No. 6 of 1877, relative to the scarcity in Western and Southern India, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I have read with great interest the reports of Sir R. Temple, which give a clear and vigorous sketch of the condition of the effected districts in the Madras Presidency. I note, with satisfaction, that the Madras Government has been able to accede substantially to all the proposals made by Sir R. Temple, and that orders on the subject will at once be issued.

3. There appears to be no material change in the condition of the distressed districts in either Presidency. The worst feature is the prevalence of cholera in the Madras districts.

4. I shall hope soon to receive the reports alluded to in the last paragraph of the despatch of Your Lordship in Council.

No. 22, dated Simla, the 26th April 1877.

From—The Government of India,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE enclose a Minute by Sir Richard Temple regarding the condition of the upland taluks in the district of Salem, which he describes as being among the most distressed tracts in the whole of the Madras Presidency. Some parts of these taluks have not had crops for two years. One of them, Utangiri, was one of the taluks which suffered most severely in the scarcity of 1866. The relief operations appear to be conducted with care and judgment.

2. Yesterday we received the following telegram from Sir Richard Temple:—

"Since last weekly telegram I have visited South Arcot, re-visited districts North Arcot, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary. In Southern India situation changed slightly for worse contrary to expectation, because showers ceased middle April; any moment rain might alter whole case; otherwise distress must gradually increase. Near Madras, on East Coast, no rain at all; country there quite parched. Northwards, above Ghâts, in Bellary and Kurnool, situation worse, according to previous expectation. Season of trouble approaching. Agricultural and able-bodied classes still sustain themselves; but famine beginning to seize lower classes. Numbers on gratuitous relief rising. Many come to relief works in reduced state. Village inspection and relief being better developed, but still not complete everywhere; I have again urged its full development. Those who cannot work becoming badly distressed; in relief gangs able-bodied still healthy, but weaker ones sometimes fall into low condition. A sort of scurvy appearing; many think reduced wage should be raised. I deprecate raising wages for able-bodied, fearing influx of persons to work who could otherwise support themselves; but I have recommended special allowance for all who are found reduced, also concession Sunday wage. Efforts with some success to send labourers to Nellore canal; but earth-work slowly and feebly begun on railway from Bellary towards Dharwar. Active markets supplied. Draught cattle sustained. Inferior animals languishing or perishing in large numbers. Imports to Madras steady, but from Bombay direction increasing. No actual want of drinking water. I have just quitted Madras Presidency."

From the facts stated in this telegram it is evident that, unless rain falls within the next week or so, there will be a very great increase in the numbers of persons needing relief, and also in the loss of cattle, already, it is to be feared, very grievous. Your Lordship will have learnt from our telegram of the 21st instant that the number in receipt of relief in the Madras Presidency had then reached very nearly a million, which, however, is still considerably below the estimate for April submitted by the Madras Board of Revenue in December last, according to which the numbers likely to require relief in April were put down at 1,405,000. The greatest increase is perceptible in the number in receipt of gratuitous relief, which amounted to 241,000 persons; and from Sir Richard Temple's allusion in his present telegram to the insufficient development of the system of village inspection, we may look for a still further increase in the numbers requiring State relief in this form.

3. The situation is serious and critical; but the trade in grain is active, and there is, we trust, no reason for apprehending any deficiency in the supply in any of the districts. Sir Richard Temple, who is now on his way to Bombay to assume the Government of that Presidency, is about to furnish us with a

comprehensive report on his mission, which will doubtless embody his latest impressions on the present aspect of the famine, and which we shall lose no time in forwarding to Your Lordship.

4. The following is an extract from our telegram of the 21st instant regarding the numbers on the relief works and in the receipt of charitable relief according to the latest returns:—

"In Madras seven hundred twenty-six thousand on relief works, and two hundred forty-one thousand charitably relieved. In Bombay two hundred seventy thousand on works, and sixty-six thousand charitably relieved. In Mysore sixty-four thousand on works, and fifty-nine thousand charitably relieved."

5. Since the above was written we have received the following supplementary telegram from Sir Richard Temple, despatched yesterday from Dhond in the Poona district, the point from which the railway starts which is to connect the Northern and Southern sections of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and which has been commenced as a relief work:—

"I have seen some local officers, districts Sholapur, Poona and Ahmednagar, have inspected 3,500 relief labourers, person by person, on Dhond and Munmar Railway, found them doing well on new wage. General situation of Bombay Deccan appears thus: Pressure becoming harder everywhere, numbers on relief works slightly increasing, system steady. Vast majority of relief labourers under professional officers, task works well enforced, numbers on gratuitous relief increasing fast, village inspection developed. Prices slightly rising. Trade active. Markets well supplied. Draught cattle sustained, but numbers of other cattle perishing. Fate of animals sent to Ghât mountains for grazing uncertain. Many dying there. Anxiety about bullocks for future ploughing. Showers have fallen, but do not effect material good. I found water in rivers Tungabadra and Krishna increased in volume since last visit. Drinking water scarce occasionally, but failure averted by excavating wells."

No. 186, dated Ranеepet, the 17th April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq, C.S.I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—*The Hon'ble* T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with a memorandum regarding relief operations in the most distressed parts of the Salem district.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Ranеepet, the 17th April* 1877.

IN forwarding the accompanying memorandum regarding the most distressed parts of the Salem district, I have a few remarks to record.

2. The taluks above the Ghât range adjoining the Mysore plateau are among the most distressed tracts in the whole of the Madras Presidency. Some parts of these taluks have not had crops for two years. The endurance of the inhabitants and the relieving zeal of the officers are being tasked to the utmost.

3. On further examination the system of relief works in this district is found to merit all the praise bestowed upon it in my Minute of the 12th March. As regards strict tasking by the civil officers, utilizing of the public works establishments, discharging relief labourers wherever showers enable the people to plough, preserving the relief labourers in sufficiently good condition without offering any undue temptation, selecting useful and beneficial works for the employment of relief labour, there is little left to be desired. And the management of the whole affair by the Collector, Mr. Longley, is entirely worthy of confidence.

4. The relief camp at Dhurumpooree, in the midst of the scene of the greatest distress, is comparatively popular. The camp at Salem is not unpopular, or at least is fairly well attended. There is some light suitable work afforded, or about to be afforded, to the weavers of the finer fabrics in that city.

5. The system of village relief and visitation is being carried out all over the district, and nowhere is it more needed than here. In some of the worst tracts it was probably not commenced soon enough in full force. I trust that it is now going on rightly. At first there was some difference of opinion between the Collector and the Board of Revenue. The Board seem to have rightly deemed the Collector's proposals too large for the commencement, as indeed they were. But although the Collector could not carry out his own proposals in their integrity, he could fall back upon the general orders of Government to collect in large camps all those destitute persons who could be collected, and to sustain in the villages those who could not be so collected; and he doubtless did so. This plan is being carried out fully, as I understand, in the worst tracts.

6. There is one tract however where the system was not being carried out at the time of my visit, the 7th and 8th April, and where it is much wanted, namely, the low hills, and valleys and jungly places in and about the Shevaroy hills inhabited by various Malayali tribes. Many wretched persons were met with going up to Yercaud (the settlement on the Shevaroy hills), and

some equally miserable were on a relief work at Yercaud. Information reached me to the effect that others, in equally bad case, might be lingering in the huts and hamlets among these hills. I was glad to see that the subject was attracting the attention of the authorities on the spot. It certainly seemed to me that some special official ought to be deputed to examine immediately all the inhabitants of that group of hills. And I have been glad to hear that the Collector has since taken steps to effect such examination.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Relief affairs in the worst part of the Salem district during the middle of April 1877.

THE total population of the district is in round numbers two millions. On the 9th April the district had—

		No.
On relief works—		
Under Civil officers	...	24,527
„ Public Works Department officers	...	26,861
Total	...	51,388
On gratuitous relief	...	17,249

During the last fortnight there have been partial showers, nowhere exceeding 1¼ inches, and in most places much less. The people have ploughed a good deal of land where the rain has exceeded half an inch. As yet the rain has not sufficed to raise fodder for the cattle.

2. The relief labourers are for the most part paid by piece-work; and the rates are from 50 to 100 per cent. dearer (that is more favourable to the workman) than in ordinary years. Some weeks ago the rates were harder, but they were lightened by the Collector, who considered that the people were becoming reduced in condition. An adult male labourer earns at piece-work from 2½ to 2 annas a day: women and children make proportionate earnings. Some few light labour gangs in every taluk are on a daily wage of 1½ annas a day for men, and 1¼ annas for women. Infants who cannot work get 3 pie a day, whether their parents belong to piece-work or light labour gangs.

3. Though the whole district is distressed, yet some parts are much worse than others. The Dhurumpooree taluk (population 186,000) is the worst of all; next comes the Ootengiri taluk (population 170,000); and there is some severe distress in and around the town of Salem, and in the taluk of Trichurgode.

4. It is ascertained from Mr. Dawes, Deputy Collector, that in his two taluks, Ootengiri and Tripettore, there were—

8,100 on relief works under Public Works Department officers.
2,800 on relief works under Civil officers.
1,000 on gratuitous relief in three relief camps and at villages.

The village relief system established by the Collector in January, but stopped by the Board's orders after a few weeks' trial, is now being revived. Under this system a list of the helpless poor in every village is made out and checked, and then a cash allowance, 12 to 15 pie a day, is made to each one of these destitute people through the village headman; children get only 10 pie. The success of this system depends entirely on the supervising staff; and the Collector has 8 to 14 circles in each taluk with a sufficiently paid inspector over each. These inspectors, acting under the Tahsildar and Relief Officer, see that the gratuitous allowance really reaches the needy people.

5. Nearly all the relief labourers in these two taluks are employed on piece-work at rates which are double (that is twice as dear as) the rates of ordinary years. All the work done is useful work, and most of it is on tanks. No public works undertakings are going on, or ever have gone on in the Salem district, side by side with, and in competition with the relief works. Both Mr. Dawes and the Tahsildar of Ootengiri were confident that deaths do not now occur in these two taluks from starvation, unless in the case of some of the wanderers whom it is so difficult to control. Cholera keeps constantly appearing here and there among the villages. Cattle are dying in great numbers; to this fact the enormous number of hides constantly brought to market testifies. People have driven their cattle down off the Shevaroy and other hills because of the want of water there. In the low lands there is no absolute dearth of water either for man or beast.

6. At Dhurumpooree 2,300 labourers were inspected, of whom about 200 were on daily wages at the 1½ anna rate; and the rest were on piece-work, earning about 2 annas for each male adult. Most of these people had been employed for 3 or 4 months. About two-fifths of them belonged to Pariah, and three-fifths to other castes. Among them were some 400 men and women, who were remarkably stout and strong; these sturdy gangs have to do 20 per cent. more work for the rupee than the other gangs, and they are going to be drafted on to tank-work elsewhere. The rest of these workpeople were in fair (but not first-rate) physical condition; some few were below par. There was only one really emaciated person, and he had been at work for three months; *but* he had been supporting two sick relations at home out of his wage. The children were, as a rule, in very fair condition. The Tahsildar and a pensioned Rajpoot Subadar, who lives in Dhurumpooree, considered that the people in these gangs were decidedly below the physical condition of such people in ordinary years, but if we could, by our

relief operations, keep the suffering poor up to the standard of these gangs till the end of the famine, we should be very successful.

7. Some 400 applicants for work were inspected. Most of these people have till very lately been on other relief works, and their condition was on the whole fair.

8. On enquiry into the causes of the depressed condition of the labourers as reported by the Relief Officer and Collector several weeks ago, it appeared that the relief wage had been kept at 1 anna 6 pie for adults, even when food was selling at 11 and 12 lbs per rupee. Under the Madras Government orders of the 30th January, the man's wage ought to have been about 1 anna 10 pie or 1 anna 11 pie when the price of food was so dear. Prices in Dhurampooree are now much cheaper, ranging at 16 or 17 lbs. per rupee for rice in the Dhurumpooree bazaar, and 15 or 15½ lbs. in the outlying villages.

9. The aspect of the relief camp made it clear that we have not succeeded in keeping the condition of all the suffering poor of this taluk nearly up to the standard of the labour gangs of the Dhurumpooree Fort. There were 930 inmates, and among the children there were many, nearly 10 per cent., very emaciated little creatures. Most of these little things had been two or three months in the relief camp, and they had not picked up at all. Side by side with them were fat, happy little creatures, who got no larger allowance than the thin ones. The explanation given by the Relief Officer and the Native Doctor is that some of the children came into the camp in very bad condition, and that they cannot assimilate the rice and rice broth. The Native Doctor said that these poor little things passed their food in an undigested state, they had been tried with ragi, with rice and with cholum, and some of them had been treated in hospital with sago, but nothing would bring them round. Among the adults, too, were some people who had been in the camp for months, and yet were still very emaciated. The death-rate was for weeks 6 per diem in this camp.

10. The ration of rice in the camp has recently been raised from 16 ounces to 20 ounces per diem for adults, and the results of this change remain to be seen. But when the greater number of inmates, adults and children, flourish on the ration, the circumstance that a percentage fail to recover condition does not by itself prove the ration to be insufficient. Probably the only way of getting these poor creatures into good condition will be to send them back gradually to their homes, with sufficient care for their maintenance on the road, and then to bring them upon the village relief now organised by the Collector. The change home, with assured hope of food while the trouble lasts, would give these poor people a chance of recovering. There seems to be something in the air or circumstances of the camp that prevents some of the people from picking up strength. Not that the camp is badly organised,—much otherwise,—the sheds are well ventilated and clean; and the camp is locally more popular than any other of the relief camps yet visited in the interior of the Presidency.

11. It may not be possible to send some of the famine babies and their mothers home just yet; and for them the Relief Officer is, under the Collector's instructions, arranging some kind of nursery apart from the camp for the children which do not recover under present circumstances.

12. On some of the roads round Dhurumpooree and in the town were to be seen a certain number of emaciated people, women and young men, whose physical condition showed them to be in real need of relief. The village relief now being organised will, it is to be hoped, suffice to save such people from the risk in which they are now. In and round Dhurumpooree indeed are now to be seen more pronounced signs of famine than have been noticed anywhere outside the Madras camps.

MORAPORE;
16*th April* 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secy. to Sir Richard Temple.

STATEMENT No. XXIII regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 20th April 1877.

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the preceding week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. During the past week.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. During the preceding week.	Average rainfall, i. e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Roads ...	4,736	4,451	·43	Rs. 2,46,733	Rs. 1,55,072	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 54	32¾ 28¼	31 28⅔	24·94	14·4
					Tanks ...	17,650	17,340	2·37	4,84,101	2,07,036	Jowari ... 54 Bajri ... 47	31 25	31 25	35·29	27·55
					Miscellaneous*	25,781	26,780	3·46	5,56,601	3,86,537	Jowari ... 66 Bajri ... 76	25½ 26	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Ditto ...	33,600	34,900	3·84	10,50,509	6,36,632	Jowari ... 65 Bajri ... 51	23 22	20¾ 21¼	30·6	20·76
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	Ditto ...	48,099	51,260	7·13	15,43,976	10,77,093	Jowari ... 66 Bajri ... 60	20¼ ...	19½ ...	25·21	8·11
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Ditto ...	31,676	33,699	3·16	5,87,542	3,83,048	Jowari ... 39 Bajri ... 35	19 19	18 19	25·43	
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Ditto ...	39,250	44,185	5·41	8,32,875	4,82,032	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 76	16 16½	14¾ 15	22·43	6·13
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Ditto ...	28,706	31,340	3·33	6,11,854	3,60,427	Jowari ... 43 Bajri ... 54	18 17	16 15	30·48	21·34
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Ditto ...	37,193	46,805	4·43	9,89,662	4,24,617	Jowari ... 43	15½	15¼	26·39	13·81
Belgaum ...	4,571	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Ditto ...	2,66,691	2,87,760	3·61	69,03,853	41,12,494					
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Ditto ...										
Total ...	54,355	34,186	79,63,927	50,18,992											

Works in progress.

Collectors' Reports by telegram, dated 17th and 18th April 1877.

Khandesh ... No rain. Slight exportation and importation of grain continue.
Násik ... No rain. Grain supply abundant
Ahmednagar ... 15 cents of rain. Grain importations enough. 22 deaths from cholera.
Poona ... 80 cents of rain in the Indapur talukas. Large importations of grain. A few cases of cholera.
Sholapur ... 45 cents of rain. Grain supply ample, but prices rising. 2 deaths from cholera.
Satara ... An inch and a half of rain at Koregaum, and 20 cents in Walwa and Khanapur talukas. Grain supply abundant. 264 deaths from cholera, 4 on the Pingli and 5 on the Islampur tank.
Kaládgi ... From two inches to half an inch of rain in 4 talukas. Grain importation continues, but is decreasing in the Bagewari talukas. 360 deaths from cholera, and 50 from small-pox. Scarcity of fodder much felt.
Belgaum ... An inch and a half of rain has fallen in 4 talukas. Grain supply plentiful, except in Athni where it is getting scarce and dear. 229 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ... Heavy rain throughout the district, averaging an inch and three-quarters. Grain market fairly supplied. 343 deaths from cholera.

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

There has been a considerable fall of rain during the week in the southern and eastern parts of the Presidency. In Dharwar and Belgaum the showers have been heavy and general; also in a portion of Kaládgi and Satara.

These showers will, no doubt, prove of great benefit to the water-supply, both that available for drinking purposes and irrigation, and will, where they have been heavy, assist the growth of grass for the cattle. They will also enable those cultivators whose cattle are on the spot, to commence preparing the ground for sowing, but they are too early in the season materially to affect the prospects of the next crops.

2. There is a marked rise in the price of grain. With the exception of Nasik, the price of jowari has risen more or less in every Collectorate, and now averages only 21¼ lbs. per rupee for the nine affected districts. This rise is due partly to the enhanced value of food-grains in the Bombay market, partly to the increase in the rates for freight to the Southern Mahratta ports, and partly to the increase in cartage rates due to the dearness of fodder. This rise in prices is met, so far as the people upon relief works are concerned, by the operation of the sliding scale of wages, but it must be a serious matter to a large proportion of the rest of the population, and Government hope that the recent rain, which seems to have been very general, may, by affording promise of a good monsoon, tend to cause a fall in the prices of food-grains. It is satisfactory to note the large importations (10,116 tons) into the famine districts which took place during the last week.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 287,760 against 266,691 last week, and there are also 4,734 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The increase in Kaládgi and Dharwar is very marked.

4. There has been a severe outbreak of cholera in the Satara district, but it is satisfactory to note that, of the 284 deaths which took place, only 9 were those of persons upon relief works.

5. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that during the week ending 14th April the number of people upon Civil works was 28,118, the number upon works under Public Works Department agency being 259,057. Less than a tenth of the relief labourers are, therefore, upon the former description of works.

6. The Sanitary Commissioner has visited a portion of the large works on the embankment of the proposed railway between Dhond and Munmar, upon which upwards of 17,000 people are employed, and reports that the condition of the people is fair.

7. Owing to the increasing pressure in the Sholapur district, due partly to the return of people who had migrated early in the season, Government have ordered the immediate commencement of the Pangaon tank, the heavy earth-work of which can afford immediate employment to 10,000 labourers. Government have also been compelled to order the commencement of the Amba Ghat for relief purposes, the cost of which will, however, be met by the Ratnagiri Local Funds and the Kolhapur State.

8. The Collector of Ratnagiri reports the continued return, through his district to the Deccan, of people who, according to their annual custom, had migrated to Bombay in search of work. They seem to have been very successful in obtaining employment in Bombay, as they are in possession of considerable savings. There is, however, a good deal of sickness among them, though it is doubtful whether there is more than is usual among Deccan labourers returning from Bombay at this season of the year.

The people, who had migrated with their cattle into Dharwar and Kanara, are evincing a tendency to return to their homes, and, as mentioned in the last Summary, arrangements are being made to assist them. As, however, the movement is premature, the local officers have been instructed, as far as possible, to detain them near where grazing is procurable for a short time longer.

9. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works employing 1,000 people or more. It will be seen that 220,711, or more than

three-fourths of the labourers are now employed upon the works enumerated:—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	Remarks.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,282	1,282	
Nasik ...	Sinnar-Goti Road	6,902	16,495	
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road... ...	5,943		
	Road from Yeola to Nizam's Frontier	2,188		
	Bawarbari-Sattana Road ...	1,462		
Ahmednagar..	Oojhar Canal	2,608	22,573	
	Dhond-Manmad Railway ...	17,340		
	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	2,625		
Poona ...	Nira Canal	6,237	29,365	
	Mutha Canal	10,911		
	Matoba Tank	6,111		
	Shirsophal Tank	4,768		
	Paud-Pimpri Ghaut Road ...	1,338		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank	14,584	40,011	
	Motibagh Tank	3,522		
	Sholapur-Barsi Road	4,848		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road	4,510		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road to British Frontier	3,916		
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road ...	2,608		
	Sholapur-Takli Road	2,395		
	Poona-Hyderabad Road ...	2,054		
	Pandharpur-Janoni Road ...	1,574		
Satara ...	Mhaswad Tank	10,212	32,379	
	Pingli Tank	9,718		
	Nehr Tank	7,009		
	Islampur Tank	4,328		
	Karad-Nagaz Road	1,112		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank	3,331	33,786	
	Sholapur-Hubli Road	11,911		
	Indi-Horti Road	4,767		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	4,893		
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	4,349		
	Indi-Bijapur Road	4,535		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal	5,166	24,254	
	Gaddikeri Tank	1,183		
	Belgaum-Punchgaum Road ...	10,759		
	Arbhavi-Nargund Road ...	1,504		
	Murgundi-Telsank Road ...	1,581		
	Metalling the Mail Road ...	1,538		
	Sankeshwar-Lokapa Road ...	2,523		
Dharwar ...	Haveri Tank	1,818	20,566	
	Hubli-Kaladgi Road	3,595		
	Gadag-Dambal Road	4,302		
	Hubli to Sungutticope Road ...	4,886		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road... ...	4,330		
	Karwar-Bellary Road	1,635		
	Grand Total ...	...	220,711	

10. A map accompanies this Summary, showing the large works enumerated above. This is in substitution of that formerly submitted, which from the number of works delineated upon it, had a confused appearance.

11. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 7th April, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works. Comparing it with

the table which accompanied the last Summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 9,061 to 9,495, and the number of children under 7 years of age from 57,242 to 62,290 :—

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	*	*	*804	*1,004	*94	*909
Nasik	†	†	†206	6,282	863	6,751
Ahmednagar	1,529	506	8,042	8,307	889	5,236
Poona	3,848	1,499	15,376	13,375	1,416	20,645
Sholapur	1,059	1,099	18,819	14,259	1,444	10,954
Satara	408	178	5,844	11,519	1,384	7,628
Kaládgi	460	318	2,253	5,308	702	3,387
Belgaum	1,148	627	4,873	3,338	359	2,372
Dharwar	1,043	545	6,073	4,813	601	3,423
Total ...	9,495	4,772	62,290	68,205	7,752	61,305

* Collector's returns not received.

† No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector.

12. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

13. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 5,372 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 14th April, and during the same week 4,744 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 10,116 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 14th April to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 14th April was 237,873 tons :—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	In April up to 14th.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	16,798	9,530	100,077
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,477	13,760	7,107	116,010
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal ...	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	3,234	1,486	21,786
Total ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	33,792	18,123	237,873

14. On the whole, the food-supply continues to be sufficient, though rising in price, and the condition of the people, particularly those upon the relief works, is satisfactory. The general distress is probably now at its worst. Emigrants are slowly working backwards towards their homes, many of those who have as yet been able to keep a way from the relief works and relief houses, are now being driven to seek aid, and the heat is very great. Great vigilance is needed in watching every part of the famine tract, and such vigilance is, as far as possible, now being exercised, and measures are immediately taken to meet any exceptional cases as they arise. The recent rain has, however, given heart to the people, and if, during the coming month, seasonable showers should generally prevail, much cause for anxiety will be removed. Cholera is not on the increase, and the type of the disease has throughout been mild.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed.			Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee.		
							During the past week.	During the present week.	Percentage of labourers to population of District.	Ordinary prices.	During the past week.	During the present week.
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,452	Grain slightly dearer. Cholera continues and out of 623 cases 289 proved fatal during the week. Partial rain throughout the country.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous* ...	...	16,891	1·23	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 41	18½ 18¾	17½ 18¾
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	An inch of rain has fallen. Grain dearer.	Ditto	2,488	2,578	3·29	Jowari ... 61	21½	19½
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	A little cholera and small-pox prevalent. Grain supply slightly diminished.	Ditto	1,430	1,817	2·83	Jowari ... 63	17⅝	17⅝
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	Report not received.	Ditto	657	†	†	Jowari ... 54	20⅜	†
Pant Pratinidhi ...	213	138	68,235	44,594	Report not received.	Ditto	807	807	1·18	Jowari ... 58½	18	17
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	1,90,814	...	Grain worth Rs 1,734 imported, but prices rising. Exportation none. Cholera continues.	Ditto	130	134	·07	Nachani ... 55	28½	26⅜
Savanur ...	70	18	15,757	2,020	Report not received	Ditto	471	746	4·73	Jowari ... 61½	†	†
Total ...	8,374	4,804	18,50,190	8,47,848			23,067	...	...			

Native States.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Allotments granted.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	3,046·9	4,37,710
Akalkot ...	34,111	40,208
Jath ...	24,116	29,400
Phaltan ...	8,440	17,400
Pant Pratinidhi ...	8,052	17,200
Sawant Wari ...	759	1,317
Savanur ...	692	10,000
Total ...	3,81,070	5,53,385

† Reports not received.

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

A.

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XXIII.*)

Districts.	For the week ending 6th January 1877.		For the week ending 13th January 1877.		For the week ending 20th January 1877.		For the week ending 27th January 1877.		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the week ending 10th February 1877.		For the week ending 17th February 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandeish ...	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,816	536	2,981	322	3,012	322	3,932
Nasik ...	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022
Ahmednagar	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847
Poona ...	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,384	22,374
Sholapur ...	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,178	27,813	19,581	32,139
Satara ...	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424
Kaládgi ...	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562
Belgaum ...	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461
Dharwar ...	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788
Total ...	1,20,024	1,84,437	1,36,629	1,94,818	1,30,645	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,79,347	79,577	1,84,051	63,659	1,83,045	47,613	1,76,549
Grand total...	3,04,461		3,31,447		3,33,257		2,80,008		2,63,628		2,46,704		2,24,162	
Ratnagiri ...	1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,509	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323
Kanara ...	1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194
	3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517
Total ...	4,618		4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	3,09,079		3,36,386		3,39,439		2,86,849		2,69,773		2,48,695		2,27,086	

Districts.	For the week ending 24th February 1877.		For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.		For the week ending 7th April 1877.		For the week ending 14th April 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandeish ...	222	4,262	70	2,233	90	3,128	33	3,331	26	3,289	14	2,930	33	4,204	36	4,346
Nasik ...	...	16,891	...	10,986	...	11,597	...	14,015	...	15,574	...	15,759	...	17,648	...	17,178
Ahmednagar	997	9,837	912	10,861	686	16,443	411	17,495	698	19,213	984	21,493	1,128	24,066	1,418	24,901
Poona ...	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	23,914	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702	4,979	30,111	4,768	30,977
Sholapur ...	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,304	8,973	40,262	3,589	38,864	4,020	42,532	4,293	42,926	4,521	43,405	5,103	45,554
Satara ...	316	24,396	377	20,272	297	27,086	79	27,047	474	28,727	514	29,566	570	31,131	*508	38,191
Kaládgi ...	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615	6,754	22,994	7,672	24,513	4,917	32,945	*7,967	36,201
Belgaum ...	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426	4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316	5,416	24,227	6,080	25,924
Dharwar ...	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	2,064	29,516	2,860	30,921	2,737	35,768	3,198	33,282	*2,238	40,785
Total ...	39,680	1,84,318	37,060	1,74,415	29,526	1,92,335	19,106	1,93,223	24,118	2,10,926	26,369	2,22,973	24,762	2,41,019	28,118	2,59,057
Grand total...	2,23,998		2,11,475		2,21,861		2,12,329		2,35,044		2,49,342		2,65,781		2,87,175	
Ratnagiri ...	63	1,416	150	503	465	1,260	457	1,164	593	1,407	828	882	765	1,202	1,017	1,495
Kanara ...	1,280	196	1,126	85	1,100	181	1,074	127	1,017	127	1,042	131	1,554	103	2,094	128
	1,948	1,612	1,276	588	1,565	1,441	1,531	1,291	1,610	1,534	1,870	1,013	2,319	1,305	3,111	1,623
Total ...	3,560		1,864		3,006		2,822		3,144		2,883		3,324		4,734	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	2,27,558		2,13,339		2,24,867		2,15,151		2,38,188		2,52,175		2,69,405		2,91,909	

* Collector's Returns or 13th April not received: telegram and last week's figures have been entered.

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XXIII.*)

Week ending	Civil Agency.				Public Works Department Agency.				Grand total of			
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.								
6th January 1877	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	1,20,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	1,84,437	1,26,130	1,28,952	47,550	3,04,461
13th January	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	1,36,639	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	1,94,818	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477	3,31,447
20th January	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	1,30,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,975	2,02,612	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,843	3,33,257
27th January	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,000	28,354	1,79,317	1,16,032	1,20,721	43,252	2,80,008
3rd February	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,550	79,577	15,13,837	74,536	80,093	29,422	1,84,051	1,07,509	1,15,120	41,072	2,63,628
10th February	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,502	80,644	29,529	1,82,675	99,156	1,08,379	38,859	2,46,704
17th February	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
24th February	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,018	27,882	1,83,418	90,562	99,617	33,919	2,23,098
3rd March	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,859	76,051	25,775	1,74,415	88,276	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	1,92,335	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861
17th March	11,77,975	6,455	5,317	2,053	19,106	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	1,93,223	85,225	90,401	31,422	2,12,329
24th March	11,95,669	10,269	10,373	3,446	24,118	23,93,652	83,667	91,393	32,806	2,07,866	93,936	1,01,766	36,252	2,31,944
31st March	12,23,841	10,776	11,769	3,824	26,369	25,47,352	88,086	1,00,604	34,253	2,22,943	98,862	1,12,373	38,167	2,49,312
7th April	12,43,930	9,779	11,332	3,651	24,762	27,13,353	94,049	1,09,892	37,678	2,41,619	1,03,828	1,21,224	40,719	2,65,781
14th April	12,55,347	6,797	7,770	2,838	23,118	28,67,147	1,01,859	1,18,447	38,751	2,59,057	1,08,656	1,26,217	41,589	2,87,175

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women, and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.

The figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH APRIL 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras good rain has fallen in parts of Bellary, Madura Tinnevelly and Malabar, and showers are reported from Kurnool, Tanjore, Coimbatore and Salem; the numbers on relief works are 702,923, a decrease on last week of 22,223: the decreases are in Cuddapah 20,400, Chingleput 12,000, Madura 2,500, Salem 1,800, Coimbatore 1,780: there is an increase of 8,600 in Kurnool, 5,300 in Bellary, and 1,400 in Nellore; numbers receiving gratuitous relief 291,293: increase on last week 57,178: the increase is general except in Cuddapah, where the numbers are 3,000 less; general prospects are reported to show no improvement. In Bombay there have been showers in Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kaládgi: also in parts of Guzerat and in Sind. In Mysore rain has fallen in all districts except Bangalore, Kolar and Túmkúr; the numbers on relief works including those on public works are 59,701: gratuitously relieved 68,641. In the Central Provinces showers are reported from Chhindwára, Chánda, and a few other districts; prospects on the whole continue good. No rain is reported from Berar: ploughing is progressing. There have been light showers in many parts of Central India and Rajputana; prospects are good. In Bengal showers are reported from a few districts: the prospects of the standing crops are good, and the *rabi* harvest is almost complete. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the only rain reported is from Meerut, Almora and Lucknow: the harvest is progressing. In the Punjab showers have fallen in all districts except Delhi, but they have been heavy only in Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar; there is still prospect of a good harvest notwithstanding some damage due to rain and hail. Rain has fallen in Assam. None is reported from Burma.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna	(April 24th) *Nil*	All crops harvested, except *raggi* and *jorra* under wells in places; prices slightly fallen in 5 taluks, stationary elsewhere; seers of Rs. 80 weight, rice 8·41, *cholum* 11·28, *raggi* 14·21, *cumboo* 10·93; on transit from Godavery *viâ* Guntur to Nellore and thereabouts, rice 42·97 tons, *cholum* 29·06, *cumboo* 3·13; number on relief works 2,314, number fed gratuitously by Government 415, by people 1,266; cholera in 5 taluks, seizures 108, deaths 36; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; markets fairly supplied.
Nellore	(„ „) *Nil*	Average prices, second sort rice 9·05, *cholum* 9·71, *raggi* 12·46, *cumboo* 10·14; imports by sea on behalf of Government none, on behalf of merchants, rice 1,276 tons, *cumboo* 1 ton; imports by land by merchants, rice 106 tons, *raggi* 12 tons; number on relief works including canal coolies, 67,501, the increase is due to the large number employed on the canal; number fed gratuitously during the whole week 58,235; the increase is due partly to increasing distress, but chiefly to increased efficiency of village inspection; 15 deaths from cholera; several deaths from other diseases; cholera of a virulent type has broken out in the jail; small-pox, fever, and dysentery prevailing in some taluks; water-supply insufficient over the greater part of the district, most so in the south; prospects of surviving cattle slightly improved.
Cuddapah	(„ „) *Nil*	Average prices per rupee, second sort of rice 9·05, *cholum* 9·79, *raggi* 11·04, *cumboo* 9·45; people on relief works 60,106; gratuitously fed 27,390; 279 deaths from cholera; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 406.
Bellary	(„ „) 4·5 at Hoodlighi; 2·5 at Hospett; ·1 at Hadgalli.	Average price, second sort of rice 7·7, boiled rice at Bellary 9·72, *cholum* or great millet 8·53, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 9·70, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·73, *cumboo* 8·11 seers of 80 tolas; imports, tons 4,629; accounts from three railway stations only; 223,671 persons on relief works, increase as compared with return for previous week 5,291, this is owing to the increasing pressure of the famine and to more coolies having therefore come to the relief works, also to opening of new works in Harpanhally and Alur, and to some persons from Hyderabad and Dharwar having been temporarily admitted in Hadgalli; there is a decrease of 9·071 in Bellary taluk, due to the removal of able-bodied coolies for the purpose of sending to Nellore and to Hooblee Railway, and the rejection of others who refused to go to these works; 94,138 gratuitously fed, increase as compared with return for previous week 14,694, this is chiefly due to the payment of 3 pies to the children of coolies employed on relief works, but also to the opening of relief houses in several villages and to the relief granted to *gosha* women; 4,476 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera decreasing, but still in all taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent, but the former decreasing; cattle still perishing in some places from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing except where rain has fallen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Kurnool (April 24th)	·3 in Nandikotkur taluk; *nil* elsewhere.	Second crop of paddy, *raggi* and *cholum* under wells and spring channels in fair condition and partly harvested; cholera, small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle reported to be dying from want of fodder; cholera seizures 221, deaths 135; second sort of rice per rupee in Imperial seers 7·23, *cholum* 8·51, *raggi* 10·32, *cumboo* 9·47; number on relief works 213,172; gratuitously relieved 48,927, including children under 7 years of age and excluding 14,404 mostly wrongly relieved by village headmen under recent orders of Government; import Government grain 51 tons in the district, private import 24 tons; so far as returns are received, the slight rise and fall in the price of grain call for no remark; there was an increase of 8,668 in the number of coolies in the taluks of Ramalkota, Nandikotkur, Pattikonda and Nandial; this is chiefly due to the coolies who dispersed last week having collected on the main roads under repair; nothing new reported about the physique of coolies.
North Arcot („ „)	*Nil*	For week ending 20th April, average prices in Government seers, second sort rice per rupee 8·9, *cholum* 10·4, *raggi* 11·3, *cumboo* 9·1; relief works' coolies 40,279; persons gratuitously fed 3,115; cholera still prevalent, fever and small-pox in some places; pasture scarce, cattle still dying of starvation in some parts.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Prices, rice second sort 9·58, *raggi* 11·43, *cholum* 10·90, *cumboo* 10·78; imports, rice 161 tons, *raggi* 38; cholera in all taluks, small-pox in several, fever and dysentery in some; condition of cattle poor; pasturage *nil*; water very scarce and dry fodder very expensive; on relief works 5,995, gratuitously fed 7,378.
South Arcot („ „)	*Nil*	Average price, rice second sort 10$\frac{1}{16}$ seers, *cumboo* 13$\frac{5}{16}$, *raggi* 13$\frac{9}{16}$, *cholum* 12$\frac{1}{2}$; no grains imported by sea; number employed last day of week 1,054, gratuitously fed in relief house in Chengam last day 312, in relief camp in Merkanum and village relief whole week 4,075; people generally healthy; cholera deaths reported 163 out of 190 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture deficient.
Tanjore („ „)	Slight rain on 18th in Nannilam and in few villages of Puttukottai taluks.	Prices, rice 9$\frac{1}{8}$ seers, *raggi* 12$\frac{9}{16}$, *cumboo* 11, *cholum* 13$\frac{9}{16}$; imports by sea, rice 1,184 tons, dry grains 34, relief works none; deaths from cholera 71; cattle disease in Tanjore, Cumbaconum and Mayaveram taluks with some loss of life; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	*Nil*	Prices same as last week; import for week ending Saturday 102 tons; no relief work; gratuitously fed on 21st instant by public subscription 1,390, in villages by Government during the week 241; cholera 155 seizures, 109 deaths; small-pox 433 seizures, 30 deaths; pasture and condition of cattle unchanged.
Madura („ „)	2·18 in Ramnad; 1·12 in Periacolum; ·5 in Polany.	Average price, rice second sort 8$\frac{7}{10}$ seers per rupee, *cholum* 9$\frac{8}{10}$, *raggi* 10$\frac{3}{8}$, *cumboo* 10$\frac{7}{16}$; import, rice 2,380 tons, other grain 22; number on relief works on the last day of the week 11,045; charitable relief 7,572; public health generally good; cholera, small-pox and fever continue in places, total deaths 118; pasture scarce, except in Periacolum and Shevagunga zemindary; water scarce in many parts; condition of cattle unaltered.
Tinnevelly („ „)	Showers throughout district, and heavy rains in Tenkasi and Satur.	Crops in good condition; cholera somewhat abated; slight fall in prices; cattle disease in 3 taluks with small loss; average prices per rupee, second sort rice 9 seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 11, *cumboo* 11$\frac{1}{4}$, *raggi* 12; import of grain, rice 2,135, *cholum* 24, and *cumboo* 39 tons; number on relief works 1,193; number gratuitously fed 1,843; decrease in number on relief works owing to coolies finding employment in sinking wells and in ploughing operations at higher rates of wages.
Coimbatore („ „)	·21	Prices nearly stationary; rice (slight fall) second sort 7·94, *cholum* (slight rise) 9·29, *raggi* 9·65, *cumboo* 9·63; imports estimated, rice 728 tons, other grains 434; cholera in 9 taluks, attacks 643, deaths 433; fever in Collegal, small-pox in Palladum, fever and small-pox in Erode; rain in northern parts of Bhowany a good fall on the 18th, in parts of Palladum a moderate fall, in Pollachy, Cusbahs and adjacent villages on 17th ·55, on 18th ·38, on 21st ·90, in Oodoomalpetta ·30, in villages 4 miles west good fall; cultivation to a small extent on *punjah* lands visited by rain; cattle poor, losses in Suttiamangalum, Collegal, Bhowany, Palladum, fodder and water scarce; on relief works 22,358, decrease 1,802 owing to the completion of some works and the transfer of coolies to others; a few engaged in ploughing since late showers; no favourable report respecting the physique of work people; gratuitously fed 7,464.
Salem („ „)	·25	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice 8$\frac{5}{16}$, *raggi* 9$\frac{9}{16}$, *cumboo* 9$\frac{1}{16}$, *cholum* 9$\frac{1}{8}$; import of all grains 850 tons; number on relief works 51,200; number gratuitously fed 30,500; number fed by private charity 900; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number rising 23 per cent., due to extensive villagewar relief and partly to larger numbers fed in relief camps.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Malabar (April 26th)	1·24	Markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 5,812, *raggi* 230, *cholum* 1,353 tons; exports, rice 1,312, *raggi* 579 tons; prices of rice slightly risen in Cherakal and Kotteyam, fallen in Kurumbranad and Ponany, stationary elsewhere, highest 7$\frac{7}{8}$ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 11 in Kotteyam, average 9$\frac{11}{12}$ Indian seers per rupee, *raggi* 10$\frac{1}{8}$ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13$\frac{1}{8}$; small-pox and cholera in 8 taluks; deaths from latter 267, cattle healthy; pasture good in Cochin and improving everywhere; 3,135 coolies on Kolathur roads; no relief works opened in Wynaad. *General Remarks.*—General prospects not improved; 8,465$\frac{1}{2}$ tons exported by rail from Madras during the week ending the 21st April.
Bombay— (April 26th)		
Sind—(April 25th)		
Kurrachee ...	·17 in Kurrachee; ·16 in Keti; 1·13 in Tatta with hail-storm.	Thunder-storm in Kurrachee on 23rd; 5 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee; river at Kotri on 23rd 10 feet 1 inch against 8 feet 3 inches on same date last year; freshes in Gáj on 14th.
Shikárpur ...	...	Rain fell throughout district, bad for oil-seed harvest, river unusually high.
Hyderabad ...	...	Dust-storm on Monday; fever in 4, small-pox in 5, cattle disease in 2 talukas; rain in 8 talukas on 16th and 19th; blight in wheat in Kandiáro and Moro, and worm in grain in Moro taluka; rain damaged *rabi* crops in Naushahro taluka.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cloudy, dust-storms with light rain; *rabi* harvesting actively progressing; average outturn for 3 talukas, wheat 14 annas in the rupee, oil-seed 13$\frac{1}{2}$, barley 12, gram 13, *muttur* 12.
Guzerat—(April 25th)		
Ahmedabad ...	·05	Weather cloudy and warm.
Kaira ...	·39	Weather hot; public health good.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik.—(April 25th)		
Khandesh ...	...	Weather unsettled, thunder-storm with a few drops of rain on the evening of 24th; small-pox decreasing.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan—(April 25th)		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera has appeard in town of Tanna; small-pox in 5 talukas.
Deccan—(April 25th)		
Poona ...	...	No cholera in Junnar; cattle disease in Sirur only.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in 4 talukas, cases 56, deaths 19.
Sholapur ...	1·0	Storms throughout district; 22 deaths from cholera.
Satara ...	...	Slight rain in 4 talukas; only 30 deaths from cholera on Islámpur tank and 2 on Pingli tank, total number of deaths in the district 503.
Southern Mahratta Country—(April 25th)		
Belgaum ...	...	Weather warm, sometimes cloudy; light showers throughout district; deaths from cholera 155; small-pox in some villages of Chikóri.
Dharwar ...	...	Rain in every taluka except Ránibennur, Kod and Ron; cholera prevalent, deaths 407.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevalent, 89 deaths.
Kaládgi ...	·35	Cholera cases 642, deaths 408.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—(April 25th)		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cloudy; general health good.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather and health same as before.
Baroda ...	...	No change. *General Remarks.*—Showers of rain in Sind, parts of Guzerat, Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; cholera increasing in Dharwar, Kaládgi and Satara, small-pox decreasing in Sind and elsewhere.
Bengal— (April 26th)		
Chittagong ...	1·09	Cholera in some thánás; small-pox in Sudder station.
Noakholly ...	·07	Stray cases of cholera still in Begumgunge, Bamni, and Dalál bazaar.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	*Nil*	
Hill Tipperah	·66	
Backergunge ...	·57	Fever and sporadic cholera all over the district; cattle everywhere healthy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Furreedpore ...	·20; ·59 in Madareepore.	No recent reports of cholera.
Dacca ...	·18	Cholera bad in thánáNawabganj.
Tipperah ...	2·25; 2·68 in Bráhmanbaria	
Mymensingh ...	·11	
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	·04	
Nuddea ...	·63	Cholera in several parts.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera still prevails more or less throughout.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Cholera in and near Shahzadpore.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	A few cases of cholera daily, though the outbreak is by no means a severe one.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox somewhat prevalent.
Malda ...	*Nil*	Cholera still increasing, 144 deaths all over the district.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	
Rungpore ...	·18 in Gaibanda; ·9 in Kurigram.	Cholera said to be bad in Chilmári.
Cooch Behar ...	1·12; 2·14 in Mátabhánga; 2·28 in Dinháta; 4·72 in Mekhaliganj.	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil.*	
Darjeeling ...	·03	
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	
Howrah ...	*Nil*	
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Cholera bad in Boinchee; it exists in a sporadic form all over the district.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*; ·33 in Jehanabad; ·08 in Raneegunge.	Slight cholera in Raneegunge.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Among children measles followed by dysentery rather bad in Moheshpore.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	A good deal of cholera still in the town.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	
Purneah ...	*Nil*	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Some cases of small-pox in Belsund.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	General health good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	*Nil*	Stray cases of cholera and small-pox throughout.
Gya ...	·14	
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera in Sasseram; a special native docter appointed.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Lohardugga ...	·25	No reports of either small-pox or cholera.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Singhbhoom ...	·46	
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera still causes mortality, but is not increasing.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	
Pooree ...	*Nil*; ·69 in Khoordah.	Cholera diminished.
		General Remarks.—The weather is now seasonably hot, but some insignificant showers are reported from a few districts. The state and prospects of the standing crops are good and the *rabi* harvest is almost complete. The mango and *mohwa* crops this year will be indifferent on account of the late heavy rains and hail-storms.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (April 25th) ...	...	*Rabi* cut and being threshed.
Allahabad („ „) ...	...	Harvesting of *rabi* progressing.
Jhansi („ 26th) ...	...	No change.
Agra („ 25th) ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* being reaped; sugarcane getting watered; weather unseasonable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. & Oudh—*concld.*		
Meerut (April 25th) ...	Rain on 23rd	Crops all cut.
Bareilly („ „) ...	...	Ditto ditto.
Almora („ 23rd) ...	...	Two storms during week, weather now settled; crops where not attacked by rust good.
Lucknow („ 25th) ...	...	Hail-storm on 19th in tahsil Lucknow; prospects fair.
Sitapur („ „) ...	*Nil*	Harvesting going on; wheat much lighter than was hoped.
Fyzabad („ „) ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; export of grain lively.
Punjab—		
Delhi (April 25th)	*Nil*	Health good; crops being harvested.
Hissar („ „)	·1	Crops good; harvesting still in progress and early *kharif* sowings commenced; health generally good.
Umballa („ „)	·6	Health and crops good in each district.
Jullundur („ „)	·2	
Lahore („ „)	·2	
Rawalpindi („ „)	2·0	Crops partially injured by heavy rain; health good.
Mooltan („ „)	·4	Crops suffering from continued rain; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „)	·4	Health and harvest good.
Peshawar („ „)	1·6	Agricultural prospects good, except where damaged by hail; health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good, and there is still the prospect of a good harvest throughout the province.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Apl. 21st)	·34	Stormy; harvest over; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Cloudy and close; ploughing continues; cholera disappearing; prices easy.
Bilaspur ...	...	Sugarcane crop good; prices slightly risen.
Raipur ...	·30	Grain on threshing floors injured; prices rising.
Bálághát ...	·10	Cloudy and stormy; threshing of *rabi* continues; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Chhindwára ...	1·13	*Rabi* damaged by rain in some parts; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (April 22nd)	·40	Cloudy; threshing *rabi* nearly finished; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 23rd)	...	Cloudy and close; *rabi* threshing; cattle disease in places; prices rising.
Bhandára („ 24th)	Slight showers	Threshing of *rabi* and *kharif* ploughings continue; fever and cholera prevalent; prices dear.
Nágpur („ 25th)	...	Cloudy; *rabi* threshing continues; health good; prices unchanged.
Wardha ...	...	Cloudy; small-pox slightly prevalent.
Nimár ...	...	Cloudy and warm; small-pox continues.
Hoshungabad ...	...	Cloudy; few cases of small-pox; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* completed; threshing continues; measles prevalent prices slightly fallen.
Jubbulpore ...	·17	Heavy hail-storm on 20th; threshing continues; health good.
Saugor ...	·08	Reaping completed; threshing commenced.
Seoni ...	·05	*Rabi* threshing continues; health good.
Mandla ...	...	Harvest injured to certain extent by late rain; threshing continues; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Dumoh ...	...	Prices steady.
		General Remarks—There has been slight rain in some districts accompanied with hail-storms; prospects on the whole continue good.
British Burma—		
(April 26th)		
Arrakan Division ...	...	Thirty-four deaths from cholera in Akyab town; slight cholera and cattle disease in 3 townships of Akyab district; otherwise public health good.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good; cattle disease in Hmawwoon circle.
Bassein ...	...	Six deaths from cholera in town; health of district good.
Henzada ...	...	One death from small-pox; public health fairly good.
Prome ...	...	Ten deaths from cholera in Prome, 11 in Padoung, and 4 in Mahathaman; 4 cases of small-pox in Prome.
Thonkwa ...	...	Reports not received.
Thayetmyo ...	...	
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health fair; slight cholera in Moulmein, and small-pox at outstations.
Assam—		
Gauháti (April 26th) ...	·15	Weather becoming hot, occasionally heavy storms; *aus* cultivation and tea manufacture in progress; public health indifferent.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Bangalore	(April 26th)	Some rain has fallen in the districts excepting Bangalore. Kolar and Túmkúr.	Ordinary rice selling at Bangalore at 17 lbs. per rupee; deaths by cholera in Mysore province 1,277, in Coorg 48; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved according to condition statement last tabulated, is in— Bangalore District including town ... 8,025 and 31,878; Kolar ... 4,040 „ 7,561; Túmkúr ... 5,773 „ 13,204; Mysore ... 145 „ 6,047; Hassan ... 1,111 „ 2,158; Shimoga ... 779 „ 1,134; Kadur ... 1,860 „ 1,140; Chitaldroog ... 7,426 „ 5,519; Total ... 29,159 „ 68,641
Coorg	(„ „)	1·76	
			exclusive of those employed by the Professional Department, daily average of which is 30,542; the number gratuitously relieved has been largely increased by the previous omission from the Bangalore district return of those fed at certain kitchens.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Amráoti	(April 26th)	...	Ploughing progressing; small-pox prevalent; cholera in a few places.
Central India—			
	(April 25th)		
Indore		...	Public health good.
Gwalior		·50	
Neemuch		...	
Rutlam		Slight rain	
Sutna		·05	
Rajputana—			
Sirohi	(April 22nd)	...	Crops cut; health good; seasonable.
Meywar	(„ 20th)	...	Crops good; small-pox decreasing in city; seasonable.
Marwar	(„ 21st)	·004 Tolerably heavy showers on night of 17th.	Weather cool for the season; crops and health good.
Jhallawar	(„ „)	...	Health good; weather sultry.
Harowtee	(„ „)	...	
Tonk		0·1	
Shahpura		0·15	Health prospects good.
Ajmere	(April 26th)	...	Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Jeypore	(„ „)	Drops of rain	Crops harvested; small-pox disappearing.
Bhurtpore		...	Dry weather; nights cool.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 29th March 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *Presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. B. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY moved the following amendments:—

That in section 322, *for* clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), the following clauses be substituted:—

"(*b*) by mortgaging the whole or any part of such property: or

(*c*) by selling part of such property: or

(*d*) by letting on farm or managing by himself or another the whole or any part of such property for any term not exceeding twenty years from the date of the order of sale; or

(*e*) partly by one of such modes and partly by another or others of them.

He said that if Hon'ble Members would look at section 322 as at present amended, they would see that clauses (*b*) and (*c*) and (*e*) of the proposed amended section were counterparts of clauses in the present section. The whole force of the amendment lay in the clause which was lettered (*d*). As the section at present stood in the Bill, the Collector was authorized to do what the proposed amendment gave him power to do, *but only at the request of the decree-holder*, and in such case there was no limit of time according to the Bill as at present drawn to his management or interference. SIR EDWARD BAYLEY'S proposed amendment was in effect to give the Collector this discretion without the consent of the decree-holder, but it limited the term of his management to a period of twenty years. The main object which particularly he had in view was the treatment of the very numerous class of petty holdings and rights in the Upper Provinces, which it was very difficult to deal with in any other way. As a matter of fact these rights were often attached for default of revenue, and he could recollect, amongst his earliest experiences, the late Mr. Thomason was ever urging upon all Revenue Officers the extreme expediency of adopting this course of procedure in preference to any other, that was to say, the expediency of satisfying the demand against the defaulter by transferring his share to the management of some co-proprietor or fellow-sharer. The properties in themselves were very often mixed up with those of others, so that it was difficult to get any one except a fellow-villager to take them in mortgage; indeed a class of persons who were unused to the village system generally, could hardly afford to take them up in mortgage, but the villagers could usually manage such properties among themselves in some way or other together with their own holdings and make a profit by it. In fact this practice of managing the shares of others was a natural and indigenous arrangement which had always gone on with regard to absent sharers of every kind. If a man went on a pilgrimage, or enlisted, or left the village for any other reason, his share was usually made over to one or other of the shareholders in the village who dealt with it as the owner, paid his revenue and ordinarily managed his domestic affairs for him. There was no law precisely on this subject; it had been a kind of natural arrangement, an arrangement on honour utilized for the mutual advantage of the people of the village. And in many cases the right of the absent shareholder had been protected in that way long beyond the periods of limitation. When SIR EDWARD BAYLEY had charge of the Kangra district shortly after it came under British rule, he found that during the previous government of the Sikhs and Goorkhas, large numbers of villagers had left in discontent and had sought refuge across the Sutlej in States under our protection. But when the Kangra district fell under the British Government these men returned. It was a long time however before they were all aware of the ameliorated condition of things at their own homes; some did not come back for eight or ten years after we occupied that district. Many had been absent twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty years, and in the meantime the regular settlement had been made in the Kangra district, and the rights of the absentees had been settled with others; but when these men came back, they invariably looked to receive back their property, and a practice instituted by his predecessor Mr. George Barnes was followed with great success. A man, for example, came back and said—"Forty years ago I left this village, and my rights were made over to such and such other persons." The claimant was referred to the Chief Revenue Officer of the district, who had instructions to take the claimant to his village and settle the case by voluntary agreement amongst the villagers, and in no single case was the right of these men ever refused. On the contrary, the right was acknowledged in spite of the lapse of many years, and in spite of the fact of a new settlement having been made giving to those others in possession a legal and usually indefeasible claim to the property. It was amongst that class of people the natural mode of helping absent shareholders; it had therefore been the practice we had adopted with great advantage in managing the estates of petty revenue defaulters; it was an extremely ancient practice, and it was more applicable to that class of cases than any other mode, and it seemed one, then, which it was wise and appropriate to adopt in realising other demands besides those for arrears of revenue.

The objections to the proposal to give the Collector the power of adopting this mode of arrangement were of two classes. One of the objections was that the management did not secure the immediate payment of the creditor, and that the creditor having got a decree for immediate and instant payment without regard to any other interest, was entitled to have the benefit of that immediate payment. This opinion SIR EDWARD BAYLEY knew was very strongly held by very many gentlemen. But he thought the speech of his hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse the other day must have convinced them that it was a principle absolutely unknown to the English law—a principle which he might say was not recognized by law in any civilized country. It was a theory which had grown up, he believed, in India alone amongst a certain class of jurists who had not very wide experience of the principles of jurisprudence, and which they were pleased to think was a logical result of the doctrines of political economy. SIR EDWARD BAYLEY thought it could hardly be called the result of the doctrines of any science at all, much less of the doctrines of political economy. He did not himself see how such result was to be upheld without contravening the real principles of political economy, or applying them blindly, and without reference to the fitness of the application, to the facts of the case before the Council.

The other objection was that we should give a great deal of trouble to the Collector. He understood that there would probably be on the average about two hundred and fifty cases of execution of decrees against landed property made over to the Collector in each district of the North-Western Provinces, where this class of cases was most likely to arise. It was not proposed, nor was it likely, that they should be all dealt with in this way. In some cases no doubt actual sale would take place; in others some of the various modes provided in this section of the Bill would be put into use. It would probably be only in cases of small petty holdings which were almost of no saleable value that the mode provided by clause (*d*) of his amended section would be employed: if these were left to any other process, it was a question even whether the creditor would in most cases ever realize his decree. Indeed such a mode of dealing with cases of this sort would ignore what SIR EDWARD BAYLEY thought he had shown to be the indigenous and natural and popular means of getting over such difficulties, the practice employed by the people themselves time out of mind, and which gave a reasonable hope that the creditor himself might get his money sooner or later.

The extreme number of twenty years had been fixed for this process, because it was supposed that if the object of the management could not be effected in twenty years, there would be little hope that it could be effected at all. As a matter of fact twenty years was an extreme time. He believed that five, ten or fifteen years were the ordinary terms for which shares were put under management for default in payment of revenue. The amendment would of course include all the Provinces which had small tenures,—the Panjáb, Oudh, and the greater part of the Central Provinces. He could not of course speak so confidently as regards other Provinces, such as Bombay and Madras. This mode might not be equally applicable to them. But it was quite competent to the Local Government to give a discretion to their Collectors as to the use of these powers, assuming that the sale of lands in execution of decrees was made over to them. He believed that in one or two large provinces—Madras and Bengal for instance—the agency of the Collector would probably be not employed at all. At any rate, it would only be in those particular instances in which this mode of procedure was applicable that it would be usually applied; and in those it only would be practically useful, and then probably it would be the only way in which the creditor would have a chance in most cases of realizing the full amount of his decree. He however regretted to say that clause had been struck out of the Bill in Committee under what he believed to be a misapprehension of its true character and probable effect, and he therefore at the time gave notice that he should move to re-introduce it on the present discussion of the Bill in Council. It was with this object that he moved the amendment. He might say a good deal more on the general principle of this clause, but he thought what had been said would be sufficient to allow the Council to understand the urgency of the

reasons upon which he proceeded, and to enable the Council to judge of the expediency of restoring it.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TÁGORE said that he did not pretend to any knowledge of jurisprudence, English or Indian; but speaking from a common-sense view of the question, he was one of those who thought that a creditor ought to have every reasonable facility for the recovery of his money at the time stipulated in the contract entered into by his debtor. He fully appreciated the generous motive of the hon'ble mover of this amendment, but he was sorry he could not support a proposal which attempted to favour the debtor at the expense of an innocent third party. The judgment-creditor might have had to raise the money on the strength of his higher credit from some Bank or some other source, and might have advanced it to his debtor in the certain belief that he would receive back his money within the stipulated period, and thus be able to liquidate his own loan on the due date. There were many people in this country who advanced money in this way. But if the Collector were to step in and order the judgment-debtor to repay his debt by instalments spreading over twenty years, and that too without interest, it might be a great blesssing to the debtor, but it would be absolute ruin to the honest creditor. It would be reversing the principle of the maxim, that one should be just before he was generous, if this amendment were accepted; for the Collector would have the sanction of the legislature to be generous before he was just. Besides this, he was not sure whether the amendment if passed would be altogether a boon to the class for whose benefit it was intended. The better class of capitalists would retire from the field and the money-lending business would be in the hands of less scrupulous men. The greater the obstacles thrown in the way of the execution of decrees, the more stringent would be the conditions imposed by the money-lenders to cover the risk which they would have to run. The effect of the amendment would, he feared, very likely be that no money would be advanced on mere credit, and those who required to borrow would be forced to mortgage their property and land or to sell them outright. For these reasons he was opposed to the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL said the hon'ble mover of the amendment had suggested the possibility of the Bill having assumed its present shape in Committee owing to some misapprehension on the part of the hon'ble members by whose vote its provisions in regard to the subject of the amendment were determined. He wished therefore to state for his own part, as one of the majority by whose opinions those provisions were regulated, to disclaim most emphatically any misapprehension as to their effect, and he proposed to confirm this statement by the vote which he would give today in the event of the Council dividing on the subject of the amendment. The difference between the hon'ble member's amendment and the provisions of the Bill on this subject was simply this, that whereas the Bill would allow farming and managing for a period not exceeding twenty years where the decree-holder consented, the hon'ble member's amendment would allow of such a course whether the decree-holder consented or not. There was no other difference between the procedure of the Bill in regard to this matter and the proposals of the hon'ble mover of the amendment.

The hon'ble member who last addressed the Council had spoken of the hardship of postponing for such a long period the settlement of the decree-holder's claims without his consent, and had pointed out that there were conceivable cases in which such postponement would be almost tantamount to the ruin of the decree-holder. He (MR. COCKERELL) thought that this was probably not an exaggerated view of the case. Decree-holders were not necessarily always capitalists, who, so long as the security was good and the interest adequate, could afford to wait for the gradual repayment of their advances.

He believed that it was a not uncommon practice in this country—at all events it was so in Lower Bengal—for people to advance on good security, money which they had either themselves borrowed from others, or for the early return of which they had made themselves responsible, and if they did not

recover their money so as to be in a position to replace it within the period upon which they had calculated, it was not too much to say that the consequence might be absolute ruin to them.

Where there was no such exigency for an early recovery of the amount advanced, it was reasonable to suppose that the legitimate influence of the Collector, which was recognized in Bengal to a considerable degree, and in the North-Western Provinces and in Bombay and Madras to an even greater extent, would be always found sufficient to effect an arrangement for the satisfaction of the decree-holder's claims by the process of gradual liquidation.

Hence it seemed to him that the distinctive feature of the amendment, as contrasted with the existing provision of the Bill, would—if the amendment prevailed—only come into operation in those cases in which it would be a *quasi* suicidal action on the part of the decree-holder to consent of his own free will to a protracted liquidation of his claim; and it was for the Council to consider whether it would be justifiable to provide for the relief of the judgment-debtor to the extent of inflicting such possible injury on the decree-holder, in circumstances for which it was fair to presume that the judgment-debtor rather than the decree-holder was equitably responsible.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said the objection which was taken to the amendment by the two Hon'ble Members who had spoken reminded him somewhat of the objection which was made by one of them in the course of the discussion on section 417 yesterday, to the effect that if the course proposed was taken, some very dire consequences would ensue. He would remind the Council of the fact he laid before them then as to the dire consequences threatened in the event of all classes of Courts not being allowed to try the highest classes of suits not involving money. We were now told that unless the clause was allowed to stand as it was at present, money-lenders stood a very poor chance of being repaid. The answer to that objection was essentially the same as the answer to the other. The answer to the objection against the other clause was, that in the case of the Bombay Presidency the law was diametrically opposed to the law in the Lower Provinces, and yet none of those consequences had ensued. On the present question he would point out that hitherto in many of the Native States, some of which were admirably administered by most distinguished men, we did not find this severe law for the sale of land in execution of money-decrees and for imprisonment for debt, and yet the people managed to get loans, and money-lenders were not ruined at all. He thought it would be better if, instead of arguing on speculative and *á priori* grounds, we were to look at what was going on in these Native States. We were told that in most respects they were much behind us, but he thought that in these matters, in some matters connected with land-administration and everything in fact in which action to suit Native peculiarities was concerned, they were indeed in advance of us. This had, he thought, been well brought out by the replies given to the question asked in 1867 regarding the relative merits of British and Native Rule, which had been printed in a Blue Book and laid before Parliament.

THE Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said:—"I do not wish to give an altogether silent vote in favour of the amendment of my hon'ble friend Sir Edward Bayley, because I think it the duty of those who have for many years taken part in the actual every-day work of district and provincial administration, and who may be supposed to have thus obtained some practical acquaintance with the country and the people, not to remain silent on such a question as this, even when they feel that really nothing remains to be said about it. The question raised by this amendment is, I think, in reality the same as that on which my hon'ble friend Sir A. Hobhouse spoke yesterday with such admirable and convincing ability. My hon'ble friend performed by that speech a great public service. He put this most important question of the sale of land in execution of decrees in its true light, and while he has left nothing, I think, for those who agree with him to say, except indeed to express their admiration and gratitude, I am quite sure that he has left nothing to be said by those who disagree with him. I predict that my hon'ble friend, by his speech of

yesterday, has closed for the present generation all controversy on this subject. That speech teaches us how we ought to vote on the amendment of my hon'ble friend Sir E. Bayley, for this amendment is the logical outcome of the principle which Sir A. Hobhouse explained to us yesterday, and which I hope I may assume that the unanimous voice of this Council has approved. If we admit that great social and political evils have to be remedied or prevented, and if we say that our Courts shall not be instruments for bringing undeserved misery and ruin upon debtors, and that we have to provide an authority which shall be able to bring about fair and equitable arrangements between debtors and creditors, it follows necessarily that the more we can in a reasonable way strengthen the hands of that authority, the more chance there will be that we shall succeed in the objects at which we aim. The provision in the Bill as it now stands, that it is only with the consent of the creditor that certain measures for saving the property of the debtor from being sold in execution of a decree can be adopted, is entirely opposed to the assumption with which we start. To say that the consent of the decree-holder shall be necessary is flatly to contradict the principle which we now desire to maintain. If the amendment of my hon'ble friend be carried, I believe that the single serious blot which now remains in this provision of the Bill will be removed; and the Council may then hope that the law has at last been put into a shape which will make it possible to carry out the object which the most experienced officers throughout the greater part of India have been for years declaring to be of paramount importance, and which my hon'ble friend Sir A. Hobhouse told us yesterday will be in complete accordance with the intentions of the eminent men by whom the Code of Civil Procedure was framed. Having, my Lord, myself held almost every office, both in the Regulation and Non-regulation Provinces of Northern India, which a Member of the Civil Service ordinarily can hold, I have had perhaps better opportunities than most men, of at least making myself acquainted with the views which have been held on this subject by the most distinguished officers of the Government, and by the most intelligent members of the Native community. I know of course that high authorities have thought otherwise; but even they I believe must admit that there is perhaps no great subject of public importance that can be named on which there has been so general a consensus of opinion in Northern India as there has been on this.

"There has no doubt been much discussion about the exact nature of the remedies to be applied, but almost every one has agreed that the unrestricted transfer of land to strangers in the execution of decrees for debt has led and is leading to much social misery and political danger. My own personal experience during the last thirty years or more enables me to confirm without hesitation the statement which was made yesterday by my hon'ble friend Sir A. Hobhouse, that this is a subject on which there has been no oscillation of opinion; and it seems to me impossible to suppose that all the eminent men who for a great number of years past have had the best possible opportunities of forming an opinion on the subject should have come to this practically unanimous conclusion without good reason.

"I think, my Lord, that the truth is that the authorites who have taken the other side of the question have sometimes been led astray by the mistaken application of true economical principles. The present case offers a good illustration of the way in which political economy gets a bad name without the least reason. The truth seems to me to be, in the present instance, that the principles of political economy do not in the very slightest degree teach us, that in Northern India, or in many other parts of India, there ought to be no interference with the sales of land in execution of decrees. What political economy does teach us in regard to this matter is merely this abstract principle, that such interference tends *primâ facie* to cause loss of wealth to the community. But a Political Economist, if he understands his own science rightly, does not go beyond this, and he may with complete consistency declare that there are other, and perhaps more important, considerations than those which his own science deals with, which render it wise to accept such loss; and he may even believe that neglect of these considerations will lead to loss of wealth still greater. I am convinced that such considerations

exist in the present case. Political economy never teaches us to carry out theories without reference to facts. I deny that these provisions of the Bill are open to economical objections, and I believe that, with the amendment which my hon'ble friend Sir E. Bayley has now proposed, they will afford a very moderate, reasonable, but I hope sufficient, safeguard against serious evils without interfering with any true principles."

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said:—"to a certain extent my hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey has anticipated what I was about to say. It seems to me, as it does to him, that those who have accepted as sound the general line of argument that I submitted to the Council yesterday should support my hon'ble friend Sir Edward Bayley's amendment. We must remember that those powers which the amendment would give to the Collector are already in the bosom of the law although they there lie almost unused. Section 243 of the existing Code gives to the Court unlimited power to manage property which is attached, and to pay the debt gradually out of the rents. It also gives to the Courts unlimited power to postpone the sale in order that the judgment-debtor himself may make arrangements, one of which arrangements is letting the property in farm. Section 224 contemplates that the Collector may exercise similar powers, though unfortunately it is coupled with the fatal proviso that security must then be given for the amount of the debt or the value of the land. Now of course it is quite competent to our opponents to say that although these powers are already in the law they are mischievous, and that we ought to strike them out. But if we accept the principle that the decree-holder is not, and ought not to be, the owner of his debtor's land to all intents and purposes, then such a power as the amendment contemplates is most essential. The other courses which the Collector may take are sale, mortgage, or letting on such terms as will raise money at once to pay the debt. But these courses all proceed on the principle that the creditor has a right to have an immediate and full payment of his debt out of his debtor's land, and they all involve practically the alienation of the land. What we want is some course which does not involve the final and complete alienation of the land, but which more resembles that course adopted by the English law under the writ of *elegit* which I mentioned yesterday. Suppose the case of a country which is desolated by famine. The land there may for a considerable space of time be producing absolutely nothing, and if the creditor elects to have the land of the debtor sold immediately or disposed of in some other way which shall raise the whole amount of the debt immediately, the land may go for next to nothing, and the creditor may buy it in, as he usually does, for next to nothing. But if the land can be held on for a time, better times will come, and the land may produce something not only for the creditor but also for its owner. I should therefore be very sorry if the Council thought it right to strike out of the existing law these powers which are in it. But if it is not right to strike them out, surely it is right to make them living powers instead of dead powers. I gave the Council yesterday evidence to show how very inoperative these sections had been, and it is my confident belief that if such discretions as these are left entirely to legal officers acting in districts where the peasant defendants are ignorant, helpless, without skilled advice, and totally unable to urge the Court into action, so long they will not be of any very great use. In fact it may be said that a Court of law carries such powers as these

> 'As the flint bears fire,
> Which much enforced shows a hasty spark,
> And straight is cold again.'

"Now our predecessors clearly saw that truth; they clearly saw that if they were to make these powers of use they must be committed to administrative hands and not only to legal hands. That is what I say now, and that is the effect of Sir Edward Bayley's amendment.

"The only alteration we are making in the principle of the law is that we do not require security to be given when the Collector has the management of the property. But as I understand the objection to the proposal, it is not grounded on the fear that the creditor will lose the security of the land, but on

the hardship caused by delay, and by keeping the creditor out of his money. Now the creditor is just as much kept out of his money whether security is given or not. By security we do not mean security that can be enforced during management: that would be an absurdity, and make the management totally nugatory. What is meant is that the creditor shall have security which shall take effect after the management comes to an end, or in case the land is sold under some paramount claim as for arrears of Government revenue. But such security as that is equally wanted when the Court has the management of the property. All the liabilities which may occur to the land in the hands of the Collector may equally occur to it when in the hands of the Court. No such security however is required if the Court has the management; and why it should be required because the Collector has the management I cannot conceive.

"Now I will make one or two remarks on the arguments which have been advanced against the amendment. I understand my hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore to rest his objection entirely on the right of the creditor to be paid at once and on the evils of delay; and as he said, if the Court has the power or the Collector has the power to order the debt to be paid by instalments, it will be a serious thing both to the lender and the borrower. Now the Court has the power under the Code, and has had the power at least since the year 1859—I do not know how long before—to direct any debt to be paid by instalments. Yet we have never heard that the money-market was disturbed by that power, or that either the lender or the borrower had been injured by the exercise of it.

"Then my hon'ble friend says that you will drive the honest and more respectable lenders out of the market and call in a class of men whom it is not advantageous to the borrower to call in. But that is a very speculative matter, and it is one to which the Dekkhan Commission have paid a good deal of attention. They give us an account of the classes and characters of money-lenders, and of the different ways in which different classes of lenders deal with borrowers; and the conclusion they come to is exactly the opposite to that to which my hon'ble friend comes. I do not say they are right; I am not competent to form an opinion. But I say that it is a purely conjectural matter, and I think that such arguments ought not to weigh with this Council one way or another.

"Then my hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell says the small capitalists deal with capital which is not their own, but borrow for the purpose of lending again at a higher rate of interest. I am sorry to hear that the money-market is conducted on so rotten a system of dealing in money without capital, and I should be surprised to hear that the gentlemen who conduct their business in that way do not secure themselves by mortgages when they lend their money. The man who makes it his trade to borrow for the purpose of lending again is exactly the man who will secure himself by taking a mortgage. I think therefore we ought to know how that matter stands before we attach much weight to my hon'ble friend's argument.

"Then he tells us that the Collector's personal influence can effect such arrangments as are contemplated under this section. If that is so, surely it places the Collector in a more proper position to arm him with legal powers to do that which is a good thing, but which he now effects by some irregular, however beneficial, influence on the minds of the persons with whom he is brought into contact.

"I think it has not been sufficiently observed by those who oppose this amendment that these powers are not to take effect except in those cases in which there is reason to believe that the judgment-debts of the debtor can be discharged without the sale of the whole of the property. I cannot help thinking that the cases contemplated by my hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore and those who act with him are cases in which the property is in a hopeless state of insolvency. Those are not the cases in which the Collector is empowered to exercise the discretion which we propose to give to him. He has first to satisfy himself that the case is a *bonâ fide* one; that there is a property which if properly managed may satisfy the debt and leave something to the owner, but which, if it goes into the market at short notice

and on peremptory sale, will be lost, with the result of ruining the debtor, perhaps without satisfying the creditor."

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that the section before the Council being entirely permissive, and being therefore not likely to affect the part of the country in which he was interested, he should not take up the time of the Council in discussing the general principle of this section. He believed that the provisions of the section were entirely inapplicable to the tenures of Bengal, although it might be the case that they were absolutely necessary in some parts of the country of which he knew nothing. Therefore taking that view of the case, and accepting the assurance given by his hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey, that in Northern and Central India the provisions of these sections were really required, he should not oppose the amendment before the Council.

But he thought he might say a few words in regard to the probable practical working of these provisions, and to the allusions made during the discussion to the powers of the Revenue Courts to deal with the mass of business which would be thrown upon them. Judging from the experience of the Non-Regulation Provinces of Bengal, in which sections precisely similar to these had been applied by special Acts of Council, he thought that it would be found that the powers of the Collectors to deal with all cases which would come before them would be quite inadequate; and that the section could not be worked without a large increase of the Revenue-establishments. We had to work powers similar to these in certain districts of the Chutiá Nágpur Division. He saw by a return before him that we had already 320 petty estates attached for debt in four districts, of which 167 were under the management of the Collector in one single district. In 89 cases the current annual demand was below Rs. 100 a year; in 87 cases it was above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500. HIS HONOUR did not think it was one of the functions of the Government to take over the whole of the management of all the petty holdings of the country, and if the Government did do so, it would end by the Collectors being completely swamped with their work; for there was apparently scarcely an estate in the Dekkhan and parts of Northern India in which there were not already some heavy debts.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY wished to make a few remarks in closing this discussion, and in doing so he would not detain the Council long. The remarks which his hon'ble colleagues Sir John Strachey and Sir Arthur Hobhouse had made practically disposed of the theoretical part of the objections that were brought forward against the amendment so effectually that he only should diminish their force if he attempted to add any thing to what they had said in that respect. He wished rather to remark on one or two points of detail which those who opposed the amendment seemed to have overlooked. As regards the effect on a creditor who himself was a borrower, he thought not only had it been overlooked that the power of directing the payment of a debt by instalments was no new one, for it existed in the old law long before the Code of 1859, but the provisions of this Bill were not confined to debts of any particular class; they extended to all debtors, and if the unfortunate man who had borrowed money to lend it out again found himself in a difficulty, he would at the same time find under the other provisions of this Act that the Courts had power to give him also a very large measure of relief, so as to enable him to pay his debts without being brought to absolute ruin.

As regards moreover the economical effect which these clauses were likely to have, his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had very justly pointed out that that particular principle on which they were founded had to a great extent been acted upon in Native States, and had there produced no such evil results as were anticipated. But SIR EDWARD BAYLEY would add also that it had been shown by experience they could be worked with equal benefit in our own Provinces. This was the case notably in the Panjáb. The spirit of this law had been practically in operation there from the day of the annexation until now. And what was the result there? Was the land less valuable? Were the tenants less solvent? Was the rate of interest higher? Was there, as a matter of fact,

greater difficulty in obtaining credit by tenants in the Panjáb than elsewhere? It so happened that enquiries had been, independently of the subject-matter of this Bill, recently made on these points, and the result of the enquiry showed that the peasantry were less indebted and in a more flourishing condition than perhaps in any other British Province. No difficulty was found by them in obtaining money, nor, as far as he knew, did they pay a higher rate of interest than elsewhere. The real fact seemed to be that a moderate and merciful application of the law was in the long run as much to the interest of the creditor-class as to that of the debtor-class; it was certainly to the advantage of the creditor to have to do with a prosperous, contented and substantial class of debtors rather than with a pauperized and insolvent class. SIR EDWARD BAYLEY thought that the Dekkhan Riots Commission had shown how that in certain parts of the country to which their particular enquiries extended, the unrestricted action of the Civil Courts had, by various abuses, which he would not stop to discuss, actually been the main cause of producing the complete pauperization of the agricultural community. This surely was a result most deeply to be regretted, and he was certain nothing could be worse for the interests of the creditors themselves than the state of things disclosed in that report. The object of this Bill was to do something to prevent a similar state of things arising elsewhere, and the clauses he now moved were intended to give more full effect to the principle which the Bill had generally adopted in regard to the execution of decrees, and specially as regards those for the sale of land, and to facilitate the application of that principle in regard to the more humble and more ignorant class of debtors.

As regards one other question, namely, the influence which the Collector exercised in restraining the action of creditors, he thought it had been so satisfactorily set at rest by the remarks of his hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse, that he (SIR EDWARD BAYLEY) need hardly say more, except that there were many cases in which neither the Collector nor any body in the world had any power to effect any thing with an unreasonable and harsh creditor.

He had only further to notice the objection which his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor had raised from his own experience in the Santhál Parganas, as to the capability of the Collector practically to work the provisions of this section; his hon'ble friend had, he thought, overlooked one material difference between the Collectors in Bengal and those in other parts of the country. In Bengal the Collectors had not at their disposal the agency of the officers called tahsíldárs in the Upper Provinces, and mámlatdárs in Bombay; they had not in fact the machinery which was used in other Provinces. As SIR EDWARD BAYLEY had said before, an exactly similar power was used in other parts of the country for recovering arrears of revenue, and the work was entirely done by the Collectors through tahsíldárs. Supposing there were on the average from 240 to 250 cases of execution against landed property a year in each Collectorate, probably to not one in twenty of these on the average would this particular procedure be applied. The work which it imposed on each tahsíldár would probably not be more than six or seven hours a year in each case, and probably each tahsíldár would at the outside never have more than fifteen or twenty such cases, and the supervising work of the Collector would not occupy him altogether more than one whole day in the year. Of course if there was no such machinery in any particular Province, this clause would be inapplicable; and if it were desired to use it more effectually in the Santhál Parganas, it might be necessary to provide the Collector with better machinery. But that was no argument against the policy indicated by these clauses, nor against their introduction in places where the machinery already existed in complete working order, as it did in the Provinces to which the operation of these clauses was more particularly suited.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved the following amendments:—

That the following clauses be added to section 336:—

"The Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette, direct that whenever a judgment-debtor is arrested in execution of a decree for money and brought before the Court under this section, the Court shall inform him that he may apply under chapter XX to be declared an insolvent, and that he will be discharged if he has not committed any act of bad faith regarding the subject of his application, and if he places all his property in possession of a receiver appointed by the Court.

"If after such publication the judgment-debtor express his intention so to apply, and if he furnish sufficient security that he will appear when called upon, and that he will within one month apply under section 344 to be declared an insolvent, the Court shall release him from arrest:

"But if he fails so to apply, the Court may either direct the security to be realized or commit him to jail in execution of the decree."

He said that the hon'ble mover of the Bill now under consideration yesterday expressed the opinion, or at any rate quoted from elsewhere with approval the opinion, that the Indian law with reference to debtor and creditor was the most severe and anomalous in the world. The creditor was able to proceed against the property, not only present but future, and also against the person of the debtor. There was only one small door left open—a door which indeed had been slightly enlarged by the amended form of the present Bill, but which still was an exceedingly small one, he meant the door of the insolvent clauses. Under the Bill as it was now before the Council, a man, if he chose to make a declaration of insolvency, could obtain a release from imprisonment, and if his debt did not exceed a certain small sum the Court could give him his liberty for the future altogether. But it had been proved to be the fact in some parts of India that a very large proportion of debtors were absolutely unacquainted with the existence of this door. In the document which had been so frequently referred to, the Report of the Dekkhan Riots Commission, it was stated of debtors arrested—

"That they may on certain conditions get free, or that the term of imprisonment is not absolutely of unlimited duration and hardship, is also as a rule unknown to them."

And in consequence of that there arose a very large number of evils, which he did not mean to recapitulate, caused by the fear of being so imprisoned. The Commission consequently recommended that when a man was brought up before the Court in the first instance on a warrant of arrest, care should be taken that he was made acquainted with this mode by which he could be saved the ignominy which he so excessively dreaded. As regards Bombay this recommendation had considerable force, more than as regards other Provinces, owing to the large abuse of these powers in that Presidency. It was not an impossible thing for a Subordinate Judge's Court to be eighty or a hundred miles from that of the District Judge or the Civil jail. A man brought before the Subordinate Judge was not only imprisoned, but sent off to a distant jail before in practice he could declare to the Judge his wish to become an insolvent. A large proportion of these debtors were ignorant people who very seldom left their village and could not take advantage of the insolvency clauses, until they had performed this long and terrible journey. In order to support their recommendation the Dekkhan Riots Commission pointed out that in 1872, out of 1,877 persons who were imprisoned, only 76 took the benefit of the Insolvent Act. The force of this fact could be best appreciated by bearing in mind another fact, that in 99 cases out of 100 these people had no property whatever. The Commission pointed this out. They said—

"If, as is the case with the agricultural ryot of the Dekkhan, the debtor is a man with an established residence to which he is bound by the strongest ties; if his property is such that it is easily ascertainable and in great measure impossible to conceal; and if such frauds as he may be tempted to commit in order to evade payment are punishable under the criminal law, the necessity for the alternative method of securing his property in payment is reduced to a minimum."

So that we might fairly infer that a very large proportion of these 1,800 men who were sent to jail, and who had no property, did not get out simply because they were not aware of the advantage which the law gave them. The object of the amendment therefore was to impose on Courts of first instance the duty of simply informing the debtor that there were these provisions for his avoiding being sent to jail, provided he chose to take advantage of them. And the clauses had, with the assistance of the learned Secretary, been so framed as to give sufficient security against this power being made use of in a fraudulent manner, because it would be necessary, when the debtor expressed his intention to become an insolvent, that he should take the proper

steps to do so in a certain time, and if he did not, the security would be debarred. MR. HOPE was well aware that it was one of the practical features of the whole question that there were enormous differences between one part of India and another. On this ground he had, at the suggestion of the hon'ble mover of the Bill, made a slight amendment in the terms of his amendment as it was originally laid before the Council. The effect would be that instead of the clause being applicable to all parts of India, it would only have effect in such districts as the Local Government might think necessary. He trusted that in this modified form, which was designed to ensure the intention of the law being carried out, it would meet with acceptance at the hands of the Council. He trusted also that the case would not be injured by his endeavour to compress what he had to say into a small compass.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said that in a country where the *benámí* system prevailed to a large extent, the facilities for fraudulent transfers of property were necessarily great, and the dread of imprisonment acted as a wholesome check upon dishonest debtors. If the proposed amendment was accepted, it would in a great measure remove that check; for if every time as a rule the Court were to expound the law of insolvency whenever debtors were brought under arrest, it would in many instances be construed that it had a leaning towards the debtors, and that it was the wish of the Court that the debtors should declare themselves insolvents; the effect would be to encourage indirectly fraudulent transactions over the country. It would be far better to declare openly that there was to be no more imprisonment for debt than that the judgment-creditor should be led to undergo all expense and trouble for the purpose of arresting his debtor, in order that the Court might read to him a homily on Chapter XX of the Code, and then release him from imprisonment. But he saw that the amendment as now proposed to be altered was to be permissive in its character, and he had every hope that the responsible head of the Bengal Government would never see reason to extend it to Bengal.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said:—"Before this Bill is dismissed into the outer world with all its imperfections on its head, I have one or two observations to make, but they will not be very long. First the Council will observe that we propose that it shall come into force on the first of October 1877. That seems a long way off. But it must be remembered that the Bill has to be translated, and many persons have to make themselves acquainted with its contents; and therefore the time proposed is not likely to be found too much. Indeed it is more likely to be found too little, as in the case of the Criminal Procedure Code the operation of which had to be postponed. The intervening time is also very useful in another way, because in the hurry of printing and general hurry of work at the last moment mistakes must be made, which may be found out in the process of translation or the other processes through which an Act has to pass between the time of passing and of coming into operation. Opportunity is thus afforded of introducing amendments before the mistakes have caused inconvenience.

"There is still one section in the Bill connected with the vexed question of sales of land, on which I should like to offer some explanation. This is section 427, my remarks upon which I designedly postponed yesterday, because I thought my hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore was about to move to expunge it, and I conceived it would be more proper to state then how the Bill stood in that respect. It is the more necessary to explain, because it looks as if it gives the executive some very large powers, whereas in point of fact it does not give them powers much larger than they possess at the present moment. It provides that the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make special rules for any local area, imposing conditions in respect of sales of any class of interests in land in execution of decrees for money, where such interests are so uncertain or undetermined as in the opinion of the Local Government to make it impossible to fix their value.

In our Bill No. III that provision ran thus, that the Executive Government may make special rules imposing conditions in respect to the sale of land in execution of decrees for money. What was contemplated was that the Local Governments would make some conditions of the kind which prevail in the Non-Regulation Provinces. We did not at the time see our way to making the rules ourselves, nor did we see our way to do so until we got information from the Local Governments and authorities, particularly the Governments of Bombay and Bengal. Now we have made special rules for ourselves, namely, the rules we have just been discussing. It will therefore not be advisable to leave in the Bill a general power to make rules when we have made rules ourselves, for the power might over-ride the rules made by the Council. But we do give power to make special rules in one particular class of cases. That was proposed in Bill No. IV, and the power was carried further, because it was then said that the Local Governments, acting in concert with the Governor General in Council, may make rules imposing conditions on sales of land or prohibiting sales of land, not only where the interests in such land are uncertain or undetermined, but where for reasons of State the Local Government thinks that such class of interests should not be compulsorily transferable. Now we have left that out of Bill No. V, and we have only given power to make special rules where interests in land are so uncertain or undetermined as to make it impossible to fix their value. With that power and with the clause which enables the executive to transfer the execution of decrees to the Collector, we hope that all cases can be met which we contemplate providing for by legislation. I mentioned at Simla that the power of prohibiting sales was intended to meet cases where the nature of the interests in land was extremely obscure, very valuable to the actual cultivator but worth nothing in the market, and I illustrated the position by reference to what is going on in the Central Provinces. However on consideration we thought that so wide a power need not be given for so limited an object; so the power has been materially cut down, and the provision stands in the simple form in which the Council see it.

"The latter part of the section says that if any special rules for sales of land in execution of decrees are in force in any Province, the Local Government may continue such rules or modify them. That in effect is only a power which the Local Governments in question have already.

"I explained yesterday what alteration was made in the Code almost immediately after it was passed for the purpose of enabling the Local Governments to check indiscriminate sales of land. The check has been applied in this form, that sales shall not take place without the consent of some executive authority. Of course that consent may be given on any conditions, for the power of withholding it can always be exercised at discretion. These conditions have been specified by different rules in different places. Still there remains the absolute discretion vested in the Government which carries *in gremio* the power of making rules and conditions from time to time. So that the provision I am commenting on really gives no more power than the Local Governments of the territories subject to these special rules possess at the present moment, but only gives them what is given in the Code of 1859 as it was amended within four months after its passing.

"I do not think there is any other point I need bring to the notice of the Council specially."

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA requested that the remarks which he had made on the 28th March in the course of the debate on the Civil Procedure Bill be taken to form a part of this day's proceedings.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE was sorry to appear again as an offender by taking up the time of the Council, but as he was one of the signatories to the Report of the Select Committee he thought it only due to himself to state that he had not done so wholly without reservation. One of the ablest, most courteous and most practical among the critics who had given them the benefit of their advice on this Bill, Mr. Justice Turner, had been pleased to designate those who thought as MR. HOPE

did as the party of interference. Now he ventured to think that those who interfered were those who innovated, who introduced something new and contrary to all previous custom, and it was evident that Mr. Justice Turner also took the word in that sense. The English might well call themselves interferers in India, and he thought those might justly be called the party of interference, or innovators, who commenced by a law to upset all the relations which had existed between debtor and creditor, for many centuries previously. Those seemed to him properly to be interferers or innovators who first of all introduced the petty details of the English law in the Presidency-towns and produced the results which were so ably sketched in Lord Macaulay's well-known Essay, and those who year by year carried out the same policy in the mufassal, and made our judicial system that minute, elaborate, complicated, costly and dilatory machine that it was. He did not mean to deny that to a considerable extent the alterations introduced might have been good. There were certain principles which lay at the bottom of all sound law, and their recognition was an advantage which all who had to do with the subject must recognise.

But it seemed to him that the test of all measures was success. If innovation turned out to be a success, then it was called improvement, and all were glad that it should be so. But if it turned out otherwise, then it was naturally and very properly stigmatized as interference. Tried by this test he claimed that the law of the English as to debtors and creditors had been a conspicuous failure, and in proof he would point to the ever-increasing wave of objection which came rolling in. Not only did our public records during the last twenty or thirty years show perpetual differences and discussions and references carried on in almost all the Governments in India between all the highest authorities, but our Statute-book bore the same evidence in the number of special laws which it had been found necessary to introduce,—laws which he saw the critic to whom he referred looked on with regret. The same was also evident in the numerous exceptions which existed in the Civil Procedure Code and which were preserved in the present Bill, such as the exemption of the Panjáb and Central Provinces from some of the more important provisions, including even the very power regarding land to which the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore recently referred. Mr. Justice Turner had been so good as to designate this party of interference as a numerous body of gentlemen, but to deny to them the title of a "school of political thought." MR. HOPE was very content to accept the humbler designation. He was thankful that the number of those who thought with him was large, as admitted by his critic, and that it was increasing. He was not ashamed to be found on the ground of practical action, rather than up among the clouds of imagination, to be driven hither and thither by higher currents. The characteristic of this wave of objection was that it applied to some parts of India and not perhaps with any force at all to other parts of the country. This was naturally to be expected from the wondrous diversity of nations and circumstances, which had been so well described by his hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey, and which led Mr. Bright to propose the division of India into separate provinces independent of each other. MR. HOPE thought that the proper remedy was to have separate chapters and clauses applicable to different parts of India. In this way we could provide against the risk of enforcing in any place what was not applicable to it. In the course of the sittings in Committee he had been endeavouring to urge these opinions, and he was extremely indebted to the forbearance of his colleagues upon whom he had endeavoured to enforce views in which they could not agree. He had been at a disadvantage owing to the fact that the Dekkhan Commissioners' report was not officially before the Committee, and that its contents were therefore not thoroughly known except to the hon'ble mover, who took a good deal of trouble to master them.

As regards this question of sales of land in execution of decrees it seemed to him that the proper course was to provide a permissive clause, and that had been done to a certain extent. He could only regret the omission of the clause (327 (*b*) of Bill No. IV) which allowed the Government to prohibit absolutely sales of land in certain districts. That gave a larger degree of power

than the clause which we had succeeded in preserving, and a power which he thought it was fairer to have, on the face of the Statute-book, than the undefined power of at any time upsetting the whole law by some special Act.

As regards what might follow a decree besides touching immoveable property, the most important question was imprisonment for debt. Our law here was most barbarous; it was admitted to be most severe. The enormous evils which that mode of endeavouring to recover property from the debtor were well described in this same report, a report which was not merely a report of the state of circumstances in the Bombay Presidency, but summarised all previous discussions in other parts of India; and it was with regret that he saw that it was not possible to take any advanced step in the present Bill towards the abolition of imprisonment.

He had made these remarks merely to qualify his own signature to the report of the Select Committee. He was aware that in a large number of matters the Bill was an immense improvement, and he was extremely glad that it had fallen to the Hon'ble Mover to complete this work in which he had taken so much interest. MR. HOPE was glad to mark the progress of the views which he had advanced. They derived immense support from the admirable speech of Sir A. Hobhouse. He was aware that he must trust to time, which, as he had remarked on another occasion, had already done so much for law-reform. He only hoped we might not eventually owe their triumph to any popular rising, such as that of the Santháls, or more recently the Dekkhan riots, or to such disturbances as were witnessed by Sir William Muir after the outbreak of 1857, when whole lines of villages were seen in flames, where the villagers had risen and murdered those who had ousted them through the Civil Courts. If he was indulging in any vaticination in looking forward to the ultimate success of his principles, he could only plead the distinguished examples of looking to the future which had been set him during the last few days, and the fact that in the present debate the part of Cassandra had remained unfilled.

THE HON'BLE SIR EDWARD BAYLEY wished to say a few words on one subject only, namely, the law of imprisonment for debt. He cordially acknowledged the very many improvements which this Bill would introduce into our Civil Procedure. The evidence which was laid before the Council did establish the fact that although the procedure of 1859 was in itself an enormous improvement upon that which preceded it, still it left open several doors by which very great fraud, cruelty and oppression had been practised through the agency of our Courts. The particular instances which had been brought to notice by the Dekkhan Riots Commission were perhaps crucial instances of abuses which had been perpetrated by the agency of the judicial administration of the country. He thought no one could read the evidence given before the Commission without feeling indignant that such things could have taken place under British rule. He did not wonder at the unfortunate men who were subjected to such proceedings rising up in utter despair against their oppressors. He could only say that it redounded very much to their patience and respect for the law, that they proceeded no farther than they did. Some of the measures which the Bill introduced would go, he trusted, far to make impossible such cruelty in the future. But he thought the Riots Commission had satisfactorily shown that the power of imprisonment for debt was one of the agencies which had been most abused, and which had, so abused, most actively contributed to the terrible result which ensued. He himself when he entered into the discussions upon this Bill was quite unprepared to take into consideration the expediency of the abolition of imprisonment for debt. But he had in the course of those discussions seen the horrible abuses to which that power could be twisted, and he now felt that it was one which was most dangerous and pernicious. He believed himself moreover that it was an utterly unnecessary power. His hon'ble friends, the Native Members of Council, had both spoken

of the necessity of retaining it as a remedy against fraud; they spoke no doubt of what they saw as regards their own part of the country. But he believed he was able to oppose to that an authority relating to the same part of the country, which he thought it would be admitted was of no less weight, he meant the learned Advocate General of Bengal, Mr. Paul. That gentleman said:—

"I am an advocate for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and I entirely concur in and support the views held by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope. During an experience of Mufassal Courts and cases for the last fifteen years, I do not remember meeting with a single case in which I have been engaged where an application had been made for the imprisonment of the debtor, but no doubt there are cases in which such applications have been made and debtors have been imprisoned. I merely refer to my experience as showing that mode of enforcing decrees is not ordinarily pursued, and that its abolition will not entail any serious mischief or harm. I am fully satisfied that the process of imprisonment for debt is resorted to, either as a vindictive measure or as a means to extort money from the relations of the debtor, or to oppress the debtor for some purpose other than obtaining merely the monetary redress covered by the decree."

That opinion had been supported by the Madras Government which had, also recently proposed the total abolition of imprisonment for debt, and it fell to him, during the operations relating to the proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress, to take an account of the number of petty cases in which prisoners were actually lying in jail for debts of small amount: they were very few—he was surprised to find how few—all over the country. As a matter of fact therefore it was a power which in most parts of the country was hardly used at all, even as the law now existed. As the Bill was framed it had cut down the period of imprisonment so materially that it could no longer act as a deterrent to a man who was inclined to be fraudulent or recalcitrant: the only deterrent effect it could have was upon an honest but unfortunate debtor, and those were not the men to whom it ought to be made applicable.

SIR EDWARD BAYLEY therefore announced himself a convert to the doctrine of abolition of imprisonment for debt. Imprisonment for debt was, he felt, utterly unsuited to the circumstances of the country, and it was capable of being applied to the most cruel purposes. He should therefore have considered it his duty, even at this late stage, to move for the omission of the clauses which provided for it in the present Bill, although they had been in some respects modified and made less severe. But there was one particular difficulty connected with its abolition, namely the present state of the law of insolvency. He quite admitted that if imprisonment for debt were abolished, it would be necessary to enter into the consideration of a total reconstruction of the Insolvency law. But that would demand much time and discussion and involve the passing of a very considerable measure. He could not hope that it would be possible to take it into consideration in connection with the present Bill. He did hope however that his learned friend who would succeed Sir Arthur Hobhouse might find leisure at an early period to bring in an amended Code of Insolvency, together with a provision for the total abolition of the practice of imprisonment for debt.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I am reluctant to allow a measure so important as the present Bill to pass into law and become a substantive part of the Indian Statute-book, without at least a word of good speed from the President of this Council.

"But after listening yesterday to the masterly speech of my hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse, I felt, what appears to have been felt equally by our hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey, that nothing had been left for any of us to say of the slightest practical value on behalf of this Bill.

"I think, indeed, I cannot do better than imitate the judicious example of that civic worthy, I believe he was a Mayor of Liverpool, who, having to speak on some public question after Edmund Burke, condensed his own eloquence into three words, and said, "ditto to Mr. Burke." I say "ditto to Sir Arthur

Hobhouse." The same has already been said in a more emphatic form by another hon'ble member of this Council. For of the six amendments of which he had given notice, my hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, after listening to what he justly called the exhaustive statement of my hon'ble colleague, immediately withdrew five, and I think that his withdrawal of these five amendments was a most emphatic ditto to Sir Arthur Hobhouse. It is also I think creditable to the care with which this Bill has been drafted, or perhaps I should rather say, with which it has been considered in Committee, that on the sixth, and only, amendment moved by my hon'ble friend the Mahárájá, the opinions of the Council were so nicely balanced and so narrowly divided that the amendment was only carried by a single vote: and that vote I believe was my own. I gave it because I thought my hon'ble friend had established his contention that we have before us no sufficient evidence to justify us in withdrawing from a very painstaking body of judicial officers functions which they have hitherto exercised with promising intelligence and discretion.

"My hon'ble colleague, whose modesty takes, I think, a too Sadducean view of the immortality of his fame, disavowed and repudiated all claim to the special connection of his own name with the measure which we hope to pass into law today. But he may, I think, be congratulated,—and I do congratulate him—on the fact that he has been able before leaving India to bequeath to India so valuable a result of his latest labours, which have, I know, been most arduous. And I think that every Member of this Council may also be congratulated on the fact that my hon'ble colleague has bequeathed to us the recollection of one of the most brilliant orations, one of the most lucid, logical, and complete expositions, to which I have ever had the pleasure of listening, even from himself, on all the facts and bearings of a legal question specially important to this country.

"To say the truth I could not help feeling when I listened to what seemed to me his unanswerable arguments, that they would suffice to cover and to justify legislation much more copious and forcible than any which is contained within the four corners of the few and moderate clauses of this Bill which regulate the relations between debtor and creditor.

"And I have no doubt that if hereafter further legislation in the same direction be found necessary, future legislators will refer to the speech of my hon'ble colleague Sir Arthur Hobhouse as a high authority in favour of such legislation. I must frankly confess that if the amendment of my hon'ble friend Sir Edward Bayley had not been carried, as I am thankful to say it has been carried by a nearly unanimous Council, this Bill would have passed into law with what I for one should have considered a very serious—indeed, I may say, a very discreditable—defect in it.

"My hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey most properly and appropriately vindicated the science of political economy from much of the nonsense we so often hear put forth in its name. Political economy is simply that science which enables us to understand and to practise the laws which govern the creation and accumulation of wealth. But it has nothing whatever to do with the laws which govern the distribution of wealth. I think that one of the first and most important considerations which practical legislators are bound to bear in mind when dealing with the subject to which the amendment of my hon'ble friend has special reference is, not what are the laws of political economy, but what are the actual facts to which they are to be applied; what are the interests and social circumstances which will be affected by their legislation, and whether those social conditions are of a character which a wise statesman would desire to encourage and possibly to extend, or to restrain and restrict. That being the case, the only objection I have heard made to the amendment of my hon'ble friend is one that surprises me; for it amounts to this, that his amendment, if carried, would

have the effect of ridding the community, or at least the community of Bengal, of the existence, or at least the unrestrained activity, of a class which I confess appears to me to be about one of the most worthless, mischievous nuisances by which any community was ever infested—a class of needy usurers who have no capital of their own, who borrow at one rate of interest in order to invest their borrowed money at a higher rate, in speculating on the plunder of the agricultural community. I do not think it is necessary further to notice such an objection.

"I had also great satisfaction in voting for the amendment of my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope. I entirely concur in the principle embodied in that amendment. My hon'ble friend referred to Mr. Justice Turner in terms which were not exactly those of appreciation. But I am quite certain that whatever may be thought of the abstract views and opinions of Mr. Justice Turner, every one who has practically had to do with the preparation of this Bill must feel that it is indebted to Mr. Turner for most valuable assistance; and I think it is fair to record the fact that to the revision of this Code he has sacrificed not only much valuable time, but also much hard-earned leisure.

"I am sure that I only express the feelings of all my colleagues when I add to those of Sir Arthur Hobhouse the expression of our collective thanks for the care and thought and consummate knowledge of statute law, which have been bestowed upon the preparation of this Bill by my friend Mr. Stokes, whom we shall all be proud to welcome to his well-won place at the head of that great department of our Government with which he has been so long and so worthily associated. I also beg to join in the tribute of gratitude so eloquently rendered by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, to my honourable friend Mr. Cockerell, to the Chief Justice Sir Richard Garth, and many other high judicial authorities, as well as to all the Local Governments, on behalf of this Bill.

"This Code of Civil Procedure, which we hope to pass into law today, may at first sight seem to constitute an enormous addition to the Indian Statute-book, but an examination of its details will show that, although the body of the Code contains no less than 652 sections, it repeals as many as 575 sections of other enactments. Therefore the addition made by it to our Statute-book represents only about 70 sections. But although this addition is not enormous, it is, I think, important, for it provides for many matters which have hitherto been, either not at all or inadequately provided for. It provides, for instance, for interrogatories, affidavits, foreign judgments, *lis pendens*, admission of documents, administration-suits, suits for dissolution of partnership, insolvency, commissions to make partitions, suits by and against minors and lunatics, interpleader, suits relating to public charities, and several others, amongst which I may specially mention suits against foreign Rulers, section 433. This last-named section of the Code will, I have no doubt, prove generally satisfactory to Native Chiefs, or Princes, carrying on commercial relations with British subjects, as it supersedes the present unsatisfactory manner of adjusting disputes in such cases, and provides certain and easily accessible remedies for breach of contract. The other sections of the Code which have been so lucidly explained by my hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse, do not call for any special remark on my part. In attempting to deal comprehensively with questions so numerous and interests so various as those to which the present Code will be applicable, no Government can flatter itself that it has not made any important omissions, and we do not suppose that the law we hope to pass to-day may not be susceptible of improvement by future amendments.

"The framing of such a Code as this requires more than the science of the lawyer—more than the skill of the draftsman. It demands also that intimate knowledge of local peculiarities of practice and custom, and that familiarity with the practical working of existing laws, which are specially possessed by

the European and Native Judges in the Mufassal, and by the executive officers of the Local Governments. From all these, prolonged assistance has been received, and to all these our final thanks are due.

"It may indeed be said that the whole legislative and administrative machinery of India has, for a lengthened period, been at work upon the Bill before us, and my trust is that the Council will now concur in ratifying the result of so much labour, thought, and knowledge."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to provide for the execution of emergent works in connection with embankments in British Burma——The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir A. Arbuthnot and the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell and the Mover.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 29th March 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd MAY 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	From Foreign Ports.		From Bengal.		From British Burma.		From other Indian Ports.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	27,927	1,40,567	...	...	...	...	27,927	1,40,567
„ Paddy	...	...	271	925	18,820	64,700	...	...	19,091	65,625
„ Other Grains	...	...	3,684	17,667	...	...	130	843	3,814	18,510
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	441	1,505	...	...	441	1,505
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	...	21,774	1,30,641	3,467	20,232	...	...	25,241	1,50,873
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	61,889	1,85,124	...	...	61,889	1,85,124
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	...	4,264	47,[illegible]	2,13,402	76	500	...	...	51,408	2,65,454
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	1,638	6,309	...	...	1,638	6,309
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Rice	...	...	36,710	1,71,701	4,847	24,725	15	75	41,572	1,96,501
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	22,320	1,32,741	1,823	11,653	24,143	1,44,394
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	3	16
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,388	7,433	1,388	7,433
Calicut—Rice	...	...	3,155	17,210	...	...	85	408	3,240	17,618
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	10,077	245	10,077
„ Other Grains	...	10,373	140	612	...	...	13,019	63,036	23,532	1,12,367
Quilandy—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	10,628	51,935	2,489	11,900	52	350	13,169	64,185
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	...	...	11,164	35,376	...	...	11,164	35,376
„ Paddy	...	...	1,090	4,250	...	...	2,327	12,405	3,417	16,655
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice	...	4,264	147,262	7,55,456	10,879	57,357	155	849	162,560	8,35,214
„ Paddy	...	...	271	925	116,272	4,25,755	2,068	21,730	118,611	4,48,410
„ Other Grains	...	10,373	4,914	22,529	...	...	16,864	83,717	32,151	1,54,965
TOTAL	...	14,637	152,447	7,78,910	127,151	4,83,112	19,087	1,06,296	313,322	14,38,589
Imports in previous week	...								Rice ...	262,620 / 14,22,824
									Paddy ...	79,640 / 2,93,055
									Other Grains ...	67,856 / 3,07,159
									TOTAL ...	410,116 / 20,23,038

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd MAY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.									
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyoukphyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	250,118	9,07,185	...	...	56,119	1,70,281	...	...	...	...	306,237	10,77,466	8,546	22,538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,546	22,538
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	941	1,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	941	1,995
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,329	17,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,329	17,285
Tuticorin ...	60,587	2,17,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,161	1,87,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,161	1,87,208
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,587	2,17,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	17,199	64,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,199	64,555	...	...	1,028	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028	3,500
Tellicherry ...	8,829	31,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,310	14,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,310	14,313
Calicut ...	33,273	1,16,215	...	...	8,488	28,970	...	...	...	...	8,829	31,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,761	1,45,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	499	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	1,700	987	3,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	987	3,700
											...	...	12,716	25,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,716	25,644
Total ...	370,505	13,37,915	...	...	64,607	1,99,251	...	...	...	...	435,112	15,37,166	121,680	2,58,370	7,338	17,813	...	...	...	...	...	...	129,018	2,76,183
Exports in previous week ...											345,514	11,97,197											96,281	1,85,681

* No return received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railway, during the week ending 21st April 1877.

Forwarded from	To											
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Cooor and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras ...	620	3,660	470	300	...	110	970	800	960	180	...	8,070
Beypore ...	...	255	290	1,800	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,505
Raichore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	360	1,530	1,150	...	3,100
Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,470	1,470
Tanjore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990	990
Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,170	1,170
Total ...	620	3,915	760	2,100	160	110	1,030	1,160	2,490	1,330	3,630	17,305

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 16,155.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 28th April 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	273
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations	2,768
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	949
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	2,749
Total Tons ...	6,739
Total for previous week, Tons ...	7,936

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

No. 1784.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 19th April 1877.

Read Relief Reports for the week ending 7th April 1877, from the Collector of Kistna, dated 10th April 1877, and from the Collector of Kurnool, dated 13th and 14th April 1877.

The detailed relief reports of the Kistna and Kurnool districts, for the week ending 7th April 1877, are submitted for the information of Government, in continuation of Board's Proceedings, 13th April 1877, No.—.

2. *Prices* in Kistna show tendency to fall. The only cases in which there has been rise of any importance are the prices of cholum in Bandar, and of cumboo in Vissannapett. No rain appears to have fallen during the week. In Kurnool, rice has risen in Koilkuntla, but ragi has fallen in that taluk and in Nandial, and cholum in Pattikonda. There is no other marked change. Rain from 3 to 4¼ tenths of an inch fell in four taluks.

3. The Commanneer Canal extension is the only work in the Kistna district from which report has been received. The number employed upon it was 2,265, and the outlay in the week Rs. 1,979.

4. The numbers on works in each taluk in Kurnool are compared below with those for the previous week :—

	31st March.	7th April.	
Ramalkota	41,915	40,391	— 1,524
Nandikotkur	9,720	12,330	+ 2,610
Nandial	28,887	31,103	+ 2,216
Sirwell	14,667	16,449	+ 1,782
Koilkuntla	30,974	32,679	+ 1,705
Pattikonda	23,340	26,289	+ 2,949
Cumbum	42,933	46,346	+ 3,413
Markapur	9,706	11,178	+ 1,472
Total	202,142	216,765	+14,623

There is thus an increase in every taluk except Ramalkota. The decrease in Ramalkota is attributed to emigration to the East Coast Canal and to cholera. The increase in Nadikotkur is not explained, but is doubtless due to the same cause as is advanced in all the other cases, *viz.*, return of coolies who had been weeded out. In Sirwell and Koilkuntla the cessation of harvest operations is added; and it is said that coolies from Jammalamadugu works are coming into Koilkuntla, alleging that the payments are irregularly made in their own taluk. The Collector of Cuddapah should call the attention of the officer in charge to the assertion.

5. The following table shows the number of works with more than 1,500 coolies, the number of coolies on them, and the total number of works and coolies. It shows that the coolies have been concentrated on large works to a very considerable extent :— .

Taluks.	Works with 1,500 coolies and upwards.			All works in progress.		Percentage of coolies on large works.
	Number.	Number of coolies.	Average per work.	Number.	Number of coolies.	
Ramalkota	8	40,235	5,029	11	40,391	99·6
Nandikotkur	3	7,828	2,609	9	12,330	63·5
Nandial	7	28,181	4,026	10	31,103	90·6
Sirwell	4	12,401	3,134	10	16,449	70·6
Koilkuntla	3	32,594	10,865	5	32,679	99·7
Pattikonda	4	23,824	5,956	9	26,280	90·5
Cumbum	8	42,714	5,339	10	46,346	92·2
Markapur	2	11,000	5,500	8	11,178	98·5
Total	39	198,777	5,097	67	216,765	91·7

Nearly 92 per cent. are on large works. Concentration has been carried out less in Mr. Gibson's than in other sections.

6. The rates of wages are still unaltered in the six western taluks, but in part of Nandial full task-rates to grain at 6½ seers are paid on the trunk road works under the Public Works Department. The price of rice in the taluk is 7½; of cholum 8½, and of ragi 10 seers per rupee. These rates should be revised. The old 2 annas scale seems also to be in force in Pattikonda. The Collector will explain. Wages in Markapur are not given. In Cumbum they have been reduced to the new scale to grain at 6 seers. Rice, however, sells at 6·6, cholum at 8·25, and ragi at 9·9 seers per rupee. Wages in kind on the new scale are also given in the taluk.

7. In Kurnool 46,841 persons were gratuitously relieved at a cost of Rs. 8,510. Of these, 1,099 were in villages, but information had come in only from one taluk. Of the whole number, 36,429 were children, mostly those receiving 3 pies a head. In the Kistna gratuitous relief is trifling, only 439 persons being in camps and relief houses, and hardly any in villages.

A

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th April 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 7th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sums sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of Gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.			Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
Kurnool	Banaganapalle			22,242	9,55,847		4,564	1,836	12,691	20,260	7,440	1,181	1,181	13,851	16,069
	Handrikotkur			6,662	1,47,455		2,566	1,272	3,644	6,913	2,773	640	640	1,118	2,205
	Nandikotkur			20,768	4,57,218		6,186	1,414	10,180	15,132	5,791	763	763	4,444	5,750
	Sirvell			10,396	2,39,963		2,165	352	6,332	8,645	2,472	141	141	2,554	2,776
	Koilkuntla			17,933	4,53,201		5,249	1,536	10,083	15,928	6,068	244	244	4,985	5,469
	Pattikonda			14,991	2,59,880		2,067	690	8,877	13,010	3,802	180	180	2,516	2,876
	Cumbum			28,212	5,30,858		5,348	896	20,013	29,958	5,575	1,680	1,680	6,456	9,816
	Markapur			2,518	1,51,170		4,388	514	5,440	5,703	2,036	202	202	2,704	3,108
	Total	90,000	95,655	1,23,121	31,95,112	31,95,112	42,484	8,510	76,980	1,04,148	35,757	4,331	6,031	36,429	46,791
Kistna	Bapatla			1,978	35,756	35,676	1,115	125	1,400	831	34	67	118	100	285
	Bezwada			Not reported	14,648	9,392	689	Not reported							
	Repalli					14,648		50							
	Guntur					6,428									
	Palnad														
	Ramapatnam														
	Nuzvid							2				1	36	117	154
	Total	90,000	95,655	1,978	58,404	65,489	5,167	175	1,400	831	34	127	154	161	442

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 19th April 1877.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

No. 1817.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 20th April 1877.

THE Board submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 14th April, with statements and maps as per margin. No relief operations are in progress in Malabar.

Maps for

Madura.
South Arcot.
Cuddapah.
Chingleput.
Salem.
Bellary.
Coimbatore.
Nellore.

Statements.

No. 1. Prices.
„ 2. Relief Report.
„ 3. Talukwar Abstract.
„ 4. Classified list.
„ 5. Statistics of gratuitous relief.
„ 6. Memo. of sums sanctioned.

2. *Prices.*—In *Kistna*, prices except of cumboo have fallen slightly. The only case of rise of price in *Nellore* is the rate for ragi in Kandukur taluk, in all other cases prices are either stationary or falling. In *Cuddapah* rice has risen slightly in Proddatur; cholum in Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla, and ragi in these taluks and in Budwail. Cumboo is nearly stationary in the district. Apparently there is a decline in imports of dry grain from the north. In Bellary prices are rising, due probably to the same cause. In *Kurnool* there is no material change in prices. In Chingleput and North Arcot also they are nearly stationary, but show tendency to fall, especially the price of ragi, in the latter district. In the distressed taluks of South Arcot prices have fallen. In *Trichinopoly* they are also easier, and there is a fall in the price of rice in the three southern taluks of *Madura* and on the coast. In the distressed taluks of *Tinnevelly* rice is unchanged, but the prices of dry grains have fallen. In *Coimbatore* prices of all grains show a somewhat sharp rice in Dharapuram taluk, but there is no other change of importance. In *Salem* district rice is cheaper in Salem and Trichengode, but dearer in Oossoor; cholum has fallen in five out of nine taluks; ragi is stationary except in the sub-division, where the price is unsteady; cumboo has risen in Tripatore. On the whole prices are but little changed, but the tendency is towards fall.

3. *Rainfall.*—There was very heavy rain in parts of the *Kistna* district, and the average of all stations is 1·42 inches. Rain fell in the *Nellore* district under the hills in the North-West, and 1 inch was registered at Udayagiri. There were light showers in three taluks of *Cuddapah*, and the same in *Kurnool*. There was good rain in the *Bellary* district, 2·3 inches fell at Bellary itself, and 3·5 inches at Hospett on the 13th and 14th, and there were showers at Adoni and Raidrug. The rain in *North Arcot* was chiefly in the west of the district; one inch was received at Palmanair. There was general rain throughout *Trichinopoly* and as much as 2·6 inches in the Musiri taluk; but it did not extend into the adjoining taluks of *Salem*. In Oossoor, however, 1·35 inches fell. *Madura* had some heavy showers in Periyakolam (1·12 inches) and *Tinnevelly* in the Sankaranainarkoil taluk (1·22 inches).

4. *Grants and outlay.*—The grants made up to the 14th April amounted to Rs. 1,20,85,283. The outlay against these grants was Rs. 1,09,11,861. The classification of outlay on works in progress so far as details are available are as follows:—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Roads—		
New works	1,54,381	40,20,110
Repairs	37,842	7,05,425
	1,92,223	47,25,535
Irrigation works	76,557	5,11,240
Miscellaneous	48,478	5,90,005
	3,17,258	58,26,780

The numbers of works in progress and completed and the mileage of roads was as follows:—

Road Works.	In progress. Number.	In progress. Miles.	Completed. Number.	Completed. Miles.
New Works	388	2,587	95	258
Repairs	288	2,652	74	346
	676	5,239	169	604
Irrigation—New works	61		18	
Repairs	807		159	
	868		177	
Miscellaneous	3,037		1,735	
	4,581		2,081	

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The figures for each district compare as follows with the previous week :—

	7th April.	14th April.	
Kistna	2,265	2,423	+158
Nellore	15,409	28,759	+13,350
Cuddapah	82,663	80,868	—1,795
Bellary	2,29,236	2,22,115	—7,121
Kurnool	2,16,765	2,04,504	—12,261
Chingleput	7,793	15,961	+8,168
North Arcot	27,448	39,212	+11,764
South Arcot	299	331	+32
Madura	8,373	10,577	+2,204
Tinnevelly	2,668	1,349	—1,319
Coimbatore	23,244	24,160	+916
Salem	51,016	54,708	+3,692
	667,179	684,967	+17,788
East Coast Canal	31,597	37,306	+5,709
TOTAL ...	698,776	722,273	+23,497

6. Thus there is a total increase of 23,497, of which 5,709 are on the East Coast Canal; but, as will be seen below, a great deal of the increase is not real. In Nellore, which shows increase of 13,350, there has really been little change, the apparent large decrease of nearly equivalent amount on the 7th April having been due to defective return. The increase on the East Coast Canal is largely due to immigration from other districts. In Cuddapah there is slight decrease (from 37,212 to 36,505) in the Sub-Division, chiefly in Kadiri. The only other fluctuations of importance are an increase of 1,750 in Jammalamadugu, and a decline in Proddatur from 5,383 to 1,588 ascribed to the elimination of weakly persons from the gangs. Gratuitous relief, however, also shows a decrease, and the explanation is therefore wrong. A similar error was noted last week.

	7th April.	14th April.	
Adoni	56,280	51,998	—4,282
Alur	18,791	18,191	—600
Gooty	10,201	11,375	+1,174
Tadpatri	11,101	11,530	+429
Anantapur	12,309	13,094	+785
Dharmaveram	1,430	1,554	+124
Penkonda	2,264	3,268	+1,004
Hindapur	585	470	—115
Madaksira	8,491	10,098	+1,607
Raidrug	6,794	7,095	+301
Bellary	44,101	31,117	—12,984
Hospett	15,595	17,793	+2,198
Sundur	3,328	3,854	+526
Kudlighi	6,728	7,133	+405
Harpunhalli	17,409	17,049	—360
Hadgalli	13,829	16,496	+2,667
Total ..	220,236	222,115	—7,121

7. The numbers in *Bellary* are compared by taluks in the margin. The decrease in Adoni and Bellary is due to recruitment of able-bodied persons for the Nellore canal. In the Adoni report it is remarked that the numbers of children are increasing owing to those of emigrants to Nellore being taken on the works; but the Board observe that it was understood that emigrants were to take their families with them. In the Bellary taluk very few have consented to go to Nellore, but those who refuse are turned off the works. Many are also going from this taluk to the Hooblee Railway. The changes in other taluks are unimportant and generally unexplained. The increase in Madaksira is ascribed to abatement of cholera; and it is stated that Hyderabad and Dharwar coolies continue to come into Hadgalli.

8. The large decrease in *Kurnool* is due partly to emigration to the East Coast Canal, but partly, the Collector believes, to the abuse by village officers of the relief powers lately granted them.

9. The increase in *Chingleput* is almost entirely due to the inclusion of the numbers (6,791 coolies) employed in doubling the railway line, and the cessation of the ragi harvest accounts for most of the remaining increase. The taluk details for North Arcot are compared in the margin. There is a general increase, but the Arcot returns show an increase of no less than 8,205. The return, however, appears to be wrong. Of the whole number in the taluk, 7,534 are employed on minor works, and the total for the week has probably been given. No payments were made on these works. The Collector is requested to furnish explanation.

	7th April.	14th April.	
Chittoor	1,909	2,081	+ 172
Chendraghiri	1,670	2,108	+ 438
Palmanair	862	870	+ 8
Gudiattum	944	1,372	+ 428
Vellore	4,378	5,069	+ 691
Polur	224	681	+ 457
Arcot	1,845	10,050	+ 8,205
Wallajah	5,672	6,479	+ 807
Western Zemindaries	3,490	3,579	+ 89
Eastern Zemindaries	6,454	6,925	+ 469
Total ...	27,448	39,212	11,764

In *Madura* the increase occurs in Palni and Trumangalam. The Collector is requested to explain why there are none on relief works in Ramand and Shivagunga. The decrease in *Tinnevelly* is ascribed to coolies finding employment from the advances made under the Act for sinking wells. In *Coimbatore* there is an increase in Caroor, owing to opening of fresh works, but slight fall in other taluks. The increase in *Salem* district occurs in the Salem and Trichengode taluks.

9. *Concentration of coolies.*—The following statement is compiled from the detailed reports to show the degree to which coolies are massed upon the relief works. *Major* works are those which cost Rs. 2,000 and upwards. The East Coast Canal is not included.

TALUKS.	MAJOR WORKS IN PROGRESS HAVING 1,500 COOLIES OR UPWARDS.			TOTAL MAJOR WORKS.		Total number of coolies.	Column 3 per cent. of total coolies.	Column 6 per cent. of total coolies.
	Number.	Number of coolies.	Average per work.	Number.	Number of coolies.			
Nellore ...	4	19,859	4,965	25	28,521	28,759	69	99
Cuddapah ...	20	50,054	2,503	73	74,428	80,868	62	92
Bellary ...	30	172,180	5,739	226	213,994	222,115	78	96
Kurnool* ...	39	198,777	5,097	67	216,765	216,765	92	100
Chingleput ...	3	8,290	2,763	21	12,916	15,961	52	81
North Arcot ...	2	3,444	1,722	58	21,670	39,212	9	55
South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	331	...	...
Madura ...	1	4,394	4,394	17	8,571	10,577	42	81
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	6	447	1,349	...	33
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	78	21,967	24,160	...	91
Salem ...	1	2,086	2,086	104	24,801	54,708	4	45
Total ...	100	459,064	4,591	675	624,080	694,805	66	90

* Figures for 7th April.

10. From this table it will be seen that two-thirds of the whole number of coolies are on works capable of employing 1,500 or more, and the average on such works is 4,591. Concentration has proceeded furthest in Kurnool, but a fair proportion of the coolies are employed on large works in Bellary, Cuddapah and Nellore. The great mass of the works in the southern districts, especially Salem, and in a less degree Coimbatore, are scattered and small, but in these districts numbers have been kept down. The figures seem to show that there is no necessary connection between large numbers and affording work to the people near their homes.

11. *Rates of wages.*—In most taluks of Bellary and Cuddapah wages appear to be regulated with reference to the prices of the cheapest dry grains, but the exact rates paid in the Cuddapah sub-division are still unreported. In other districts there is no material change from the state of things reported last week.

12. *Gratuitous relief.*—The following statement compares the total numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in the week under report and the previous week. There seems to be a gross mistake in the Chingleput returns—127,506 persons being entered as relieved, at a cost of Rs. 1,440. Evidently the total for the week is given, and the Board have divided the numbers by 7:—

	7th April.	14th April.	
Kistna	442	2,298	+ 1,856
Nellore	22,267	38,447	+ 16,180
Cuddapah	14,397	30,409	+ 16,012
Bellary	66,651	80,366	+ 13,815
Kurnool	46,841	39,317	— 7,524
Chingleput	6,473	18,215	+ 11,742
North Arcot	2,174	2,482	+ 308
South Arcot	1,256	2,368	+ 1,112
Madura	11,056	27,595	+ 16,539
Tinnevelly	428	2,044	+ 1,616
Coimbatore	4,194	5,023	+ 829
Salem	16,836	25,021	+ 8,185
Total ...	192,915	273,585	80,670

13. The increase is thus 42 per cent. and occurs in all districts except Kurnool, where the decrease is due to detection of abuses of which the village headmen were guilty. The Board have compiled a separate statement in the new form, separating camp and village relief, details

being complete for all districts except Kistna, Kurnool and North Arcot. In the other nine districts there were 209 relief camps or houses at which 125,211 persons were being fed. Village relief does not exist in Nellore. Seven districts (South Arcot excluded) have 350 inspection circles, and the number of persons receiving relief under the village system was 46,970 in 2,631 villages. This relief is very extensively given in the Salem district. 57,305 children in Bellary and Cuddapah were on allowance of 3 pies per diem.

14. The outlay in the districts in the week and up to the week is reported as follows:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	3,95,074	1,04,16,718
Gratuitous relief	57,507	4,65,143
TOTAL ...	4,52,581	1,09,11,861

The grants sanctioned by the Board to the 19th instant amount to Rs. 1,28,49,493 as per enclosed memorandum.

15. The following statement shows the advances under the Land Improvement Act to date:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	5,316	18,162
Cuddapah	4,574	46,825
Bellary	100	1,370
Chingleput	10,670	25,280
North Arcot	50	50
Madura	925	4,670
Tinnevelly	4,245	28,465
Coimbatore	...	500
Salem	2,432	8,436
Total ...	28,312	1,33,258

The Collector of Chingleput will report on the sudden increase in his district, and state what steps are adopted to secure *bonâ fides*.

16. The special establishment return is annexed.

Statement showing the special establishment entertained for relief works for the week ending Saturday, the 14th April 1877.

Districts.	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts, &c.		Total.		Superior Officers included.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Nellore*										
Bellary	1,023	20,694	152	1,921	78	1,550	1,253	24,165	12	4,132
Kurnool	738	21,595	251	2,390	75	1,057	1,064	25,042	26	9,857
Chingleput	92	1,552	5	63	2	27	99	1,642	...	...
North Arcot ...	193	5,174	6	30	136	1,057	335	6,261	4	2,391
Madura	52	3,199	6	105	37	692	95	3,996	3	1,735
Tinnevelly	71	320	3	20	1	8	75	348	...	...
Coimbatore	96	2,002	10	15	17	194	123	2,211	1	425
Salem	319	10,069	...	...	84	1,096	403	11,165	6	3,140
Cuddapah	295	12,566	68	716	97	1,317	460	14,599	18	8,859
Total ...	2,959	77,171	501	5,260	527	6,998	3,907	89,429	70	30,539

* The return from this district is not in proper form and is incomplete. It shows, however, 97 subordinate officers drawing Rs. 2,206.

17. The report of the Commissioner of Police shows the following details:—

	7th April.	14th April.
	No.	No.
Average daily number resident in camp	13,036	13,716
„ „ non-resident paupers	12,769	13,709
Number in hospitals	407	484
Deaths in hospital in the week	111	120
„ out of hospital	23	17
	Rs.	Rs.
Outlay in the week	20,977	35,955
„ up to the week	3,39,680	3,75,635

The resident paupers on 7th and 14th April came from the following districts:—

	7th April.	14th April.
Chingleput	5,891	7,276
North Arcot	3,690	3,600
Nellore	3,309	2,972
South Arcot	31	29
Other districts	86	91
TOTAL ...	13,007	13,968

18. The average number fed at the Sattankad relief camp under the supervision of the President Municipal Commission on 14th was 752, and the average of the preceding fortnight 718, and on relief works under him 4,831 on 14th April. He expended in the fortnight Rs. 5,326, and in all Rs. 32,553 on relief operations.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 *tolahs per rupee of different grains and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the* 14*th April* 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd Sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horsegram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																		Inches	Inches	Inches
Kistna	8·40	8·33	19·13	11·41	10·86	30·79	14·26	13·74	32·82	10·40	10·46	35·15	6·79	6·90	14·16	11·18	11·09	28·73	1·42	5·11	0·31
Nellore	7·91	7·80	15·45	9·71	9·55	29·38	12·31	12·26	32·98	10·14	9·64	29·40	7·03	6·95	12·22	8·66	8·78	25·53	0·14	1·80	0·28
Cuddapah	8·26	8·21	13·28	9·05	9·24	24·49	9·97	10·00	26·19	8·47	8·43	24·22	6·91	6·84	12·49	8·74	8·49	26·87	0·06	1·56	...
Bellary	7·72	7·85	14·36	8·74	9·10	25·75	9·11	9·32	26·19	8·47	8·56	22·17	6·69	6·81	13·58	8·90	9·20	25·90	0·18	0·68	...
Kurnool	7·28	7·23	14·36	8·67	8·89	28·51	10·27	10·42	31·29	9·83	9·06	29·30	7·58	7·48	14·94	8·34	8·22	26·64	0·33	1·73	...
Chingleput	9·40	9·37	16·24	10·74	10·98	...	11·42	11·35	23·65	10·78	10·78	18·48	6·35	6·35	9·84	11·36	11·28	20·43	...	0·52	0·45
North Arcot	8·86	8·64	14·65	10·72	10·64	21·74	11·15	10·72	21·88	9·21	9·05	18·76	5·75	5·55	10·45	10·22	10·32	25·09	0·19	1·05	0·29
South Arcot	9·52	9·37	16·69	12·30	12·07	...	13·77	12·81	24·02	13·62	12·74	25·48	6·15	6·08	10·83	11·56	11·57	23·73	0·28	0·28	0·14
Trichinopoly	8·26	8·19	13·92	16·80	16·80	28·00	11·13	11·01	25·41	10·80	10·48	23·37	6·14	6·27	9·77	11·01	10·86	25·41	0·23	1·11	0·84
Madura	8·63	8·33	15·09	12·47	12·31	35·80	10·57	10·68	31·26	10·86	10·86	30·87	5·85	5·72	10·14	11·41	11·50	27·21	0·17	1·96	1·50
Tinnevelly	8·97	8·90	12·65	10·90	9·70	...	11·93	11·80	30·35	12·00	11·05	28·23	5·40	5·50	8·70	10·66	10·77	18·92	0·24	3·20	1·62
Coimbatore	7·74	7·89	12·21	9·39	9·29	19·54	9·64	9·68	22·14	9·61	10·03	22·36	6·81	6·55	10·40	9·62	9·89	22·34	...	1·13	1·13
Salem	8·01	7·84	13·25	9·57	9·16	22·25	9·45	9·40	23·10	8·92	9·02	21·66	5·86	5·69	10·21	9·70	9·79	25·01	0·18	1·70	0·85

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
20*th April* 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 14*th April* 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 14th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	90,000	...	3,515	53,919	69,004	2,416	249	...	...	...	2,423	...	...	...	2,298
Nellore	9,53,000	5,82,995	22,121	5,69,161	5,69,161	60,053	4,568	8,039	13,190	7,530	28,759	6,612	13,382	18,453	38,447
Cuddapah	17,20,000	16,31,312	51,305	13,80,477	16,44,708	12,155	4,394	28,772	41,607	10,489	80,868	3,294	4,304	22,811	30,409
Bellary	43,16,000	26,97,080	1,15,433	29,73,838	37,76,236	2,43,441	19,507	77,121	1,16,019	28,975	2,22,115	8,585	12,125	59,656	80,366
Kurnool	37,21,000	...	1,28,220	33,23,332	33,23,332	56,159	14,745	...	...	...	2,04,504	...	...	...	39,317
Chingleput	1,45,365	2,23,263	10,457	1,07,389	1,62,165	24,113	1,440	6,849	7,161	1,951	15,961	3,839	4,438	9,938	18,215
North Arcot	2,45,450	4,84,304	15,208	1,93,784	2,39,143	3,190	400	14,159	18,760	6,293	39,212	594	726	1,162	2,482
South Arcot	15,000	3,716	97	2,294	4,045	264	104	92	152	87	331	476	731	1,161	2,368
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	1,43,748	1,09,710	4,937	52,080	69,426	5,289	1,571	4,080	6,076	421	10,577	6,406	9,754	11,435	27,595
Tinnevelly	64,200	21,178	1,018	12,401	14,510	1,635	206	846	384	119	1,349	516	989	539	2,044
Coimbatore	3,00,000	3,18,618	15,940	1,74,975	2,31,221	4,956	1,431	6,632	16,391	1,137	24,160	1,037	1,752	2,234	5,023
Salem	3,61,000	6,39,255	26,823	2,90,891	3,41,055	51,472	8,892	22,151	27,410	5,147	54,708	3,508	6,643	14,870	25,021
Malabar	5,520	*Nil*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,20,85,283	...	3,95,074	91,34,541	1,04,46,718	4,65,143	57,507	...	...	...	6,84,967	...	...	...	2,73,585

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
20*th April* 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 14th April 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 14th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,04,801	937	80,980	82,494 863	1,492	427	431	786	308	1,525	786	994	720	2,500	
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,658	9,503	1,21,806	1,21,888 4,704	341	160	3,263	7,496	2,882	13,641	84	77	5,266	5,427	
	Prodattur	...	1,15,000	2,463	53,257	57,787 2,055	1,300	270	656	833	99	1,588	191	307	320	818	
	Cuddapah	...	1,36,444	2,314	85,929	1,06,487 24,309	1,198	376	1,548	2,083	391	4,022	219	306	1,624	2,149	
	Budwail	...	1,35,633	6,502	76,831	77,141 1,385	1,299	811	4,179	4,862	1,474	10,515	224	331	7,877	8,432	
	Sidhout	...	67,344	1,536	49,789	50,191 60	318	219	802	986	168	1,956	176	266	1,744	2,186	
	Pullampett	...	1,05,889	7,600	1,01,957	1,02,557 1,707	1,897	1,002	4,061	6,079	976	11,116	612	602	3,559	4,773	
	Kadiri	...	2,43,043	5,096	2,23,515	2,42,297 21,739	407	100	2,420	3,671	868	6,959	144	157	93	394	
	Royachoti	...	2,25,000	2,851	1,03,645	1,29,263 43,341	1,422	188	2,569	3,928	989	7,486	196	413	543	1,152	
	Madanapally	...	2,77,500	9,254	1,80,160	2,80,380 43,264	1,779	342	4,486	5,513	1,617	11,616	382	479	705	1,566	
	Voilpad	...	...	3,249	2,02,608	2,14,025 36,771	702	499	4,357	5,370	717	10,444	280	372	360	1,012	
	Total ...	17,20,000	16,31,312	51,305	13,80,477	16,44,708	12,155	4,394	28,772	41,607	10,489	80,868	3,294	4,304	22,811	30,409	
Bellary.	Adoni	...	5,81,500	26,493	3,94,528	6,60,995 1,086	41,377	2,250	19,004	24,523	8,471	51,998	1,972	2,608	13,923	18,503	
	Alur	...	1,32,907	9,207	1,32,907	3,42,652 522	3,836	721	6,239	9,103	2,849	18,191	168	222	5,518	5,908	
	Gooty	...	1,61,838	5,183	1,61,838	2,47,491 1,890	18,592	892	3,412	6,570	1,393	11,375	467	743	2,951	4,161	
	Tadpatry	...	1,05,000	6,096	1,02,656	1,18,517	9,909	1,027	3,015	6,939	1,576	11,530	406	590	3,099	4,095	
	Anantapur	...	1,37,789	5,563	1,08,834	1,26,464	2,300	824	2,762	7,879	2,453	13,094	363	510	4,079	4,952	
	Dharmaveram	...	1,73,076	1,856	1,16,765	1,48,863	4,643	223	556	668	330	1,554	158	173	274	605	
	Pennakondah	...	1,46,044	1,501	1,46,044	1,46,044	27,062	1,744	803	2,094	371	3,268	657	1,013	1,509	3,179	
	Hindupur	...	30,950	295	1,46,154	1,49,433 2,856	63,878	1,322	188	215	67	470	383	686	1,184	2,253	
	Madaksira	...	13,630	4,909	1,84,919	1,84,919	29,568	3,806	3,144	5,967	987	10,098	1,166	1,580	4,676	7,422	
	Raidrug	...	1,75,905	2,514	1,13,124	1,13,124	1,656	285	2,446	3,377	1,272	7,095	122	168	1,845	2,135	
	Bellary	...	...	23,665	7,20,616	7,78,761 60,112	5,469	2,094	14,033	14,934	2,150	31,117	833	1,397	8,172	10,402	
	Hospett	...	2,12,236	8,881	1,62,284	1,82,819	12,542	1,068	5,667	10,100	2,026	17,793	748	906	5,175	6,829	
	Sundur	...	41,955	2,050	38,070	38,070	895	193	1,146	2,239	469	3,854	82	170	668	920	
	Kudligi	...	3,67,194	3,228	1,61,324	1,63,831 1,572	4,434	254	2,623	3,961	549	7,103	153	231	824	1,208	
	Harpanhally	...	2,02,662	5,394	1,19,794	1,34,321 3,320	8,846	813	6,445	8,565	2,039	17,049	342	474	2,302	3,118	
	Huvinhadgally	...	2,14,394	8,598	1,63,981	1,68,574	8,434	1,991	5,638	8,885	1,973	16,496	565	654	3,457	4,676	
	Total ...	43,16,000	26,97,080	1,15,433	29,73,838	37,76,236	2,43,441	19,507	77,121	1,16,019	28,975	2,22,115	8,585	12,125	59,656	80,366	
Salem.	Salem	...	133,136	5,327	62,552	68,220	6,608	699	4,968	5,072	801	10,841	419	981	352	1,752	
	Ahthoor	...	45,825	1,800	17,723	18,019	576	28	2,094	2,750	328	5,172	20	22	15	57	
	Namkal	...	52,382	3,834	28,778	30,340	2,748	601	2,087	1,250	217	3,554	253	479	180	912	
	Trichengode	...	69,126	1,756	25,639	36,732	4,089	805	2,647	2,940	236	5,823	399	1,064	527	1,990	
	Tripatore	...	47,144	2,481	17,543	18,468	5,593	911	1,299	1,750	605	3,654	566	928	581	2,070	
	Uttengiri	...	66,248	2,931	27,412	28,947	7,210	876	3,085	3,218	767	1,770	194	363	327	884	
	Darampury	...	68,152	3,580	37,729	46,581 2,208	16,994	3,765	3,010	4,822	1,141	9,033	1,111	1,862	11,128	14,101	
	Oossoor	...	69,162	1,860	36,607	47,827 1,363	4,152	230	1,098	2,166	453	3,717	133	185	599	917	
	Kistnagiri	...	88,080	3,254	36,908	40,817 1,462	3,802	977	1,863	3,382	599	5,844	413	759	1,161	2,333	
	Total ...	3,61,000	6,39,255	26,823	2,90,891	3,41,055	51,472	8,892	22,151	27,410	5,147	54,708	3,508	6,643	14,870	25,021	
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	69,510	816	18,288	33,650 2,214	655	292	901	883	244	2,028	156	334	305	795	
	Pulladum	...	49,691	2,297	38,569	46,995 3,098	532	157	1,036	2,776	174	3,986	110	183	103	396	
	Udumalpetta	...	74,996	3,118	43,862	58,251 947	1,166	216	1,186	4,257	18	5,461	197	273	461	931	
	Sattiamangalam	...	16,141	605	12,023	12,523 83	427	62	335	810	42	1,187	87	122	410	619	
	Caroor	...	34,550	2,902	15,431	16,925	247	80	1,590	3,205	214	5,009	58	142	103	303	
	Bhowany	...	17,617	2,706	14,336	16,926 463	1,070	383	382	1,178	71	1,631	163	282	359	804	
	Pollachy	...	230	...	139	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore...	...	24,221	1,641	18,960	20,375 3,665	336	117	622	1,309	184	2,115	108	131	272	511	
	Dharapuram	...	24,162	1,855	13,248	14,744 77	414	100	580	1,973	190	2,743	96	239	185	520	
	Collegal	...	7,500	...	119	119 27	109	24	...	...	...	...	62	46	36	144	
	Total ...	3,00,000	3,18,618	15,940	1,74,975	2,31,221	4,956	1,431	6,632	16,391	1,137	24,160	1,037	1,752	2,234	5,023	

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 14th April 1877—(concluded).

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 14th April 1877.	Probable cost of sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	33,581	1,505	12,508	14,002	806	77	841	909	360	2,110	64	123	155	342	
	Conjeveram	...	28,237	909	12,638	18,794	3,064	197	859	465	48	1,372	277	396	792	1,465	
	Chingleput	...	12,498	366	2,574	10,445	1,663	155	448	421	106	975	2,772	2,596	6,948	12,316	
	Trivellore	...	62,405	5,139	30,294	39,173	295	84	3,077	3,769	1,045	7,891	43	56	42	141	
	Saidapett	...	70,977	1,504	28,815	50,179	17,685	850	621	874	311	1,806	624	1,215	1,909	3,748	
	Ponnery	...	15,565	1,034	20,560	33,572	600	77	1,003	723	81	1,807	59	52	92	203	
	Total ...	1,45,365	2,23,263	10,457	1,07,389	1,62,165	24,113	1,440	6,849	7,161	1,951	15,961	3,839	4,438	9,938	18,215	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madura.	Madura	...	35,435	907	10,574	10,574	1,252	687	727	649	105	1,481	4,727	6,620	7,629	18,976	
	Tirumangalam	...	9,343	715	4,117	8,609	49	...	910	1,064	235	2,209	Not	correctly	given.	...	
	Melur	...	1,045	125	572	1,151	86	40	44	80	...	124	199	424	89	712	
	Dindigul	...	1,985	107	262	1,335	469	148	42	152	...	194	444	766	2,730	3,940	
	Pulney	...	60,902	3,082	36,533	38,835	2,726	459	2,357	4,131	81	6,569	Not	given.	...	...	
	Periacolam	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	513	172	...	...	...	...	799	1,450	682	2,931	
	Shivaganga	...	4,000	1	22	22	194	65	...	...	...	...	237	494	305	1,036	
	Total ...	1,43,748	1,09,710	4,937	52,080	69,426	5,289	1,571	4,080	6,076	421	10,577	6,406	9,754	14,435	27,595	
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	4,170	359	2,750	3,461	43	1	334	125	99	558	1	2	4	7	
	Sattur	...	8,935	288	4,134	4,371	169	55	136	83	11	230	343	427	184	954	
	Senkaranainarkovil	...	2,489	59	2,324	3,435	137	...	37	38	1	76	...	...	...	...	
	Ottapidaram	...	5,584	312	3,193	3,243	1,233	150	339	138	8	485	172	559	351	1,082	
	Nangunery	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tenkasi	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
	Total ...	64,200	21,178	1,018	12,401	14,510	1,635	206	846	384	119	1,349	516	989	539	2,044	
Nellore.	Gudur	...	38,721	516	28,435	28,435	7,089	382	638	549	207	1,394	684	1,488	1,773	3,945	
	Rapur	...	30,385	501	20,124	20,124	2,760	94	77	110	32	219	48	73	95	216	
	Nellore	...	14,202	473	14,149	14,149	10,099	762	368	686	180	1,234	1,353	1,998	3,374	6,725	
	Atmakur	...	98,495	560	91,518	91,518	15,276	30	351	451	66	868	83	182	306	571	
	Kavali	...	98,750	11,847	1,10,081	1,10,081	9,133	1,534	2,977	5,247	2,992	11,216	1,426	2,315	5,473	9,214	
	Udayagiri	...	1,20,387	5,393	1,32,167	1,32,167	2,713	523	2,377	4,356	3,605	10,338	934	3,270	2,252	6,456	
North Arcot.	Kandukur	...	90,225	1,394	88,704	88,704	4,296	478	321	614	75	1,010	82	187	241	510	
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	182	32,851	32,851	1,156	148	104	170	14	288	52	151	94	297	
	Ongole	...	790	2	179	179	2,157	175	6	...	...	6	70	90	144	304	
	Addanki division	...	9,440	364	9,467	9,467	347	...	189	370	106	665	Account not received.				
	Darsi division	...	8,000	...	7,941	7,941	34	8	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	12	
	Podile division	...	5,600	292	5,231	5,231	733	37	242	226	89	557	235	493	13	741	
	Zemindary tracts	...	34,000	597	28,314	28,314	4,310	397	389	411	164	964	1,638	3,130	4,688	9,456	
	Total ...	9,53,000	5,82,995	22,121	5,69,161	5,69,161	60,053	4,568	8,039	13,190	7,530	28,759	6,612	13,382	18,453	38,447	
	Chittoor	...	24,923	1,465	17,141	27,725 436	108	40	978	595	508	2,081	...	...	423	423	
	Chendragiri	...	20,603	989	5,712	6,272	241	6	811	1,194	103	2,108	1	6	2	9	
	Palmanair	...	24,955	296	7,365	21,478 675	43	9	394	436	40	870	2	3	...	5	
	Gudiattam	...	31,437	928	7,139	7,139 509	64	13	549	786	37	1,372	...	...	...	...	
	Vellore	...	76,180	2,776	43,253	50,906 1,710	224	7	1,052	2,760	1,257	5,069	246	239	208	693	
	Poloor	...	10,450	67	290	290 37	...	...	129	447	105	681	...	...	...	...	
	Wandewash	...	10,000	...	...	...	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Arcot	...	52,260	13	21,980	23,677 1,742	388	...	3,409	5,285	1,356	10,050	...	...	...	...	
	Wallajah	...	65,153	3,201	25,420	26,370 88	...	...	1,969	3,852	658	6,479	242	329	231	802	
	Trippathy	...	12,742	138	1,096	1,133	77	...	278	337	86	701	...	...	...	...	
	Kalastry	...	7,442	505	1,113	1,113 73	571	81	512	427	272	1,211	52	87	92	231	
	Narayanavanam	...	26,338	1,578	4,806	4,806	186	53	1,420	710	710	2,840	14	10	30	54	
	Punganur	...	70,740	1,959	32,800	35,648 474	148	...	1,500	901	835	3,236	11	37	39	87	
	Kangundy	...	1,933	288	456	471	20	12	87	189	67	343	...	...	114	114	
	Arnee	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tiruttany	...	17,454	481	12,745	12,745	398	...	848	607	206	1,661	...	...	...	...	
	Arconum	...	28,319	351	11,654	11,654	107	20	120	175	15	310	22	8	12	42	
	Maderpauk	...	1,375	173	814	946 26	554	98	103	59	38	200	4	7	11	22	
	Total ...	2,45,450	4,84,304	15,208	1,93,784	2,39,143	3,190	400	14,159	18,760	6,293	39,212	594	726	1,162	2,482	

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
20th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works for the week ending Saturday, the 14th April 1877.

DISTRICTS.	ROAD WORKS.						IRRIGATION WORKS.			MISCELLANEOUS.			TOTAL.		
	NEW WORKS.			REPAIRS.											
	Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.	
		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,919	69,004	..	..	..	..	53,919	69,004
Nellore	4,68,600	19,569	4,69,672	1,500	..	1,661	80,000	334	71,479	32,895	2,218	26,349	5,82,995	22,121	5,69,161
Cuddapah	12 91,390	39,224	10,68,948	93,813	1,789	97,929	1,27,128	4,065	85,697	1,18,981	6,227	1,27,903	16,31,312	51,305	13,30,477
Bellary	17,07,959	80,582	22,04,525	4,99,211	20,036	4,51,767	2,57,756	5,293	1,50,867	2,32,154	7,522	1,67,175	26 97,080	1,15,433	29,74,324
Kurnool			Not	received.											
Chingleput	1,00,064	5,311	50,622	..	..	..	71,874	2,837	38,759	51,325	2,309	17,968	2,23,263	10,457	1,07,389
North Arcot	1,72,280	2,502	97,180	71,719	3,099	23,478	23,455	1,166	3,580	2,16,850	8,441	69,546	4,84,304	15,208	1,93,784
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,716	97	2,294	3,716	97	2,294
Trichinopoly					No relief	works in	progress.								
Madura	24,200	1,988	33,122	2,530	12	12	44,320	2,116	14,379	8,660	821	4,567	1,09,710	4,937	52,080
Tinnevelly	2,059	..	2,059	..	..	..	8,420	332	3,790	10,669	686	6,552	21,178	1,018	12,401
Coimbatore	94,038	1,879	20,514	1,50,580	8,069	1,65,304	19,600	861	10,586	54,400	5,131	38,571	3,18,618	15,940	1,74,975
Salem	1,07,124	3,326	73,428	55,825	2,837	25,284	2,03,711	5,634	63,099	2,72,585	15,026	1,29,080	6,39,255	26,823	2,90,891
Total ..	39,97,714	1,54,381	40,20,110	8,75,188	37,842	7,05,425	8,36,264	76,557	5,11,240	10,02,265	48,478	5,90,005	67,11,431	3,17,258	58,26,780

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
20th April 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for famine relief works up to the 19th April 1877 *and expenditure up to the* 14*th April* 1877.

DISTRICTS.	Amount sanctioned.	TOTAL OUTLAY SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF DISTRESS UP TO 14TH APRIL 1877.		
		On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kistna	90,000	69,004	2,416	
Nellore	9,58,000	5,69,161	60,053	
Cuddapah	17,20,000	16,44,708	12,155	
Bellary	50,16,000	37,76,236	2,43,441	
Kurnool	87,21,000	33,33,392	56,159	
Chingleput...	1,95 365	1,62,165	24,113	
North Arcot	2,45,450	2,39,143	8,190	
South Arcot	15,000	4,045	264	
Tanjore	10,000	None		
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	...	
Madura	1,43,748	69,426	5,289	
Tinnevelly	64,200	14,510	1,635	
Coimbatore	3,00,000	2,31,221	4,956	
Salem	8,61,000	3,41,055	51,472	
Nilgiris	4,210	None		
Malabar	5,520	None		
Total ...	1,28,49,493	1,04,46,718	4,65,143	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
20th April 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Statement showing Statistics of gratuitous relief for the week ending 14th April 1877.

Districts.	In Camps and Relief houses.										Village Relief.								Total outlay gratuitous relief.	
	Numbers of relief centres.	Numbers relieved.				Expenditure in the week.	Relief granted to children under seven years of age at 3 pie.		Total numbers relieved.			Number of villages.	Number of Inspecting Circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved.			Expenditure in the week.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total		Number.	Expenditure in the week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	24	6,612	13,382	18,453	38,447	4,568	..	..	6,612	13,382	18,453	38,447	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,508	60,053
Cuddapah ..	11	1,462	2,964	2,260	5,786	1,780	946	..	18,436	2,964	2,260	5,786	1,272	34	421	1,832	2,240	2,115	6,187	4,394	12,171
Bellary ..	64	5,997	6,796	13,243	25,106	8,417	3,743	..	38,869	6,796	13,243	25,106	2,571	83	799	3,518	5,829	7,542	16,389	19,508	2,43,341
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	sum	mary	received	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	24	3,263	4,187	9,623	17,463	1,248	..	..	3,839	4,439	9,623	17,463	2,197	69	15	186	252	314	752	1,440	24 113
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	Not	..	..	..	..	..	..	receiv	ed.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	2	75	326	912	1,313	46	..	..	476	731	912	1,313	Nil.	..	9	401	405	249	1,055	206	1,635
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	264
Madura ..	38	6,182	9,500	11,134	26,816	1,080	..	..	6,406	9,754	11,435	27,595	1,125	26	85	224	254	301	779	1,531	5,289
Tinnevelly ..	6	510	977	520	2,007	204	..	..	516	989	539	2,044	353	37	2	6	12	19	37	206	1,635
Coimbatore ..	28	762	1,377	1,848	3,987	952	..	..	476	731	1,848	3,055	1,345	17	48	275	375	386	1,036	1,431	4,956
Salem ..	12	1,211	1,652	1,423	4,286	2,433	..	..	1,037	1,752	2,234	5,023	4,012	88	1,315	2,297	4,901	13,447	20,735	8,892	51,472
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,508	6,643	14,870	25,021	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	200	25,524	40,261	59,416	1,25,211	20,793	4,689	34,273	54,119	1,41,096	2,29,488	..	350	2,631	8,739	13,858	24,573	46,970	16,189	42,074	4,03,294

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, MADRAS; *20th April* 1877.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE—Famine.

No. 23, dated Simla, the 3rd May 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

WE enclose several Minutes written by Sir Richard Temple during the last fortnight of his stay in the Madras Presidency, referring to various questions connected with the administration of famine relief.

2. The most important questions discussed in these papers are—

1*st.*—The expediency of utilizing the officers of the Public Works Department in the superintendence of the relief works.

2*nd.*—The sufficiency of the rate of relief wages.

3*rd.*—The expediency of gradually reducing and eventually abolishing the relief camps, by drafting able-bodied persons to the works and sending the infirm and helpless poor to their homes, as the system of village relief becomes sufficiently organized.

4*th.*—The substitution of coal fuel for wood on the Madras Railway lines, with the object of preventing the destruction of the forests, and especially the hill forests, the gradual denudation of which has a prejudicial effect on the regularity of the rainfall.

The last of these proposals will require to be carefully examined; and while we fully recognize its importance, we are not at present in a position to offer any definite opinion as to its feasibility.

3. The question of more effectively utilizing the large Public Works establishments in the Madras Presidency on the duty of superintending the relief works has been repeatedly pressed by Sir Richard Temple upon the attention of the Madras Government, not only in the Minutes now sent, but in other Minutes which have been already laid before Your Lordship. In his Minute of the 29th March (No. LXXXVII), adverting to the defects in the exaction of task-work which characterised many of the relief works in Madras, Sir Richard Temple remarked that the main cause of the failure consisted in this, "that the Public Works Department in each of the distressed districts is not sufficiently employed (indeed is sometimes hardly employed at all) in the tasking,—an affair which is of all affairs the very one which it is most competent to manage, and which can be thoroughly managed by it alone." In most of the districts, and especially in Bellary and Kurnool, the number of the relief works under the Department of Public Works is very small, while the majority of the relief works are under Civil officers. The result is that the tasking is at the best but light, and when the supervision is native only, the tasking is too often nominal. The subject is referred to in several of the Minutes enclosed in this despatch, and more particularly in that of the 24th ultimo, written on the eve of Sir Richard Temple's departure from the Madras Presidency, wherein he points out that, while in the Bombay Presidency the plan of tasking the relief labourers under a settled departmental system by professional establishments, specially trained for the business, has been so advanced, that out of 287,760 persons on the relief works in that Presidency, 259,057 are worked under the Public Works Department, and only 28,703 are under Civil officers; in the Madras Presidency, out of 716,507 in all, there are not more than 83,000 under the Public Works Department, the remainder, 633,507, being under Civil officers—

"Out of this latter number it may be admitted that 24,140 in Coimbatore, 28,000 in Salem, 13,626 in Madura, in all 65,766, are well and fully tasked. The remainder, 568,741, are (with the exception of a certain number in Cuddapah which I cannot state precisely) under the Civil officers, and are for the most part lightly tasked. It is especially remarkable that in the two districts showing the largest numbers, Bellary and Kurnool, having both together 422,784 persons, the whole are under Civil officers, and lightly tasked, with the exception of the 3,000 on the railway from Bellary towards Dharwar."

This difference in system, in Sir Richard Temple's opinion, is the main cause of the difference in the proportion of relief labourers to the whole

population between these two districts, on the one hand, and the Bombay Deccan, on the other hand. The percentage of relief labourers on the whole population is in Bellary 12·75 per cent., and in Kurnool 21·25; while in Sholapur, in the Bombay Presidency, it is only 6·69, in Kaladgi 4·8, and in the distressed part of Poona 3·7. Making every allowance for the greater intensity of the famine in the Madras Presidency, these facts appear to us to afford strong presumptive evidence of the superiority of the Bombay system, and of the expediency of adopting it in Madras. Another consideration which is adverted to in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 20th ultimo regarding the South Arcot district, is that, if this plan were adopted, the Civil officers would then have more leisure for effectively superintending the system of village relief. We are about to address the Madras Government on this subject with reference to the remarks contained in the 8th paragraph of their despatch to Your Lordship under date the 7th ultimo, No. 25, and also regarding the proposal contained in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 22nd ultimo, for the gradual abolition of the relief camps.

4. The remarks recorded in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 18th ultimo appear to us fully to dispose of the objections advanced by the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras to the reduced rate of wage. We would draw Your Lordship's particular attention to the following passages in the Minute:—

"I must advert for a moment to certain parts of the argument of the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras which seem to amount to this, that because there is mortality among the recipients of gratuitous relief, who are admitted to particular relief camps, therefore the wages of relief labourers must be insufficient. Whether the Sanitary Commissioner intends to convey this idea I know not, but something of the sort would, I apprehend, be gathered by ordinary readers of that which he has written. Therefore I have to explain that there is no connection whatever between recipients of gratuitous relief on the one hand and the recipients of relief wages on the other. The gratuitous rations allowed to the inmates of relief camps have nothing whatever to do with the wages paid on relief works. The inmates of these camps who are admitted there as being unable to work are a class totally different from those who are admitted to the relief works as being able to work. Inferences deduced from the condition of the recipients of gratuitous relief are wholly irrelevant if attempted to be applied to the condition of relief labourers. If unhappily there be mortality among the inmates of relief camps, it by no means follows that there is any mortality among relief labourers. In point of fact there is no mortality among relief labourers except from cholera, small-pox or other diseases, and when sometimes cholera has stricken and dispersed large gangs of relief labourers, there has never been any reason to suppose that the scourge arose from want of food. Again, if notwithstanding scientifically arranged diet, the condition of the inmates of relief camps continues bad, no amelioration whatever could be afforded by raising the wage of relief labourers who are a totally different class. These poor inmates have never gone to relief works at all. Indeed the very reason of their admission to the relief camps is this, that they are incapable of going to relief works. They are diseased or infirm, or being indisposed to work have wandered about, or passing by means of relief close at home have wandered to a distance.

"Being thus helpless for one reason or another they are picked up and taken care of, but when picked up they are often beyond the reach of human aid. No analogy, therefore drawn from these persons can possibly be applicable to relief labourers, and to mention the two cases with any sort of parallelism and in any kind of connection, would be to produce confusion of ideas and other misapprehension.

"If indeed persons who were pale on being admitted to relief works were to become thinner and thinner and weaker and weaker till at last they had to be drafted off to gratuitous relief camps as unfit to work, then that would be a reason for reconsidering the wage, but this is just what has not occurred, and is not occurring. If I saw or knew any signs of its occurring then I should be the first to move. Many relief labourers indeed have left the works of their own accord, not so much however because the wage was reduced, but rather because task-work was enforced, or because the scene of labour was removed to a distance from their homes.

"How it happens that so many of the destitute poor sank so low before being taken up for gratuitous relief, is a question which need not be discussed in this Minute. I may reiterate however that the proper remedy lies in the institution of house-to-house visitation throughout the distressed districts, and from the time of entering the Madras Presidency I have never ceased to urge upon the Government and the local authorities the necessity of such a visitation. And indeed this visitation has generally been instituted. But that it has not always been perfectly carried out is proved by the mortality which has occurred, or still occurs, in some of the relief camps."

5. Regarding the condition of the Bombay Presidency, Sir Richard Temple telegraphed as follows on the 1st instant:—

"Situation of Bombay Deccan same as described in my telegram of 25th. Recent showers in Konkan and South Mahratta country have encouraged people, improved water-supply, and benefited cattle. Poona and Sholapur, plough cattle suffering severely, but draught cattle sustained, and trade active. Great Indian Peninsula Railway continues doing well. Emigrants who left Deccan districts beginning to return home to resume agriculture. Movement discouraged as premature. Number on relief works slightly reduced, and on gratuitous relief increased. This was expected. General condition of the people fairly good. Special concessions allowed to return emigrants in South Mahratta Country. Similar allowance authorized in individual cases of need every where; but relief labourers on reduced wages are sustained in fair health. One pound grain per diem still thought sufficient if work light. Endeavours made to render village relief efficient as pressure on poorest classes increases. In Bombay city much sickness, and death-rate high due to fever attacking all classes alike. Causes not connected at all with famine. Those who come from interior find employment in city."

6. According to the latest returns which have reached us, the numbers in the receipt of relief were as follows:—

In Madras ...	...	702,923 on relief works. 299,325 charitably relieved.
In Bombay ...	...	311,000 on relief works. 77,700 charitably relieved.
In Mysore ...	...	59,701 on relief works. 68,641 charitably relieved.

7. Last week's season reports showed that there had been a good fall of rain in parts of Bellary, Madura and Tinnevelly, and showers in Kurnool, Tanjore, Coimbatore and Salem and in most of the Bombay districts, as well as in the western districts of Mysore.

8. We enclose copy of a Notification which we issued on the 1st instant, giving public expression to the high sense which we entertain of Sir Richard Temple's services in the difficult and delicate mission on which he has been employed since January last. We shall advert to this subject more fully in our review of Sir Richard Temple's final report, which we expect to receive in the course of a few days.

No. 189, dated Raneepet, 17th April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—*The* Honourable T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Additional Secretary to Government of India.*

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, after inspection of the relief camp at Raneepet, regarding the need for improved relief arrangements in the Kalustri Zemindari.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Raneepet, 17th April* 1877.

I HAVE again inspected the relief camp at Arcot (Raneepet), and have enquired further into the circumstances of the inmates. The number is now just about 800. Fresh admissions are constantly being made: or rather fresh persons are daily being sent in, having been picked up or found on the roads or in the villages of the interior. But then there are desertions going on just as constantly, and so the numbers are not progressive. Indeed they are rather retrogressive, for recently there were, I understand, 1,200 inmates. If this be so, it would seem to follow that some hundreds of persons sent in by the local authorities in consequence of destitution must have deserted the camp and reverted to a most precarious existence. This necessarily causes grave apprehension, and suggests the necessity of re-doubled precautions for village inspection and relief. It might have been expected that many of the most wretched of them come from the zemindaris of Kalustri and Kárvetnagar, and this has led me to enquire further into the system of village inspection specially recommended for these tracts in my Minute of the 5th March. It is the more necessary to pursue the subject, inasmuch as the distress is becoming more and more severe as the season advances.

2. The local authorities appear to have given the requisite orders in these very distressed tracts, that is to say, Government officials are sent round to inspect the villages, to cause those who cannot move to be relieved in their homes and those who can move to be sent to the relief centres, and some relief centres are in working order, though my impression is that the number of these centres might be increased with advantage. Taking the cases which I have just seen together with what I hear, I am under the impression that, however excellent the local arrangements may be in these two zemindaris, especially in Kalustri, they require to be further strengthened by European supervision of a superior kind. There ought to be the means of knowing whether the Native officials are really and faithfully performing that which must be a toilsome and irksome duty, on the due performance of which very many human lives may depend. Otherwise I fear that many deaths from starvation may occur in Kalustri before the season of distress is over. I bear in mind that many destitute persons from the Madhoo Pauk portion of Kalustri resort to the camps at or near Madras, which are nearer than Kalustri, the head-quarters of the zemindari. Still I should apprehend that even this part needs more of trained and competent inspection than it now receives. And this remark is still more applicable to the more distant

parts of the zemindari. I know that the Collector has not at his disposal any European officer for the work of such inspection. But the Government might be able to send an officer for this purpose.

3. I would therefore most earnestly and urgently recommend for the consideration of the Madras Government that a selected European officer of smartness and ability be deputed to Kalustri to reside there, and under the direction of the Collector to see that the village inspection and relief is thoroughly carried out for the general carrying out of which he would feel himself responsible. He would understand that no destitute person is to be permitted to perish of hunger; that every destitute person who can move must be sent to a relief centre, where relief can be dispensed without compulsory residence in camp, and that every destitute person who cannot move (of whom there may be one or more in every village) must be fed at home. He might reside at Kalustri where there is good accommodation. And Kárvetnagar might be included in his jurisdiction.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

DR. CORNISH'S REPLY TO SIR R. TEMPLE'S MINUTES.

From—The Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department, Fort St. George.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of two Minutes dated, respectively, the 7th and 14th March 1877, by the Honourable Sir Richard Temple, Bt., K.C.S.I., in reference to my objections to the subsistence allowance of relief coolies being calculated on the basis of 1 lb. of grain a day, and to submit herewith for the consideration of the Madras Government a memorandum in further elucidation of the subject.

2. The Government of India, while giving every publicity to the "Minutes" above referred to in the official *Gazette of India* has not thought proper to give a like publicity to my letter No. 115 of 13th February, to overthrow the arguments of which these Minutes were especially designed.

3. The subject involved is the sufficiency or otherwise of an arbitrary allowance of food to maintain the health and strength of the labouring poor. It is a practical question of the highest interest to men of science, political economists, and social reformers in every part of the world, and in the interests of humanity generally, I venture to express a hope that the fullest publicity be given to my own part in the discussion, as well as to Sir Richard Temple's, so that the public, and scientific men in particular, may have the subject of discussion before them.

A reply to Sir Richard Temple's Minutes of the 7th and 14th March as to the sufficiency of a pound of grain as the basis of famine wages.

IN a letter addressed to the Madras Government, dated 13th February 1877, No. 115, I felt it my duty to protest against a suggestion made by Sir R. Temple in his Minute dated 10th January, that 16 ounces of cereal grain per diem would suffice for the maintenance of a labouring adult in health and strength.

Sir Richard Temple thought that the sufficiency or insufficiency of this grant of food was a matter of "opinion," and recommended that a scale of payment, based on the price of a pound of grain, should be tried "as an experiment" in the various relief operations throughout this Presidency, and the Madras Government had already acceded to the proposition, and issued orders for the enforcement of a reduced scale of wages, before I was aware that the subject had been before the Government. Under these circumstances there was a choice of courses before me: I might have held my peace, and in the event of subsequent calamity, have sheltered myself under the plea that the Madras Government had not done me the honour of seeking my advise before sanctioning the reduced scale of wages; or knowing from long and painful experience the risks to the population resulting from inadequate food and nourishment, and the general want of accurate knowledge of subjects by most people, I might have ventured, unsolicited, to sound a note of warning to the Government, and to state my opinion in terms admitting of no misunderstanding. I chose the latter course, and I am very glad that I did so, as my letter has drawn forth two elaborate minutes from Sir Richard Temple, regarding the basis on which he calculated that a pound of grain a day would suffice for a labouring man, and the subject can now be discussed purely on its merits, by scientific men, and the public at large, quite irrespective of the official positions of the parties contributing to the solution of the problem of feeding a people with the least expenditure of life and money.

I have, of course, been an attentive reader of famine literature, to which Sir Richard Temple has been so large and valuable a contributor. His most masterly "Narrative on the Famine in Bengal and Behar in 1874" lays down with clearness and precision the data on which the importation of grain was then determined, and I need not say that I agree almost entirely with every word Sir Richard Temple then wrote in regard to the quantity and quality of the food supplies necessary for the maintenance of the health of the people of Bengal.

The only error I find, in fact, is one of an arithmetical, and not of a physiological character. Sir Richard Temple based his calculations on 1½ lbs. of grain per head being required for a certain period for a certain proportion of the population, whereas 1½ lbs. ought to have been taken for an adult, and half the quantity for each child under ten years of age. The error was of course one on the right and humane side, but involved the provision of more than 100,000 tons of grain beyond what was necessary according to accepted physiological data.

Even so late as January 1877, in a Minute written at Sholapur in Bombay, Sir Richard Temple accepted, without question, the fact that the relief wages in Bombay were calculated on the basis of 1½ lbs. of grain per diem for an adult. It was only on his arrival in the Bellary district of the Madras Presidency that he appears to have undergone a conversion to the "pound a day" theory; but Sir Richard has not explained in the Minute dated 13th January (to a portion of which I took exception) the grounds of his sudden change of opinion, and as his views in 1874 and 1877 appear to me to be irreconcilable, I can only quote them here in parallel columns, in the hope that some attempt may be made to explain them.

Sir R. Temple in 1874.—

(*Bengal Famine.*)

"This rate (¾ of a seer or about 1½ lbs. per head for men, women, and children) at which grain should be provided was assumed after due consideration and discussion. The lowest diet provided in Bengal jails for non-labouring prisoners is equal to about 1 seer or 2 lbs. The ordinary diet of a labouring adult in Bengal is taken after statistical enquiry to be 1 seer of rice besides ¼ seer (about ¼ lb.) of fish, pulse, pepper, or other condiments. The diet prescribed for adult Bengalee emigrants on ship-board and for Bengalee sailors always exceeds one seer a day in total weight and in some cases it reaches 2 seers a day. Many of the poor people for whom grain was to be provided would be labouring hard on relief works during inclement and exhausting weather. Nearly the whole of the Government provision of grain consisted of rice, which contains less strength-giving qualities than wheat and some other grains. It was known that each bag of the expected consignments of Burma rice would contain from 8 to 20 per cent. of innutritious husk. In view of all these considerations, I framed my estimates of total requirements on the basis that each person to be relieved would on the average require ¾ of a seer (1½ lbs. of grain) a day. In practice it was found that even to ordinary paupers, who did not do any work, local Committees had to give ¾ of a seer of rice daily besides one pie (½ of a penny) for the purchase of salt and condiments; to women in delicate health and to persons reduced by previous hunger a still larger daily dole had to be allowed.

Being responsible for the general character of these estimates, I feel bound to record my tribute to the utility of the census which had been carried out two years previously under Sir George Campbell—the first regular census which had ever been taken in Bengal. If the success of the prescribed plan of relief operations has in any degree depended on the framing of estimates, if these estimates have in any degree enabled the Government to make a proper forecast of the supplies, and the resources necessary to encounter the crisis, then it is to be remembered that these estimates could never have been framed had not that census existed."

Sir R. Temple in 1877.—

(*Madras Famine.*)

"The present rate of wages is fixed at 2 annas per diem for an adult and proportionately lower for women and children. This rate is fixed upon the supposition that it will purchase 1½lbs. of grain per diem—a quantity which is deemed essential for a man while at work. There might indeed be a question whether life cannot be sustained with 1 lb. of grain per diem; and whether Government is bound to do more than sustain life. This is a matter of opinion, and I myself think that 1 lb. per diem might be sufficient to sustain life, and that the experiment ought to be tried. Possibly the gangs might not perceptibly fall off in condition. After a week or fortnight's experience it would be seen whether they so fall off, or not; if they were to seriously fall off, then the point could be considered."

* * * *

(11). "The objection to the new scale, which Dr. Cornish states in detail is properly formulated by the phrase a full day's wages (that is something more than the 1 lb. and the ¼ anna) for a fair day's work. But the phrase postulates that there is a fair day's work, which is just what the vast majority of the relief labourers do not render. Therefore they are not entitled to, and do not physically need, the full day's wage."

* * *

(14). * * "The scale laid down appears to me to be on the whole sufficient to yield the people that subsistence which alone Government can afford. We would gladly give more if it were in our power, but we must content ourselves with saving life and cannot pretend to prevent all forms of distress."

* * * *

(16). "Having carefully inspected during my tour in this Presidency thousands of relief labourers, I give it as my opinion that with very few exceptions, which are not, as a rule, traceable to insufficient relief wages, the general physical condition of the labourers is as good now as in ordinary years."

* * * *

(17). "In conclusion it is not possible, I submit, to determine, *a priori*, on scientific data, what amount of food is necessary to sustain the particular classes who come to our relief. The real point to be considered is whether in ordinary times they get more than 1 lb. a day for a male adult. This is an economic question which can be determined by calculating the rates of wages in the rural

districts, not the wages of trained professional labourers employed by public bodies—not the wages of stalwart men of the professional class of workmen, but the men of lesser physique and lighter frame such as that of the village poor—but the wages received by the labouring poor in the villages of the interior; and then by taking the prices of common grains in ordinary years. Now from enquiries made in various districts of the Madras Presidency, I apprehend that the labouring poor in rural localities can hardly get more than 1 lb. a day for a male adult in ordinary times." * * *

In his Minute of the 7th March 1877, Sir Richard Temple declines to enter into the "purely professional arguments" advanced in my letter, further than to note "that while no doubt abstract scientific theories of great value on the subject of public health are of modern growth, the Indian population with which we are now dealing have lived for centuries in disregard of them." I must confess that I am not quite clear as to the meaning of the above extract. I did not put forward any "abstract scientific theory," but merely stated *a fact*, that as the human frame, in every race and climate, disposes of a certain amount of nitrogenous matter every 24 hours, a like amount must be taken into the body in food to restore that waste otherwise the tissues of the body will gradually disappear, and that in my opinion 1 lb. of rice containing from 68 to 80 grains of nitrogen and a small money payment of 6 pice or 3 farthings, would not suffice to enable a labourer to provide a sufficiency of nitrogenous food to restore his daily expenditure of tissue. In reply I am told, in effect, that abstract scientific theories are very pretty in their way, but that the Indian people who disregard them, manage to get on very well without them. But this manner of disposing of the subject does not seem to have satisfied Sir Richard Temple, for in a subsequent "Minute" dated 14th March, he endeavours to grapple with the scientific objections to his proposals.

I think, however, in dealing with this double reply, it will be more convenient if I discuss the practical objections of the first Minute here, leaving the scientific arguments of the second Minute for the conclusion.

Sir Richard Temple objects in the first place that my data refer to the case of Europeans, and that owing to the greater size and weight of the white-skinned races, the quantities of food necessary for natives of India cannot be decided by European experience. I am very sorry if I failed to make myself clear on this point, because in paragraph 5 of my letter I expressly allude to an important statistical enquiry undertaken *in India* in the year 1863 regarding the nature and quality of the food of the various classes of the people of *India*. I took an active part in this enquiry as regards the Madras Presidency. I drew up the instructions for the medical officers who made the investigations in the various districts, and I compiled the report in which the observations were submitted to Government and the Secretary of State for India. I not only did all this as regards the collection of facts for the Madras Presidency, but for many months, I made a collection of the various food grains, experimented with them practically in my own person, as to the methods of preparing and cooking them, and their digestibility, and I further learned by questioning all sorts and conditions of men the average quantity of food they were in the habit of using. I did all this under a conviction that the statistical enquiry ordered by the Secretary of State was one of vast importance, and I took unusual trouble to attain accuracy based on actual investigation, because I was convinced that the heavy mortality in our jails was in a great measure due to bad and unscientific feeding, and that the only chance of improving the existing jail diets lay in putting the evidence so clearly before Government that the deductions would be irresistible.

But this investigation was not confined to the Madras Presidency. A similar enquiry was made, so far as I can remember, by every Administration in India, and the results are no doubt available for Sir Richard Temple's guidance, though in regard to many of the Provinces I never heard of the results having been published. I imagine that the "statistical enquiry" alluded to by Sir Richard Temple in his "Narrative" and in which the quantity of grain per adult is said to be from one to two seers per diem, must be the one made in Bengal in 1863. I think it is much to be regretted that papers of this kind were not at the time collected and published as a standard authority on food supplies, and Indian dietaries. There may perhaps be copies of my official report in the Government Offices, or in the India Office, but I do not myself possess a single copy. My paper on "food and prison dietaries" published in Vol. VIII, pp. 1-73 of the "Madras Medical Journal," embodies all the facts collected in reference to the nature and variety of food supplies and the quantity of grain habitually used by the people of Southern India.

It is not easy therefore to account for the mistake that my remarks had reference to the dietaries of Europeans, when I was at special pains to point out that an independent investigation, conducted by some 20 or 30 medical officers in the mofussil civil stations, and checked by my own independent enquiries and observations, showed that the minimum grain allowance of a man in health and in work was not less than 24 ounces, and that it was frequently double that quantity in favourable seasons.

Moreover in regard to the proportion of nitrogenous to non-nitrogenous food, the reference I made to Sir Robert Christison's labours, was simply to show the standard to which all

successful dietaries should approach, and I expressly admitted that in the food of an Indian people, the "proportions of 1 to 3 are but barely attained, and the tendency is always to a smaller proportion of nitrogenous food" (paragraph 4).

I referred moreover to the experience of Indian jails (paragraph 8) in which practical food experiments on many thousands of persons have been going on for a long series of years under very strict tests as to supervision and observation, with the view of shewing that the food of a people was a more complex question than that of providing a certain quantity of grain.

The whole experience I wished to bring forward on this question of food and health was Indian experience, and I am surprised that Sir Richard Temple, who knew so well in 1874 what the ordinary food of the people was, should write as if there had never existed any periodical medical literature in India, or that he should ignore the fact that every Indian medical authority who has written on the subject of food for prisoners is opposed to his recent opinions. One might think from Sir Richard Temple's Minute that men like Leith, Chevers, Ewart, Bedford, Strong, Mouat, Fawcus, Irving, Forbes Watson, Mayer, Lyons, myself and many others, whose papers I have not immediately at hand to refer to, had never thought out the subject of feeding in its practical and scientific aspects, and that jail and other diets in India had been constructed without reference to the nutritious quality of the food-grains, or to the proportions of the various kinds of food. It must be abundantly clear to the Government that if this new theory of Sir Richard Temple's is correct, *viz.*, that one pound of grain and a small money payment equivalent to three farthings is enough to keep a labouring man in health and strength while undergoing a fair daily task, then every Administration in India has been for years past inciting people to break the law by providing criminals with a dietary beyond their actual necessities, and all the carefully recorded experience of the last 30 years, as to the effects of food on health in Indian jails, must be discarded as worthless.

I shall have occasion to show, however, that the carefully built up experience of the past must be our guide in this matter, in preference to the mere "opinion" of a gentleman who, apparently unconscious of the cruelty involved in his proposals, would desire to begin a huge "experiment" on the starving poor of this country, at a time, and under conditions which would prevent the results of that "experiment" ever being tested and recorded.

What in fact was the proposition of Sir Richard Temple's to which I took exception? It was this: "There might indeed be a question whether life cannot be sustained with 1 lb. of grain per diem, and whether Government is bound to do more than sustain life. This is a matter of opinion, and I think that 1 lb. per diem might be sufficient to sustain life, and that the experiment ought to be tried. Perhaps the gangs might not perceptibly fall off in condition. After a week or fortnight of experience, it would be seen whether they so fall off or not."

If it were not so serious a matter as a blind experimentation on the limits of human endurance, it would be amusing to note the method by which Sir Richard Temple here proposes to test the results. "After a week or fortnight of experience" he says "it would be seen whether the gangs fall off perceptibly in condition." Now what are the conditions abroad in the country by which such an experiment could be subjected to those rigorous tests which would satisfy practical men, as well as scientific men? Our relief works are scattered over many thousands of square miles of country, they are but indifferently supervised, and in no instances are the native supervisors qualified to test the results of any special system of feeding or payment, as regards the health of the people. To record the results of such an experiment with the accuracy required, it would be essential to weigh every individual of a gang, to enter their names and weights in columns, and to repeat the weighing week by week for a period of several months,—to note also the condition of each individual, week by week, as to anæmia, pulse, tongue, heart's action, muscular power, &c. An "experiment" of this nature might be carried out as regards a few persons under the constant observation of a medical man, aided by careful assistants, but it is obvious that the results on a large scale according to the tests proposed by Sir Richard Temple, could never be ascertained. Sir Richard Temple does not seem to be aware of the fact that "a week or two" of low living, while doing much mischief, might still give no results measurable by the eye or by weighing.

There is nothing more remarkable in connection with these famine relief works than the sudden changes and fluctuations in the "personal" of gangs. The people inspected one day may be away the next. The people falling ill and unable to work are replaced by others, and there is never any certainty that two inspecting officers going over the same ground, within a short interval of time, are seeing the same people. Any comparison of their observations or reports therefore can scarcely be gone into profitably, while this uncertainty exists in regard to the identity of the individuals composing the gangs.

There is, however, a rough and coarse test of the results of the reduction of wages, which may commend itself to the notice of Government. It is that while the numbers paid for, and supposed to be employed on, relief works in the first week of February were 907,316, they fell in the last week of March to 662,195, and that the numbers "too weak for work, requiring cooked food in relief houses," had increased from 38,163 in the first week of March to 99,113 in the last week of the same month. From my recent inspection in Maddanapully and Royachoti, I found these helpless and infirm people were increasing at the rate of more than 100 a day at each relief house, and if they continue so to increase, as I think is but too probable, the numbers to be fed in the Cuddapah District will probably reach 20,000 within the next two months, instead of 3,294 as in the last week of March. I leave it for others to determine whether the policy of instituting a bare subsistence wage on relief works has, or has not, contributed to the enormous increase of the sick and feeble, and of the gratuitous feeding throughout the distressed districts.

Sir Richard Temple is of opinion that the task-work required of coolies who are paid on the lower scale, is very nearly equivalent to a condition of rest, and that the scale of food necessary for persons in a state of idleness will very well suit those who only execute light work.

The condition of the labouring gangs varies very much in the several localities. Some have very little distance to go to their labour, and in such cases the collection of half a cubic yard of road material may not involve any unusual exertion. But even in these cases, I have seen work attempted when the ground was as hard as iron, and with tools much too heavy for the strength of those who had to wield them, and officials of the Public Works Department have told me that in their contract rates, no coolies would ever think of attempting work of this kind, except when the ground had been softened by rain. In such cases the bodily wear and tear of moving half a cubic yard of material, or executing 50 per cent. of a Department Public Works task, is considerable, and especially in the case of weakly gangs.

I have seen moreover very wretched and enfeebled creatures in the gangs who have come distances of 4, 6, and even 8 miles to their work, some of them dragging their children to and fro with them, and I have no hesitation in stating that when these walking distances and carrying weights are taken into account with the day's work, that the expenditure of force is far ahead of its replenishment in the shape of food wages.

Sir Richard Temple states that his lowest scale of wages will permit in most instances of men buying 1½lbs. of grain in addition to condiments and some other nourishment, but however this may be the case in the Bellary District or in certain stations on the line of railway which I have not yet inspected, it is not so in the upland taluks of North Arcot and Cuddapah. At Goorumkonda the other day the bazaar prices of rice was only 13 lbs. the rupee, and at Royachoti about 14 lbs., so that one anna would not purchase even a pound of grain.

The mode of calculating the wages of the coolies too in some districts has practically the effect of reducing the earnings of men from 1 anna 6 pie to 1 anna 5 pie or 1 anna 4 pie, and what with deductions for short work, and the "customary tribute" to the gangsmen, there is reason to fear that in a very large proportion of cases the labourers do not get anything like the whole of the reduced wage.

Sir Richard Temple has, however, made a most important concession to the famine labourers in consequence of my protest, and if no other good has resulted, I feel bound to thank him for the consideration given to the last paragraph of my letter, in which I pointed out that a man must *eat*, even if we give him no *work* on Sundays, and that a subsistence wage ought not to be shared with young children. Practically, there is now very little difference between Sir Richard Temple's wage-rate and my own recommendations. I have contended, and given reasons for considering, that the basis of a pound of grain for a labouring man was unsafe, especially when that wage was paid only for six days in the week, and when helpless children had to share in the food. Sir Richard Temple admits the weakness of this portion of his scheme, and by conceding additional help to feed the young, has of point in fact yielded all that I felt justified in urging.

According to my observation, though the ordinary wage rate of 2 annas, 1-6 and 1 anna, for men, women and children, respectively, may in some districts be too little to procure a sufficiency of nourishing food to keep up health, yet in times like these the people are ready enough to work for wages cheerfully and with a good heart, getting payment for, and doing work only on, six days in the week. Whatever deficiencies in their food there may be, they supplement in their own fashion by using articles that, though not in general use, may help at a pinch to sustain life, such as the seeds of the bamboo, tamarind, &c., the pith of the aloe plant, and certain jungle leaves like the *Sethiæ Indica*.

The actual wage receipts of a family of man, wife and four children, on the old and amended new scale of wages is given below:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Ordinary scale.					
Man	... 6 days at 2 annas	...	0	12	2
Woman ...	... „ 1½ „	...	0	9	0
2 children ...	... „ 1 „	...	0	12	0
2 children under 7 years of age					
Total per week		...	2	1	0
Sir Richard Temple's amended scale.					
Man	... 7 days at 1½ annas	...	0	10	6
Woman ...	... „ 1¼ „	...	0	8	9
2 children ...	... „ ¾ „	...	0	10	6
2 children below 7 years, relief grant	¼ „	...	0	3	6
Total per week		...	2	1	3

From this comparison it will be seen that in the case of a man with a family of four children, two of whom are workers, and two non-workers, he is actually better off by 3 pie per week under Sir Richard Temple's modified reduced wage, than he was when working six days in the week for ordinary wages. Mr. West, C. E., in charge of the Cheyar embankment works, informs me that to meet the views of the district authorities and to avoid the appearance of competition in the labour market, he has reduced his rates from the ordinary two annas to the modified scale of Sir Richard Temple's, and paid for the Sundays, and that practically his disbursements per head average just the same as before.

The great financial saving therefore of over so many lakhs of rupees is not likely to accrue from the introduction of the new scale of wage. It has given intense dissatisfaction to the labouring people, who could not, or would not, comprehend its terms; it has opened the door for abuses of various kinds, and it has not tended to economy in disbursements.

In some gangs near Cuddapah the other day I saw several women labourers encumbered by three or four children under age, who had been brought to secure the pittance granted under the recent modification of the rules. These children are of course much exposed all day, and distract the mother's attention from her work. The present system can be good neither for the mother nor the children, nor is it economical to the Government, according to the experience of Mr. West who has tried both systems and according to the typical case I have given.

Sir Richard Temple asks if I will admit that a pound of grain a day is sufficient to maintain an adult native of India in a "state of rest." In reply I have to state that I do not know of any cereal grain which would give a sufficiency of albuminous matter in a lb. weight to replace the daily waste of nitrogen from the adult native body, and consequently I am unable to admit any such proposition. The "evidence" adduced by Sir Richard Temple in regard to this matter is, in reality, no evidence at all. Sir Richard says that in the Vellore relief camp Dr. Fox and Captain Harris were agreed that men had so improved on 1 lb. of grain, but when I came to enquire into this matter I found that the "evidence" rested on general impressions, and not on periodical weighing and individual record of weight from time to time.

Even in the "weight test" some caution is necessary, for many of the people who come into camps appear to be filling out and fattening, when in reality they are getting dropsical and in a fair way to die. I can easily understand that the people in the Vellore camp did better on 1 lb. of grain per diem than they did on 12 ounces, which was the scale in use until a few weeks ago when Dr. Fox urged an increase.

I have thought it safer and more prudent in this matter to fall back on our experience in dieting non-labouring prisoners, and to recommend 20 ounces or 1¼ lbs. of cereal grain besides dhall, vegetables, condiments, &c., for adults fed in relief camps, and this allowance is now sanctioned by Government, and should be, I think, a minimum allowance, considering how much tissue these poor creatures have to repair before they can be brought into a state to do a day's work.

In a paper recently brought to my notice by Surgeon-General G. Smith, I find that at Nellore, Surgeon-Major A. M. Ross has been weighing coolies on relief works, and that their average weight is below that of average "under-trial" prisoners in jail. Thus—

In Jail.		
Men.	Women.	Children.
109·1 lbs.	92·3 lbs.	70 lbs.
Relief works.		
94·3	77·6	46

These weights appear to indicate much wasting, but the weighings will be continued and reported on from week to week.

In the last paragraph of his Minute of the 7th March, Sir Richard Temple states his belief that the labouring poor in Madras in rural localities can hardly get more than 1 lb. of grain a day for a male adult in ordinary times. The enquiries on which this belief is founded were made, I apprehend, by Sir Richard Temple himself in the course of his rapid journeys through the country.

But I would submit to any impartial person whether enquiries made in this way to satisfy a foregone conclusion, can be compared in value with the careful statistical enquiry undertaken calmly and deliberately in the years 1862 and 1863, and which enquiry furnished the basis for all our subsequent arrangements in the dieting of the people under circumstances where they cannot have any voice in the choice of their own food. Most people in India are acquainted with the sort of answers a high official personage will get in reply to leading questions, and if Sir Richard Temple thinks he has got at the truth in this matter, I can assure him, after a close practical study of the food of the people of Southern India for the last fifteen years, that he is utterly and entirely mistaken, and that so far from the labouring adults living upon a pound a day, they eat on the average nearly double.

The following is what I wrote on this subject fifteen years ago. With my great opportunities of enquiry in regard to the civil population, jails, hospitals, soldiers' rations, &c., during the past fifteen years, I have nothing to add or alter.

"A free labourer, if he has the means, will use from 32 to 40 ounces of cereal grain, (cholum, cumboo, ragi, or rice) about two or three ounces of dhall, a similar quantity of meat, or fish, and fruits or vegetables in addition."

"From numerous personal enquiries I should be inclined to reckon the average consumption of cereal grain per diem of an adult labouring man is rather under than above 30 ounces.

"The greater variety of food and its more liberal use by the free population depends very much upon the means of the individual, as well as upon the supply of food in the district. In times of famine and drought, after repeated failure of crops, the quantities of grain given as the probable daily consumption of a healthy man would be very much reduced, and in such seasons the jail diet would be superior to that of the greater

number of the labouring poor. This is still too often the case. In years of scarcity grain robberies and petty thefts are very prevalent, and many of these offences are committed with the express object of securing the jail rations as a remedy against starvation. At such times the want of due nourishment is painfully evident in the attenuated bodies of the poor. Many die from the immediate effects of starvation, while the great bulk of those who live to struggle against famine, have the vital powers so reduced that they are predisposed to suffer from the ravages of cholera and fever. The connection between famine and pestilence, the following of the latter in the wake of the former, has received many a practical illustration in the "records of Indian history within the present century"—(*Cornish on food and prison dietaries, Madras Medical Journal, Vol. VIII, page* 83)

I now come to the consideration of Sir Richard Temple's second Minute of the 14th March, in which he enters upon the scientific questions involved in my objections to his diet scale.

In this Minute Sir Richard Temple observes, paragraph 6:—"The opinion that one pound a day of grain might suffice for a relief labourer, together with some allowance for condiments and the like, or some nutritious substance, was not indeed based on scientific theory. It was founded rather on probabilities practically deduced from the condition of the poorer classes in ordinary times, and on the results of general experience."

I think it would have been more to the point if Sir Richard Temple had given something a little more precise than the vague term "general experience" I may ask, in return, whose experience? Not Sir Richard Temple's, surely; for in 1874 he assures us that the people in Bengal habitually use from 1 to 2 seers of grain (2 to 4 lbs.) per adult, and that even the people in relief houses, doing no work, got ¾ of a seer (1½ lbs). Sir Richard Temple records nothing of his travels in Bombay, showing that the people on relief works there lived on a pound of grain a day. It was only on his arrival in the Bellary District that he evolved this strange doctrine, that a Madrasee could do what the people in no other part of India can,—thrive on sixteen ounces of cereal grain a day.

I know of no other "general experience" bearing on this question and favourable to Sir Richard Temple's view. Sir Richard Temple appears to consider Sir Robert Christison's opinion to be entitled to a respectful hearing, and I may therefore be allowed to make a further quotation from that venerable and accomplished author's remarks on the diet of the British soldier during the Crimean War.

"Experience has shown that the most successful dietaries for bodies of men, deduced from practical observation, contain carboniferous nitrogenous food in the proportion of about three of the former to one of the latter by weight. During two-and-twenty years that my attention has been turned to the present subject, not a single exception has occurred to me.

"Hence it is obvious that the least weight of food in the rough state will be required, first, when there is the least moisture and cellulose tissue in it, and, secondly, when the carboniferous and nitrogenous principles are nearest the proportion of three to one.

"Of the various nutritive principles belonging to each set, some may replace one another; some are better than others; some are probably essential.

"Two things, however, are certain, that nitrogenous may replace carboniferous food for supporting respiration, though at a great loss, but that carboniferous food (without nitrogen) *cannot replace nitrogenous food for repairing textural waste.*

"Dietaries are never to be estimated by the rough weight of their constituents, without distinct reference to the real nutriment in them as determined by physiological and chemical enquiry."

Keeping these principles in view and with the help of a simple table it is not difficult to fix the dietary advisable for any body of men, according to their occupation. It is also, in general, easy to detect the source of error in unsuccessful dietaries. For example, any scientific person conversant with the present subject, could have foretold as a certain consequence sooner or later of their dietary, that the British troops would have fallen into the calamitous state of health which befel them last winter on the Crimea.*

Remarks of this nature, from so eminent an authority as Sir R. Christison, ought to make unskilled constructors of dietaries in famine times somewhat modest in respect to their knowledge. It should make them especially cautious in the enunciation of new and strange doctrine, such as "that the amount of nitrogen required by natives must be much less than that required by Europeans" (paragraph II of Minute.)

This is really the crucial test of the whole question, and I am afraid it cannot be definitely settled on the *ipse dixit* of Sir Richard Temple. In the scientific world we are accustomed to ask that any one bringing forward a new theory shall state the facts on which his theory is based; and in this case it would be quite fair to ask Sir Richard Temple whether by himself, or with professional aid, he has endeavoured to test his theory by estimating and measuring the amount of nitrogen which natives of ordinary size and weight eliminate from their bodies. The investigation is one of, by no means, a difficult character, and no one has any right to bring forward such a theory in proof of the sufficiency of a scale of food without first ascertaining, by repeated investigation and experiment, that the nitrogen excreted by natives is proportionately less than in Europeans. The consequences of our accepting such a theory, without the clearest and plainest proof, might be most disastrous, and the *onus probandi* remains with the originator of the theory.

I almost wish, in regard to Sir Richard Temple's reputation as a gentleman of many and varied accomplishments, that he had spared me the difficulty of dealing with his "crucial tests" in paragraphs 11 and 12, as regards the alleged discrepancies in theory and practice as

* Observations on a report by Sir J. McNeill, relative to rations for soldiers.

to the amount of nitrogen necessary to a successful dietary. It is not a pleasant thing for one in my position to point out errors of comprehension on Sir Richard Temple's part; but however painful the operation, it must be done. Sir Richard Temple quotes from the *Madras Manual of Hygiene*, a work of admitted excellence, by Surgeon-Major H. King, M. B., the composition of a scale of rations allowed to native soldiers on foreign service. He points out very truly that these rations while yielding an abundance of carboniferous food (32 ounces of rice), are very defective in nitrogenous principles, the whole weight of food in fact yielding only 178 grains of nitrogen per diem. "According to this theory," observes Sir Richard Temple, "the Madras sepoy would be undergoing starvation at the hands of the Government. But, in fact, he is not so reduced physically, nor does he fail the Government when it calls upon him for exertion. This case, I submit, makes very strongly against Dr. Cornish's theory."

I have no excuse to make for this dietary of our native soldiers on foreign service. I gave it up fifteen years ago, and recorded my opinion of it in the following terms:—

"The deficiency of animal food in the diet, and the excess of carboniferous material, is undoubtedly a fertile source of the prevalence of sickness in native troops on foreign service. The mortality of Madras troops on this diet in Burma is more than double what occurs in Indian stations, where they find their own food."*

The foreign service "ration" in fact is a "survival" from the time of the first Burmese War. It was framed in times long before Sanitary Commissioners or Chemists learned in food composition existed; and at the present time it is no more to be regarded as a typical "diet" than are the buttons on the backs of our dress-coats to be regarded as a device for supporting a sword-belt. The ration is simply an "aid" to the soldiers employed in a foreign country, and the men are put under no stoppages whatever on account of it, but draw the full pay of their rank, just as if they had to find every particle of food out of their pay. If the relief coolies in whose behalf I have protested had seven or nine rupees a month in addition to the pound of grain, I should have made no objections to the insufficiency of their rations.

The Government expect, in these settled times, with the Burmese markets well supplied with poultry, eggs, fish, and flesh, that the sepoy can buy his nitrogenous food for himself, and practically he does so to such an extent that of late years the troops stationed in Burma have been almost as healthy as when in Southern India.

But there are and have been exceptions. I need not go back to the very terrible mortality of native troops from bowel complaints in the first and second Burmese wars. These things are matters of history, but no later than the year 1872, a detachment of native troops was sent from Burma to occupy posts on the Arracan River in co-operation with the Lushai Expedition.

Strength ... 184		
Hospital admissions 901		
Deaths ... 27 12 from "dropsy," 5 "debility."		
Ratios of sick to strength per mille. 4896·7	Deaths. 146·7	

In this locality the men had no market at hand in which to buy animal food, and in attempting to live on their "rations," they sickened and died in large numbers. The proportions are given in the margin.

In this case, and in all others demanding active service away from markets of supply, the native soldier on foreign service *does*, in fact, "fail to do what the Government want of him," and simply because his "rations" are unfitted of themselves to support his health and strength. The fact is acknowledged and admitted by every officer who has commanded in Burma, and I did not at all over-state the case fifteen years ago when I reported to Government as follows:—

"I have not entered into the question as to the propriety of revising the ration list of sepoys on foreign service, or of effecting changes in civil hospital diets, or of the sufficiency of the food laid down by law for emigrants from British India to the colonies, all of which dietaries are unscientific in composition, and there need be little hesitation in stating, unfitted to support life. The whole of these dietaries require revision."†

Then again the "rations" of the European soldier do not, as Sir Richard Temple supposes, constitute his whole food.

Every Commanding Officer knows that the British soldier habitually buys extra meat from the bazaar out of his ample pay, and there is no regiment in the country which has not a provision shop of its own in which anything, from a Yarmouth bloater to a truffled sausage, may be bought. The rations on the whole are very fairly adapted for the British soldier, although there is no doubt that he eats more meat than the quantity contained in the ration.

In the calculation of the component parts of this dietary in the Madras Manual of Hygiene, I see that the nutritive value of the 1 lb. of vegetables has been put down, as if all the vegetables were of the cabbage or soft kind, "whereas potatoes form usually one-half of the vegetable ration of the soldier."

No calculation, moreover, has been made of the nutritive value of the malt liquor or spirit he consumes.

The proportions of albuminous to carbonferous food in the official ration are about one to four.

Sir Richard Temple has made a mistake as to soldiers "in garrison" receiving a "reduced diet."

They do nothing of the kind, but European soldiers "in prison" do receive, when sentenced for short periods, a punitive diet which has no bearing whatever on the question of the insufficiency of albuminous food in a pound of grain to keep an adult native in health.

* Madras Medical Journal, Volume VIII, page 30.

† Madras Medical Journal, Food and Prison Dietaries, Volume VIII, page 56.

I must confess that I was a little staggered by Sir Richard Temple's quotation of the scale of food allowed to "European soldiers on board ship." I was travelling at the time of receiving the Minute, and away from all books of reference, so that I could not verify the composition of the diet, as given in the *Madras Manual of Hygiene*,' but I knew that this diet had been framed under the advice of scientific men, and that it was not likely to err in the direction of giving too little nitrogenous food, and I was quite satisfied that some error had crept into the calculations, and that Sir Richard Temple had pitched upon this "crucial instance" without thought of the possible inaccuracy of the figures.

The explanation of the calculated quantity of nitrogen in this diet being only 155 grains per day is very simple. The diets which are valued in the appendix to the *Madras Manual of Hygiene* are all taken from the Madras Medical Code. The quantities of this particular diet will be found in the Code, page 133, Vol. II. The transcriber instead of entering 4 lbs. or 64 oz. "fresh bread" for a week's ration, has made the mistake of entering 4 oz. and, as a consequence, all the calculations of albuminous and carboniferous food are below the actual truth.

There is also another error. The calculator of the nutritive values has assumed that "salt meat" contains less albumen than fresh, and has put down a less proportion of nitrogen for the salt meat; but this is not really the case, though in salt meat the albuminous matter may be less easily digested. The effect of salting meat is to harden the albuminous tissues, and to cause the watery juices of the meat to enter the brine; consequently salt meat has more albumen in a given weight than fresh, or preserved, meat.

On the whole, I consider the ship-board dietary of the European soldier, containing as it does, according to my calculation, from 200 to 240 grains of nitrogen per diem, very well suited for a class of people who have nothing whatever to do.

Sir Richard Temple says the British soldier is not reduced by a diet containing 155 grains of nitrogen, and the answer to this statement is that the British soldier is never put on any such diet, and that the figures on which Sir Richard Temple rest his "crucial instance" are wholly wrong, partly from a clerical error of the transcriber and partly from the mistake in estimating the albuminous matter in the salt meat of the shipboard ration.

It follows, therefore, that all Sir Richard Temple's surmises on the hypothesis that 155 grains of nitrogen is enough for a British soldier fall to the ground, and this part of the question need scarcely be noticed further.

I feel bound, however, to protest against the line of argument advanced by Sir Richard Temple that as the British soldier only needs so much nitrogenous food, that the native of India can do with two-thirds of that amount or less. We have no grounds whatever for admitting so dangerous a theory, and all our practical experience tells just the other way.

In the *Indian Annals of Medical Science*, Vol. III, 1855, Mr. Strong gives some very remarkable tables showing the influence of a change of diet in the Alipore Jail. A Magistrate in charge *thought* that the prisoners were being too well treated, and so abandoned a scale of food, which had been sanctioned by the Medical Board, and which had kept the prisoners in health, for a dietary of his own devising. The change consisted chiefly in knocking off the meat, reducing the grain allowance, and obliging the prisoners to consume what they had in a single meal. The result of this amateur tampering with the food of the people was an increase in mortality from an average of 42·4 per thousand to 117·5 per thousand in the three years during which the "experiment" was in force. The constituents of this dietary gave about 19 parts of carboniferous food to 1½ of nitrogenous!

The late Mr. Bedford of the Bengal Medical Service records a similar increase of mortality dependent on a change of food in the Rajshaye Jail in 1852-53. In this case several months elapsed before the bowel sickness began to appear, but the result was a trebling of the annual mortality.

The effect of improving the standard of diets in the Madras jails in 1867, so as to raise the amount of albuminous food equal to from 200 to 240 grains of nitrogen per diem, has been to diminish the mean annual death-rate from 107 to about 22 per thousand, for the eight years in which the new dietaries have been in force.*

This ought to be fairly convincing testimony, but there is more behind. A few years ago, a Jail Superintendent, who had been admonished by Government for over much flogging, was requested to adopt some other mode of punishment, and the punishment book showed, in the course of a few months, some hundreds of entries to this effect: "Half rations until he completes his task." The result was great increase of sickness and mortality from the diseases such as now fill our famine camps, *viz.*, sloughing ulcers, bowel complaints, dropsy, and impoverished blood. On discontinuing the food punishment the mortality began slowly to subside to its normal proportions. So close is the connection in fact between a sufficiency of nitrogenous food and health of the prisoners, that I never now hear of an increase of bowel disorders and dropsies in a jail, without at once suspecting tampering with the food, or privation in the district furnishing prisoners. In talking the matter over with the Inspector General of Prisons, I find that he has arrived at precisely the same conclusion. After the Bengal famine I see it noted that the rate of mortality in the Julpigori jail was 27 per cent. chiefly from "bowel complaints." In Rungpore 17·6 per cent. In Gya, Tirhoot and Chumparun the mortality was 17, 10and 15 per cent., respectively. "Dysentery was the most fatal disease." The precis-writer who compiles the sanitary statistics of the India Office does not appear to have had a notion of the connection

* See paper—"Sanitary Improvements in Indian Jails."
Transactions, Social Science Association for 1875.

of the undue jail mortality with the famine, but notes that a "special report has been called for" to explain it.* Reading between the lines I can at once tell him that it was a mortality from starvation diseases.

With all these facts before me I think myself quite justified in having given early warning of the danger of reducing wages to the basis of 1 lb. of cereal grain a day, even admitting that my remonstrance was, as Sir Richard Temple states, "strongly worded." It saves time to state in plain terms one's actual meaning, and my meaning was quite evident when I showed that Sir Richard Temple's proposals were out of harmony with the experience of the Bengal famine, and with our actual knowledge of the effects of insufficient food.

There remains yet one more point to be noticed with reference to differences of opinion in regard to the present condition of the labouring poor. On this point Sir Richard Temple states—"Having carefully inspected during my tour in this Presidency thousands of relief labourers, I give it as my opinion that with very few exceptions, which are not as a rule traceable to insufficient wages, the general physical condition of the labourers is as good now as in ordinary years."

This is Sir Richard Temple's opinion, but not mine. I too have seen a considerable number of relief labourers, and have taken some pains to find out where the distress really is, and my experience is this, that if I want to see the darkest side of the famine picture, I must look for it elsewhere than amongst the ranks of those who have still strength enough left them to work. Consequently I make a point of examining, wherever I can, the condition of the people fed in relief houses, lungerkhanas, and by private charity. I try to ascertain the condition of the poor who frequent the public bazaars and markets; and I pay special attention to the condition of the old and the young, whom I find almost invariably to be the earliest victims to distress. It is in this respect probably that my estimate of the effects of the famine on the health of the lower classes differs so widely from Sir Richard Temple's. My view is briefly this, that the famine is pressing with peculiar severity upon certain sections of the labouring classes who average from 20 to 30 per cent. of the population of the several districts, that amongst these classes there has been already a very large mortality, primarily due to bad and insufficient feeding, and that the condition of the survivors is in many cases critical in the extreme, as shown by the rapidly increasing proportion of persons who are unfit to work, and who have to be fed entirely at Government expense to keep the feeble vitality they have from being altogether extinguished.

Immediately the condition of a people becomes so low that they cannot work, the question of saving life becomes enormously complicated, and in plain language the time has then passed by when Government relief can do more than attempt to rescue a few possessed of the strongest constitutions. What has been our experience in this respect in the Madras relief camps, and in the camps now being established throughout the country? Sir Richard Temple I observe in his numerous Minutes has passed by this subject of the actual mortality of the famine stricken, but as a public health official, I am bound to take notice of it.

The following figures show the mortality amongst this class of the population in the Madras camps for ten weeks ending 31st March:—

Mean strength.	Total deaths.	Annual ratio per mille.
11,005	1,971	930·8

This enormous mortality simply means an annual death-rate equivalent to 930·8 per mille of the population constantly under observation, and, in fact, is a death-rate which wipes out nearly the whole of the living within a year. The excessive death-rate going on in Madras is going on in every relief camp in the country. I find but little difference in the proportion of deaths, whether in North Arcot, Cuddapah or Madras. And it must not be supposed that this excessive death-rate is due to cholera, or small-pox, for the Madras camps have been singularly free of the former, and by means of vaccination the small-pox epidemic has been controlled. The deaths are almost entirely due to diseases which invariably, in India, attack under-fed and starved people, *viz.*, extreme wasting of tissue, and destruction of the lining membrane of the lower bowel. This is a simple statement of fact. Thanks to the assistance of Surgeon-General G. Smith and his able medical staff in Madras, this question of the nature of the famine disease has been abundantly verified by post-mortem examinations. Surgeon-Major Porter informs me that the average weight of bodies of full grown men he has examined has varied from 57 to 85lbs., and it is enough to record this fact to show the extreme wasting going on during life.

But if the condition of the labouring classes is so generally satisfactory to Sir Richard Temple, how is it, I may ask, that the death returns of the famine districts are so much above what is usual? I have not as yet received the returns for February, but those for December and January are available for comparison with the average results of the previous five years. I must, however, note with respect to these district death returns that from personal investigation in the districts, I know they very much understate the real mortality of the last few months. The truth is, the famine has disorganised our village establishments to such an extent that the actual numbers who have already perished will never be known. Hundreds and thousands of people have died away from their homes, have fallen down by the roadsides, and their bodies have been left to be eaten by dogs and jackalls. Mr. Gribble, the Sub-Collector of Cuddapah, in the course of a morning's ride of 14 miles, came upon eight unburied bodies, and at Royachoti in January last Mr. Supervisor Mathews informed me that after an outbreak of cholera 53 dead bodies lay for days exposed in the dry bed of a river, near the works the

* Report of Sanitary Measures in India, Volume VIII, page 10.

relief coolies were engaged on. Walking over this ground two months after the event, the numerous skulls and human bones scattered on the surface convinced me that the statement was founded on fact.

With our village establishments panic-stricken and the village messengers away at relief works, it is quite certain that the death registration has been most incomplete. At Maddanapully I found that the deaths in the civil hospital had exceeded those borne on the village register for certain months, and at Royachoti the deaths amongst the starving people sent in to the relief shed in March had exceeded the registered mortality for the whole town. It is obvious therefore that the figures I now give do not represent the real truth of our losses; they are at the best approximative only.

Mortality in famine districts.

Districts.		Chingleput.	Nellore.	North Arcot.	Kurnool.	Cuddapah.	Bellary.
Population		938,184	1,376,811	2,015,278	914,432	1,351,194	1,668,006
				Registered deaths.			
Average of 5 years ending 1875.	December	1,892	2,007	3,445	1,420	2,336	2,585
	January	1,404	1,794	3,943	1,371	1,933	2,263
Present Season ...	December 1876 ...	2,865	5,641	6,006	11,862	6,612	7,440
	January 1877 ...	6,094	11,142	13,686	6,253	13,361	9,361
Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.							
Average of 5 years (two months) ...		21·08	16·6	21·9	18·3	19·9	17·8
Present season (two months)		87·2	73·7	58·7	118·8	86·7	80·4

Even these figures, which we know to be under the truth, show an appalling mortality in the famine districts during December and January. I have no reason to suppose that the state of things here indicated has much improved in February and March. But in our municipal towns, or in some of them at least within the famine area, death registration is more efficiently managed, and the following figures will tend to show the gravity of famine, has exemplified in an abnormal death-rate. In Bellary I have long had reason to suppose that the registration was not properly done and the returns of some of the Bellary municipalities are obviously imperfect. The first thing that attracted my attention in connection with the famine, on returning to duty in the end of January, was the abnormal death-rate amongst certain classes and certain localities of the Presidency town, and I lost no time in drawing the attention of Government to the condition of the people, and suggesting measures for combating the great destruction of life then going on. While the mortality of the Presidency town was exaggerated by the influx of starving immigrants, the experience of other municipalities shows that throughout the famine tract, the death rate has risen out of all proportion to its normal condition.

Mortality in the municipalities of the famine districts.

Municipal towns.		Madras.	Conjeveram.	Nellore.	Vellore.	Wallajapet.	Kurnool.	Cuddapah.	Bellary.	Adoni.	Gooty.	Anantapur.
Population.		397,552	37,327	29,929	38,022	12,103	25,579	16,275	51,766	22,723	6,730	4,918
					Registered deaths							
Average of 3 years ending 1875.	December	1,911	65	58	84	41	71	50	77	69	9	7
	January	1,360	66	37	81	30	78	58	57	47	18	6
	February	1,100	65	38	80	26	60	40	58	51	6	9
Present season	1876, December	2,064	96	127	89	48	376	33	102	446	257	21
	1877, January	4,069	367	169	146	66	147	53	714	160	26	9
	,, February	4,401	87	288	218	41	171	92	137	378	6	27
Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum												
Average of 3 years (2 months)		36·9	30·6	17·1	29·4	33·6	31·9	39·6	34·4	39·3	19·6	16·4
Present season (ditto)		105·8	38·9	73·66	47·2	51·2	108·6	66·1	33·6	350·1	65·6	66·2

The famine, so far has already fallen very heavily on the old, the weakly constitutioned, and young children. It is still "weeding out" from our labouring classes a large number of victims, and in consideration of the fact that diseased conditions dependent on sufficient food *follow many months after the cause has passed away*, I apprehend that a heavy and unusual mortality will continue even after the period of drought and dearth of food has ended.

The survivors of the famine will be the strongest and best fitted of their race to continue the species, and when plenty again blesses the land, they will produce a vigorous race of descendants; but I think there can be no reasonable doubt that this food deficiency has fallen very heavily upon the ordinary agricultural labouring poor, and that many years must elapse before they will have made up the numbers who have fallen, and are still falling, victims to the combined famine and pestilence now in our midst. I have in former reports called attention to the fact that the children born of famine-stricken mothers are nothing but skin and bone. My recent experience goes to show that the birth-rate is seriously diminishing, and that pregnancy amongst the distressed women is becoming a rare condition.

It is on these grounds that I cannot subscribe to the pleasing and hopeful telegrams in which Sir Richard Temple summarises the weekly progress of events for the benefit of the Home Government and the English people. There are two sides to every picture. Sir Richard Temple, like a skilful General commanding in battle, naturally fixes his attention on the main points of attack and defence, and so long as these are safe, his main work is accomplished.

I on the other hand as a public health official, whose special duty it is to preserve life, am bound to listen to the cries of the wounded, and to note in what way the combatants suffer, and I should be wanting in my duty to myself, and to the Government I serve, if I failed to state the facts coming to my knowledge, and the deduction drawn from those facts.

MADRAS; *The 6th April* 1877.

W. R. CORNISH, F. R. C. S., *Surgeon-Major, Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.*

No. 190, dated Cuddalore, the 19th April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C. S. I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C. S. I., *Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him respecting passages in the report of the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, dated the 6th April.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Cuddalore, the 18th April* 1877.

IT is necessary for me to make a few brief remarks upon the Minute of the 6th April by the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras regarding the reduced wage for the relief labourers of Madras, inasmuch as this Minute refers to some of my own previous Minutes on the subject. Having regard to the importance of the subject, I refrain from making the objections which might ordinarily be made to the tone of some parts of the Sanitary Commissioner's Minute as an official paper.

2. In order to shew the uncertainty of medico-chemical dicta regarding such a matter as relief wages, I pointed out certain discrepancies between the Sanitary Commissioner's opinion and the Madras Manual of Hygiene on a particular point. The Sanitary Commissioner now says that the Manual of Hygiene is wrong on this point. Very possibly it is.

3. It is not necessary, however, to pursue this point, or any such like points because I understand that the medico-chemical theories upon which the Sanitary Commissioner seems still to rely are not implicitly accepted by the highest sanitary authorities in India, and do not entirely coincide with the newest development of scientific thought regarding the carbonaceous and nitrogenous elements necessary for the nutrition of the human frame. Nor is it practically necessary to discuss further the Sanitary Commissioner's opinion regarding the sufficiency or otherwise of the reduced wages, because in his present Minute he admits that, as now applied, it is sufficient. His previous objections appear to have been diminished by the granting of the wage on Sundays as well as week-days, and by the granting of a small allowance for the support of the young children of persons employed on the works.

4. I had myself always contemplated that the reduced wage should be allowed on Sundays. As regards the very young children, their case did not at first suggest itself for consideration, as all children of 7 years and upwards were admitted to relief. But as soon as the case of the children under 7 years of age was brought to my notice, I recommended that they also should receive a small allowance. I found however that this had been already ordered by the Madras Government.

5. Though I do not undertake to pronounce any opinion upon a medico-chemical point, yet I do undertake to say whether thousands of relief labourers inspected by me are physically in fair working condition or not. And I adhere to the opinion previously expressed that the many gangs which I inspected working on the reduced wage were in such condition, regard being had to the condition of such persons in ordinary times. In this opinion I was confirmed by the experienced medical officer on my staff, who had seen the realities of famine in other parts of India. But in order that no doubt might remain upon the point, I

asked for and obtained the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. And after inspecting in different parts of the country some thirty-five thousand relief labourers, he pronounced them to be, with some individual exceptions, in fair physical condition. This then is the true test of the sufficiency or otherwise of the reduced wage to which I have always appealed and still appeal. According to this test the wage appears to be sufficient at present. If at any time any marked deterioration of the physical condition were to indicate that the reduced wage is insufficient, then I shall be the first to make a revised recommendation.

6. But I must advert for a moment to certain parts of the argument of the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras which seem to amount to this, that because there is mortality among the recipients of gratuitous relief, who are admitted to particular relief camps, therefore the wages of relief labourers must be insufficient. Whether the Sanitary Commissioner intends to convey this idea I know not, but something of the sort would, I apprehend, be gathered by ordinary readers of that which he has written. Therefore I have to explain that there is no connection whatever between recipients of gratuitous relief on the one hand and the recipients of relief wages on the other. The gratuitous rations allowed to the inmates of relief camps have nothing whatever to do with the wages paid on relief works. The inmates of these camps who are admitted there as being unable to work are a class totally different from those who are admitted to the relief works as being able to work. Inferences deduced from the condition of the recipients of gratuitous relief are wholly irrelevnat if attempted to be applied to the condition of relief labourers. If unhappily there be mortality among the inmates of relief camps, it by no means follows that there is any mortality among relief labourers. In point of fact there is no mortality among relief labourers except from cholera, small-pox or other diseases, and when sometimes cholera has stricken and dispersed large gangs of relief labourers, there has never been any reason to suppose that the scourge arose from want of food. Again, if notwithstanding scientifically arranged diet, the condition of the inmates of relief camps continues bad, no amelioration whatever could be afforded by raising the wage of relief labourers who are a totally different class. These poor inmates have never gone to relief works at all. Indeed the very reason of their admission to the relief camps is this, that they are incapable of going to relief works. They are diseased or infirm, or being indisposed to work have wandered about, or passing by means of relief close at home have wandered to a distance.

7. Being thus helpless for one reason or another they are picked up and taken care of, but when picked up they are often beyond the reach of human aid. No analogy therefore drawn from these persons can possibly be applicable to relief labourers, and to mention the two cases with any sort of parallelism and in any kind of connection would be to produce confusion of ideas and other misapprehension.

8. If indeed persons who were pale on being admitted to relief works were to become thinner and thinner and weaker and weaker till at last they had to be drafted off to gratuitous relief camps as unfit to work, then that would be a reason for reconsidering the wage, but this is just what has not occurred, and is not occurring. If I saw or knew any signs of it occurring, then I should be the first to move. Many relief labourers indeed have left the works of their own accord, not so much however because the wage was reduced, but rather because task-work was enforced, or because the scene of labour was removed to a distance from their homes.

9. How it happens that so many of the destitute poor sank so low before being taken up for gratuitous relief is a question which need not be discussed in this Minute. I may reiterate however that the proper remedy lies in the institution of house-to-house visitation throughout the distressed districts, and from the time of entering the Madras Presidency I have never ceased to urge upon the Government and the local authorities the necessity of such a visitation. And indeed this visitation has generally been instituted. But that it has not always been perfectly carried out is proved by the mortality which has occurred, or still occurs, in some of the relief camps.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 192, dated Cuddalore, the 19th April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C. S. I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C. S. I., *Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him regarding the present condition of relief affairs in the district of Madura.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated* 18*th April* 1877.

I HAVE paid a second visit (13th to 16th April) to the Madura district to see the Collector Mr. MacQuhae and some of his officers, because, as already stated in the Memorandum of the 24th January, the month of April is likely to be a critical season in determining whether there is to be distress or not in that season. By the 15th of April some of the ordinary spring showers had fallen causing some partial revival of agriculture, but except in one place (Periakolum at the foot of the Pulnee hills) there had not been enough rain to place the district or any part of the district beyond the reach of distress in May.

2. The grain markets continue to be well stocked; the main source of supply is the port of Negapatam; though supplies come also from Tuticorin. In fact it is the strong demand in Madura that attracts the grain which might otherwise have gone from Negapatam to Mysore. At present the grain goes in the Mysore direction as far as Trichinopoly, and is thence diverted to the Madura district.

3. Meanwhile the proprietary ryots seemed to be bearing up well against the consequences of the long continued drought. Either they have material resources of their own, or they possess credit whereby they can obtain such resources. Field labourers, notwithstanding the want of labour in the fields, appear to receive some support from their employers; but doubtless one great means of support for this class is emigration to Ceylon, which appears to have attained during this year nearly double its ordinary proportions. I could not learn that the excess number who had gone to Ceylon are faring badly, though perhaps they are not receiving so much remuneration as would have been given had the numbers been less. There is of course the usual proportion of the poorest classes, but it is understood that they are receiving some support from private charity.

4. The relief labourers are as yet but few in number. Care has been exercised by the Collector to prevent the number increasing unnecessarily; and the task-work is being strictly exacted. It would have been better perhaps if the works had been placed altogether under the Public Works Department. The assistance of that Department, however, is used for measuring up the task-work. Arrangements are made for giving all the gratuitous relief that is really needed, though happily the amount needed is as yet but little. Relief centres in sufficient number have been established. On the whole, I should think that the consequences of the drought are being prudently and firmly dealt with by the Collector, and at present I have nothing further to suggest.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 194, dated Cuddalore, the 19th April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C. S. I., *Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, in which he suggests the use of coal on the Madras Railways as some check against the destruction of forests of the Madras Presidency.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Cuddalore, the* 18*th April* 1877.

THERE is a point connected with the supply of fuel to the several railways of the Madras Presidency, which has a bearing upon the rainfall and the prospects of future harvests, and which I desire to represent to the Madras Government as follows.

2. The failure of the periodical rains, and the consequent loss of crops seem to be becoming more frequent in Southern India. This circumstance is attributed by many, with much show of probability, to the gradual denudation of the forests with which the country used to abound. The effects are felt throughout the presidency generally, but more particularly in those tracts which adjoin the sources or upper courses of some of the rivers, upon which irrigation works, great or small, depend. One potential cause of this denudation has been, and still is, the demand of fuel for the consumption of the locomotives on the several railways.

3. As an instance out of a great many, I would mention that at this moment there is understood to be a contract between the Madras Railway Company and a native contractor for the supply of a very large quantity of wood fuel—a quantity large enough to cause a heavy drain, if not an utter exhaustion, of the particular forests from which the supplies are drawn. It unfortunately happens that these forests lie, as I understand, near the upper course of the Palar river. Their destruction doubtless tends to aggravate the uncertainty which hangs more and more over the water-supply of this river. And such uncertainty is peculiarly unfortunate, inasmuch as from this river are drawn the channels which fill an extensive series of tanks for irrigation in the districts of North Arcot and Chingleput. Seldom does this river descend in seasonable and propitious floods. One year it will come down with violent inundation demolishing its dams, tearing up its channels, breaching its tanks, another year it will leave them all high and dry. I merely adduce this as a type of what is going on too often and in too many parts of the country, and which is in part at least attributable to denudation of forests.

4. Of course there are difficulties arising out of private rights with reference to the preservation of forests. There are also many means of overcoming those difficulties. I am now addressing myself to one measure only for mitigating the evil, *viz.*, the diminution of the demand which is at present so greatly stimulated by the railway requirements for wood fuel.

5. The question immediately arises, why should not the Madras Railways burn coal in the same way as do the East Indian Railway, the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway and various of the State Railways? The Madras Railway, it is true, does not pass through the heart of a rich coal basin as the East Indian Railway does, nor does it touch a coal field at any of its extremities as the Great Indian Peninsula Railway does. But compared with any other of the railways mentioned it is favourably situated. It touches the sea-cost at Madras and Beypore, and at either of these ports it can land English and Australian coal at the same rate per ton as the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company does at Bombay, or as both the southern lines do at Madras and Negapatam or Tuticorin. And although from a commercial company trading at its own risk, grave objections might be offered to a course which will undoubtedly at first increase its expenditure on fuel, I have to repeat that this is a case* where present economy may, and in the opinion of most thoughtful men undoubtedly will, aggravate the calamity of famine in future.

* NOTE.—And I cite the Madras Railway Company as a sample.

6. The increased cost, as far as the Madras Railway Company is concerned, is likely, for many years to come, to fall upon the Government, and it may be possible to form an approximate estimate of its amount.

7. The cost of working 2,400,000 train miles per annum would, I am informed by Captain Bisset, be approximately Rs. 8,00,000 at the present cost of fuel to the Madras Railway Company. Considering the advantages of the two ports, it may fairly be estimated that the cost of working the same number of train miles with coal fuel only will not much exceed Rs. 9,00,000. And when local enterprise enters into the business of carrying coal from the fields of Bengal to the coast ports of Madras, it is not unreasonable to expect that the cost of Indian coal delivered at these ports (which is at the present time quoted at Rs. 22 per ton or from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 higher than English coal of rather higher cash value at the pits' mouth) will be so far reduced as to make coal fuel even less expensive to the Madras Railway than wood fuel is at the present time.

8. There are some minor advantages in the use of coal fuel which are too well known to require mention in this Minute, although they are of some importance to economical working. And I conclude by reiterating my opinion that the interests of the Madras districts require a more careful guarding of the forests, especially the hill forests, from destruction, and that one practical way of checking this destruction would be to burn coal instead of wood on all the Madras Railway lines, and so stop entirely a heavy and constant drain on the forests and undergrowth of the hill-sides of the Madras country.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 196, dated Madras, the 20th April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—*The Hon'ble* T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with a Memorandum respecting the condition of affairs in the South Arcot district.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated 20th April* 1877.

IN forwarding the accompanying memorandum regarding my recent visit to the district of South Arcot, I have to record some few brief remarks.

2. Though the south-west monsoon of 1876 failed here as elsewhere, still there was a good fall of rain at the end of the north-east monsoon in the south-east part of the district, and saved especially the taluks of Cuddalore, Vellaporumand Chellumbrum. The south-western and the central parts of the district received but little rain on this occasion. Being near to the coast taluks which received rain and to the Coleroon and Cauvery basin where the crops have been good, these parts have not yet suffered distress. And hope was entertained that if the April showers should prove propitious, distress might be staved off until the next monsoon. As yet however (20th April) these showers (which have fallen favourably to the westwards) have held off in this district, one taluk only (Kallukoorchy in the south-west) having received any rain during the spring season. They may yet come, of course if they do, trouble will be averted. But if they do not come by the middle of May, and if the south-west monsoon should be late, and it is usually late in this quarter, not arriving till July, then some severe distress can hardly be avoided in certain parts of this district.

3. As yet the district authorities have prudently refrained from giving any encouragement to the agricultural classes to resort to relief. In some taluks satisfactory reports are heard of the efforts made by the people themselves to save their crops by digging wells. That they had the means of sustaining themselves during the winter months is proved by the fact that, when some small relief works were opened tentatively, they did not avail themselves of the opportunity.

4. If relief works have to be opened at all, I would earnestly recommend that this be not done through the civil officers who have so much else to attend to, but should be entrusted to the regular Public Works Department, which in this district is strongly represented by the Irrigation Engineers. There is much work for them to do by way of repairing and improving the tanks, and if they undertake this, they will be able to afford all the relief that is needed for the able-bodied, who will be thus employed on works not scattered but concentrated and under professional supervision.

5. To the Civil officers would then be left what may be described as their legitimate work, that is, visiting the villages in search of destitute and helpless persons, affording gratuitous relief to some, and assigning light work to others, who though weakly can yet do something.

6. We need not yet, however, abandon the hope that seasonable showers may yet ward off the threatened distress.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum respecting the condition of affairs in the South Arcot District.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE met in the South Arcot district the Collector Mr. Hughesdon, the Sub-Collector Mr. Wallace, the Head Assistant Mr. Thomson, as well as the Collectorate Sheristadar and other native officials.

2. Sir Richard Temple also visited Pondicherry, and learnt that severe drought had afflicted the French territory, and that gratuitous relief was being distributed to a considerable number of persons. He did not understand that relief works had been opened.

3. The taluks of South Arcot, in parts of which there is risk of severe distress being felt, are—

Trinomalai,
Tindevenum,
Kallukoorchy,
Tricaloor,
Vridachellum,

where the rainfall last year failed, where there is comparatively little "wet" cultivation, and where the crops were extremely short. As yet there has been no severe distress, but if the rain holds off till the end of May, trouble must arise. Relief works were opened in parts of Tindevenum, Trinomalai and Vellapoorum about the end of January; but people would not come readily to work, so very little was done, and during the last two weeks there has been small demand for relief employment. One relief centre was opened for distributing gratuitous relief in Trinomalai. Some little relief was also given about a month ago in Villapoorum by private charity. But this has since stopped as the demand slackened; now that the late rice, the ragi and ground-nut is being harvested. A good deal of work is being given by the South Indian Railway to people in the Vellapoorum, Cuddalore and Chellumbrum taluks; a very little is being given in Tindevenum. All this helps to support the labouring poor.

4. The Public Works Department has projects, namely, repairs of tank, dams and irrigation channels on hand to do. The grant for the whole year for the district is about one lakh of rupees. Of this perhaps Rs. 15,000 would, under ordinary circumstances, be spent during May. The work is done by contract; but the village headmen are usually the people to whom contracts of this kind are let. The Public Works Department could undertake and supervise works costing much more than this sum of Rs. 15,000, provided only that certain restrictions were foregone, which compel the range officer to inspect and pay for every work himself.

5. There is plenty of food in the district; and the dealers have stores of imported rice. Prices are high. But there has not hitherto been any starvation or any famine anywhere. The jumabundi (annual verification of cultivated holdings) is now going on everywhere; Revenue Inspectors and higher Revenue officers are seeing a great deal of the people at their villages; and the district officers are satisfied that there is not at present anything worse than distress in any part of the district. So far as they can judge, the best way of preventing increase of distress would be for the Public Works Department to push on at once its works in the worst taluks, and to keep sufficient works going until the rain sets in. If the grants made to the District Engineer from ordinary sources should be nearly exhausted, then more grants might be given, debitable to famine. Under this system, if adopted, relief labour would be utilised to the utmost on necessary district works. The work would be done by petty contract, but the people needing relief would get the work, and at present the people are strong enough to do such work at ordinary contract rates.

6. Major Mead, District Engineer, considers that he could, without additional engineering establishment, do all that may at present be needed. If further grants were made, he could spend them most usefully on much needed irrigation repairs. But he would require discretion to relax the present rules as to completion certificate for works costing less than Rs. 1,000 a piece. And also he would want to have temporarily in abeyance the order which forbids the District Engineer and Collector to sanction any petty irrigation repairs for which the estimate exceeds the average annual revenue from the work. The District Engineer would of course be careful in acting upon the additional discretion allowed him. But unless it be granted, there is risk that, if much relief employment is suddenly wanted, we may have to drift, in South Arcot as elsewhere, into the practice of leaving the relief works to be managed by professionally unskilled and (at time of jumabundi) hard-worked civil officials.

CUDDALORE,
19*th April* 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

No. 198, dated Madras, 20th April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him in respect of the management of relief works in the North Arcot district through the Public Works Department agency.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras*, 20*th April* 1877.

IN continuation of my Minutes of the 29th March regarding Bellary and Kurnool, and of the 10th April regarding Salem, the purport of which was to represent the expediency of placing relief works as much as possible under the regular Public Works Department, I desire to submit a similar representation regarding the district of North Arcot, which I have passed through once more,—visiting the anicut over the Palar and the Cauvery Pauk lake.

2. In reference to the apprehensions which arose during February or March regarding distress breaking out here and there in this district, relief works have been opened (not under professional officers, but such Civil officials as can be obtained for the occasion) in many and various places, and doubtless have done good so far as they have gone. But while appreciating the reasons which induced the local authorities to take these proceedings, I must yet represent

that these numerous petty and scattered works are very much open to all the objections which have been elsewhere urged against relief works of this description, except that the wage having been reduced the temptation is so far lessened. But even now there are, I fear, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of instances of persons who avail themselves of these works, not exactly to keep off distress, but slightly to enlarge their narrow income,—for instance, men, who still have some employment of their own at home, send their wives and elder children to the relief works close at hand, in order to make just a little money for the family. Besides this, the season is advancing, the spring harvest has been partly reaped, the demand for relief employment is slightly increasing. On the other hand, there is still some spring harvest to be reaped. The spring showers have caused ploughing to be commenced in most parts of the district. And the spring harvest itself, which owing to the wells in which the district abounds is proving to be fairly good, will afford a considerable augmentation of the food supply. Notwithstanding all this, the numbers on relief works about 40,000, according to the latest information, have been mounting up and may mount higher still; thus the aggregate is becoming sufficiently large and serious to necessitate the consideration of the introduction of some further checks.

3. The obvious check is, of course, the placing of the relief works under the regular Public Works Department.

4. Already the Madras Government have ordered that petty relief works, within easy reach of the operations for the doubling of the railway line to Arconum, should be closed. This order will doubtless have the beneficial effect of compelling many able-bodied persons seeking relief to place themselves under the professional supervision of the railway engineers.

5. Similarly, I believe that the Government intend to order the closing of any petty relief works which exist near the railway line from Chingleput to Conjeveram, of which the earth-work is about to be commenced. Although this work pertains to the Chingleput district, possibly some able-bodied persons might be sent to this work from North Arcot district.

6. But in North Arcot the main point is this: The Government, as I understand, have signified a wish that the irrigation works, repairs and improvement of tanks, and the like, should be pressed on as much as possible, and that the available funds appropriated to irrigation for the year should be made use of, as soon as possible, for purposes of relief, under the engineering establishments. There can be no doubt of the excellence of this policy. The only precaution necessary would be to provide that none should be thus employed save those able-bodied persons who are in need of relief. The Engineers might be directed to fill their rolls in the first instances with able-bodied persons selected from the Civil relief works. In that case it would be very desirable to instruct the Collector to draft off to the irrigation works, under the Engineers, all able-bodied persons who are now on the petty relief works. If any such persons, on being ordered, refuse to go, they might be discharged altogether, as evidently being not in need of relief. The effect of this would be excellent. And then the petty relief works would have but those who are weakly and who have from any reason a claim to indulgence, and the apprehension which now arises from the recent augmentation of numbers on these works would be mitigated. I believe the Collector understands this already, and he may be perhaps acting on this principle. Still it might be well to order this explicitly.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 201, dated Gooty, 22nd April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him about discharging paupers from the relief camps.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Gooty, 22nd April* 1877.

THERE is one suggestion which I wish to lay before the Government of Madras, respecting the treatment and retention of paupers in the large relief camps. At the beginning of the distress it was no doubt quite necessary to confine wandering paupers and other non-labouring poor in relief camps, because the restrictions accompanying in-door relief are irksome, and prevent persons who are not absolutely in need from seeking (and even from accepting) admission to the camps. Moreover, the village relief system, which is still in many places incomplete, was not begun; and so there was little hope of the indigent poor being relieved anywhere except on relief works or at relief camps. And, as we know, there were in January, and are still, many thousands who seem to prefer the chances of wandering and begging to the moderate certainty of the relief wage.

2. In most of the relief camps which I have visited, and notably in the relief camps round Madras, all that humane care and medical skill could, within reasonable limits, desire, has been done to improve the condition of the inmates of relief camps. In many cases there is marked improvement in the physical condition of the older inmates of these camps. But still the fact remains that the death-rate among the inmates of camps is terribly high; that such diseases as are engendered among gatherings of poor people often appear and reappear, and that the air and surroundings of these camps are very depressing. For the little children especially, the life must be very depressing indeed. Some of these troubles will, I fear, be aggravated when rain and cold come on, and make relief camp life even less endurable than it now is.

3. When I thus point out the evils of relief camp life, I would not be understood to find any fault whatever with the humane and diligent officers who manage these camps. The experience of relief camps in Orissa during 1866 was the same. And I should anticipate that some of the very best of the relief camp officers feel how difficult it is for the poor creatures under their care to recover health and strength under the conditions of the relief camps.

4. The question then arises what remedy can be suggested. It seems to me that a remedy may be applied on this wise. Able-bodied people are drafted on to the works, and regarding them nothing further need be said. But the old, the cripples, the women burdened with children, and the children cannot be drafted to the works. I would recommend that such people, when they are able to move, should be sent under proper arrangements to their homes, to be brought upon the village relief lists there.

5. At the homes of some of the inmates of the Madras relief camps, such as those who live in the Kalustri or Karvetnagar zemindaris, full reliance cannot yet be placed on the village relief arrangements which have been or are being organized; and people from these tracts cannot yet be sent home. But in the Chingleput district, in most parts of Nellore and Cuddapah and in many parts of North Arcot such reliance may be placed on the organization of relief circles, and on relief inspectors who enforce their duties on the village headmen (reddies or moonsiffs). And people belonging to these tracts might safely be sent home from the relief camps near Madras, and in the same way people might gradually be sent home from other relief camps, such as the Vellore, the Dhurmpuri, the Salem and the Cuddapah relief camps.

6. The poor people could not be sent away suddenly or in large numbers. But the plan might be begun gradually; the inmates of the camps might be sent away a few at a time under care of a camp servant; and they could be made over to the relief inspector* of this circle, whose duty it would be to see that the poor people were brought upon the village relief lists.

* NOTE.—In all the worst districts the taluks are divided into circles containing 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants each. And the inspector of each of these circles has more or less close relations with the village headman of his circle.

7. The District Collector and his officials would work in unison with the relief camp officer. And in this way the inmates of the camps would gradually be conveyed to their homes and would be cared for there. Eventually the survivors of the camps must be so sent back, and provided the village relief system is efficient, the sooner they go the better it will be for them. And it will also be to the advantage of the public treasury; for inmates of relief camps probably cost, all told, from 3 annas a head at the relief camps of Madras to 1½ anna a head at the cheaper relief camps in the interior; whereas the village relief allowance proposed by the Board for Salem is only 1 anna per diem, while in no district it is more than 1¼ or 1½ anna a day for adult men.

8. I recommend therefore that an attempt be made, on some such plan as is here suggested, to gradually draft not only the able-bodied but the infirm and helpless poor from the relief camps to their homes. In regard to orphan children difficulty may arise; but this difficulty will have to be met under any circumstances; and the longer the parents are kept in relief camps, the larger the number of orphans is likely to become.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 205, dated Gooty, 23rd April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq, C. S. I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C. S. I., *Additional Secy. to the Government of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with a memorandum respecting the present condition of relief affairs in the Cuddapah district.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Gooty, 22nd April* 1877.

PASSING through the Cuddapah district, I had the advantage of once more considering the returns of relief labourers and recipients of gratuitous relief, as presented by Mr. Benson, the Head Assistant Collector, and by the Collectorate Serishtadar.

2. The present number of relief labourers is 80,000, the lowest number was 67,000, the highest number in January was 204,000. In no district, since January last, has stricter care been exercised in preventing relief being given to those who do not need it, or in confining relief to those who really are in need. The vigilance and discrimination exercised in this respect seem to me to be very creditable to the Collector (Mr. Price). Considering, however, the comparatively good spring harvest which has been, and is still being, reaped in this district, and the fall of rain, timely though moderate, which has fallen in this quarter, I should think that much caution ought to be exercised in permitting the number of relief labourers to rise materially, unless indeed from the rain holding off, or from other cause, matters should take a turn for the worse.

3. On the other hand, my impression is that the numbers on gratuitous relief in the interior of the district (some 30,000 persons†) is probably not large enough, and that the system of village inspection and relief is still incomplete. I fail to gather favourable accounts of the conduct of the village headmen in this respect. As the staff of European officers

† The majority of whom are little children.

is now so strong, there ought to be no difficulty in seeing that the village headmen do their duty. This seems to me more necessary in the Maddanpally sub-division of the district than anywhere, from which quarter accounts of distressed individuals, scattered here and there, are received.

4. An examination of the return of relief work makes me apprehend that they are too numerous in some parts of the district, especially in the north-western taluks; if they could in such places be more concentrated that would facilitate check and control.

5. Some of the relief works are really under the control of Public Works officers, but most of the works are not so. In the latter works, which constitute the great majority, the Public Works Department merely helps and advises, but does not take actual charge of the works. This is, as it seems to me, to be regretted, especially as there are three ranges or executive divisions in the district in each of which there is a professional establishment. I would recommend that this establishment be utilized by being ordered to take charge of as many of the relief works as possible.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Present state of relief affairs in the Cuddapah District.

MR. BENSON, one of the relief officers of the Cuddapah district, met Sir Richard Temple at Tadputri on the railway line; he brought with him the Serishtadar who was acquainted with the relief statistics of the whole district.

2. There was good rain (averaging about one inch) over the whole district in the middle of last month (March), and there have been partial light showers since. One result has been that a certain small quantity of fodder has come up, and the cattle are not dying at the same rate as before, but many of the weakly animals have previously been carried off.

3. The numbers on relief for the second week of April are—

On relief works ...	...	...	...	80,000
On gratuitous relief	...	...	...	30,000

About 5,000 labourers in all have gone off to the Nellore Canal. Twelve annas a head (8 annas to the labourer and 4 annas to the recruiter) is paid under Government orders for every adult man who reaches the canal work; and he gets rations for himself and his family on the road. In the Palampett taluk one-half* of the labourers are working under the Public Works Department, and effort is being made to hand still more labourers over to professional officers. In Sidhout all the labourers are supervised by a Public Works Department Overseer, who is now serving directly under Mr. Benson. Payments to these labourers are, however, made by the Revenue officials on certificates furnished by the Public Works Department officers. On the civil works some task is exacted; but the majority of people do their full task, the deductions for short work, amounting to barely 2 per cent. of the total wage. No figures are here available to show the proportion of labourers under Public Works Department's supervision in other taluks.

* NOTE.—This includes the labourers on the Cheyair embankment under Mr. West, the Railway Engineer.

4. Regarding the condition of his labourers, Mr. Benson says that the men and women on the works seem to him to be generally in fair condition. But among the small children (on 3 pie per diem) he finds, especially at Kodoor, a considerable number of emaciated little creatures. Many of these were found on enquiry to have come on the 3 pie allowance within the last few days only. Perhaps they will come round on the 3 pie; meanwhile those who were very reduced have been handed over to the village headmen (reddies) to be fed at home. On the Cheyair embankment the labourers were till recently on the 2 annas scale, but they were reduced to the 1½ anna rate about 20 days ago. Since the reduction took place, Mr. Benson has visited them twice, and he did not observe any sensible reduction in their condition. But then though the wages are reduced, these labourers now get the Sunday's wage, and also get the 3 pie allowance for children, whereas previously they enjoyed neither of these advantages.

5. Out of the number on gratuitous relief (30,000), nearly one-half are the 3-pie children on the works. For the rest there is a relief camp (in the Maddanpally Division, one of several centres for out-door relief) at the head-quarters of each taluk. Additional relief camps are being erected in Mr. Benson's taluks. There is a first class relief camp at Cuddapah itself, where over 330 inmates are fed. The smaller camps are to hold 250 a piece; but as yet none of Mr. Benson's camps have more than 80 inmates, as they have only just been completed. A certain number of people, who cannot be brought into the relief camps, are being relieved through the village headmen in their villages.

6. The village relief is supervised by inspectors, of whom there are two to four to each taluk. But Mr. Benson fears that it is only very recently that the village headmen are fulfilling their duties. They are and always were prompt enough to relieve ryots and people of the middle class. But it is very difficult to make them look after and relieve the pariahs, although they are fully repaid for all their expenses, and though each reddy has an advance of Government money to meet such charges. The duty of the reddy is to relieve on the spot the helpless, to relieve and send into the nearest camp such paupers as can be moved, and to send in weekly accounts of their expenditure. The inspectors, with their peons, go round and enforce these duties on the reddies. Each inspector has from 30,000 to 50,000 people in his circle. Mr. Benson has been on tour for ten weeks and has inspected many villages. He found in many

places, especially in the larger villages, a small number of people of pariah caste who were much reduced by want. Such cases are, he hopes, being gradually picked up and relieved. But the most emaciated cases he has seen anywhere were the 3-pie children newly brought upon the works, to which reference has been made at paragraph 4.

TADPUTRI; *The 21st April* 1877.

C. BERNARD, *Secy. to Sir Richard Temple.*

No. 207, dated Bellary District, 24th April 1877.

From—C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq., *Private Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C.S I., *Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copies of Minutes recorded by him—

(1) containing his remarks, after inspection of certain relief gangs at Gooty and Goondakal;
(2) bringing to notice the state of affairs on the Bellary-Dharwar Railway;
(3) suggesting the deputation of an experienced European officer to the western taluks of the Bellary District.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bellary District, 24th April* 1877.

HAVING again paid a brief visit to a part of the Bellary District, I have to submit the following remarks.

2. One gang (500 strong) of relief labourers employed on the railway at Gooty under professional supervision, on reduced wage and good tasks, were found by me to be in very fair condition. Another large gang (1,000 strong) inspected by me at Goondakal consisted of 800 women and children in fair condition (with some few exceptions), and of 200 men of whom one-third were in indifferent condition, some even in bad condition, most of these latter being new arrivals. From information received from Bellary and Adoni, I learn that in several gangs there are found some persons in weakly condition. These points will doubtless cause some to think that the relief wage ought to be raised. Looking, however, to Dr. Townsend's recent evidence as to the good condition of the able-bodied labourers on the reduced wage, which is again confirmed by my own recent observation, and to the importance of not holding out any temptation to able-bodied men to come on relief who might be otherwise able to sustain themselves, I would still strongly deprecate the raising of the wage to the able-bodied.

3. In some places the Sunday wage is not allowed, as no work is done on that day. It is in these cases supposed that the men have some other slight means of support besides their relief wage. If, however, there be any doubt on this point, then the Sunday wage might be allowed on the ground that the subsistence afforded by the wage is as much needed on Sundays as on week days. But as it is inconvenient to pay the wage on Sundays (1½ anna), then in commutation ¼ of anna might be paid on each week day raising the wage to 1¾ annas.

4. If any persons now in the gangs fall into bad health, or come on to the works in a low state, the existing orders amply provide for their being specially treated either by extra special allowance or by nominal work.

5. But it is very important at this season to avoid offering more than 1½ anna a day to the able-bodied people outside, who are possibly considering in their own minds as the season advances whether they will or will not come on to the works.

6. The number of persons who are unable to work, and who are seeking for food, is increasing fast. I believe that the system of relief centres and village relief is being fairly well worked in this district. But the subject is so important that I must be excused for making reiterated mention of it.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bellary District, 24th April* 1877.

HAVING had a share in recommending the commencement of the earth-work of the railway from Bellary towards Dharwar and having enquired much during my visit to Bellary (on the 26th March) as to the possibility of making a speedy commencement, I deem it my duty to report to the Madras Government that, from what I learn while passing through the district, the commencement is apparently not being made with the expected rapidity by the local engineers. I am under the impression that the Civil Officers have got, or could immediately get, from 10,000 to 12,000 relief labourers ready for this work, and the expectation was that at least this number would be employed. Whereas not more than 3,000 persons are actually being employed. This is excellent so far as it goes; but as much more is needed, it would seem to follow either that some further instructions from Government to the local engineers, or else that, if such instructions have been given to these officers, they have not yet been sufficiently followed. As so much stress was laid by the Madras Government on the undertaking of this work as a means of employing and tasking relief labour under professional officers, I trust I shall be excused in bringing this subject again to notice.

2. It is the more necessary to press the point, as this is the only large work in the district where relief labour can be professionally tasked, no action having apparently been taken on my Minute of the 10th April recommending that relief labourers be drafted on to certain selected public works,—a suggestion which I would still commend to the consideration of the Government of Madras.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bellary District, 24th April* 1877.

MY last visit to the Bellary District brought to recollection a point which I have often heard discussed, namely, the need of some European officer being deputed to inspect the relief operations in the western taluks of that district, namely, Harpanhally, Havind-Hudgully, and Kudlegi. These operations are no doubt under able native officers, and the distress is not very bad apparently in that quarter. Still the work would be all the better for a visit from an experienced European officer versed in the principles and practice of relief. It is probable that such an officer would effect good as regards the discharge of persons not fit objects of relief, the tasking of the relief labourers and the prevention of waste or fraud. All the other parts of the district have the advantage of European supervision save these western taluks. I would represent to the Madras Government the expediency of despatching thither such an officer if he could be spared as some one might probably be spared for a time at least. I understand that the Collector who has been for some time past in camp intended to visit these taluks, but he has not (I believe) done so yet.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 209, dated Bellary District, the 24th April 1877.

From—C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq., *Private Secy. to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—*The* HON'BLE T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him comparing the percentage of relief recipients in Kurnool with those in the Bombay Deccan, and suggesting the concentration of relief works under Public Works officers.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Goondakal (Bellary District), the 24th April* 1877.

HAVING again paid a brief visit to a part of the Kurnool district, I find the numbers of persons on relief wages and gratuitous relief together to be so high, that I must invite the consideration of the Madras Government to the points set forth in my Minutes of the 17th March and of the 29th March. These points are doubtless well known to the Madras Government, and they certainly have been brought to the notice of the local authorities. But as there is no change in those respects perceptible, I must again represent the case.

2. The percentage of recipients of relief of both kinds in the Kurnool district may be compared thus with the percentages in other districts of the Madras and the Bombay Presidencies:—

Distressed districts.		Total numbers on relief works and on gratuitous relief during the first week of April.	Percentage of persons receiving relief of both kinds on the total population of the district.
Madras Presidency ...	Kurnool	236,000	24½ per cent.
	Bellary	269,000	17 „
	Cuddapah	80,000	6 „
	Nellore	69,000	5 „
	Chingleput (inclusive of Madras city) ...	29,000	2 „
	North Arcot	32,000	1½ „
	Salem	58,000	3 „
	Coimbatore	2[illegible],000	1⅓ „
	Madura	12,000	½ „
	Tinnevelly	3,000	⅛ „
Bombay Presidency ...	Sholapur	49,955	7 „
	Kaladgi	27,120	3½ „
	Part of Poona	57,691	6⅛ „

3. Many of the Madras districts have been so economically managed from the first that it is difficult to make a comparison. But Kurnool may be fairly compared with Bellary, in which the failure of harvests has been worse, and in which there was quite as much liberality of relief at the outset as in Kurnool. There cannot be any good reason why the percentage should be 24 in Kurnool, while it is only 17 per cent. in Bellary. Indeed, if the percentage (17) in Bellary be deemed reasonable, the percentage in Kurnool ought to be under 15.

4. The contrast with the Bombay Deccan is still more striking. It is, I believe, impossible to account for the difference in the extent of relief save by assuming that there is a difference in system. And what is that systematic difference? Why! just this, that in the Bombay Deccan the relief labourers are systematically tasked by engineering establishments and under professional supervision, while in Kurnool they are not so tasked. I have been unable to ascertain the precise value of the work done by the Kurnool relief gangs, but I understand that it costs many times as much as it would in ordinary times under the Department Public Works, and that the tasks are very light. In the Bombay Deccan the Department of Public Works has real control over the relief labourers, while in Kurnool it has not. This matter was represented to the Madras Government by my Minute of the 29th March. I do not know exactly how far the recommendations therein submitted have been approved.

5. The percentage of relief recipients to the whole population in the Kurnool district may be better seen from the details of the "taluks" or divisions into which the district is divided:—

TALUKS.	Population according to census of 1871.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.		Total.	Percentage of relief recipients to population.
		On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.		
Ramalkota	146,195	40,391	16,060	56,451	38½
Nandikotkur	101,866	12,330	2,205	14,535	14¼
Nandial	107,320	31,103	5,750	36,853	34⅓
Sirwell	71,066	16,449	2,776	19,225	27
Koilkuntla	98,844	32,679	5,409	38,088	38⅗
Pattikonda	173,434	26,289	10,652	36,941	27¼
Cumbum	123,042	46,346	3,172	49,518	40⅕
Markapur	92,665	11,178	817	11,995	12⅘
	914,432	216,765	46,841	263,606	28¾

6. The numbers on gratuitous relief are probably not too high: the excess must be in the numbers on relief works, which is specially apparent in the "taluks" of Cumbum, Koilkuntla, and of Nandial. Perhaps in Ramalkota the apparent excess may be accounted for by the Kurnool city being situate therein; otherwise there also the percentage is very high.

7. The measure primarily to be suggested is the concentration of the gangs on public works (specified in the Minutes of the 17th and 29th March) under Public Works officers. Then they will be sent to some longer distance from their homes than at present, and will be better tasked than at present. The effect of this on the numbers of the labourers would, I am sanguine, be soon apparent.

8. In submitting these remarks I am far from being forgetful of the efforts made by the Collector and his officers to enforce system and economy; but it is impossible to overlook the statistical facts which show that some further efforts are still necessary.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 211, dated Bellary District, the 24th April 1877.

From—C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq., C.S., *Private Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—*The* Hon'ble T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him comparing the system of tasking relief labourers in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and suggesting the utilization of the Public Works officers in Madras on relief works in certain districts.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bellary District, the 24th April* 1877.

BEFORE quitting the Madras Presidency, I would beg to represent to the Madras Government one remarkable difference between the system heretofore pursued in that Presidency and the system followed from the first in the Bombay Presidency, and which is being followed there more and more. Though the point has previously been brought by me to the notice of the Madras Government, it is so important that I may be excused representing it once more.

2. There will doubtless be no question as to the superiority of the plan whereby relief labourers are tasked under a settled departmental system by professional establishments specially trained for the business, over the plan by which they are tasked by Civil officers not trained to the business. In the former case the tasking will be strict and hard and will be endured only by those who are in need; in the latter case it will often (though not always) be either light or nominal, and will be undergone by many who are not in need.

3. In the Bombay Presidency the plan has been so advanced that now almost all the relief labourers are under the Public Works Department. Out of 287,760 persons in all, 259,057 are under that Department, and only 28,703 are under Civil officers.

4. In the Madras Presidency, out of 716,507 in all, there are not more than 83,000* under the Public Works Department, the remainder 633,507 being under Civil officers. Out of this latter number it may be admitted that 24,140 in Coimbatore, 28,000 in Salem, 13,626 in Madura, in all 65,766 are well and fully tasked. The remainder 568,741 are (with the exception of a certain number in Cuddapah, which I cannot state precisely) under the Civil officers, and are for the most part lightly tasked. It is especially remarkable that in the two districts showing the largest numbers, Bellary and Kurnool, having both together 422,784 persons, the whole are under Civil officers, and lightly tasked, with the exception of the 3,000 on the railway from Bellary towards Dharwar.

* East Coast Canal	...	40,000
Arconum doubling	...	15,000
Bellary-Dharwar Railway ...	...	3,000
Salem district	...	25,000
Total	...	83,000

Some may be very shortly expected on the Chingleput Railway, and some also on the irrigation works of North Arcot.

5. I am sure that this difference in system is the main cause of the difference in the proportion of relief labourers to the whole population between these two districts on the one hand, and the Bombay Deccan on the other hand. The percentage of relief labourers on the whole population is in Bellary 12¾ per cent. and in Kurnool 2·¼; while (Bombay Presidency) in Sholápur it is only 6·69, in Kaládgi 4·8, and in the distressed part of Poona 3·7.

6. There is no want of engineering and professional establishments in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah; on the contrary each district is under a District Engineer, whose executive charge is divided into so many "ranges," in each of which there is an Engineer officer. But, as shown by me in former Minutes, these excellent and competent establishments only help in a general way, and have no actual charge of any relief work. They might be utilized fully for this important purpose at any moment the Madras Government may see fit.

7. The same remarks apply equally to North Arcot, and would similarly apply to South Arcot if any relief works shall have to be opened there. They apply too in a considerable degree to Nellore.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Notification by the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated Simla, the 30th April 1877.

THE Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., being about to assume the office of Governor of Bombay, to which he has been appointed by Her Majesty, and being in consequence under the necessity of closing the special mission on which he has been employed since the beginning of January in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council desires to give public expression to the high sense which the Government of India entertain of Sir Richard Temple's services on this occasion.

When in January last it was deemed expedient that a high officer fully acquainted with the views of the Government of India should visit the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay for the purpose of inspecting the districts afflicted with scarcity, and communicating personally with the two Governments regarding the measures which were being carried out for the relief of distress, the choice of the Government of India at once fell upon Sir Richard Temple as the officer whose experience, ability, and energy pointed him out to be specially qualified for the duty. At a considerable sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience, Sir Richard Temple promptly responded to the call made upon him, and has conducted his arduous and delicate mission with signal ability and success.

The energy and devotion which have enabled him to undergo an amount of physical exertion which few could have accomplished are not more remarkable than the thoroughness of his enquiries and the judgment and tact which have characterized his communications with the Local Governments and their officers. To the Government of India Sir Richard Temple has rendered invaluable assistance at this trying juncture, in enabling it by his clear and lucid reports to appreciate the actual facts of the situation; and His Excellency in Council is persuaded that the Government to which he was accredited must recognize the advantage of his practical suggestions for the relief of distress and for promoting a judicious economy in the heavy expenditure which is being necessarily incurred.

The Governor General in Council has no doubt that if life and health be spared to him in the high office which he is about to assume, Sir Richard Temple will add fresh and important services to those which he has already rendered to the State during his long and distinguished career. In entering upon his new duties he carries with him the best wishes of the Government of India.

Weekly Condition Report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 10).

Condition Report for the week ending 14*th April* 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets fairly supplied and prices slightly fluctuating. There was no rain during the week, except in the Magadi taluk, where there were a few showers, and as the head-quarters where 5 cents were registered. The condition of the crops and the prospects of the season, however, have not improved. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent, as also fever in the Bangalore and Nelamangala taluks.

Kolar District.—Markets fairly supplied except in some villages of the Gumnayakanpalya taluk, where owing to prevalence of cholera, importation has stopped. Light showers of rain fell in 5 out of the 10 taluks, and a 10 to 20 days' supply of water was received into some tanks. Sugarcane is being sown in the Gumnayakanpalya and Goribidnur taluks. The standing crops, *viz.*, sugarcane, irrigated ragi, and baragu (little millet), are in good condition in some places. Cholera is on the decline, but small-pox and fevers prevail.

Túmkúr District.—Markets sufficiently supplied. The prices fell slightly except in three taluks, where they were stationary. Excepting in the Maddagiri and Sira taluks, showers of rain have fallen throughout the district, 36 cents being gauged at Túmkúr, and from 20 to 40 cents elsewhere. A few tanks in the Kadaba taluk were filled, and five other tanks in the district received from three to four months' supply. In Maddagiri fresh javari was sown. The javari and Bengal-gram crops have been harvested, the outturn being generally good. Cholera and small-pox epidemics are abating somewhat. The people who have emigrated are still returning.

Mysore District.—Markets fairly supplied. Prices fluctuating. Light showers fell in all but three taluks. The heaviest fall was registered at one inch and 20 cents at Heggaddevankote; and a few tanks in the Yedatore, Malvalli and Periyapatna taluks received a small supply. Javari, dhál and castor-oil seeds were sown in the Chamrajnagar and Ashtagram taluks. The dry crops cultivated below the river channels are in good condition. In the Chamrajnagar taluk, Bengal-gram and cotton crops have been harvested. Cholera still prevails. Water is scarce in some places. Cattle suffer generally from murrain and want of forage and water. Emigrants are returning from the coffee estates.

Hassan District.—Markets sufficiently supplied, except in the Narsipur and Harnhalli taluks, where importation is slack on account of cholera. Rain has fallen in all the taluks of the district, *viz.*, 90 cents at Channaraypatna, 90 cents at Saklespur, 35 cents at Belur, 35 cents at Attikuppa, 20 cents at Arkalgud, and 18 cents at Narsipur. These showers have made prospects more hopeful. Fresh sowings of javari, green gram, gingelly-oil seeds and paddy were made in some parts of the Hassan, Nagamangala, and Channaraypatna taluks, and of rice in Manjarabad. Green and black gram in lands under nallas are in pretty good condition. The areca-nut gardens in the Harnhalli taluk have suffered seriously from the drought. Cholera and small-pox still prevail: but the former is on the decline. Cattle in the Attikuppa taluk suffer from murrain.

Shimoga District.—Markets fairly supplied, except at Honnali where cholera checked importation from abroad. There were good showers of rain in several taluks. The rice crop has been harvested in the Channagiri taluk. The prospects of the season remain unaltered. Cholera is still raging in all the taluks, except Nagar, Kavaledurga, and Ságár. Dysentery slightly prevalent in the town of Shimoga.

Kadur District.—Markets fairly supplied, and prices steady on the whole. Rain fell in three taluks, and 97, 30, and 16 cents were registered at Chikmagalur, Mudgere and Banavar respectively. The sugarcane crop in the Lakvalli and Banavar taluks is doing pretty well, as also javari in the latter taluk. The prospects of the season continue bad. Cholera prevails generally in all the taluks except Múdgere. Small-pox, fever and dysentery are prevalent in some places. Cattle in the Tarikere taluk are suffering from want of forage and water.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets are fairly supplied; and prices of food grains steady on the whole. Light showers of rain fell in all but three taluks, and some of the tanks received a small supply of water. The Deputy Commissioner reports that, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th instant, a thunder-storm accompanied by hail and rain passed over Chitaldroog and other places, and was followed by a fresh outbreak of cholera in the town. Javari, navane (millet) and wheat crops were harvested in the Chitaldroog, Dodéri and Kankuppa taluks. The rice crops in some parts of the Hosdurga taluk are withering. There is no improvement in the prospects of the season. Cholera has not abated, and small-pox and fevers are prevalent in some places.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There has not been any marked change in the condition of the Province since the despatch of the last narrative; but there is much ground for hopefulness owing to the thunder showers, which generally precede the Mungar or south-west monsoon, having fallen almost throughout the Province, as will be seen from the condition report of each district.

2. The rain has been very scanty in many places, but in Channagiri taluk of the Shimoga district and in the Chikmagalur taluk of the Kadur district the rainfall has been measured by as much as from 97 cents to 2 inches.

3. Fresh sowings have been made in the following taluks during the week under report:—

Bangalore	taluk... Sugarcane and ragi.	Chamrajnagar taluk ...	Javari, dhâl, and castor-oil seeds.
Devanhalli	„ ... Maize and sugarcane.	Ashtagram „ ...	
Kankanhalli	„ ... Sugarcane.	Hassan „ ...	Javari and paddy.
Gumnayakanpalya	„ ... Do.	Channaraypatna „ ...	Javari, gingelly-oil seeds and green gram.
Goribidnur	„ ... Do. and javari.		
Maddagiri	„ ... Javari.	Nagamangala „ ...	Javari.

But until good rains fall and the soil is rendered sufficiently soft and fit for ploughing operations, the people, it is evident, are constrained to remain on relief works.

4. The distress, which we may now consider to have more fully developed itself, will probably be limited to the present affected area for another month or two, when, it is hoped, the south-west monsoon will set in and there will be a change for the better.

5. The affected area in the Shimoga district has, during this week, received an accession by the inclusion of the Shimoga taluk, in which it has been found absolutely necessary to start relief works in order to give employment to those belonging to the taluk and others who have flocked into it from the other parts of the Province and from beyond our borders. The Múdgere taluk, which was newly constituted from 1st instant under the sanction of the Government of India, has been included in the Kadur district, but no change has been made in the figures denoting the area affected, pending the receipt of the information called for from the Commissioners of Divisions.

6. Public health has not improved. Cholera and small-pox still prevail with more or less intensity throughout the Province. The number of deaths from the former, reported during the week ending 12th April, was 2,623, as shewn below, which was less than that of the previous week by 667:—

Bangalore district ...	370	Shimoga district	155
Kolar „ ...	507	Kadur „	167
Túmkúr „ ...	435	Chitaldroog „	292
Mysore „ ...	373		
Hassan „ ...	324	Total ...	2,623

7. The Commissioner of the Nagar Division reports that the epidemic has almost entirely disappeared from the Banavar taluk.

8. Compared with the return of the previous week, there is an increase of 28 in the number of works in progress under Revenue officers, and a decrease of 2,888 in the daily average number of persons employed thereon; the greatest increase and decrease being in the Chitaldroog and Bangalore districts respectively. The decrease is owing, partly, to the completion of many of the works before the close of the official year, and, partly, to the commencement of sowing operations, which must have drawn away some of the labourers from relief works to the fields.

9. The daily average number of recipients of gratuitous relief at Government kitchens and camps was 68,641 or 9,197 more than in the previous week. The increase is owing, chiefly, to the inclusion in the return, for the first time, of a large number of persons fed at the seven road-side kitchens around Bangalore, the accounts relating thereto having only lately been received in this office. The Commissioner of the Nagar Division, who has lately personally inspected the kitchens in the Kadur district, reports that, with few exceptions, all the persons relieved were proper recipients of charity; that there was a tendency to underfeed, but that the new scale* of diet, which is considered liberal, has been opportunely introduced everywhere. He further adds that the kitchens are much frequented by persons belonging to neighbouring districts; that there is continual movement of these people between the kitchens situated on high roads; and that there has recently been a general tendency on the part of the agricultural population to return towards their homes.

* Noted in return No. 7.

10. The number on gratuitous and charitable relief is likely to increase, as the admission of persons, who from caste or other reasons, cannot work and who are in really destitute circumstances, has been rendered necessary to prevent cases of death by starvation. To guard, however, against imposition, over-liberality and waste, stringent orders have been issued to Commissioners of Divisions to warn all relief officers to be careful in the dispensation of gratuitous relief, and to exercise a strict supervision and control over the minor officers entrusted with the immediate management of the kitchens.

11. The opinion of the Madras Government, that there are still large numbers of Mysore people in the bordering districts of the Madras Presidency, has not yet been confirmed by the Collectors of those districts who were addressed from this office on the subject. The result of the deputation of an officer to Hindupoor in the Bellary district resulted in finding 91 Mysoreans, of whom 17 could not with safety be moved. It does not appear, however, that these 91 persons were all in need of relief, and the Chief Commissioner is opposed to any action

which will interfere with the liberty of able-bodied persons. Where such persons are found on works on which light labour is exacted, they should be turned off, and the Madras Government have been requested to instruct their officers accordingly.

12. The weight of grain imported by rail was:—

	Tons.
at the Bangalore terminal station	2,606
at Kolar road „	301
Total ...	2,907

or 515 tons less than in the previous week. The daily average receipts amounted to 415 as against 489 tons. Of this quantity 2,568 tons came from Madras, 247 from Beypore, 21 from Negapatam by the South Indian Railway, 10 from Sholapur by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the remainder from the neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency. In order to encourage the employment of the Negapatam route, full publicity has been given to the order of the Madras Government, authorizing the equalization of rates of carriage, by a notification in the Local Gazette. The Chief Commissioner apprehends that there have been unforeseen difficulties in making this route fully available for the grain traffic to Bangalore, or that the requirements of the Madura markets have been such as to attract all the grain available in that direction.

13. From the returns furnished by the Municipality, it would appear that 1,896 tons of grain were exported during the week from Bangalore, of which 769 tons were sent in the direction of the Túmkúr district, 256 in that of Bellary, 277 towards Mysore, and 246 to Oossoor in the Salem district of the Madras Presidency. This movement of food grains from Bangalore shews that private trade is sufficiently brisk to meet the existing demand.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 10.) *Condition Statement for the week ending* 14*th April* 1877.

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Number and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog. Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	63	131	270	464	442	13,604	7,705	7,501	7,711	2,33,732	1,30,423
Nundydroog. Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	44	219	152	415	350	4,150	4,040	3,316	4,084	1,62,548	1,17,273
Nundydroog. Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	57	232	51	340	349	5,654	5,773	2,589	2,690	1,93,829	1,43,945
Ashtagram. Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	1	5	1	7	18	220	145	9,264	6,215	59,720	52,346
Ashtagram. Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	5	8	5	18	71	1,468	1,111	4,043	3,755	78,008	68,374
Nagar. Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	21	22	77	120	99	510	779	2,975	2,856	73,991	54,565
Nagar. Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	11	34	95	140	139	1,643	1,860	2,434	1,108	45,210	30,012
Nagar. Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	15	40	196	251	249	4,139	7,426	2,053	2,123	1,68,160	1,00,819
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	60	62	66	536	320	...	...	19,152	16,749
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	123	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,088	5,055,412	2,604,145	217	693	907	1,817	1,789	32,047	29,159	34,175	30,542	10,34,350	7,14,506

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief.						Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee.						Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 7th April 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
		Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps.		Grants for gratuitous relief.			Total expenditure up to date.	Average in ordinary years.		During last week.		During present week.					
		During last week.	During present week.	Amount of private subscriptions up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Total.		2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
19,11,634	14,96,760	19,315	24,969	1,073	41,851	42,924	47,604	26	60	15	18	16	18	35·	18·38	...	
		7,199	7,561	3,998	18,620	22,618	18,096	32	80	15	17	15	17	25·4	16·9	...	
		13,678	13,204	849	40,719	41,568	40,207	28	106	14	17	14	17	27·4	17·22	·36	
		2,639	2,811	2,014	1,670	3,684	3,013	24	70	12	18	12	18	24·3	22·99	...	
		1,997	2,158	21	2,885	2,906	2,227	32	76	13	16	13	16	34·4	15·85	...	
		533	1,134	1,924	950	2,874	2,278	30	76	12	16	12	15	38·4	18·3	...	
		1,352	1,140	1,680	1,972	3,652	2,645	30	64	13	15	13	14	35·7	21·22	·97	
		4,005	5,519	3,570	4,514	8,084	4,632	24	88	13	15	13	15	23·5	9·5	1·30	
...	...	6,470	6,909	17,910	24,463	42,373	41,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2,256	3,236	11,046	9,825	20,871	12,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,11,634	14,96,760	59,444	68,641	44,085	1,47,469	1,91,554	1,75,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Note—1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions, as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
2. The figures entered in columns 17 and 18 are based on the latest accounts received from the Public Works Department.
3. The figures in column 13 have been corrected according to the revised list lately received from the Chief Engineer.
4. The figures in columns 20 to 24 against the Bangalore district exhibit an increase, as they include the expenditure on account of seven road-side kitchens established around Bangalore, the accounts of which were only lately received.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents. Average of* 1871, 1872 & 1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		Remarks for 1877.
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*The average in this column is due to one exceptional year. Ordinarily no rain falls from 1st January to 31st March.
2nd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	
12th		...	...	...	...	...	86	...	7	...	65	
13th	April	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	47	...	...	
14th		...	41	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	
15th		...	20	...	14	...	...	...	47	2	20	
16th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	Week ending 14th April.
17th		...	2	...	45	...	15	...	...			
18th	May	1	86	...	13	...	...	1	37			
19th		...	19	6	20	...	85	1	93			
20th		...	24	1	12	2	39	...	34			
21st		...	36	3	88	...	35	...	93			
22nd		1	9	4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd	June	...	39	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	10	...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	88	...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		1	15	...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th	July	...	14	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th		1	11	...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		...	71	3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th		...	19	2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st		1	8	...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd	August	2	42	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	98	1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	97	1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		...	54	1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sept.	2	30	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th		3	24	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		1	5	3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		1	56	2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		3	12	2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	Oct.	1	11	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	76	1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		...	48	2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		...	5	1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	33	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th		...	47	...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	49	...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th		...	42	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th	Dec.	...	8	...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		34	66	56	54	22	6	17	34			

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register	For the week ending 31st March 1877.	For the week ending 7th April 1877.	For the week ending 14th April 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·939	26·970	26·938
Mean temperature of air	82·0	77·5	82·9
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	159·5	153·4	162·
Maximum in shade	93·9	89·9	93·7
Minimum in shade	69·4	67·3	71·9
Depth of rain in inches	...	2·20	...

T. C.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

No. 1951, dated 27th April 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras.

The relief reports for the week ending 21st April will be submitted for the information of Government with the following review. Relief maps of the districts noted in the margin accompany.

Salem.	Cuddapah.	Nellore.
North Arcot.	Madura.	Bellary.
Chingleput.	Coimbatore.	South Arcot.

2. *Prices* are very little changed, but on the whole show a slight fall. In *Nellore* rice has fallen in the coast taluks; other prices are stationary. In *Cuddapah* the price of rice is fluctuating, but the average is unchanged; cholum and ragi have fallen in Voilpaud and Kadiri, but the latter grain has risen in price in Budwail, Proddatur and Jammalamadugu; cumboo has also risen in Proddatur. In *Bellary* district rice is stationary, but grains have risen in Gooty, Tadpatri and Kudligi. Cholum has risen in price in four other taluks, and ragi is not quoted in Harpanhali, Hospett, Hadgalli and Alur. Cumboo has risen in five taluks. *Kurnool* prices have risen slightly. In *Chingleput* and the greater part of *North Arcot* there is no change of importance, but in the Tirtany and Narayanavanam divisions of the latter district, prices, except of ragi, have sharply risen. In the distressed taluks of *South Arcot* prices are falling, In *Trichinopoly*, *Madura* and the distressed taluks of *Tinnevelly* they are generally stationary. but rice has fallen in Dindigul and Palni and cholam in Ramnad. In *Coimbatore* prices are stationary or falling slightly, the only cases of rise being the prices of cholum in Satyamangalam and of ragi in Collegal. The latter is due ot demand for export. Dry grain has risen in the Namkul taluk of *Salem*, but all other quotations from the district show tendency to a fall in price.

3. *Rainfall.*—Rain is reported from *Bellary*, *Kurnool*, *Madura*, *Tinnevelly* and *Coimbatore*. The quantity however is small. Light showers were received in the taluks of Hospett, Kudligi and Hadgalli in *Bellary*, and 0·3 inches in the Nandikotkur taluk in *Kurnool*. In the three southern districts above named, the rain was heavier; 1·75 inches fell in Pollachy, 2·18 in Ramnad, 1·12 in Periyakolam and 1 inch in Sattar.

4. *Grants and outlay.*—The grants made to the 21st instant amounted to Rs. 1,28,35,283, and against these grants Rs. 1,14,13,757 had been spent; the grant for the districts of Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem were exceeded, but further grants have since been made for the last three districts. The excess in Cuddapah is only Rs. 626.

The following statement shows the outlay on works in progress under the Collectors in some districts:—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Roads—		
New works	1,69,163	41,94,974
Repairs	34,329	8,39,579
	2,03,492	50,34,553
Irrigation works	29,290	5,30,833
Miscellaneous	52,429	6,21,873
Total ...	2,85,211	61,87,259

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The district totals compare with last week's report as follows:—

	14th April.	21st April.	
Kistna	2,423	2,256	−167
Nellore	28,759	26,481	−2,278
Cuddapah	80,868	56,768	−24,100
Bellary	222,115	227,695	+5,580
Kurnool	204,504	213,172	+8,668
Chingleput	15,961	10,417	−5,544
North Arcot	39,212	39,458	+246
South Arcot	331	1,054	+723
Madura	10,577	11,045	+468
Tinnevelly	1,349	1,037	−312
Coimbatore	24,160	22,250	−1,910
Salem	54,708	52,748	−1,960
	684,967	664,381	−20,586
East Coast Canal	37,306	41,020	+3,714
Total ...	722,273	705,401	−16,872

Thus a large decrease, principally due to a fall of numbers in Cuddapah and Chingleput, has taken place in the week.

6. The decline in Nellore is due to a fall of 3,580 in the Kavali and Udayagiri taluks (where more than half the labourers are employed) and is owing to able-bodied coolies being directed to the East Coast canal. In most of the other taluks there is a slight increase. The great decrease in Cuddapah appears from the marginal figures to belong chiefly to the Pulivendla, Voilpaud, Madanapulli and Budwail taluks. The decrease in Pulivendla and Budwail is ascribed to able-bodied coolies having been drafted to the Nellore canal, and that in the sub-division is probably due to the same cause. The increase in Kadiri is not explained.

	14th April.	21st April.	
Jammalamagagu	1,525	316	—1,209
Pulivendla	13,641	4,160	—9,481
Proddatur	1,588	1,830	+242
Cuddapah	4,022	3,845	—177
Budwail	10,515	5,746	—4,769
Sidhout	1,956	1,843	—113
Pullempett	11,116	11,678	+562
Kadiri	6,959	10,251	+3,292
Royachoti	7,486	6,460	—1,026
Madanapulli	11,616	7,891	—3,725
Voilpaud	10,444	2,748	—7,696
Total ...	80,868	56,768	—24,100

7. The details for the Bellary district are compared in the margin. There is a general tendency to increase of numbers, and but for the considerable fall in the Bellary taluk the increase would be very great. The increase is attributed to greater pressure of the famine in Adoni, Gooty, Hindupur Hospett, and Hurpunhulli; in Hindipur also to abatement of cholera; and in Pennakonda to return of coolies from the cholam harvest. It is observed that in Madaksira and the western taluks the works are very numerous. In Adoni the bulk of the coolies are on six large works, and in Alur only one is open. The decrease in Bellary is due to able-bodied persons being turned off and offered the option of the Hooblee Railway works or the East Coast canal. Very few take the latter, but numbers are, it is stated, going to the Railway works, which however do not appear in these returns. Those who are turned off and go to their houses are being watched, and no ill results are yet apparent.

	14th April.	21st April.	
Adoni	51,998	54,220	+2,222
Allur	18,191	19,250	+1,059
Gooty	11,375	11,867	+492
Tadpatri	11,530	10,846	—684
Anantapur	13,094	12,228	—866
Dharmaverum	1,554	1,830	+276
Pennakonda	3,268	4,400	+1,132
Hindupur	470	1,556	+1,086
Madaksira	10,098	12,458	+2,360
Raidrug	7,095	7,268	+173
Bellary	31,117	22,046	—9,071
Hospett	17,793	18,695	+902
Sundur	3,854	4,144	+290
Kudligi	7,133	7,405	+272
Herpunhalli	17,049	21,116	+4,067
Hadagalli	16,496	18,366	+1,870
Total ...	222,115	227,695	+5,580

The increase in *Kurnool* is in Ramalkota, Pattikonda, Nandikotkur and Nandial, and is said to be due to coolies, who left on outlying works being closed, now resorting to the larger works. The fall in *Chingleput* is due mainly to decreased numbers on the Railway earth-works (from 6,791 to 3,584), but is also ascribed to dissatisfaction of the coolies at the reduced wages and to their absconding from some works to go to Madras. Though the numbers in North Arcot are nearly the same as in last week, there have been great fluctuations in the different taluks as shewn in the margin. The principal cause of increase is the extension of works in Polur and Wandiwash, where they have hitherto been considered unnecessary. The decrease in Arcot is due to the correction of the erroneous return noticed by the Board last week. The figures for the district do not include those employed under Government officers from funds advanced to the Punganur Zemindar, *viz.*, 831 coolies. In *Madura* there is no change of importance; three-fourths of the whole number are in the Pulni taluk. The decrease in Tinnevelly is said to be due to improving prospects, and to the coolies finding work at higher wages in ploughing and sinking wells. The decrease in *Coimbatore* is chiefly in Oodumulapetta, Bhowany and Caroor, and is ascribed in the first two taluks to the people having gone to plough their fields. In *Salem* numbers have fallen in Ahtur, Oossoor and Kistnagiri; probably owing to the same cause as in Coimbatore.

	14th April.	21st April.	
Chittoor	2,081	3,054	+973
Chendragiri	2,108	1,416	—692
Palmanair	870	1,054	+184
Gudiatum	1,372	1,547	+175
Vellore	5,069	5,674	+605
Polur	681	3,175	+2,494
Wandiwash	..	726	+726
Arcot	10,050	3,501	—6,549
Wallajah	6,479	7,410	+931
Western Zemindaris ...	3,579	4,001	+422
Eastern do. ...	6,923	7,900	+977
Total ..	39,212	39,458	+246

8. There is nothing special to remark as regards rates of wages.

9. *Gratuitous relief.*—There is again a heavy increase under this head:—

	14th April.	21st April.	
Kistna	2,298	4,141	+1,843
Nellore	38,447	58,235	+19,788
Cuddapah	30,409	29,013	—1,396
Bellary	80,366	95,074	+14,708
Kurnool	53,111	48,927	—4,184
Chingleput	18,215	51,996	+33,781
North Arcot	2,482	3,115	+633
South Arcot	2,368	5,689	+3,321
Madura	27,595	5,871	—21,724
Tinnevelly	2,044	1,843	—201
Coimbatore	5,023	7,464	+2,441
Salem	25,021	34,364	+9,343
Total ...	287,379	345,732	+58,353

10. The distribution as between camp and village relief (see abstract appended) on the two dates is (excluding Kurnool, Kistna and North Arcot for which details are not furnished) as follows:—

	14th April.	21st April.	
Camps	125,211	158,805	+33,594
Village relief	46,970	68,691	+21,721
Total ...	172,181	227,496	+55,315

There is a greater proportionate increase in village than in camp relief. In Nellore and Chingleput however, which present the largest increase, it is entirely in camp relief. In Nellore there is no village relief, and, in Chingleput very little. The Collectors of these districts will be requested to explain the great increase during the week. In *Nellore* it belongs chiefly to the Gudur, Atmakur, Udyagiri and Kanigiri taluks, the last three of which are amongst those which have suffered most. In *Chingleput*, the Conjeveram and Sydapett taluks account for 34,755 out of the increase.

11. In *Bellary* the increase under gratuitous relief is due to greater numbers of children on the allowance of 3 pies a day, who have increased from 38,869 to 48,620. This number is 21·4 per cent. of the numbers of coolies,—a proportion far too high, and indicative of fraud. The numbers on village relief in this district and in *Cuddapah* have slightly increased. The fall in *Kurnool* is due to repression of malpractices by village headmen in connection with village relief. In *Madura* the decrease of 21,724 is in the numbers in camps, and occurs in the Madura and Dindigul taluks. The Collector is requested to explain to what it is due. In *Salem*, *Coimbatore* and *South Arcot* village relief has largely increased.

12. The outlay during and up to the week is as follows:—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Relief works	4,10,452	1,08,73,311
Gratuitous relief	73,840	5,40,446
Total ...	4,84,292	1,14,13,757

There is of course a large increase under gratuitous relief. The grants sanctioned by the Board to date amount to Rs. 1,30,49,493.

13. The following statement shows advances, in sums of Rs. 300 and less, under the Land Improvement Act for digging wells:—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Nellore	...	18,162
Cuddapah	5,784	52,109
Bellary	9,145	10,515
Chingleput	5,245	30,525
North Arcot	...	50
Madura	2,745	7,415
Tinnevelly	3,225	31,690
Coimbatore	430	930
Salem	2,065	10,501
Total ...	28,639	1,61,897

These advances are now being eagerly antailed of. Collectors have been cautioned to see that the recipients fully understand the terms, and that adequate security is obtained. The outlay will be highly beneficial to the country.

14. The following is the establishment return completed as far as possible :—

Districts.	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Superior officers included.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Nellore*										
Cuddapah	269	12,865	71	767	104	1,228	444	14,860	19	9,088
Bellary†... ...	1,023	20,694	152	1,921	78	1,550	1,253	24,165	12	4,132
Kurnool... ...	738	20,695	251	2,300	75	1,057	1,064	24,142	26	9,857
Chingleput	83	2,106	5	66	...	...	88	2,172	1	641
North Arcot	227	5,608	10	130	14	1,050	377	6,788	4	2,391
Madura	67	2,816	...	...	15	290	82	3,115	2	1,225
Tinnevelly	72	321	3	20	1	8	76	349	..	..
Coimbatore	101	2,164	1	15	90	274	121	2,453	1	425
Salem	336	10,301	...	...	95	1,231	431	11,532	6	3,140
Total ...	2,916	77,570	493	5,309	527	6,697	3,936	89,576	71	30,999

* Return incomplete: 92 subordinate officers drawing Rs. 2,226 are employed.
† Figures for 14th April.

15. The following particulars are taken from the reports of the Commissioner of Police, Madras :—

	14th April.	21st April.
Average daily residents in camp	13,716	13,793
Average non-residents daily fed	13,709	13,983
Numbers in hospitals	484	449
Died in hospitals	120	121
Died in and near camps	17	9

The fresh admissions were 2,279, or more than one-sixth of the average strength; they came chiefly from Chingleput and Nellore. Those resident on 21st came from the following districts: Chingleput 6,687; North Arcot 3,702; Nellore 3,541; South Arcot 64; Cuddapah 74; total 14,115. The Commissioner's outlay in the week was Rs. 20,816 and up to the week Rs. 3,96,451.

16. The President of the Municipal Commission had in the Sattankad relief camp 790 persons on the 21st April and 1,244 persons on relief works there; the averages for the week being respectively 900 and 1,222. He had also 2,501 persons on the 21st and an average of 2,426 employed elsewhere on relief works. He had expended to the end of the week Rs. 35,045.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolas per rupee of different grains and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 21st April 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholam.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horsegram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna ...	8·42	8·40	19·09	11·22	11·41	30·94	14·27	14·26	38·78	10·50	10·40	35·28	7·26	6·79	14·21	11·33	11·18	28·57	...	4·13	0·38
Nellore ...	8·05	7·91	15·29	9·71	9·71	29·38	12·47	12·31	32·98	10·14	10·14	29·40	7·03	7·03	12·22	8·66	8·66	25·55	...	1·79	0·29
Cuddapah ...	8·29	8·24	13·49	9·39	9·24	24·52	10·02	10·04	26·91	8·22	8·44	23·92	6·77	6·82	12·02	8·78	8·72	26·77	...	1·90	0·37
Bellary ...	7·73	7·72	14·08	8·62	8·74	25·57	8·80	9·16	26·38	8·14	8·47	23·38	6·69	6·69	13·47	8·72	8·90	25·93	0·35	0·73	0·35
Kurnool ...	7·23	7·28	14·36	8·51	8·67	28·96	10·32	10·27	31·29	9·47	9·83	29·30	7·58	7·58	14·94	8·28	8·34	26·64	0·30	1·83	...
Chingleput ...	9·55	9·40	16·24	10·90	10·74	...	11·52	11·42	23·75	10·78	10·78	18·48	6·35	6·35	9·84	11·36	11·36	20·43	...	0·52	0·57
North Arcot ...	8·85	8·85	14·65	10·41	10·58	21·68	11·29	11·15	21·96	9·01	9·22	18·80	5·72	5·75	10·45	10·33	10·22	25·05	...	1·05	0·31
South Arcot ...	10·07	9·57	16·69	12·11	12·39	...	13·85	13·77	24·16	13·99	13·62	25·69	5·65	6·15	10·90	11·93	11·56	23·87	...	0·28	0·36
Trichinopoly ...	8·27	8·26	13·92	16·80	16·80	28·00	11·14	11·14	24·89	10·89	10·80	22·86	6·14	6·14	9·90	11·01	11·01	25·22	...	1·11	1·02
Madura ...	8·72	8·63	15·00	13·97	12·47	35·48	10·63	10·57	31·26	10·76	10·86	29·89	5·72	5·85	10·00	11·70	11·41	26·95	0·56	2·63	2·27
Tinnevelly ...	9·06	9·06	12·04	10·90	10·90	...	12·23	11·93	30·90	12·00	12·00	27·50	6·08	5·60	8·27	11·02	10·92	18·74	0·48	3·68	2·27
Coimbatore ...	7·94	7·74	12·30	9·29	9·39	19·27	9·65	9·64	22·14	9·63	9·61	22·28	6·71	6·81	10·43	9·44	9·62	22·17	0·21	1·33	1·49
Salem ...	8·41	8·01	13·21	9·60	9·57	22·66	9·60	9·45	23·10	8·91	8·92	21·50	5·69	5·86	10·29	9·53	9·65	24·46	...	1·70	1·01

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 27th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 21st April 1877.

ISTRICTS.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 21st April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	90,000	...	1,628	55,547	70,632	2,755	339	...	...	...	2,256	...	...	...	4,141
Nellore	9,53,000	5,83,045	16,246	5,85,378	5,85,378	64,499	4,446	6,808	13,277	6,396	26,481	8,212	18,593	31,430	58,235
Cuddapah	17,20,000	16,63,104	39,072	14,19,975	16,97,482	23,144	9,799	20,658	29,342	6,768	56,768	3,749	4,844	20,420	29,013
Bellary	50,16,000	28,55,186	1,34,160	32,03,044	39,14,961	2,66,166	22,704	75,097	1,21,218	31,380	227,695	8,814	13,175	73,805	95,074
Kurnool	37,21,000	...	1,25,241	34,48,573	34,48,573	73,119	16,960	...	...	...	213,172	...	...	...	48,927
Chingleput	1,95,365	2,24,073	22,641	1,28,986	1,84,806	26,118	2,005	4,478	4,819	1,120	10,417	10,133	16,158	25,705	51,996
North Arcot	2,45,450	5,10,066	21,672	2,15,389	2,60,977	3,937	747	14,032	18,084	7,342	39,458	654	829	1,632	3,115
South Arcot	15,000	8,096	367	2,763	2,772	428	163	243	590	221	1,054	1,110	1,828	2,751	5,689
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	1,43,748	1,11,939	7,327	58,350	76,753	7,430	1,890	3,874	6,818	353	11,045	1,283	2,131	2,457	5,871
Tinnevelly	64,200	18,784	1,253	11,365	15,813	1,811	176	631	341	65	1,037	475	843	525	1,843
Coimbatore	3,00,000	3,29,298	12,962	1,89,088	2,43,458	6,927	1,971	6,719	14,452	1,079	22,250	1,510	2,723	3,231	7,464
Salem	3,61,000	6,60,820	27,883	3,17,374	3,68,994	64,112	12,640	21,715	26,410	4,623	52,748	6,239	10,293	17,832	34,364
Malabar	5,520	*Nil*													
TOTAL ...	1,28,35,283	...	4,10,452	96,35,832	1,08,73,311	5,40,446	73,640	...	...	...	664,381	...	..	...	345,732

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
27th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 21st April 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 21st April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,04,801	903	81,883	83,397 867	1,919	427	147	121	48	316	786	994	720	2,500	
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,658	4,095	1,25,901	1,25,983 4,911	590	250	968	2,489	703	4,160	61	65	786	912	
	Prodattur	...	1,15,000	1,223	54,480	59,010 2,198	1,663	363	667	975	188	1,830	209	360	332	901	
	Cuddapah	...	1,22,683	2,681	89,098	1,09,168 26,308	1,617	419	1,456	1,982	407	3,845	220	319	523	1,062	
	Budwail	...	1,37,601	6,825	83,544	83,966 1,533	2,438	1,139	2,271	2,733	742	5,746	309	475	5,306	6,090	
	Sidhout	...	67,807	1,104	50,943	51,295 1,320	450	132	756	903	184	1,843	140	156	1,816	2,112	
	Pullampett	...	1,46,774	9,312	1,11,269	1,11,869 1,621	6,065	4,168	4,177	6,390	1,111	11,678	970	1,251	6,024	8,245	
	Kadiri	...	2,45,280	3,470	2,26,985	2,45,767 24,039	609	202	3,548	5,389	1,314	10,251	153	214	1,689	2,056	
	Royachoti	...	2,25,000	5,118	1,08,763	1,34,381 45,388	2,280	858	2,214	3,393	853	6,460	147	196	394	737	
	Madanapally	...	2,77,500	2,623	2,82,783	2,83,003 45,510	3,270	1,490	3,179	3,642	1,070	7,891	583	585	1,764	2,932	
	Voilpaud	...	Not given	1,718	2,04,326	2,15,743 40,205	2,243	351	1,275	1,325	148	2,748	171	229	1,066	1,466	
		Total ...	17,20,000	16,63,104	39,072	14,19,975	16,97,482	23,144	9,799	20,658	29,342	6,768	56,768	3,749	4,844	20,420	29,013	
Bellary.	Adoni	...	5,81,500	27,091	4,21,621	6,88,086 3,108	43,165	1,788	19,534	25,495	9,191	54,220	261	387	13,471	14,119	
	Alur	...	3,33,281	9,164	3,33,281	3,51,816 545	4,811	976	6,383	9,610	3,257	19,250	189	273	7,801	8,263	
	Gooty	...	1,46,615	6,048	1,46,615	2,53,539 1,916	19,573	982	3,634	6,698	1,535	11,867	682	1,120	3,773	5,575	
	Tadpatry	...	1,00,000	5,561	34,579	1,24,078	11,031	1,121	3,103	6,187	1,556	10,846	483	658	3,919	5,060	
	Anantapur	...	1,37,850	5,066	1,13,893	1,31,530	3,203	902	2,475	7,472	2,281	12,228	408	599	3,857	4,864	
	Dharmaveram	...	1,77,576	1,646	1,18,410	1,50,508	5,006	363	487	1,031	312	1,830	172	216	341	729	
	Pennakondah	...	1,28,734	9,682	1,56,195	1,56,195	29,268	2,206	1,027	2,890	483	4,400	856	1,202	2,090	4,148	
	Hindupur	...	30,950	1,089	1,47,243	1,50,522 2,876	66,571	2,693	405	949	202	1,556	571	769	1,746	3,077	
	Madaksira	...	13,630	8,566	1,93,391	1,93,391	34,381	4,461	3,831	7,464	1,163	12,458	1,433	1,945	7,960	11,338	
	Raidrug	...	176,556	4,148	1,17,272	1,17,272	2,165	509	2,497	3,485	1,286	7,268	168	220	2,328	2,716	
	Bellary	...	...	21,964	7,42,580	8,00,725 63,268	7,795	2,325	8,956	10,968	2,122	22,046	617	1,059	9,408	11,084	

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 21st April 1877—(Continued.)

District	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 21st April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Bellary.—*contd.*	Hospett	...	2,21,061	9,372	1,71,212	1,92,155	13,771	1,229	5,858	10,767	2,070	18,695	975	1,011	6,228	8,244	
	Sundur	...	6,655	2,200	39,010	39,010	780	218	1,205	2,410	529	4,144	88	178	669	935	
	Kudligi	...	3,67,195	3,729	1,65,053	1,67,560 / 1,572	4,970	535	2,272	4,332	801	7,405	277	382	1,494	2,153	
	Harpanhally	...	2,07,001	7,675	1,27,549	1,41,996 / 3,561	10,262	1,416	7,980	10,620	2,516	21,116	924	2,272	3,251	6,447	
	Huvinhadgally	...	2,26,582	11,159	1,75,140	1,79,732	9,414	980	5,450	10,840	2,076	18,366	710	863	4,749	6,322	
	Total ...	50,16,000	28,55,186	1,34,160	32,03,044	30,14,961	2,66,166	22,704	75,097	121,218	31,380	227,695	8,814	13,175	73,085	95,074	
Salem.	Salem	...	1,38,659	6,046	68,317	74,263	7,613	1,005	5,098	4,618	622	10,338	664	1,513	583	2,760	
	Ahthoor	...	45,825	1,896	19,619	19,986	605	29	1,327	1,756	127	3,210	23	24	23	70	
	Namkal	...	54,383	1,165	29,943	31,505	3,449	701	1,689	1,123	177	2,989	538	1,009	622	2,169	
	Trichengode	...	75,193	2,045	27,651	38,777	5,214	1,125	2,626	2,689	328	5,643	441	1,124	709	2,274	
	Uttengiri	...	65,948	2,127	28,874	31,074	9,417	2,207	2,931	3,381	701	7,013	598	1,032	901	2,441	
	Tripatore	...	47,080	2,594	19,907	21,062	6,615	1,022	1,367	1,815	580	3,762	505	828	611	1,944	
	Darampury	...	68,498	4,347	41,885	50,928 / 2,254	20,906	4,212	3,586	4,968	944	9,498	2,593	3,001	9,670	15,264	
	Oossoor	...	70,582	2,993	39,600	50,820 / 1,373	4,869	717	808	1,886	360	3,054	255	460	2,736	3,451	
	Kistnagiri	...	94,652	4,670	41,578	45,487 / 1,462	5,424	1,622	2,283	4,174	784	7,241	712	1,302	1,977	3,991	
	Total ...	3,61,000	6,60,820	27,883	3,17,374	3,68,994	64,112	12,640	21,715	26,410	4,623	52,748	6,239	10,293	17,832	34,364	
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	70,590	748	19,036	34,398 / 2,246	1,180	525	1,170	1,070	284	2,524	410	712	689	1,811	
	Pulladam	...	47,031	2,349	40,918	49,344 / 2,337	867	335	1,164	2,737	188	4,089	224	378	256	858	
	Udumalpetta	...	78,996	3,116	51,652	61,367 / 947	1,310	144	1,024	3,574	12	4,610	200	401	463	1,064	
	Sattiamangalam	...	16,241	773	12,796	13,296 / 85	520	93	456	542	12	1,010	80	144	454	678	
	Caroor	...	37,190	1,541	16,412	18,166	461	214	1,312	2,015	103	3,434	122	310	290	722	
	Bhowany	...	15,617	878	13,214	17,804 / 463	1,440	370	241	669	51	961	146	271	443	860	
	Polachy	...	5,230	...	139	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore	...	23,441	2,001	20,100	22,376 / 3,667	468	132	515	1,250	180	1,945	176	202	369	747	
Chingleput.	Dharapuram	...	27,462	1,556	14,702	16,300 / 77	552	138	837	2,591	249	3,677	105	272	238	615	
	Collegal	...	7,500	...	119	119 / 27	129	20	...	...	...	...	47	33	29	109	
	Total ...	3,00,000	3,29,298	12,962	1,89,088	2,43,458	6,927	1,971	6,719	14,452	1,079	22,250	1,510	2,723	3,231	7,464	
	Madurantakam	...	34,391	277	12,785	14,279	862	56	245	309	6	560	304	604	1,010	1,918	
	Conjeveram	...	28,237	790	13,425	19,584	3,252	188	645	357	50	1,052	2,103	2,980	5,354	10,437	
	Chingleput	...	12,498	278	2,635	10,724	1,812	149	194	167	50	411	1,670	1,816	3,636	7,122	
	Trivellore	...	62,405	6,762	37,056	41,934	381	86	1,723	2,340	621	4,684	355	520	365	1,240	
	Saidapett	...	60,280	1,331	29,522	51,510	19,027	1,342	535	817	288	1,640	5,167	9,741	14,623	29,531	
	Ponnery	...	26,262	13,203	33,563	46,775	784	184	1,136	829	105	2,070	534	497	717	1,748	
	Total ...	1,95,365	2,24,073	22,641	1,28,986	1,84,806	26,118	2,005	4,478	4,819	1,120	10,417	10,133	16,158	25,705	51,996	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	3,785	237	2,678	3,698	46	3	...	...	...	...	6	6	4	16	
	Sattur	...	8,935	487	4,621	4,858	194	25	173	24	2	199	269	297	181	747	
	Senkarnainarkovil	...	430	40	334	3,475	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ottapidaram	...	5,584	489	3,682	3,732	1,378	145	458	317	63	838	197	540	340	1,077	
	Nangunery	...	50	...	50	50	12	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tenkasi	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	64,200	18,784	1,253	11,365	15,813	1,811	176	631	341	65	1,037	475	843	525	1,843	
Nellore.	Gudur	...	38,721	691	29,126	29,126	7,878	839	591	734	302	1,627	1,146	2,515	4,126	7,787	
	Rapur	...	30,385	956	21,080	21,080	3,191	431	211	174	58	443	93	143	181	417	
	Nellore	...	14,252	615	14,735	14,735	11,124	1,025	526	959	454	1,939	1,771	2,476	3,731	7,978	
	Atmakur	...	98,495	310	91,828	91,828	15,303	27	195	250	65	510	511	1,371	1,880	3,762	
	Kavali	...	98,750	7,553	1,17,634	1,17,634	9,582	449	1,717	4,302	2,456	8,475	647	2,425	4,603	7,675	
	Udayagiri	...	1,20,387	4,453	1,36,620	1,36,620	3,451	738	2,284	4,889	2,326	9,499	1,150	3,912	10,247	15,309	
	Kandukur	...	90,225	597	89,301	89,301	4,474	178	439	839	407	1,685	82	179	253	514	
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	216	33,067	33,067	1,307	151	111	171	55	337	490	1,085	763	2,338	
	Ongole	...	790	5	184	184	2,296	139	18	...	...	18	76	96	144	316	
	Addanki Division	...	9,440	279	9,746	9,746	438	91	200	364	65	629	112	195	108	415	
	Darsi Division	...	8,000	...	7,941	7,941	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Podili Division	...	5,600	110	5,341	5,341	766	33	138	149	29	316	218	489	90	797	
	Zemindari tracts	...	34,000	461	28,775	28,775	4,655	345	378	446	179	1,003	1,916	3,707	5,304	10,927	
	Total ...	9,53,000	5,83,045	16,246	5,85,378	5,85,378	64,499	4,446	6,808	13,277	6,396	26,481	8,212	18,593	31,430	58,235	
Madura.	Madura	...	35,435	867	11,443	11,443	1,951	699	662	664	129	1,455	525	874	1,013	2,412	
	Tirumangalam	...	7,305	788	4,905	9,397	49	...	583	813	152	1,548	...	...	136	136	
	Melur	...	1,182	217	784	1,368	181	95	171	382	7	560	42	102	45	189	
	Dindigul	...	1,985	109	371	1,444	730	261	49	144	3	196	155	242	551	948	
	Pulney	...	62,032	5,346	40,825	44,181	3,339	613	2,409	4,815	62	7,286	446	702	537	1,685	
	Periacolum	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,897	986	222	...	...	...	...	115	211	175	501	
	Shevagunga	...	4,000	...	22	22	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1,43,748	1,11,939	7,327	58,350	76,753	7,430	1,890	3,874	6,818	353	11,045	1,283	2,131	2,457	5,871	

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 21st April 1877—(Concluded.)

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 21st April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	27,260	1,808	18,949	29,533 / 1,437	161	53	1,331	996	727	3,054	...	...	437	437	
	Chendragiri	...	20,322	965	6,677	7,237	281	40	536	758	122	1,416	3	13	7	23	
	Palamnair	...	20,999	696	8,061	22,174 / 677	73	30	474	544	36	1,054	...	6	2	8	
	Gudiattam	...	33,124	968	8,107	8,107 / 509	91	27	627	900	20	1,547	...	...	...	...	
	Vellore	...	77,825	3,019	46,272	53,925 / 1,764	452	228	1,186	2,997	1,491	5,674	275	267	217	759	
	Poloor	...	15,650	733	1,023	1,023 / 37	...	...	456	1,345	1,374	3,175	...	...	...	...	
	Wandewash	...	10,524	...	...	...	70	9	149	327	250	726	...	...	...	...	
	Arcot	...	54,305	2,628	24,608	26,305 / 1,742	388	...	1,314	1,949	238	3,501	...	...	...	...	
	Wallajah	...	81,385	4,428	30,656	30,798 / 88	...	...	2,360	4,410	640	7,410	242	329	573	1,144	
	Tripatty	...	11,612	706	1,789	1,839	77	...	150	195	85	430	...	...	...	...	
	Narayanavanam	...	26,188	1,654	6,311	6,460 / 65	197	11	1,690	845	845	3,380	15	9	11	35	
	Kalastry	...	8,942	681	1,794	1,794 / 86	644	73	641	464	310	1,415	36	99	130	265	
	Kangundy	...	1,933	224	680	695	35	15	98	246	77	421	...	...	141	141	
	Arni	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Trittany	...	17,461	888	13,633	13,633	398	...	1,034	866	261	2,161	...	...	...	...	
	Arconum	...	28,451	405	12,059	12,059	124	17	180	231	19	430	40	33	33	106	
	Punganur	...	70,850	1,798	34,310	37,446 / 495	181	33	1,759	983	838	3,580	38	63	74	175	
	Maderpauk	...	1,235	71	460	1,017 / 32	765	211	47	28	9	84	5	10	7	22	
	Total ...		2,45,450	5,10,066	21,672	2,15,389	2,60,977	3,937	747	14,032	18,084	7,342	39,458	654	829	1,632	3,115	
South Arcot.	Trinomally	...	4,716	207	2,306	2,301	399	152	169	373	95	637	1,070	1,783	2,317	5,170	
	Tindivanam	...	3,380	160	457	471	29	11	74	217	126	417	40	45	434	519	
	Total ...		15,000	8,096	367	2,763	2,772	428	163	243	590	221	1,054	1,110	1,828	2,751	5,689	

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
27th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 21st April 1877.

Districts.	Road works. Original works. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Road works. Original works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Road works. Original works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Road works. Repairs. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Road works. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Road works. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Irrigation works. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Irrigation works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Irrigation works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Miscellaneous. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Total. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,628	55,547	...	...	...	...	1,628	55,547
Nellore	4,63,600	14,437	4,84,109	...	...	...	69,500	18	62,461	44,945	1,791	38,808	5,83,045	16,246	5,85,378
Cuddapah	13,32,370	26,238	10,95,186	93,813	2,372	1,04,612	1,11,139	4,835	80,384	1,25,782	5,627	1,39,793	16,63,104	39,072	14,19,975
Bellary	17,47,196	99,577	20,003	6,32,033	17,962	5,55,633	2,67,421	6,410	1,59,702	2,08,536	10,211	1,67,706	28,55,186	1,34,160	32,03,044
Kurnool				Telegraphic summary received.											
Chingleput	91,874	15,817	59,392	9,000	342	7,426	70,974	4,802	43,562	52,225	1,680	18,606	2,24,073	22,641	1,28,986
North Arcot	1,82,754	3,955	1,01,135	65,536	4,277	27,755	64,822	3,061	30,117	1,96,954	10,379	56,382	5,10,066	21,672	2,15,389
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,096	367	2,763	8,096	367	2,763
Trichinopoly				No relief works in progress.											
Madura	54,200	4,649	36,717	2,530	44	56	45,450	1,466	15,847	9,759	1,168	5,730	1,11,939	7,327	58,350
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,420	403	4,193	10,364	850	7,172	18,784	1,253	11,365
Coimbatore	1,00,118	1,578	22,092	1,53,320	7,225	1,15,203	19,600	1,088	11,674	56,260	3,071	40,119	3,29,298	12,962	1,89,088
Salem	1,10,314	2,912	76,340	58,735	2,107	23,894	2,01,661	5,579	67,346	2,90,110	17,285	1,44,794	6,60,820	27,883	3,17,374
Malabar				Nil.											
Total ...	40,87,426	1,69,163	41,94,974	10,14,967	34,329	8,39,579	8,58,987	29,290	5,30,833	10,03,031	52,429	6,21,873	69,64,411	2,85,211	61,87,259

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
27th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for famine relief works up to 26th April 1877, and expenditure up to 21st April 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay from the commencement of distress up to 21st April 1877.	
		On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	90,000	70,632	2,755
Nellore	9,53,000	5,85,378	64,439
Cuddapah	17,20,000	16,97,482	23,144
Bellary	50,16,000	39,14,961	2,66,166
Kurnool	37,21,000	34,48,573	73,119
Chingleput	1,95,365	1,84,806	26,118
North Arcot	2,45,450	2,60,977	3,937
South Arcot	15,000	2,772	428
Tanjore	10,000	Nil.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	...
Madura	1,43,748	76,753	7,430
Tinnevelly	64,200	15,813	1,811
Coimbatore	3,00,000	2,43,458	6,927
Nilgiris	4,210	Nil.	
Salem	5,61,000	3,68,994	64,112
Malabar	5,520	Nil.	
Total ...	1,30,49,493	1,08,73,311	5,40,446

Revenue Board Office, Madras; 27th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending 21st April 1877.

Districts.	In Camps and Relief-houses.					Village Relief.					Total outlay on gratuitous relief.	
	Number of relief centres.	Numbers relieved.				Expenditure in the week.	Total number of villages in the Taluk.	Number of Inspection Circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.					Men.	In the week.	Up to the week.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Telegraphic summary received.	..	..	4,446	64,409
Nellore	21	8,212	18,593	31,430	58,235	4,446	..	..	466	2,215	9,799	23,144
Cuddapah	12	1,534	1,906	2,378	5,818	3,926	1,275	36	66	84	2,005	26,118
Bellary	67	4,423	6,006	15,385	25,814	7,946	2,571	89	1,132	4,391	168	428
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Telegraphic summary received.	..	..	1,890	7,430
Chingleput	21	9,265	14,969	24,787	49,011	1,879	2,197	61	15	868	176	1,811
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not received.		1,971	6,927
South Arcot	2	135	528	1,233	1,894	51	1,052	..	13	972	13,640	64,112
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL		
Madura	36	1,200	2,022	2,123	5,345	1,725	1,631	22	70	84		
Tinnevelly	9	467	842	525	1,834	175	892	62	2	8		
Coimbatore	37	926	1,821	2,199	4,946	1,150	1,343	18	74	584		
Salem	12	1,365	2,231	2,412	6,008	3,131	4,177	85	1,510	4,874		
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL			
Total ..	217	27,530	48,903	82,472	158,905	24,428	15,138	373	3,282	13,996	55,794	4,60,635

Revenue Board Office, Madras; 27th April 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

Statement No. XXIV regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 27th April 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the previous week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876. Rs.	Expenditure up to latest known date. Rs.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the previous week.	Average rainfall, i.e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the Talukas.
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous* ...	4,451	2,779	·27	2,46,733	1,57,385	Jowari ...56 Bajri ...54	31 28½	31 28½	24·94	14·4
Nasik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Ditto ...	17,340	17,000	2·45	4,84,101	2,17,528	Jowari .. 54 Bajri ...47	31 25	31 25	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	Ditto ...	26,780	26,086	3·37	5,56,795	3,97,821	Jowari ...76 Bajri ...66	25½ 24	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Ditto ...	34,900	35,100	3·86	10,54,184	6,61,355	Jowari ...65 Bajri ...51	20¾ 21¼	20¾ 21¼	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Ditto ...	51,260	48,908	6·8	15,47,738	11,05,500	Jowari ...66 Bajri ...60	19½ ...	19 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Ditto ...	33,699	31,620	2·96	5,87,582	4,06,923	Jowari ...39 Bajri ...35	18 19	17 17	54·60	25·43
Kaladgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Ditto ...	44,185	42,813	5·24	8,32,875	5,07,031	Jowari ...56 Bajri ...76	14¾ 15	14¾ 15	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Ditto ...	31,340	29,000	3·08	6,96,626	3,75,730	Jowari ...43 Bajri ...54	16 15	16 16	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Ditto ...	43,805	41,494	4·5	10,14,662	4,52,517	Jowari ...43	15¼	14¾	26·39	13·81
TOTAL ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992		2,87,760	2,78,700	3·49	70,21,256	42,81,880					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

There has again been a considerable fall of rain in Sholapur, Satara, Kaladgi, Belgaum and Dharwar.

2. Grain has slightly risen in price, and jowari now averages 21 lbs. per rupee.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 278,700 against 287,760 last week, and there are also 5,214 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The decrease is probably due to the rain having induced some of the people to leave the works, in order to prepare for the agricultural operations of the coming monsoon. Should showers not continue to fall, many of these persons will, in all probability, return to the relief works.

4. Cholera has decreased in Belgaum, but continues prevalent in Satara, Kaladgi and Dharwar.

5. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 21st April, the number of people upon Civil works was 30,698, the number upon works under Public Works Department agency being 243,789. The proportion of the former class continues, therefore, at about 10 per cent. of the whole number.

6. The Sanitary Commissioner has visited the Mutha Canal, the Matoba Tank, and the Patas Tank, three large works in the Poona Collectorate, employing between them upwards of 17,000 people, and reports that the condition of the labourers is satisfactory.

In summing up his experience of the state of the people obtained from a tour of two months in the famine districts, the Sanitary Commissioner reports that he considers the physical condition of the labourers employed upon relief works in the Mahratta-speaking country, including Sholapur, as extremely satisfactory, the rates of wages being sufficient apparently to enable persons who had been reduced to recover strength and flesh, while on the Civil works the people obtain sufficient food to prevent wasting, and to keep the children plump and with well-rounded limbs.

In parts of the Kanarese districts the condition of the people is lower, but the Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that recent orders of Government fully meet the case, and provide for every possible contingency, and his anxiety is now confined to those immigrants who have caught jungle fever in the grazing grounds of the Kanara Collectorate.

7. With a view to securing the greatest practicable uniformity in the management of the numerous relief-houses established in the famine-stricken area, Government have published rules, to which officers in charge of relief-houses are requested to conform as far as local circumstances will permit. With a view, too, to provide for those able-bodied labourers who will be left upon the hands of Government during the monsoon, Government have ordered that upon such large works as can be carried on during the rains, shelter shall be provided for those who are unable to resort to the dhurumshalas and houses in the neighbouring villages. Government hope that the greater proportion of the people now upon relief works will, as soon as the monsoon fairly bursts, leave the works, and return to the cultivation of the land, but of these it is probable that considerable numbers will be unable altogether to provide for themselves in this way until the reaping of the next harvest commences. For the support of such people, Government have directed the local officers to be ready with works in the vicinity of their villages.

8. Approximate calculations recently made show an estimated saving on the cost of relief operations, apart from the question of remissions, up to the present date, of about 25 lakhs of rupees on the lowest estimate yet made of the cost of relief works and charitable relief, *i. e.*, the estimate of the Bombay Government of the 24th February last.

9. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works employing 1,000 labourers, or more. It will be seen that 224,940, or more than four-fifths

of the labourers are now employed upon the works enumerated :—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	Remarks.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,525	1,525	
Nasik ...	Sinnar-Ghoti Road	6,877	16,758	
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road... ...	5,609		
	Road from Yeola to Nizam's Frontier	2,748		
	Bawarbari-Sattana Road ...	1,524		
Ahmednagar..	Oojhar Canal	3,059	23,476	
	Dhond-Manmad Railway ...	17,770		
	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	2,647		
Poona ...	Nira Canal	7,551	31,475	
	Mutha Canal	10,760		
	Matoba Tank	6,062		
	Shirsophal Tank	4,617		
	Patas Tank	1,129		
	Poona to Paud-Pimpri Ghaut Road	1,356		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank	13,408	40,199	
	Pangaon Tank	1,278		
	Motibagh Tank	3,153		
	Sholapur-Barsi Road	4,953		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road	4,399		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road to British Frontier	3,857		
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road ...	2,550		
	Sholapur-Takli Road	1,442		
	Poona-Hyderabad Road ...	2,234		
	Pandharpur-Janoni Road ...	1,537		
	Aljapur Road	1,388		
Satara ...	Mhaswad Tank	9,713	30,048	
	Pingli Tank	8,203		
	Nehr Tank	7,575		
	Islampur Tank	3,237		
	Karad-Nagaz Road	1,320		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank	3,417	32,498	
	Sholapur-Hubli Road	11,141		
	Indi-Horti Road	1,671		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	6,039		
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	5,082		
	Indi-Bijapur	5,148		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal	2,234	22,107	
	Gaddikeri Tank	1,142		
	Belgaum-Punchgaum Road ...	13,075		
	Arbhavi-Nargund Road ...	1,327		
	Murgundi-Telsank Road ...	1,475		
	Athni-Gokak Road	1,393		
	Metalling the Mail Road ..	1,461		
Dharwar ...	Ron-Nawalgund Road	8,106	26,854	
	Hubli-Kaladgi Road	3,595		
	Gadag-Dambal Road	4,302		
	Hubli to Sungutticope Road ...	4,886		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road... ...	4,330		
	Karwar-Bellary Road	1,635		
	Grand Total ...	...	224,940	

10. Maps are not sent with this Summary, as they would merely repeat the information already given.

11. The following table gives the expenditure by Government. during the week ending 14th April, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works. Comparing it with the table which accompanied the last Summary, it will be seen that the number of persons

in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 9,495 to 15,109, and the number of children under 7 years of age from 68,205 to 76,187. This increase is due to village inspection having been carried out more stringently in some parts than it has heretofore been, and to greater attention having been paid in those parts to the support of young children.

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	179	89	1,106	1,246	120	1,033
Nasik	*	*	*206	6,712	862	7,613
Ahmednagar	1,533	630	8,672	9,582	1,013	6,248
Poona	3,930	1,711	17,087	13,521	1,452	22,098
Sholapur	3,720	2,071	20,890	15,402	1,530	12,509
Satara	484	211	6,055	11,597	1,440	9,068
Kaládgi	1,398	767	3,801	6,443	685	4,072
Belgaum	2,253	924	5,721	4,318	461	2,942
Dharwar	1,453	852	6,925	7,014	678	4,101
Kanara	159	47	88	278	67	272
Ratnagiri	*	*	*	74	13	18
Total ...	15,109	7,302	70,551	76,187	8,321	69,974

* No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector.

12. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

13. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 4,434 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 21st April, and during the same week 3,568 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 8,002 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 21st April to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 21st April was 245,875 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	In April up to 21st.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	16,798	13,964	104,511
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,477	13,760	10,088	118,991
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal ...	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	3,234	2,073	22,373
Total ...	28,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	33,792	26,125	245,875

14. On the whole, there is no noteworthy change in the condition of the people during the week. Grain continues abundant; the late rains have caused grass to spring up in some districts, to the great advantage of the cattle; and little inconvenience on account of scarcity of drinking water is felt; cholera does not seem to increase as the hot weather advances, and the condition of the people is generally satisfactory, and where rain has fallen, they are in better heart.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed.		Allotments Granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee.	
							During the past week.	During the present week.			Ordinary prices.	During the past week.	During the present week.
								† Reports not received.				
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Report not received ...	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*...	16,891	†	Rs. 4,37,710	Rs. 3,04,609		†
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	A few showers of rain, otherwise no change.	Ditto	2,578	2,708	40,933	35,846	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44	17[10] 18[5]
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	No cholera, but a little small-pox at Jath. Public health generally good. Grain dearer.	Ditto	1,817	1,645	29,453	24,440	Jowari ... 63	17[8]
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	Report not received ...	Ditto	†	†	17,400	8,440	Jowari ... 54	†
Pant Pratinidhi ...	213	138	68,335	44,594	Report not received ...	Ditto	867	†	17,200	8,052	Jowari ... 58[3]	17
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	1,90,814	...	Grain worth Rs. 2,638 imported. Exportations none. Fever disappearing. Cholera slight.	Ditto	134	125	1,317	837	Nachani ... 55	26[3]
Savanur ...	70	18	15,757	2,020	Importation continues, but prices rising. Cholera prevalent. Eight deaths.	Ditto	746	214	10,000	1,139	Joyari ... 61[2]	†
Total ...	8,374	4,804	18,50,190	8,47,848			...	...	5,54,043	3,83,363		

Native States.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee.		Number of people employed.		Allotments Granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Works in progress.	Reports from Political Agents.	Affected population.	Population of State.	Affected area in square miles.	Area in square miles.
	Ordinary prices.	During the past week.	During the present week.	Percentage of labourers to population of District.								
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44	17[10] 18[5]	†	†	Rs. 4,37,710	Rs. 3,04,609	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*...	Report not received ...	6,20,482	13,73,938	2,999	5,408
Akalkot ...	Jowari ... 61	19[3]	2,708	3·45	40,933	35,846	Ditto	A few showers of rain, otherwise no change.	58,000	78,222	373	498
Jath ...	Jowari ... 63	17[8]	1,645	2·57	29,453	24,440	Ditto	No cholera, but a little small-pox at Jath. Public health generally good. Grain dearer.	63,628	64,000	879	884
Phaltan ...	Jowari ... 54	†	†	†	17,400	8,440	Ditto	Report not received ...	59,124	59,124	397	397
Pant Pratinidhi ...	Jowari ... 58[3]	17	†	†	17,200	8,052	Ditto	Report not received ...	44,594	68,335	138	213
Sawant Wari ...	Nachani ... 55	26[3]	125	·06	1,317	837	Ditto	Grain worth Rs. 2,638 imported. Exportations none. Fever disappearing. Cholera slight.	...	1,90,814	...	904
Savanur ...	Joyari ... 61[2]	18[5]	214	1·35	10,000	1,139	Ditto	Importation continues, but prices rising. Cholera prevalent. Eight deaths.	2,020	15,757	18	70
Total ...			...	...	5,54,043	3,83,363			8,47,848	18,50,190	4,804	8,374

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly pear clearances, &c.

A.

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XXIX*).

Districts.	For the week ending 13th January 1877.		For the week ending 20th January 1877.		For the week ending 27th January 1877.		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the week ending 10th February 1877.		For the week ending 17th February 1877.		For the week ending 24th February 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandeish ...	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,816	536	2,981	322	3,012	322	3,932	222	4,262
Nasik ...	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891
Ahmednagar	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837
Poona ...	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365
Sholapur ...	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451
Satara ...	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424	316	24,396
Kaládgi ...	8,007	41,281	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348
Belgaum ...	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876
Dharwar ...	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892
Total ...	1,36,629	1,94,818	1,30,645	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,79,347	79,577	1,84,051	63,659	1,83,045	47,613	1,76,549	39,680	1,84,318
Grand total...	3,31,447		3,33,257		2,80,008		2,63,628		2,46,704		2,24,162		2,23,998	
Ratnagiri ...	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416
Kanara ...	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194	1,280	196
	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612
Total ...	4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924		3,560	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	3,36,386		3,39,439		2,86,849		2,69,773		2,48,695		2,27,086		2,27,558	

* Collector's Returns for 21st April not received: telegram and last week's figures have been entered.

For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.		For the week ending 7th April 1877.		For the week ending 14th April 1877		For the week ending 21st April 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
70	2,233	90	3,128	33	3,331	26	3,289	14	2,930	33	4,204	36	4,346	15	2,706
...	10,986	...	11,597	...	14,015	...	15,574	...	15,759	...	17,648	...	17,178	...	17,905
912	10,861	686	16,443	411	17,495	698	19,213	984	21,493	1,128	24,066	1,418	24,901	1,122	24,111
12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	23,914	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702	4,979	30,111	4,768	30,977	4,517	31,491
12,115	36,804	8,973	40,262	3,589	38,864	4,020	42,532	4,293	42,926	4,521	43,405	5,109	45,554	6,105	42,867
377	20,273	297	27,086	79	27,047	474	28,727	514	29,566	570	31,138	653	33,191	*726	30,697
5,979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615	6,754	22,994	7,672	24,513	8,208	32,945	7,898	36,201	*8,634	34,179
3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426	4,306	21,865	5,279	22,316	5,416	24,227	6,060	25,924	*6,060	23,641
1,940	26,142	2,328	26,215	2,064	29,516	2,860	30,921	2,737	35,768	3,198	33,282	2,599	40,785	*3,502	40,992
37,060	1,74,415	29,526	1,92,335	19,106	1,93,223	24,118	2,10,926	26,369	2,22,973	26,053	2,41,019	28,525	2,59,057	30,698	2,48,789
2,11,475		2,21,861		2,12,329		2,35,044		2,49,342		2,67,072		2,87,582		2,79,487	
150	503	465	1,260	457	1,164	593	1,407	828	882	765	1,202	1,017	1,495	999	2,169
1,126	85	1,100	181	1,074	127	1,017	127	1,042	131	1,554	103	2,094	128	1,974	72
1,276	588	1,565	1,441	1,531	1,291	1,610	1,534	1,870	1,013	2,319	1,305	3,111	1,623	2,973	2,241
1,864		3,006		2,822		3,144		2,883		3,624		4,734		5,214	
2,13,339		2,24,867		2,15,151		2,38,188		2,52,175		2,70,696		2,92,316		2,84,701	

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXIX).

Week ending	Civil Agency.				Public Works Department Agency.				Grand Total of			
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
13th January ...	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	1,36,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	1,94,818	18,43,802	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477	3,31,447
20th January ...	8,69,609	55,137	55,640	19,968	1,30,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	2,02,612	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343	3,33,257
27th January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	1,79,347	23,20,955	1,16,032	1,20,724	43,252	2,80,008
3rd February ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,536	80,093	29,422	1,84,051	24,81,077	1,07,509	1,15,120	41,072	2,63,628
10th February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704
17th February ...	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,762	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
24th February ...	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998
3rd March ...	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	1,74,415	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March ...	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	1,92,335	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861
17th March ...	11,77,975	6,456	5,317	2,053	19,106	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	1,93,223	34,41,482	85,226	90,401	31,422	2,12,329
24th March ...	11,95,669	10,299	10,373	3,446	24,118	23,93,652	83,667	94,393	32,866	2,10,926	35,89,321	93,966	1,04,766	36,312	2,35,044
31st March ...	12,23,844	10,776	11,769	3,824	26,369	25,47,352	88,086	1,00,604	34,283	2,22,973	37,71,196	98,862	1,12,373	38,107	2,49,342
7th April ...	12,45,953	10,242	11,985	3,826	26,053	27,13,353	94,049	1,09,892	37,078	2,41,019	39,59,306	1,04,291	1,21,877	40,904	2,67,072
14th April ...	12,63,483	10,445	13,170	4,910	28,525	28,57,147	1,01,859	1,18,447	38,751	2,59,057	41,20,630	1,12,304	1,31,617	43,661	2,87,582
21st April ...	12,73,247	20,059	7,786	2,853	30,698	30,06,633	98,487	1,12,783	37,569	2,48,789	42,81,880	1,18,496	1,20,569	40,422	2,79,487

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labours alone having been entered.

These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD MAY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras good rain has fallen in parts of Bellary and Tinnevelly, and beneficial showers are reported from Coimbatore, Madura, Salem and Malabar: a little rain has also fallen in Kurnool; general prospects are said to be unchanged. The numbers on relief works are 700,774, a decrease of 2,149 on last week: but the returns from Nellore are incomplete; there is an increase of 5,600 in Salem, 1,500 in North Arcot, 1,100 in Bellary, 600 in Madura: a decrease of 7,500 in Cuddapah, 1,200 in Kurnool, and 900 in Malabar. There are 275,448 persons receiving gratuitous relief, being an increase of about 34,000 on last week (the numbers for which were incorrectly stated owing to a mistake in Nellore explained below). From Mysore it is reported that good showers have fallen in some outlying districts, but the prospect is unimproved in those affected by famine: numbers on works 58,228, on gratuitous relief 82,501. In Bombay there have been showers in the Southern Mahratta Country and Sholapur, and slight rain in Khandesh and Násik and parts of Guzerat; heavy showers are reported from Lower Sind, where the river is very high. In the Central Provinces rain and hail fell in 14 out of 18 districts, injuring grain on the threshing floors. In Berar ploughing is going on. Showers are reported from many parts of Rajputana and Central India. In Bengal there has been light rain in almost half the districts of the Province: prospects are good. Rain has fallen in Assam and Sylhet. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh showers fell in one or two districts: prospects appear to be favourable. In the Punjab rain is reported only from Hissar (where damage has been done to the crops now being reaped), Lahore and Rawalpindi: the condition of things generally is still good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (May 1st)	*Nil*	Maize, *jonna* and *sajja* sown in places after late rains withering; *raggi* harvested, outturn half to full; prices generally stationary; seers of Rs. 80 weight, rice 8·54, *cholum* 11·23, *raggi* 14·[illegible] *cumboo* 10·71; imports by sea at Ipurpalem, rice 347·18 tons, *ra*[illegible]3·40, by land at Guntur from Godavery; *rice* 66·85, *cholum* 15·62; number on relief works 2,155, fed gratuitously by Government 241, by people 1,469; cholera seizures 78, deaths 35; small-pox and cattle disease continue.
Nellore („ „)	*Nil*	Average prices 2nd sort of rice 8·22, *cholum* 10, *raggi* 12·79, *cumboo* 10; imports by sea on behalf of Government none, on behalf of merchants rice 1,341 tons, *raggi* 110 tons; returns from Kottapatam and Itamukkala ports not received; imports by merchants into the town of Nellore, rice 346 tons, *cholum* 1 ton, *raggi* 13 tons; number on relief works including canal coolies 67,485; Naidoopett Deputy Collector's return not received; number fed gratuitously 10,697, the nominal large decrease is due to the total number fed during the whole week having been shown in last report instead of the number on the last day; 31 deaths from cholera, small-pox, fever and dysentery prevalent in some taluks; water supply insufficient over the greater part of the district so much so as to cause anxiety in Gudur, Polur and Venkatagiri; prospects of cattle much the same as last week.
Cuddapah („ „)	*Nil*	Average price seers per rupee second sort of rice 8·05, *cholum* 8·7, *raggi* 10·56, *cumboo* 9·26; people on relief works 52,614, gratuitously fed 24,326; 322 deaths from cholera; number of cattle that died from want of fodder and disease 975.
Bellary („ „)	2·25 at Bellary on 29th; 2·5 at Hospett on 30th; showers at Hadgalli on 23rd.	Average price second sort of rice 7·63, boiled rice at Bellary 9·72, *cholum* or great millet 8·4, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 9·53, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·73, *cumboo* 8·03, seers of 80 tolas; import tons 4,696½; accounts from 3 railway stations only; 224,676 persons on relief works; increase as compared with return for previous week 1,105, this is owing to more coolies having come to the works; 100,487 gratuitously fed, increase as compared with return for previous week 6,349, this is chiefly due to the payment of 3 pies to the children of coolies employed on relief works, but also the opening of relief houses in several villages, 4,468 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera declining but still in all taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent, but the former decreasing; cattle still perishing in some places from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing except where rain has fallen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Kurnool (May 1st)	·3 in Nandikotkur; *nil* elsewhere.	Crops under spring channels and wells in fair condition and partly harvested; cholera, small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; cholera, seizures 203, deaths 114; second sort of rice per rupee in imperial seers 7·27, *cholum* 8·49, *raggi* 10·20, *cumboo* 9·47; number on relief works 211,889, gratuitously relieved 63,797, including children under 7 years of age and those fed by village headmen; import of Government grain 81 tons in the district, private import 256 tons, the slight changes in the prices of grain call for no remark; the decrease in the number of coolies is 1,283, which is the net result of an increase of 8,861 in 5 taluks, and a decrease of 10,144 in 3 taluks; increase chiefly due to the employment of new coolies in distressed state, and decrease to the reduction of coolies by Public Works Department, and to prevalency of cholera, &c.; physique of coolies slightly affected, possibly by heat.
North Arcot („ „)	*Nil*	Average prices in Government seers, second sort rice per rupee 8 7, *cholum* 9·8, *raggi* 10·6, *cumboo* 8·9; coolies on relief works 41,862, persons gratuitously fed 12,765; cholera still prevalent, fever and small-pox in some places; pasture scarce; cattle still dying of starvation in some parts.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Prices rice second sort 9·55, *raggi* 11·49, *cholum* 10·92, *cumboo* 10·78; imports rice 155·38 tons, *raggi* 40·12; cholera prevalent in all the taluks; small-pox, fever and dysentery in several; condition of cattle poor; pasturage *nil*; water very scarce, and dry fodder very expensive; on relief works 5,960, gratuitous relief 8,470.
South Arcot („ „)	*Nil*	Average prices, rice second sort 9½ seers, *cumboo* 12½, *raggi* 12⅝, *cholum* 12¼, dearer than last telegraphed prices, due to absence of rain and no importation by sea; number employed on last day of week 724; gratuitously fed last day at Chengam 420; village relief whole week, 6,273; people generally healthy; cholera deaths 132 out of 205 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture deficient.
Tanjore („ „)	*Nil*	Price of rice 9 1/8 seers, *raggi* 12 1/8, *cumboo* 10⅛, *cholum* 12⅛; imports by sea, rice 2,073 tons; relief works none; deaths from cholera 56; cattle disease in Tanjore, Combaconum and Mayaveram taluks with some loss of life; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 8¼ seers, *cholum* 16½, *raggi* 11, *cumboo* 10½; imports of grain 77 tons; no relief works; gratuitously fed on 28th ultimo by public subscription 1,619, in village by Government on the same day 82; cholera 302 attacks, 191 deaths; small-pox 515 attacks, 12 deaths; cattle disease in Udayarpalam and Musuri taluks; pasture procurable in the wet parts and deficient in dry.
Madura („ „)	Showers in some places.	Average price rice second sort 8⅝, *cholum* 10⅓, *raggi* 10¾, *cumboo* 10½; imports rice tons 2,668, other grain 40; number on relief works 11,637, number fed gratis 6,224; cholera in most parts but not to a great extent, fever and small-pox continue in some places, deaths by cholera 296; no change in other respects.
Tinnevelly („ „)	Slight showers; in Tenkasi heavy rain.	Standing crops thriving; cholera severe this week, 782 attacks, 652 deaths; cattle disease still prevalent but mortality slight; pasture and water supply good on the whole; average prices per rupee second sort rice 9 seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 11, *cumboo* 11 and *raggi* 12½; import of grain, rice 3,050 and *cholum* 4 tons; number on relief works 862, number gratuitously fed 225; decrease in number on relief works owing to coolies returning to their villages to celebrate an important feast and to their obtaining more remunerative wages under private engagements.
Coimbatore („ „)	·80 at Collegal on 28th; ·30 at Erode on 25th; ·40 at Pollachy on 22nd; 1·24 at Bhowany on 25th and 26th; showers in portions of all taluks except Coimbatore.	Prices nearly stationary; rice (slight fall) second sort 8·01, *cholum* (no change) 9·29, *raggi* (slight rise) 9·53, *cumboo* 9·62; imports estimated, rice 788 tons, other grains 450; cholera in 9 taluks, attacks 1,382, deaths 990, small-pox and fever prevalent; cultivation to a small extent in five taluks; cattle poor, losses in Sattiamangalum, Collegal, Bhowany but not severe; fodder and water scarce; on relief works 21,958; no deterioration in physique of work people reported; gratuitously fed 11,161.
Salem („ „)	·37	Prices of grains seers of 80 tolas, rice 8 5/16, *raggi* 9 1/16, *cumboo* 8 11/16, *cholum* 9½; import of all grains 1,240 tons; number on relief works 56,800; number gratuitously fed 30,700; number gratuitously fed by private aid 800; cholera in all taluks.
Malabar („ „)	·90 average of nine taluks.	Markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 5,965, *raggi* 163, *cholum* 1,252 tons; exports, rice 1,451, *raggi* 585 and *cholum* 120 tons; prices of rice risen slightly in Wynaad and Walluvanad, fallen or stationary elsewhere, highest 7½ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 11 seers in Kottayam and Ponany, average 10 Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 13½ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 19⅜; small-pox in 8 taluks, cholera in all except Cochin, deaths from latter 424; cattle healthy; pasture good in Cochin and improving everywhere; 2,152 coolies on Kolathur roads. *General Remarks.*—General prospects not changed; exports by rail from Madras during week ending 28th April 8,359 tons.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (May 3rd)		
Sind—(May 2nd)		
Kurrachee ...	·16 in Kurrachee; ·37 in Manora; ·53 in Jerruk; ·20 in Tháno Bula Khán, and 1·25 in Tatta.	Four fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee; river at Kotri on 30th 10 feet 5 inches, last year on same date 8 feet 2 inches, much water passing into Manchhar through Aral by rise in river; freshes in Gáj during week; cattle disease in most talukas; great storm at Sehwan on 23rd, many trees rooted up and much damage done; heavy rain.
Shikárpur ...	Slight rain	*Peshras* cultivation doing well; weather sultry.
Hyderabad ...	...	River on 30th 10 feet 9 inches, 2 feet 7 inches higher than on same date last year; weather warmer.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather close and warm; *rabi* harvesting continues; cotton and other *peshras* crops thriving.
Guserat—(May 2nd)		
Ahmedabad ...	·03	Weather cloudy and warm.
Kaira ...	·24	Weather hot.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Small-pox throughout district.
Khandesh and Násik.—(May 2nd)		
Khandesh ...	Slight showers of rain in 5 talukas.	Small-pox continues.
Násik ...	·10 in Kalwan.	Cholera in Yeola taluka; cattle disease in Kalwan, 66 deaths.
Konkan—(May 2nd)		
Tanna ...	...	Small-pox in 6 talukas, cholera prevails in the town of Tanna and 2 villages in Salsette taluka.
Deccan—(May 2nd)		
Poona ...	...	Cholera in Junnar, cattle disease in Sirur and Haveli.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in 3 talukas, cases 1,701, deaths 48.
Sholapur ...	...	Rain storms continue; 5 deaths from cholera in Sholapur taluka.
Satara ...	...	Ten deaths from cholera, one in Pingli and 7 on Nahr tanks, total number of deaths from cholera in the district 226; small-pox in Satara taluka; cattle disease in 4 talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country—(May 2nd)		
Belgaum ...	1·35 in Chikori.	Deaths from cholera 236; slight showers in some villages of Bidi, Parasgad and Chikóri; great scarcity of water in Athni.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain except in 3 talukas, average fall ·47.	Cholera prevalent, deaths 365.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevalent, deaths 92.
Kaládgi ...	·30 in Oudi; ·28 in Bágewári; ·14 in Bijápur; ·20 in Bágalkot; ·50 in Bádámi.	Cholera prevalent, deaths 250 in 7 talukas; slight small-pox in Bágalkot, cattle disease in Bijápur.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—(May 2nd)		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; health good.
Wadhwan ...	Drizzling of rain in Limri on 28th.	Cattle disease in Jhinjhuwára and Patri decreasing; no other change.
Baroda ...	...	Small-pox continues in the city. *General Remarks.*—Slight showers in Southern Mahratta Country and part of the Deccan; cholera rather decreasing in Southern Mahratta Country, spreading in Ahmednagar but to no great extent; heavy showers in parts of Sind.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Cholera still prevalent in the south; small-pox reported from headquarters.
Noakholly ...	·35	Cholera still in thánas Begumgunge and Fenny.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	·5	
Hill Tipperah ...	·67	
Backergunge ...	·66	Cholera in a sporadic form and fever throughout the district, with the exception of 4 thánas; health of cattle good.
Furreedpore ...	·64; 2·15 in Goalundo.	
Dacca ...	1·68	Cholera in parts.
Tipperah ...	2·79	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Mymensingh ...	·36	
24-Pergunnahs ...	·04	Public health in general good.
Jessore ...	·12	
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Cholera has appeared in several parts.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Cholera in a sporadic form still reported.
Pubna ...	1·45	A native doctor has been sent to treat cases of cholera at Shamidpore.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	
Bogra ...	*Nil*	
Malda ...	*Nil*	179 deaths from cholera.
Dinagepore ...	Return not received.	A good deal of cholera.
Rungpore ...	·82	Small-pox reported to have broken out in Chilmári and Bhowanigunge.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Public health good, but fever appears to be prevalent, and in Mátabhánga there is still small-pox.
Jalpáiguri ...	·53	
Darjeeling ...	1·72	
Midnapore ...	·27	
Howrah ...	*Nil*	
Hooghly ...	·53	Cholera still prevalent; cattle disease has broken out in many places.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Public health fair.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur ...	·09	Cholera spreading and still bad in town.
Monghyr ...	*Nil.*	
Purneah ...	·18	Cholera reported all along the east of the district.
Durbhunga ...	·43	
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	With the exception of small-pox at Shiuhar, general health good.
Sarun ...	·03	General health good.
Chumparun ...	·16	
Patna ...	·05	Health generally good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Cholera threatens Gya town; it originated in an encampment of opium asámis outside the town.
Shahabad ...	Slight rain.	
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	A few cases of cholera and small-pox in the interior.
Lohardugga ...	·55	General health good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	District healthy.
Balasore ...	·50	Many deaths from cholera still occur both at head-quarters and in the interior.
Cuttack ...	1·26	
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain during the week and the crops now on the ground are doing well; the spring rice is being cut; the sowings of autumn rice are nearly complete; and the cultivation for the winter rice is in steady progress.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (May 2nd)...	...	No change.
Allahabad („ „) ...	...	
Jhansi („ 3rd)...	Slight rain.	Weather still cloudy.
Agra („ 2nd)...	·2 to ·5 in two parganas.	Crops being reaped; sugarcane being watered.
Meerut („ „) ...	...	Weather cool and cloudy.
Bareilly („ „) ...	...	No change.
Almora (April 30th) ...	...	Weather very unsettled; all rain now falling does damage to standing crops; harvest commences in warm valleys.
Lucknow (May 2nd) ...	Slight rain on 30th April.	
Sitapur („ „) ...	*Nil*	Weather uncertain.
Fyzabad („ „) ...	...	No change.
Punjab— (May 2nd)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Crops harvested; health good.
Hissar ...	1·4	Reaping still in progress, crops lying cut on the ground somewhat affected by rain and hail-storms; health generally good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Jullundur ...		
Lahore ...	·5	Health and crops good.
Ráwalpindi ...	·5	Agricultural prospects fair; health good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops have been slightly damaged; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health and harvest good.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Reaping in progress; health good.
		General Remarks.—The health and agricultural reports still favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Apl. 28th)	Slight rain on 26th and 27th	Cloudy and stormy; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Cloudy; ploughing continues; prices easy.
Raipur ...	·68	Stormy; *kharif* ploughing continues; prices easy.
Bálághát ...	·80	Cloudy and stormy; *rabi* threshing delayed; fever and cattle disease continue; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	·53	Cloudy and stormy; grain on threshing floors injured; health good; prices rising.
Chánda (April 29th)	1·39	Cloudy; threshing nearly finished; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 30th)	...	Cloudy; threshing nearly completed; cattle disease continues; prices slightly risen.
Bhandára (May 1st)	·84	Grain injured by rain in places; ploughing continues; fever, cholera, and small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 2nd)	...	Stormy; a storm of extraordinary violence doing much damage passed over the station on 28th; *rabi* threshing completed; health good; prices rising.
Wardha ...	·84	Small-pox slightly prevalent in places.
Nimár ...	·12	Small-pox continues; prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy and stormy; small-pox prevalent; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Grain on threshing floor slightly damaged by rain and hail; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	2·44	Stormy; threshing and winnowing continue; health good.
Saugor ...	·42	Cloudy; threshing and winnowing stopped, owing to constant showers and rain; grain in field injured; health good; prices rising.
Seoni ...	1·20	Grain gathered damaged; prices risen.
Mandla ...	·90	Cloudy and stormy; threshing delayed; wheat grain injured; fever continues; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Threshing continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Storms of more or less violence reported from almost all the districts in the province; rain and hail fell in 14 districts, injuring grain on threshing floors; prices rising.
British Burma— (May 3rd)		
Arrakan Division ...	...	Twenty-seven deaths from cholera in Akyab town, slight cholera in Ooretoung, East Kyalet, and Rathaidoung township; cholera also in Naaf township; cattle disease in 3 townships of Akyab district; otherwise public health good in the division.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	Slight choleraic diarrhœa in town and district; otherwise public health good.
Henzada ...	...	Slight cattle disease in Mengyee and Tahpoon townships; 7 deaths from cholera in Mengyee and 1 in Monio; otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Seven deaths from cholera and 1 from small-pox in town; district generally healthy.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Report not received.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health fair; slight cholera in Moulmein and small-pox at outstations.
Assam—		
Gauháti (May 3rd)	·89	Clear and hot with occasional heavy storms; *asu* and *bao* cultivation, and tea manufacture in progress; public health improved; diarrhœa disappearing.
Sylhet („ „)	0·51	*Boro* crops nearly reaped, good outturn; other sorts being sown; fever and small-pox still prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (May 3rd)	·01; good showers of rain have fallen in some outlying districts, especially Shimoga and Kadur.	Prospect unimproved in the districts chiefly affected by famine; price of ordinary rice in Bangalore 16¾ lbs. per rupee; deaths from cholera in Mysore province 2,017, in Coorg 37; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved according to condition statement last tabulated is in—
		Bangalore district including town ... 5,275 and 43,865
		Kolar ... ... 4,451 „ 9,126
		Túmkúr ... ... 3,781 „ 12,956
		Mysore ... ... 341 „ 5,397
		Hassan ... ... 1,046 „ 2,786
		Shimoga ... ... 731 „ 1,307
		Kadur ... ... 2,637 „ 1,084
		Chitaldroog ... ... 9,424 „ 6,040
		Total ... 27,686 „ 82,501
		exclusive of those employed by the professional department, daily average of which is 30,542.
Coorg („ „)	·15	

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Amráoti	(May 3rd)	...	Ploughing operations progressing; small-pox prevalent in most parts of province; cholera in mild form in Akola district.
Central India—			
	(May 2nd)		
Indore	...	Slight rain	Health and prospects good.
Gwalior	...	1·10	
Neemuch	...	...	
Rutlam	...	...	
Sutna	...	·50	
Rajputana—			
Ajmere	(May 3rd)	...	Wind and rain during the week.
Jeypore	(„ „)	·3	Weather very unseasonable; wind storms with rain; small-pox abating.
Bhurtpore	(„ „)	·05	Health good.
Ulwar	(„ 2nd)	...	Weather very unsettled; prices rising considerably.
Abu	(„ 3rd)	Sharp showers on 2nd from north-east.	
Meywar	(April 27th)	...	Small-pox decreasing; harvest brought in; cloudy and stormy.
Bickaneer	(„ 25th)	...	Light showers at commencement of month; very unseasonable; cool and cloudy; heavy dust-storms.
Harowtee	(„ 28th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Tonk	(„ „)	0·2	
Jhallawar	(„ „)	Light thunder showers.	Cloudy.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 19. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877. Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1876.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST: Via Teheran No.	Via Teheran Indian Value.	Via Turkey No.	Via Turkey Indian Value.	Persian Gulf No.	Persian Gulf Indian Value.	Via Suez No.	Via Suez Indian Value.	EAST: Via Amur No.	Via Amur Indian Value.	Via Madras No.	Via Madras Indian Value.	Native Burma No.	Native Burma Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,117	7,168 0	94	717 5	35	170 2	2,956	16,797 0	...	...	622	2,693 0	271	453 13	5,095	27,999 4
Received ...	958	5,538 12	108	447 11	44	200 7	2,965	14,993 8	1	1 11	587	2,421 12	180	335 1	4,843	23,938 14
TOTAL ...	2,075	12,706 12	202	1,165 0	79	370 9	5,921	31,790 8	1	1 11	1,209	5,114 12	451	788 14	9,938	51,938 2
TRANSIT.																
East to West	47	216 15	3	9 7	4	6 12	2,007	8,225 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,061	8,458 10
West to East	287	1,111 15	46	172 4	7	20 0	1,701	6,361 7	...	...	...	...	5	23 9	2,046	7,689 3
West to West	...	...	...	...	2†	7 7	3‡	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14 4
TOTAL ...	334	1,328 14	49	181 11	13	34 4	3,711	14,593 11	...	...	...	...	5	23 9	4,112	16,163 1
															GRAND TOTAL...	14,050 68,100 3

* From Europe *via* Suez and 2 *via* Kurrachee.
† From Persian Gulf to Aden.
‡ From Aden to Persian Gulf.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1876.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	958	1,117	2,075	23·51	26·58	25·07
	„ Turkey	108	94	202	2·65	2·24	2·44
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	44	35	79	1·08	·83	·95
RED SEA ...	*Vid* Suez	2,965	2,956	5,921	72·76	70·35	71·54
	TOTAL ...	4,075	4,202	8,277	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

RUBBEE SEASON, 1876-77, COMMENCING ON 1st DECEMBER 1876.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of February 1877.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals.		Sugarcane and other Crops.				Oil-seeds and Pulses.				Tobacco, Cotton, Hemp, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce.				Dalwa Rice Irrigation.				Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand Total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 8, 11, 14 & 17).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand Total of area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand Total of area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during the month.	Inches during the rubbee season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	3·99	2	26	1,625	1,625	...	...	...	3,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,544	...	...	...	...	(a). The details are— Acres. Dalwa 27 Cotton 1,669 Haldee 1 Onions 4 Potatoes 2 Chillies 2 Wheat 1 Garden Produce 7 Chinna 2 Mardia 1 Oil-seeds 77 Pulses 85 Sugarcane 17 Bringals 35 Plantains 3 — 1,973
		Pattamundai	675	19·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		High Level, Sec. I	1,300	10·94	1	1	52	52	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	
		Tobundah	1,300	10·94	...	1	185	185	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	
		Matchgong	650	...	...	...	95	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the month	...	...	4	28	1,957	1,957	...	...	...	3,541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,894	...	...	...	(b). The details are— Acres. At the rate of Rs. 2 ... 8,462 " " 5 ... 269 Opium " " 5 ... 38 Total ... 8,769
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	4	35	1,734	1,734	...	...	...	3,541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,544	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	14·9	2	26	1,625	1,625	...	...	...	3,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,544	4·61	1·50	1·77	
	Howrah	Baleah	300	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	4·75	2·36	6 years 0·99	
		Total of the month	...	...	2	26	1,625	1,625	...	...	...	3,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,719	1·46	1·50	1·21	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	2	26	1,625	1,625	...	...	...	3,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,544	2·25	1·50	1·21	
Sone	Shahabad Dists.	Main Western	4,342	17473	...	45	356	356	...	...	...	4,914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,267	0·77	...	...	
		Akrah	1,666	17473	...	224	8,433	8,433	...	...	...	27,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,356				
	Gya and Patna	Patna	1,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total of the month	...	...	...	269	8,789	8,789	...	...	...	33,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,356				
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	172	269	8,789	8,789	...	...	...	33,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,356				
		Grand Total of the month	...	...	174	295	10,746	10,746	...	...	...	37,026	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,406				
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	174	324	10,740	10,740	...	...	...	37,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,406				

G. A. SEARLE, *Colonel, S. C.,*
Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 7th April 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1877.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Mauritius.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	2	10	12	2	10	12	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, and Natal.
From 2 to 10 " ...	10	11	21	10	11	21	
" 10 to 20 " ...	27	23	50	27	23	50	
" 20 to 30 " ...	59	17	76	59	17	76	
" 30 to 40 " ...	40	19	59	40	19	59	
" 40 to 50 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Above 50 years ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	
Grand Total ...	138	81	219	...	...	...	

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

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, and Natal.
Western Bengal	22	15	37	22	15	37	
Central "	7	10	17	7	10	17	
Eastern "	1	...	1	1	...	1	
[illegible]	44	33	77	44	33	77	
[illegible]	59	22	81	59	22	81	
[illegible]	3	...	3	3	...	3	
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	
[illegible] Bombay, &c....	2	1	3	2	1	3	
Grand Total ...	138	81	219	138	81	219	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste ...	14	4	18	14	4	18	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, and Natal.
Agriculturist ...	33	16	49	33	16	49	
Artisans ...	11	8	19	11	8	19	
Low castes ...	52	31	83	52	31	83	
Mussulmen ...	28	22	50	28	22	50	
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	138	81	219	138	81	219	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	110	59	169
2. Mussulmen ...	28	22	50
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	138	81	219

CALCUTTA,
The 17th April 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 2	10 2	10 2	13 6	17 3	16 2	25 9	15 8	17 8	21 6	18 2	17 2	26 3	18 7	18 7	26 9	136 1	136 1	143 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
	Godavery ...	13 5	13 5	12 6	...	...	...	21 8	20 8	21 8	23 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 4	35 9	38 2	29 9	28 9	33 6	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
	Kistna ...	6 4	6 8	14 7	...	...	...	8 6	8 1	19 4	9 1	8 5	20 4	11 7	11 4	...	...	...	...	16 2	13 7	32 3	12 8	13 7	28 6	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna ...		
	Nellore ...	6 3	7 0	12 6	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 1	10 1	26 9	...	...	...	10 9	10 7	28 2	9 7	9 7	24 4	129 6	129 6	77 9	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
	Cuddapah ...	7 7	7 7	11 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 7	8 3	8 3	11 2	9 5	9 5	21 3	9 4	9 4	25 4	10 5	10 5	24 0	9 0	9 0	25 8	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
	Bellary ...	8 6	9 1	13 4	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	11 3	8 4	8 4	13 5	8 7	9 8	23 7	8 5	10 1	22 6	9 2	10 7	21 3	9 5	11 2	23 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 7	Bellary ...		
	Kurnool ...	6 3	6 3	13 3	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 5	6 5	6 5	15 7	8 2	8 9	30 1	8 1	8 1	27 5	9 0	9 0	...	9 0	9 0	28 5	194 4	194 4	231 3	15 2	15 2	15 6	Kurnool ...		
	Madras ...	8 2	8 1	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	11 2	10 0	9 5	12 0	11 4	11 5	18 2	10 6	10 2	17 9	11 5	11 3	19 3	12 2	11 6	19 4	90 9	86 3	91 7	19 0	19 0	18 6	Madras ...		
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	9 4	9 4	14 3	10 1	10 8	...	...	...	18 5	11 1	11 0	19 9	11 7	11 7	18 7	145 8	145 8	93 3	19 4	19 4	18 6	Chingleput ...		
	North Arcot ...	5 9	5 1	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 1	8 8	8 5	13 2	10 9	10 9	23 7	8 2	8 2	18 1	10 6	10 3	22 2	8 9	8 9	21 7	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	16 4	North Arcot ...		
	South Arcot ...	...	...	9 4	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 2	10 9	10 9	13 6	...	...	20 2	11 2	10 8	20 0	12 3	11 1	21 5	11 9	11 9	23 8	231 8	230 8	235 7	19 8	19 8	19 3	South Arcot ...		
	Tanjore ...	5 9	5 5	9 5	...	...	...	9 5	8 7	13 7	10 8	...	...	13 5	12 7	25 8	10 1	10 1	18 8	12 1	11 1	27 0	11 8	11 8	24 5	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 5	17 0	17 0	Tanjore ...		
	Trichinopoly ...	6 6	6 6	9 2	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	14 4	8 7	8 7	14 9	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	22 9	12 1	11 3	27 0	11 8	11 8	24 5	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 5	17 0	17 0	Trichinopoly ...		
	Madura ...	7 0	5 5	10 5	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	13 4	9 7	8 9	14 4	10 1	9 7	...	9 9	11 0	27 9	11 1	11 1	24 9	11 2	11 2	25 4	109 3	170 1	157 9	16 2	16 2	16 2	Madura ...		
	Tinnevelly ...	8 0	8 0	6 5	...	...	...	9 0	7 9	10 5	9 4	8 3	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	10 5	10 5	27 9	11 6	11 6	25 8	126 4	122 5	97 2	15 9	18 2	18 2	Madura ...		
	Coimbatore ...	8 2	8 2	11 8	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 6	8 1	8 0	11 4	10 4	10 4	18 8	10 8	11 1	20 1	...	...	21 9	12 5	12 5	18 7	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
	Nilgiris ...	6 4	6 4	8 5	...	...	...	6 4	7 2	8 8	7 2	7 6	9 6	8 5	8 5	14 6	8 4	8 4	15 4	9 9	9 8	24 0	9 1	9 1	24 0	145 8	145 8	121 5	13 3	12 8	12 9	Coimbatore ...		
	Salem ...	5 9	5 9	10 4	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 5	8 3	7 5	14 6	9 2	8 7	22 3	8 4	8 0	23 2	8 6	8 6	24 0	9 5	9 5	24 1	151 6	151 6	151 6	15 5	16 5	16 5	Salem ...		
	South Canara ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	South Canara ...		
	Malabar ...	10 1	10 1	10 8	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 7	10 5	10 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	11 8	Malabar ...		
Bombay.	Bombay ...	9 12	9 12	12 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	6 15	6 15	8 7	10 7	10 7	11 18	13 12	13 12	20 7	18 0	13 10	17 0	11 9	11a 9	15 5	13 13	13 13	20 5	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad ...	13 0	12 14	17 4	19 0	19 0	30 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	15 4	16 0	25 0	13 8	13 8	22 0	...	...	...	16 4	16 15	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
	Kaira ...	11 14	11 14	14 9	17 12	20 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	9 7	10 0	10 0	12 5	16 0	16 0	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 10	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kaira ...		
	Surat ...	11 0	12 5	13 6	9 14	11 6	14 1	7 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	10 9	12 2	13 6	16 6	12 5	12 5	14 13	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	16 6	93 7	93 7	100 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat ...		
	Broach ...	13 14½	13 14½	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 5	15 3¾	16 0	18 13	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	...	11 5	18 0	13 14½	13 14½	18 13	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
	Tanna ...	...	9 6	12 0	...	12 6	15 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	9 11	11 0	...	10 14	17 0	...	10 9	16 0	...	...	10 6	11 6	15 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Tanna ...		
	Kolaba ...	9 5	9 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 10	9 5	9 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	11 13	12 8	27 0½	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 4	14 4	14 4	Kolaba ...		
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	13 5	13 5	18 15	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	16 5	17 3	27 12	14 4	14 7	23 12	14 12	15 8	27 10	13 3	14 13	25 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	15 9	14 8	15 10	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
	Násik ...	12 4	12 7	18 10	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	10 6	10 6	11 14	15 6	15 6	26 10	12 11	12 11	18 11	...	...	...	12 1	12 10	20 11	76 0	76 0	101 0	15 0	15 0	13 6	Násik ...		
	Ahmednagar ...	10 12½	11 5	20 4½	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 13½	8 3	8 3	9 13½	11 12½	11 11	30 15	11 11	11 11	23 2½	...	...	...	10 15	11 14	25 8	106 12	106 12	98 0	14 0	14 4	14 4	Ahmednagar ...		
	Poona ...	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	10 14½	11 15	21 12	10 6	11 8	17 4	...	...	...	6 15	7 11	20 9	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	12 13	Poona ...		
	Sholapur ...	9 15	10 14	19 15	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 7	9 7	9 7	12 12	8 10	9 15	28 14	10 2	11 8	24 0	11 11	12 1	...	10 6	10 6	18 13	167 8	167 8	145 10	14 9	14 9	16 0	Sholapur ...		
	Kaládgi ...	5 8	6 0	20 3	...	...	...	4 12	5 13	12 12	5 6	6 7	14 0	6 2	7 2	28 11	...	...	27 11	10 5	10 15	19 0	10 6	10 6	17 2	170 10	175 0	160 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	Kaládgi ...		
	Satara ...	9 6	9 6	14 11	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	9 9	9 4	9 5	12 3	9 5	10 0	17 15	9 6	9 11	16 13	11 0	11 10	32 0	8 14	8 8	17 14	100 0	100 0	92 12	19 0	19 0	20 0	Satara ...		
	Belgaum ...	8 2	8 10	17 0	...	...	...	6 9	7 4	14 8	7 1	7 15	15 8	9 2	10 0	20 5	10 0	10 8	21 8	13 0	13 10	20 12	10 15	10 15	15 0	11 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 5	18 5	20 14	Belgaum ...		
	Dharwar ...	6 12	6 14	21 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 10	14 0	6 14	7 10	18 13	8 10	9 12	26 12	9 8	10 8	25 9	12 0	13 10	20 12	9 0	9 0	18 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Dharwar ...		
	Ratnágiri ...	9 1	8 6	10 6	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	10 12	10 1	10 1	13 10	10 10	11 4	15 0	11 1	11 11	14 4	13 0	13 10	20 12	9 0	9 0	18 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Ratnágiri ...		
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	10 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	11 0	14 0	13 0	13 10	20 12	10 15	10 15	15 0	11 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 5	18 5	20 14	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
	Panch Máhále (Godhra) ...	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	14 8	14 8	23 0	12 0	13 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Panch Máhále (Godhra) ...		
	Aden ...	...	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	7 7	8 0	...	16 0	20 5	...	12 7	12 7	30 0	30 0	36 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Aden ...		
	Asirgarh ...	13 4	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	65 5	60 4	...	32 0	32 0	Asirgarh ...		
	Baroda ...	10 0	10 2	12 4	10 14	9 2	18 4	7 12	7 12	8 2	10 4	10 14	11 8	17 2	17 11	20 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Baroda ...		
	Disa ...	13 6	13 10	17 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	23 5	22 8	30 0	23 0	23 0	38 8	...	16 4	17 2	20 0	91 0	91 0	91 8	16 0	16 0	16 8	Disa ...		
	Nimach ...	...	15 0	15 8	...	21 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	...	22 0	24 0	...	16 0	16 0	20 13	19 8	23 12	15 0	14 8	14 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Nimach ...		
	Nasirabad ...	21 3	21 14	19 11½	33 14	34 12	32 11½	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	32 0	32 15	33 13	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 8	22 8	...	21 8	22 8	...	...	140 0	160 0	...	25 0	28 0	Nasirabad ...		
	Rajkot ...	14 0	13 8	17 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 0	21 8	20 0	...	...	...	39 5½	39 4	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Rajkot ...		
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	19 0	18 8	22 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	31 0	16 8	17 8	34 0	17 8	18 0	17 8	60 0	60 0	60 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
	Karachi ...	13 5	13 2	13 13	18 8	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 8	16 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	35 8	35 8	32 0	Karachi ...		
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	Haidarabad ...		
	Shikarpur ...	17 12	17 12	18 0	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 14	22 14	20 0	27 8	27 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	106 12	106 12	120 0	21 5	24 0	17 12	Shikarpur ...		
	Thur and Parkur ...	13 3	11 8	20 0	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	8 14	8 6	8 4	10 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	22 15	24 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thur and Parkur ...		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	16 0a	18 0	18 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	19 4	18 0	25 0	20 8	21 4	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 12	9 4	9 0	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah ...	21 4b	23 0	23 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	17 8 to 20 0	27 0	30 0	20 0 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 4 to 24 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah ...		
	Beerbhoom ...	21 0c	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	22 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	22 8	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
	Midnapore ...	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Midnapore ...		
	Hooghly ...	15 8d	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0 to 11 8	11 0	17 0 to 17 8	18 8 to 19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	23 0 to 24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
	Howrah ...	18 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta ...	13 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	9 14	13 0	13 0	16 2	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 4	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...e	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 0	13 5	90 0	90 0	120 0	8 12	8 14	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
	Nuddea ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	Nuddea ...		
	Jessore ...	14 8f	14 0	18 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
	Moorshedabad ...	17 0g to 17 8	22 0	23 0 to 24 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0 to 21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0 to 40 0	32 0	35 12	120 0 to 130 0	120 0 to 130 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 35 to 38 seers, best rice 15 to 22-10 seers, common rice 18-4 to 34 seers, and gram 18 to 25 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 22-8 seers, barley 25 to 50 seers, best rice 21-6 to 26-8 seers, common rice 25 to 32 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 18 to 22-8 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 26 seers, best rice 18 to 26-4 seers, common rice 23 to 29 seers, and gram 25 to 36-4 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 24 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 10 to 10-8 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 seers, barley 26-8 to 29 seers, best rice 7-8 to 9-4 seers, common rice 13-4 to 20 seers, and gram 16-12 to 17-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 20-8 seers.
g In the interior the prices are as follow:—Wheat 19 to 21 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, and gram 32 to 38 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1877 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																											*Central Districts*—contd.	BENGAL—*continued.*	
	Dinagepore ...	15 4*h*	11 8	17 0	14 8	14 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	28 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	27 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore ...		
	Rajshahye ...	17 4*i* to 18 0	24 12	19 11 to 24 6	48 12	61 0	45 0	19 4 to 20 10	18 12 to 21 0	19 11 to 20 10	23 0 to 24 0	23 7 to 24 0	21 0 to 22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 33 12	32 0 to 37 8	35 10	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	30 0*j*	22 8	25 8½	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 5	18 0	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	10 0	16 5	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	Bograh ...	16 8	16 8	18 4	...	...	...	16 6	16 8	17 0	29 0	28 6	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bograh ...		
	Pubna ...	20 0*k*	12 0 to 18 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 4	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	18 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*l*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 8	5 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 8*m*	13 3	11 6	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 8	13 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																											*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	12 4*n*	12 4	20 0	53 8	53 0	53 0	18 3	16 0	17 10	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 8	97 0	97 0	100 0	9 0	8 14	8 14	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	33 12*o*	33 12	20 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensingh ...	18 0*q*	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	19 0	26 8	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Mymensingh ...		
	Tipperah ...	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong ...	12 0*r*	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	14 0	127 8	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Chittagong ...		
	Noakhally ...	... *s*	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakhally ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 6	13 5	10 10½	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 9½	6 10	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 5	10 5	9 5	...	...	...	17 0	15 5	16 0	28 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	12 6	11 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																											*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	21 0	21 0	25 0	36 0	35 0	38 0	15 0	15 8	12 0	21 0	21 8	24 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	38 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	26 0*t*	25 0	26 0	32 0	29 8	41 8	13 0	13 8	13 0	22 8	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	29 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	16 8*u* to 17 0	17 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	20 0	16 8 to 17 8	17 0 to 18 0	18 0	19 0 to 20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	37 0	...	...	...	30 0	22 0	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
	Durbhunga ...	18 8*v*	16 8	20 0	33 0	27 8	33 0	15 4	15 12	17 0	17 8	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	20 12	28 0	176 0	176 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	7 0	Durbhunga ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	18 0*w*	18 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	18 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	18 0	17 0	21 8	32 8	32 0	43 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	18 8	18 8	23 0	35 0	35 0	43 0	...	...	...	28 0	22 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	16 0	16 0	25 0	44 0	44 0	37 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	21 0*x*	19 9	27 3	31 5	31 5	36 7	13 6	13 6	15 7	18 9	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 5	31 5	37 8	147 0	126 0	168 0	8 9	8 4	8 9	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	18 15*y*	15 2	22 11	37 12	18 15	37 15	18 15	20 8	17 11	21 7	21 7	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	18 15	27 12	157 13	164 2	164 2	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	260*z*	26 8 to 27 0	18 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 0 to 25 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	16 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Purneah ...		
	Maldah ...	21 0	20 0	24 0	55 0	45 0	50 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	27 0	23 8	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	32 0	35 0	24 0	35 0	160 0	130 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	28 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																											*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	17 1	15 12	22 5	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	17 1	19 11	18 6	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	30 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	18 6*z1*	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	22 13	105 0	105 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	160 0	100 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																											*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	23 0*z2*	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	19 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	26 0	22 0	24 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	22 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 12	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	26 0	24 0	20 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	20 0*z3*	16 0	18 0	37 8	40 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	32 0	34 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	200 0	200 0	260 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...																											Sylhet ...	ASSAM.	
	Cachar ...																											Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...																											Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...																											Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...																											Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received									Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...																											Nowgong ...		
	Sibsagar ...																											Sibsagar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...																											Lakhimpur ...		
	Khasí & Jaintiá Hills ...																											Khasí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...																											Nága Hills ...		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	20 0	21 0	20 8	28 0	23 0	33 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	15 8	17 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	29 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
	Saháranpur ...	24 12	24 2	22 10	30 0	37 10	34 5	8 9	9 10	10 12	17 1	17 2	15 1	84 7	86 6	25 14	32 4	29 0	21 9	39 12	35 8	29 2	150 8	129 0	149 0	9 1	8 9	8 10	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	21 8	24 3	25 5	35 8	35 3	44 0	6 9	6 9	6 10	18 10	18 10	17 10	35 3	35 3	30 13	26 6	26 6	26 6	36 5	34 2	30 13	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	19 8	25 0	25 8	42 0	40 0	40 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	17 0	16 0	18 8	26 0	32 0	31 0	24 0	26 0	33 0	36 0	37 8	32 7	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	23 0	23 8	27 8	45 0	42 8	39 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	17 8	38 0	40 0	...	32 0	35 0	28 0	41 0	43 8	38 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	22 0	25 8	29 8	37 0	36 0	42 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	30 0	33 0	...	25 0	39 0	31 0	36 0	38 0	39 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	12 0	12 0	14 12	16 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

h In the Roygunge Sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 22 seers, common rice 28 seers, and gram 20 seers.
i In Nattore the prices are as follow:—Wheat 33-12 seers, best rice 14-8 seers, common rice 24 seers, and gram 21 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 30 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 9 to 22-8 seers.
k In the Serajgunge Sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 22-8 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 23 seers, and gram 22-8 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 24 seers, maize 16 to 40, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 16 seers, com mon rice 16 to 2 › seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 23 to 25 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, paddy 24 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 25 seers, best rice 11-8 to 30 seers, common rice 24 to 32 seers, and gram 12-4 to 18 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 12 seers, and common rice 12 to 13 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 16 seers, and common rice 13 to 20 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22-8 to 27 seers, barley 35 to 37-8 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 21-4 to 25-8 seers, and gram 28-8 to 36 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 23 seers, barley 28 to 32 seers, best rice 12 to 13 seers, common rice 20 to 21-8 seers, and gram 32 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 14 to 23 seers, common rice 19-8 to 24 seers, lesser millets 30 to 35 seers, maize 27-8 to 30 seers, and gram 18 to 25 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 30 seers, barley 21-13 to 52-8 seers, best rice 18 to 27-8 seers, common rice 17 to 23-12 seers, lesser millets 21 to 45 seers, maize 26 to 45 seers, and gram 20 to 40 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 25 seers, barley 20 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 17-8 seers, common rice 18-12 to 21 seers, lesser millets 30 to 45 seers, maize 28 to 40 seers, and gram 19 to 30 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 25 seers, barley 37-8 seers, best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 22 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 37-8 seers.
z in the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 to 32 seers, best rice 23 to 25 seers, common rice 27 to 30 seers, and gram 23 to 24 seers.
z1 In the Khoordah the prices are as follow:—Best rice 17-1 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 18-8 seers.
z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 30 seers, barley 30 to 35 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 22 to 26 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize 26 to 35 seers, and gram 22 to 30 seers.
z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 24 to 27 seers, common rice 26 to 29 seers, and gram 20 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1877 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces	Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	18 9	19 11	22 8	37 11	36 0	33 12	14 1	14 10	14 10	17 7	18 0	16 14	27 0	32 10	33 12	22 8	25 5	30 0	...	...	...	29 4	27 9	29 4	113 8	113 8	112 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	21 14	21 14	26 4	42 8	35 0	43 2	11 9	11 9	8 12	18 2	18 2	20 0	31 4	31 4	35 0	27 8	28 2	37 8	...	...	...	32 8	31 14	33 12	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	Moradabad		
	Budaun	24 0	21 0	31 0	36 0	37 8	48 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 12½	16 13	21 0	21 9½	24 0	36 0	19 3	20 5½	33 0	...	...	...	31 8	31 8	42 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun		
	Bareilly	21 4	22 8	30 0	32 8	37 8	40 0	6 14	6 4	7 8	17 8	17 8	19 6	27 8	22 8	35 0	17 8	20 10	33 12	...	...	...	28 12	31 4	36 4	150 0	137 8	150 0	8 12	9 6	9 6	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	22 4	22 6	34 0	41 4	40 2	52 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	19 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 12	28 12	30 0	150 0	150 0	200 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	17 8	17 8	25 10	40 0	28 12	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	17 8	18 12	20 0	...	26 4	...	...	26 4	...	...	...	...	34 0	28 0	41 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	24 8	23 8	26 0	34 0	35 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	34 0	34 0	29 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	28 12	28 12	30 0	150 0	150 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Muttra		
	Agra	21 7½	22 9	25 12½	32 0	31 2	34 11½	6 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 6	14 8	30 8½	31 0	32 0	23 6	24 14	30 7½	...	...	...	37 0	...	36 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Agra		
	Farukhabad	19 0	21 4	28 2	34 4	38 0	44 8	7 0	8 0	7 0	14 8	14 0	15 8	...	27 12	...	...	27 8	38 8	...	...	...	33 6½	34 2	30 9½	95 0	90 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	22 0	23 0	32 8	36 0	27 4	47 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	16 8	16 0	19 0	28 0	29 0	35 0	22 0	20 0	35 0	...	...	...	27 8	31 0	36 0	165 0	165 0	165 0	8 0	8 12	9 8	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	19 0	22 0	29 8	34 0	36 0	40 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	17 8	19 0	20 8	30 0	30 0	40 0	23 8	26 8	40 0	...	...	...	28 0	35 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	25 8	24 8	31 8	36 0	40 0	46 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	19 0	20 8	30 0	30 0	40 0	23 8	26 8	40 0	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	37 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 12	10 0	Etah		
	Jalaun	28 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	23 8	28 8	40 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	37 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	22 11	21 0	25 12	30 0	30 0	37 1	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	46 0	...	26 0	34 0	...	...	...	40 0	36 0	42 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	23 0	22 12	27 4	32 0	33 8	45 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 8	28 0	29 0	35 8	24 0	24 0	34 0	...	...	...	30 6	30 10	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8	7 12	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	18 0	19 0	27 0	31 8	32 0	45 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	24 0	27 0	15 0	21 0	25 0	38 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 8	37 12	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	19 8	22 0	30 12	33 0	36 0	42 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	26 8	...	...	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	42 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	22 8	20 0	29 0	32 8	28 0	40 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	21 0	22 0	28 8	31 0	31 0	41 8	31 0	31 0	41 0	...	...	...	31 4	33 0	46 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Bánda		
	Allahabad	19 0	20 0	28 11	33 0	33 0	47 12	11 0	10 8	9 10	17 8	20 0	22 7	27 8	28 12	39 7	28 0	27 8	35 12	...	...	...	39 0	41 0	43 8	165 0	165 0	163 0	...	...	11 0	Allahabad		
	Hamirpur	25 14	23 1	31 8	31 8	29 4	38 0	14 0	13 8	15 0	19 2	14 10	19 0	30 2	33 12	42 8	30 6	30 6	40 8	...	...	...	31 12	32 8	42 12	120 0	140 0	140 0	8 2	8 2	8 4	Hamirpur		
	Jaunpur	22 9	24 0	29 10	35 5	38 2	42 6	8 7	8 7	8 7	15 8	16 15	26 13	...	28 4	...	25 6	28 4	22 9	...	...	...	36 0	39 6	41 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	23 10	23 10	31 8	33 4	31 8	47 4	14 14	14 14	21 0	17 8	17 8	27 2	31 8	29 12	45 8	29 12	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	35 5	28 4	38 2	197 12	159 8	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	22 8	22 8	30 10	33 12	33 12	45 0	13 12	13 12	15 10	16 14	16 14	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 4	17 8	45 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 2	7 2	Basti		
	Azamgarh	22 2	20 10	25 1	33 15	32 7	33 15	11 13	11 13	13 5	17 11	18 7	22 14	32 7	32 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	17 8	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	20 0	19 0	26 0	34 0	32 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	29 8	22 2	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Mirzapur		
	Benares	20 0	17 8	21 8	28 0	25 0	26 4	13 0	13 0	8 6	16 0	17 8	15 12	26 0	25 8	24 2	24 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	36 0	130 0	130 0	125 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Benares		
	Ghazipur	21 4	16 1½	24 7	28 15½	21 14	30 14	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 5	18 10	22 8	27 0½	27 0½	29 10	25 12	35 12	32 3	...	...	...	23 8	28 8	34 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	Ghazipur		
																							32 8	28 18½	37 9½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6			
Panjab.	Delhi	21 0	25 0	25 0	43 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...	39 0	41 0	34 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Delhi	Panjab.	
	Gurgáon	23 0	24 0	20 0	38 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Gurgáon		
	Karnál	23 0	25 0	23 0	38 0	37 0	34 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	14 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Karnál		
	Hissár	25 0	25 0	24 0	46 0	50 0	44 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	39 0	41 0	37 0	...	...	...	45 0	45 0	42 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Hissár		
	Rohtak	22 0	22 8	22 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	37 0	36 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	40 8	41 0	41 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Rohtak		
	Sirsa	32 0	30 0	23 0	63 0	60 0	55 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	55 0	46 0	46 0	43 0	...	...	...	59 0	60 0	48 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	38 0	39 0	42 0	Sirsa		
	Umballa	26 12	27 0	21 8	40 0	41 0	35 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	14 0	40 0	47 0	37 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	40 8	44 0	34 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	Umballa [a]		
	Ludhiána	30 0	31 0	25 0	53 0	54 0	45 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	13 0	47 0	49 0	42 0	36 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	50 0	53 0	37 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána		
	Simlá	19 0	18 8	16 8	24 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 4	11 0	12 0	25 0	27 0	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 0	8 4	Simlá		
	Jullundur	30 0	29 0	21 8	56 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	42 0	42 0	28 0	30 0	26 8	30 0	...	...	...	47 0	43 0	44 0	100 0	90 0	120 0	9 10	9 12	9 12	Jullundur [b]		
	Hushiárpúr	28 0	28 0	28 8	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	43 0	42 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr		
	Kángra	16 8	16 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	33 0	34 0	21 0	55 0	53 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	50 0	50 0	31 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	56 0	58 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 6	10 7	10 6	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	30 0	30 0	21 8	46 0	52 0	38 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	40 0	38 0	33 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	...	89 0	42 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Siálkot [c]		
	Gurdáspúr	27 0	28 0	20 0	48 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	45 0	44 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Gurdáspúr [d]		
	Lahore	30 0	33 0	20 0	75 0	80 0	40 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	50 0	50 0	38 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	54 0	58 0	48 0	90 0	80 0	120 0	10 2	10 0	10 0	Lahore [e]		
	Ferozepore	34 0	37 0	25 8	65 0	60 0	45 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	42 8	60 0	48 0	•	65 0	40 0	...	...	...	62 0	64 0	42 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore [f]		
	Gujránwála	32 0	34 0	22 8	60 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	30 0	37 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	28 0	...	...	...	45 0	48 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujránwála [g]		
	Ráwalpindi	41 0	40 0	28 0	45 0	45 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	12 0	32 0	33 0	43 0	32 0	40 0	28 0	...	...	...	28 0	26 8	30 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 12	10 12	10 10	Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelum	38 0	37 0	27 8	48 0	48 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	39 0	37 0	33 0	42 0	52 0	48 0	...	...	...	38 0	37 0	27 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum [h]		
	Gujrát	34 8	34 8	28 8	55 0	51 0	39 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	44 0	44 0	40 0	44 0	44 0	36 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	27 8	135 0	130 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	32 0	32 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	11 8	35 0	35 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	41 0	...	...	...	39 0	40 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	24 8	24 0	19 0	36 0	34 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	37 0	22 0	32 0	34 0	22 0	...	...	...	35 0	36 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 12	10 12	Mooltan [a]		
	Jhang	31 0	31 0	24 8	45 0	45 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	47 0	46 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	213 0	11 0	10 12	10 10	Jhang		
	Montgomery	35 0	35 0	21 0	50 0	50 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 0	56 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	23 0	23 0	17 0	34 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	32 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	34 6	36 4	33 2	48 12	41 4	43 12	7 8	6 14	6 4	15 0	14 0	12 0	45 0	41 4	45 0	42 8	41 4	42 8	...	...	...	47 8	46 4	39 6	112 0	112 0	100 0	60 0	60 0	65 0	Dera Ismail Khán [d]		
	Dera Ghazi Khan	23 7	22 8	20 5	23 12	33 12	25 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	10 10	10 4	21 12	36 4	32 8	30 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	31 4	31 4	26 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	Dera Ghazi Khán [e]		
	Bannú	47 8	48 11	39 6	68 12	71 12	61 4	...	...	...	9 1	8 12	10 0	68 12	68 12	52 8	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	50 10	50 10	40 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú		
	Peshawar	29 14	29 14	19 8	59 13	58 8	28 6	...	...	...	13 0	13 10	12 6	40 5	38 6	21 7	31 14	31 3	28 9	...	...	...	21 7	20 8	22 12	117 0	97 0	104 0	52 0	54 3	23 6	Peshawar [h]		
	Kohát	40 13	40 13	31 14	61 8	53 8	39 4	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	16 9	53 8	53 8	48 6	59 15	59 13	45 14	...	...	...	31 14	31 14	28 1	153 0	153 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát [d]		
	Hazárá	34 0	33 0	22 8	80 0	65 0	34 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	15 0	32 0½	30 0½	32 0½	54 0	48 0	39 0	...	...	...	35 0	22 8	21 0	200 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá [i]		
Oudh.	Lucknow	21 13	23 8	32 10	29 4	36 8	42 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	18 0	24 8	28 0	29 0	45 0	21 0	25 14	40 0	33 0	36 0	45 0	28 2	29 0	42 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	
	Unáo	21 4	21 0	31 0	32 4	33 0	46 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	19 0	24 0	35 0	41 0	45 0	25 8	28 0	40 0	28 0	30 0	46 0	32 0	30 8	42 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 12	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	22 0	24 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	46 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	40 0	36 0	45 0	24 0	20 0	36 0	42 0	40 0	60 0	32 0	29 0	52 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki		
	Sítápur	24 4	27 0	34 10	39 12	50 0	62 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 4	16 0	21 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	33 8	52 8	180 0	180 0	...	8 0	8 4	9 0	Sítápur		
	Hardui	No return received																														Hardui		
	Kheri																															Kheri		
	Fyzabad	21 0	22 4	30 4	29 0	28 0	42 8	13 12	11 12	16 0	17 0	17 12	25 8	...	35 0	45 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	41 4	30 8	26 0	41 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 2	8 0	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	26 0	20 0	32 0	48 0	48 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	16 0	22 0	46 0	44 0	58 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	60 0	64 0	80 0	36 0	33 0	45 0	220 0	200 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich		
	Gonda	25 10	18 12	30 10	41 8	41 2	27 14	18 0	18 12	25 14	18 8	19 8	26 4	39 0	38 12	56 0	18 5	20 8	36 0	40 13	38 14	60 0	32 10	34 2	44 8	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	Gonda		
	Rái Barelí	22 8	24 10½	37 0	32 8	36 4	50 0	18 12	18 12	27 0	19 0	20 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	52 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Rái Barelí		
	Sultánpur	25 0	24 0	33 0	36 0	38 0	48 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	46 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	50 0	50 0	56 0	36 0	28 0	50 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 12	Sultánpur		
	Pratábgarh	25 5	24 13	34 8	38 5	41 2	52 13	15 12	15 0	18 5	20 3	20 2	27 5	37 0	...	...	26 4	...	...	37 8	38 4	53 11	35 4	24 12	47 8	200 0	200 0	198 5	7 9	8 0	8 8	Pratábgarh		

[a] Jowár rising.
[b] Barley and firewood falling.
[c] Barley rising.
[d] Barley falling.
[e] Barley rising and firewood falling.
[f] Barley, falling and jowár rising.
[g] Bájra rising.
[h] Firewood falling.
[i] Barley, bajra, grass and firewood falling.

* The Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore, reports that bajra is not now procurable in the district.
† Maize or Indian corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

Jawar (large).
Choti juar.
Kodon.
Maruá.
Kodon.
Maruá.
Sáwán.
Mash and Peas.

27

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1877—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	20 8	21 0	25 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 8	17 0	21 0	22 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	25 8	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	31 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	22 8	23 6	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 1	27 5	28 8	30 0	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	19 4	19 14	30 10	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	20 15	21 12	50 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	22 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	21 0	24 0	29 0	19 0	18 0	25 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	35 0	15 0	16 0	24 0
	Saugor ...	23 10	26 4	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	27 0	26 0	28 12	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	23 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	24 & 31	22 & 29	37 0	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	18 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	20 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	23 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	17 8	18 0	19 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	21 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	13 2	14 1	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	15 15	17 8	28 2	15 15	16 14	28 2
	Raipur ...	60 0	56 0	60 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 8	25 0	32 0	36 0	45 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	26 0	26 0	35 0	...	...	...	28 0	21 0	23 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	80 0	80 0	48 0	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	48 0	64 0	72 0	72 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	35 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received.																	
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	13 0	14 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	44 0	17 0	17 0	26 0
	Akola ...	14 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	40 0	14 0	15 0	21 0
	Elichpur ...	13 0	13 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	42 0	12 0	15 0	26 0
	Buldana ...	14 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	46 0	16 0	16 0	34 0
	Woon ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	52 0	12 0	12 0	40 0
	Bassim ...	14 5	14 5	26 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 0	10 5	10 5	14 0	22 0	22 0	56 0	15 0	15 0	11 5
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	7 2	7 0	11 7	8 0	8 0	11 2	7 2	6 7	10 7	8 2	7 5	11 7	10 2	9 7	24 2	...	...	...
	Retail ...	7 0	6 7	11 0	7 7	7 5	10 7	7 0	6 5	10 0	8 0	7 2	11 2	9 7	9 5	23 7	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	6 4	5 8	9 6	9 1	8 6	12 6	8 9	8 3	12 4	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	...	...	...	6 2	5 5	9 4	8 8	8 3	12 3	8 6	8 1	12 2	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	6 5	6 5	12 0	5 0	4 7	11 0	6 7	6 5	11 0	7 0	6 7	12 0	8 7	8 5	18 0	...	...	...
	Retail ...	6 0	6 0	11 0	4 7	4 5	10 0	6 5	6 0	10 5	6 7	6 0	11 0	8 5	8 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	7 3	7 3	10 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	10 2	6 5	6 5	10 6	9 1	9 1	...	9 6	9 6	16 7
	Retail ...	7 1	7 2	9 6	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 3	6 3	10 4	8 7	8 7	...	9 4	9 4	16 2
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	6 2	6 2	9 5	6 2	6 7	10 5	5 5	6 0	10 5	6 2	6 2	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	4 2	5 2	11 5	4 5	6 2	12 5	5 2	5 7	11 5	6 2	6 7	14 5	7 2	7 7	23 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	4 0	4 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 5	6 0	11 0	6 5	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	6 5	6 0	12 4	6 5	7 0	13 5	5 7	5 5	11 1	7 0	6 0	12 3	7 5	7 0	22 5	7 0	7 0	21 6
	Retail ...	6 0	5 5	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	5 5	5 1	10 0	6 5	5 6	12 0	7 0	6 9	20 0	6 0	6 8	18 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	6 1	6 6	8 3	6 5	6 5	8 8	6 5	6 2	9 8	7 9	8 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	19 0	28 8	...	29 0	28 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 4	...	29 0	26 0	...	28 0	27 8	...
	Kishengurh ...	21 12	24 8	...	34 8	33 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	13 8	13 0	...	38 0	37 8	...	29 8	30 0	...
	Alwar ...	25 0	26 8	23 8	34 0	38 8	34 0	8 4	8 4	9 8	12 0	12 0	12 8	37 0	37 0	35 0	33 0	34 4	29 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	24 4	22 12	23 8	33 8	32 8	34 0	8 8	8 12	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	32 0	31 0	31 0	22 8	22 0	29 0
	Kerowli (City) ...	19 1	20 5	21 14	25 0	28 12	31 4	15 4	15 10	16 4	15 14	16 14	16 14	28 0	27 8	31 4	23 2	23 2	27 10
	Ajmir ...	20 10	21 11	16 12	32 10	34 10	26 10	7 10	7 10	7 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	29 0	32 1	26 4	32 1	31 0	21 6
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received.																	
	Erinpura ...																		
	Sirohi ...																		
	Aboo ...																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	16 0	17 0	22 0	19 0	18 8	32 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	14 14	14 14	15 10	23 7	19 8	21 2	8 9½	8 10	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency) ...	17 4	16 4	26 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	12 8	12 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh " ...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 4	...	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	17 8	17 8	...	25 0	25 0	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 12	8 12	...	27 8	27 8	...	26 4	26 4	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received.																	
	Bundi ...																		
	Kota ...																		
	Tonk ...																		
	Jhallawar ...																		
	Shahpoora ...																		
India.	Indore ...	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 14	10 14	12 0	18 7	18 7	24 0	16 0	14 2	24 0
	Gwalior ...	17 8	16 13	18 15	21 8	21 15	26 8	7 13	7 13	7 18	10 1	10 1	10 1	21 15	21 15	26 8	21 11	21 8	17 5
	Goona ...	24 0	22 0	19 0	25 0	17 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Rutlam ...	14 8	14 0	17 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	17 12	17 8	28 8	15 4	16 0	20 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	24 0	22 0	27 8	32 8	35 0	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	23 0	21 0	27 0	28 0	30 0	...	28 0	28 0	...

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	22 0	22 8	36 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	27 6	27 6	26 8	140 0	440 0	380 0	9 5	9 5	9 3	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	20 14	21 4	30 0	164 0	174 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat ...		
50 0	53 0	52 0	24 0	26 0	42 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	9 0	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	32 0	35 0	37 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	6 12	7 0	7 4	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	36 0	40 0	44 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Seoni ...		
...	...	...	40 0	50 0	52 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Mandla ...		
30 0	35 0	37 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...		
17 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
20 0	20 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
...	...	...	20 8	21 6	29 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Narsinghpur ...		
28 8	31 8	25 8	23 0	23 0	41 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	16 10	17 10	30 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	12 8	12 4	11 12	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	48 0	48 0	64 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sambalpur ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	30 0	320 0	240 0	180 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bilaspur ...		
125 0	120 0	130 0	80 0	72 0	60 0	130 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Upper Godavery ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	10 0			
												Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
									No return received.			Bolarum ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
			15 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...		
11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	30 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
11 5	11 5	22 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	90 0	9 5	9 5	9 0	Bassim ...		
10 0	9 5	24 5	8 5	8 5	21 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
9 7	9 2	23 5	8 2	8 2	20 5	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	Retail ...		
10 5	8 8	22 9	7 6	8 0	24 5	...	...	...	15 7	14 6	15 7	Kolar ... { Wholesale		
10 3	8 5	22 6	7 4	7 7	24 0	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	14 3	15 4	Retail ...		
8 9	8 2	35 0	7 5	7 5	22 0	122 0	122 0	190 0	11 0	11 0	13 5	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale		
8 4	8 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	10 5	10 5	13 0	Retail ...		
9 3	9 3	19 1	7 6	7 6	20 0	75 0	75 0	81 0	9 0	9 0	10 4	Mysore ... { Wholesale		
9 2	9 2	18 7	7 5	7 5	19 5	72 0	72 0	78 0	8 7	8 7	10 2	Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale		
7 7	7 7	21 0	6 2	6 2	15 7	133 0	130 0	150 0	7 2	8 2	9 5	Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... { Wholesale		
8 7	8 5	25 0	6 2	7 2	16 5	600 0	480 0	400 0	9 2	8 5	11 0	Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... { Wholesale		
7 0	7 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	50 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Retail ...		
8 5	7 8	26 1	6 0	6 7	18 8	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	Chital- { Wholesale		
8 0	7 5	20 5	5 5	5 8	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	droog. { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale		
8 9	10 2	19 2	9 4	7 8	16 6	710 0	110 0	110 0	8 7	9 3	10 7	Retail ...		
...	...	...	29 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	41 8	38 0	...	...	...	...	42 0	41 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	36 0	38 8	37 0	...	...	...	26 8	26 0	26 0	Alwar ...		
33 8	33 8	33 8	33 8	34 8	33 0	160 0	160 0	110 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	Bharatpur (City) ...		
28 2	28 12	32 6	29 6	29 2	38 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	35 5	37 8	31 4	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	40 2	38 15	23 8	95 0	90 0	80 0	45 0	45 0	37 8	Ajmir ...		
												Deolie Cantonment ...		
									No return received.			Erinpura ...		
												Sirohi ...		
												Aboo ...		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	32 0	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	9 Pie*	10 8	10 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		
...	...	...	24 4	21 2	21 14	200 9	200 0	200 0	23 7	23 8	25 0	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	25 0	21 4	37 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 8	Banswarra(MeywarAgency) ...		
...	...	...	20 10	21 4	...	...	...	...	21 14	23 2	...	Partabgarh " ...		
...	...	...	28 12	27 8	...	70 0	...	...	50 0	...	...	Marwar ...		
												Bikaneer ...		
									No return received.			Bundi ...		
												Kota ...		
												Tonk ...		
												Jhallawar ...		
												Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	18 7	20 0	23 6	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 14	9 3	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	16 8	23 5	25 8	109 8	100 6	100 6	13 9	12 13	13 11	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 12	26 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 10	10 0	11 0	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

* Per man's load

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th MAY 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	From Foreign Ports.		From Bengal.		From British Burma.		From other Indian Ports.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	75,974	4,24,217	681	3,743	...	...	76,655	4,27,960
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	12,290	44,417	...	...	12,290	44,417
„ Other Grains	...	...	7,134	33,033	...	...	...	...	7,134	33,033
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	1,415	5,802	...	...	...	...	1,415	5,802
„ Paddy	...	...	79	189	...	...	...	...	79	189
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	1,030	3,515	...	...	1,030	3,515
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	200	820	...	...	200	820
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	...	4,415	23,752	559	3,056	...	...	4,974	26,808
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	73,108	2,48,632	...	...	73,108	2,48,632
„ Other Grains	...	...	479	1,962	...	...	...	...	479	1,962
Tuticorin—Rice	3,598	18,615	1,227	6,704	238	1,350	...	...	5,063	26,669
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	258	990	...	...	258	990
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Rice	...	...	60,000	2,80,395	2,006	9,590	24	94	62,030	2,90,079
„ Paddy	...	...	50	300	13,814	66,601	3,646	19,690	17,510	86,591
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	32	6	32
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	1,875	337	1,875
Calicut—Rice	...	...	42,260	2,30,871	...	...	...	...	42,260	2,30,871
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	4,589	1,120	4,589
„ Other Grains	6,712	38,918	...	...	...	...	5,141	26,087	11,853	65,005
Quilandy—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	3,050	586	3,050
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	9,500	45,845	...	...	...	...	9,500	45,845
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	3,080	9,760	...	...	3,080	9,760
„ Other Grains	...	...	348	1,466	...	...	266	1,511	614	2,977
Mangalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	3	14
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	481	81	481
* Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—Rice	3,598	18,615	194,791	10,17,586	4,514	21,254	613	3,158	203.516	10,60,613
„ Paddy	...	...	129	489	102,750	3,71,220	4,766	24,279	107,645	3,95,988
„ Other Grains	6,712	38,918	7,961	36,461	...	...	5,831	29,986	20,504	1,05,365
Total	10,310	57,533	202,881	10,54,536	107,264	3,92,474	11,210	57,423	331,665	15,61,966
Imports in previous week ... Rice									196,588	10,06,835
Paddy									123,717	4,64,603
Other Grains									37,324	1,75,973
Total									357,629	16,47,411

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th MAY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.									
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	300,298	10,75,453	...	...	205	700	...	...	...	...	300,503	10,76.153	6,600	20,501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,600	20,501
„ Paddy ...	1,496	2,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,496	2,550	1,339	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	3,000
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	31,117	1,21,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,117	1,21,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin ...	42,558	1,68,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,558	1,68,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	12,007	32,300	...	...	...	...	12,007	32,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,130	24,900	9,130	24,900	...	...	16,630	41,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,630	41,497
Calicut ...	...	...	...	...	730	2,500	...	...	...	...	730	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	1	5	...	...	5,555	18,970	...	...	...	...	5,556	18,975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	585	800	...	...	...	...	585	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	375,470	13,68,850	...	...	19,082	55,270	...	...	9,130	24,900	403,682	14,49,020	7,939	23,501	16,630	41,497	...	...	...	...	...	..	24,569	64,998
Exports in previous week ...											435,112	15,37,166											129,018	2,76,183

* No return received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railway, during the week ending 28th April 1877.

Forwarded from	To											
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Codoor and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras ...	1,030	2,830	620	115	...	150	600	1,120	740	200	...	7,405
Beypore ...	...	490	560	1,550	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,720
Raichore ...	...	80	...	...	...	...	50	80	1,750	1,155	...	3,115
Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,490	1,490
Tanjore District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,020	1,020
Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260	1,260
Total ...	1,030	3,400	1,180	1,665	120	150	650	1,200	2,490	1,355	3,770	17,010

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 17,305.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 5th May 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations ...	441
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations ...	2,916
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore ...	813
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore ...	2,184
Total Tons ...	6,354
Total for previous week, Tons ...	6,739

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1877-78 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL														
		1873.			1874.			1875.			1876.			1877.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	Gross ...	5,50,950	1,29,036	6,79,986	5,93,057	1,35,916	7,28,973	8,20,262	1,59,927	9,80,189	6,74,213	68,708	7,42,921	6,81,531	1,26,637	8,08,168
	Nett ...	...	...	6,74,362	...	...	7,16,299	8,16,236	1,57,744	9,73,980	6,70,591	62,977	7,33,568	6,80,133	1,18,673	7,98,806
Bombay ...	Gross ...	3,23,413	42,263	3,65,676	2,60,186	44,669	3,04,855	3,82,776	1,06,300	4,89,076	3,70,035	13,181	3,83,216	5,42,917	21,737	5,64,654
	Nett ...	...	...	3,30,646	...	...	2,59,921	3,44,064	1,05,363	4,49,427	3,35,834	13,025	3,48,859	5,40,832	21,548	5,62,380
Sind ...	Gross ...	9,186	11,912	21,098	12,735	9,985	22,720	26,801	32,504	59,305	12,646	4,183	16,829	32,135	6,505	38,640
	Nett ...	...	...	21,098	...	...	22,552	26,749	32,504	59,253	12,472	4,183	16,655	32,115	6,494	38,609
Madras ...	Gross ...	1,27,462	1,11,080	2,38,542	1,45,703	88,968	2,34,671	1,50,268	1,01,533	2,51,801	1,44,753	52,941	1,97,694	1,37,909	18,992	1,56,901
	Nett ...	...	...	2,36,562	...	...	2,33,940	1,48,795	1,00,288	2,49,083	1,44,062	52,941	1,97,003	1,33,597	18,992	1,52,589
B. Burma	Gross ...	84,483	6,36,812	7,21,295	1,05,885	4,88,878	5,94,763	80,275	7,20,283	8,00,558	90,873	4,96,351	5,87,224	1,03,592	4,76,419	5,80,011
	Nett ...	...	...	7,14,171	...	...	5,74,085	78,788	7,11,815	7,90,603	88,419	4,78,491	5,66,910	1,03,512	4,70,828	5,74,340
TOTAL ...	Gross...	10,95,494	9,31,103	20,26,597	11,17,566	7,68,416	18,85,982	14,60,382	11,20,547	25,80,929	12,92,520	6,35,364	19,27,884	14,98,084	6,50,290	21,48,374
	Nett ...	...	...	19,76,839	...	...	18,06,797	14,14,632	11,07,714	25,22,346	12,51,378	6,11,617	18,62,995	14,90,189	6,36,535	21,26,724

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1877 are exclusive of the collections at Tavoy and Mergui.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 10th May 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Papers connected with the trial of Mr. Fuller at Agra, under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code.

No. 116, dated Fort William, the 20th January 1876.

From—Arthur Howell, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces.

With reference to the first entry in page 632 of the selections from the vernacular newspapers published in the Upper Provinces between the 10th and 15th ultimo, I am directed to enquire whether there is any foundation for the statement that a Mr. Fuller, a Pleader at Agra, killed a syce and was fined Rs. 30 for the offence. If the case has been in any way before the North-Western Provinces Government, the Governor General in Council would be glad to see a copy of the final orders passed on it.

No. 313 A., dated Naini Tal, the 18th May 1876.

From—B. W. Colvin, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

In reply to your letter No. 116, dated 20th January last, I am directed to say that the first extract on page 632 of the selections from vernacular newspapers of the 20th December 1875, regarding an assault committed by a Mr. Fuller of Agra upon his syce, resulting in the death of the latter, for which Mr. Fuller was fined Rs. 30, is founded on fact.

2. The case has not been directly before the Local Government, but the opinion of the High Court of these Provinces has been taken respecting the adequacy of the sentence. I am to forward a copy* of that opinion and of the judgment of the Joint-Magistrate of Agra, Mr. R. J. Leeds, upon which it was based, and to say that as the High Court do not think the sentence especially open to objection, no further action appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be necessary.

* No. 1338, dated the 27th of April last.

No. 1338, dated Allahabad, the 27th April 1876.

From—W. Tyrrell, Esq., Registrar, High Court of Judicature, N.-W. Provinces,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the demi-official letter from your office dated the 31st ultimo, forwarding the record of the case indicated in the margin, and requesting an expression of the Court's opinion as to the propriety of the sentence passed upon the accused.

Regina v. *Fuller.*
Charged under Section 323, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 by the Joint Magistrate of Agra.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe that the Joint Magistrate considered the evidence given by Saikoo coachman to be the most reliable. According to his statement, the accused was annoyed because the deceased, a syce, did not attend when his carriage was brought round to the door: he sent for him, struck him twice with his open hand, and seized him by the hair of his head, whereupon the deceased fell.

The medical evidence shows that the spleen was in a diseased condition, that death was caused by the rupture of the spleen, that this injury might have been caused by moderate violence or by a fall, and that there were no external marks of injury on the body.

3. Under these circumstances it appears that no great violence was used, and that the accused neither contemplated nor could have foreseen that severe hurt would have resulted from the degree of violence exerted by him, much less that it should have been followed by the lamentable result of death.

4. On these facts as found by the Joint Magistrate the sentence, though perhaps lighter than the Court would have been disposed to inflict under the circumstances, does not appear to be specially open to objection.

5. The record of the case received from your office is herewith returned.

Government v. *R. A. Fuller.*

The accused is charged under Section 323, Indian Penal Code, with causing hurt to one Kafwaroo, his syce. It appears that on the morning of 31st October last the accused and his family were about to proceed to church, and that the accused annoyed at the non-attendance of the syce, sent for him, struck him with his open hand on the head and face, and pulled his hair, causing him to fall. The syce immediately got up and ran across the road into the adjoining compound, where he fell in front of the kitchen, and died shortly after.

In the meanwhile the accused and his family drove on to the cathedral, whence they were summoned by a neighbour, who informed them of what had happened. The medical evidence shows clearly that Katwaroo, the deceased, died from rupture of the spleen which was much enlarged, and that very slight violence, either from a blow or a fall, would be sufficient to cause the injury.

Three out of the four eye-witnesses declare that the deceased was kicked in the stomach, but I see no ground for believing the statement. In the *first* place, the coachman Saikoo, who was the only one of the witnesses in a position to see well what passed, makes no mention of the kicking.

2ndly,—The accused himself, who at once reported the occurrence to the Magistrate, and made a detailed statement before me within two hours of the event, emphatically denies having kicked the deceased.

3rdly,—There were no external marks of injury whatever, and it is on evidence that the rupture of the spleen which caused Katwaroo's death may have resulted from very slight violence, either in the shape of a blow or a fall.

4thly,—The three grass-cuts were, by their own showing, at some distance and in positions which make it doubtful whether they really saw what passed.

5thly,—The grass-cuts are more or less prejudiced witnesses from their relationship and connection with the deceased.

6thly,—It is *primâ facie* improbable that a European would kick his servant in the stomach. On these grounds I decline to accept a statement which, if true, would greatly aggravate the character of the offence and render a committal necessary.

The coachman, who was close by when the assault took place, appears to have given a very fair account of what passed; and accepting the fact deposed to by him, it does not seem to me that the offence was other than one of causing hurt as defined in Sections 319 and 321, Indian Penal Code.

I have accordingly framed a charge under Section 323, to which the accused pleads guilty. Before the charge had been drawn up, Mr. Beddy for the accused contended—

(*1st*) that no offence had been committed, as the law authorised a master to inflict moderate chastisement on his servant:

(*2nd*) that no offence had been committed as there was an implied contract on the part of the deceased as a servant to submit to such moderate chastisement.

On these objections being overruled, and the accused formally charged, Mr. Beddy urged in extenuation—

(*1st*) that the hurt voluntarily caused was slight:
(*2nd*) that it was inflicted by way of correction:
(*3rd*) that it was inflicted under provocation:
(*4th*) that the offence was a compoundable one.

Taking all the circumstances fully and fairly into consideration, I am of opinion that the accused is guilty of voluntarily causing what distinctly amounts to hurt, in the ordinary as well as the technical sense of that word, and thus the illegality of his conduct must be marked by a fine which shall be something more than nominal.

I accordingly find Robert Augustus Fuller guilty of voluntarily causing hurt to one Katwaroo, an offence punishable under Section 323, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo 15 days' simple imprisonment.

Under Section 308, Act X of 1872, I direct that the amount of the fine be paid to the widow of the deceased.

AGRA;
The 8th November 1875.

R. J. LEEDS,
Joint Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.

No. 1098, dated Simla, the 7th July 1876.

From—ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. 313, dated the 18th May last, forwarding, at the request of the Government of India, copy of the judgment of Mr. Leeds, Joint Magistrate of Agra, in the case of the Crown *versus* R. A. Fuller, together with a letter from the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, expressing the Court's opinion on the sentence inflicted on Mr. Fuller by the Joint Magistrate.

2. The facts of the case are as follows: One Sunday morning, Mr. Fuller, an English Pleader at Agra, was about to drive to church with his family. When the carriage was brought to the door, the syce failed to be in attendance, but made his appearance when sent for. For this cause Mr. Fuller struck the syce with his open hand on the head and face and pulled him by the hair so as to cause him to fall down. Mr. Fuller and his family drove on to church; the syce got up, went into an adjoining compound, and there died almost immediately.

3. The Joint Magistrate of Agra, before whom Mr. Fuller was placed to take his trial, framed the indictment under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code for "causing hurt to one Katwaroo, his syce;" and it appeared from the evidence of the medical officer who had conducted the *post mortem* examination that the man had died from rupture of the spleen, which very slight violence, either from a blow or a fall, would be sufficient to cause, in consequence of the morbid enlargement of that organ. The evidence in the case does not show any other assault; at least the Joint Magistrate disbelieved (apparently on good grounds) all that portion of the evidence which referred to any other assault. The Joint Magistrate found Mr. Fuller guilty of "voluntarily causing what distinctly amounts to hurt," and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo fifteen days' simple imprisonment; directing the amount of the fine to be made over to the widow of the deceased. At the request of the Local Government, the High Court expressed an opinion on the case, which was to the effect that the sentence, though perhaps lighter than the High Court would have been disposed to inflict under the circumstances, was not specially open to objection.

4. The Governor General in Council cannot but regret that the High Court should have considered that its duties and responsibilities in this matter were adequately fulfilled by the expression of such an opinion. He also regrets that the Local Government should have made no enquiry, until directed to do so by the Government of India, into the circumstances of a case so injurious to the honor of British rule, and so damaging to the reputation of British justice in this country.

5. The Governor General in Council cannot doubt that the death of Katwaroo was the direct result of the violence used towards him by Mr. Fuller. He observes that the High Court assumes the connection between the two events as being clear. Yet on reading Mr. Leeds' judgment he does not find that that gentleman ever considered the effect or even the existence of this connection. Mr. Leeds did, indeed, consider whether Mr. Fuller ought not to be subjected to a more serious charge, but only because there was evidence given of further violence used by him, which evidence Mr. Leeds rejected, on grounds which are here assumed to have been sufficient. He seems, however, to have viewed an assault resulting in the death of the injured man in just the same light as if it had been attended by no such result.

6. The class of misconduct out of which this crime has arisen is believed to be dying out; but the Governor General in Council would take this opportunity of expressing his abhorrence of the practice, instances of which occasionally come to light, of European masters treating their native servants in a manner in which they would not treat men of their own race. This practice is all the more cowardly, because those who are least able to retaliate injury or insult have the strongest claim upon the forbearance and protection of their employers. But bad as it is from every point of view, it is made worse by the fact, known to all residents in India, that Asiatics are subject to internal disease which often renders fatal to life even a slight external shock. The Governor General in Council considers that the habit of resorting to blows on every trifling provocation should be visited by adequate legal penalties, and that those who indulge it should reflect that they may be put in jeopardy for a serious crime.

7. The Governor General in Council cannot say whether Mr. Fuller would have been convicted of a more serious offence, such as that of causing grievous hurt, or that of culpable homicide, had he been charged with it. But this he can say with confidence, that in consequence of Mr. Fuller's illegal violence his servant died, and that it was the plain duty of the Magistrate to have sent Mr. Fuller to trial for the more serious offence; a course which would not have prevented him from being punished (indeed he could thus have been more adequately punished) for the lesser offence, if that alone had been proved.

8. But besides his error of judgment in trying this case himself the Governor General in Council thinks that Mr. Leeds has evinced a most inadequate sense of the magnitude of the offence of which Mr. Fuller was found guilty. The offence was that of "voluntarily causing hurt." That is an offence which varies infinitely in degree, from one which is little more than nominal, to one which is so great that the Penal Code assigns to it the heavy punishment of imprisonment for a year *and* a fine of Rs. 1,000. The amount of hurt and the amount of provocation are material elements in determining the sentence for such an offence. In Mr. Fuller's case, while the provocation was exceedingly small, the hurt was death. For this, Mr. Leeds, while saying that he intends to inflict a punishment something more than nominal, inflicts only a fine of Rs. 30. The Governor General in Council considers that with reference either to the public interests, or to the compensation due to Katwaroo's family from a person in Mr. Fuller's position (and it does not appear from the papers that Mr. Fuller has made any other compensation), such a sentence is wholly insufficient. He considers that Mr. Leeds has treated the offence as a merely nominal one, and has inflicted a merely nominal punishment; and that to treat such offences with practical impunity, is a very bad example and likely rather to encourage than repress them.

9. For these reasons, the Governor General in Council views Mr. Leeds' conduct in this case with grave dissatisfaction. He should be so informed, and should be severely reprimanded for his great want of judgment and judicial capacity. In the opinion of the Governor General in Council, Mr. Leeds should not be entrusted, even temporarily, with the independent charge of a district, until he has given proof of better judgment and a more correct appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of Magisterial officers for at least a year.

No. 610 A, dated Naini Tal, the 15th August 1876.

From—B. W. COLVIN, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

WITH reference to your letter No. 1098, dated 7th July last, I am directed to forward the enclosed letter* addressed by the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, to the Government of India, regarding the case of Regina *v.* Fuller.

* No. 2431, dated 5th August 1876.

2. With advertence to its para. 35 I am desired by the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor to say that he has reason to believe that the favourable opinion of Mr. Leeds' general character and qualifications which is expressed by the High Court was also held by his predecessor.

3. Mr. Leeds has already during the present month been once passed over for the charge of a district in compliance with the instructions conveyed in your letter under reply.

In view of this, and of the recommendation in his behalf which has been submitted by the High Court, Sir George Couper would be glad if His Excellency the Governor General in Council should see fit to re-consider the orders which have been passed regarding him, and to relieve him of the disqualification which at present operates as a bar to his promotion for the next year to come.

No. 2431, dated Allahabad, the 5th August 1876.

From—W. TYRRELL, Esq., Registrar, High Court, North-Western Provinces,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

THE High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces has observed in the *Gazette of India* a letter addressed by you to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, dated Simla, July 7th, 1876, of which it has recently been favoured with a copy through the Local Government.

2. In that letter you inform the Local Government that His Excellency in Council has been pleased to pass a grave censure on the High Court, and to condemn and visit with a severe punishment a Magistrate subordinate to the Court. You point out at the same time the course which in the discharge of his judicial duties the Magistrate should have pursued, and thus suggest the inference that the High Court is blameable for its omission to issue similar directions.

While it entertains all due respect for the high authority you represent, the High Court desires to submit the following observations for the consideration of His Excellency in Council.

3. The procedure adopted by His Excellency in Council gives rise to most important questions touching the position of the High Courts of Judicature in reference to the executive authority of His Excellency in Council.

4. In establishing Supreme Courts of Judicature in the Presidency Towns the Sovereign delegated his inherent powers for the administration of justice to tribunals which, in the exercise of the functions committed to them, were to be generally independent of the executive.

5. When Parliament empowered Her Imperial Majesty to substitute for the Supreme and Sadr Courts High Courts of Judicature, it was its intention to provide for the creation in those parts of British India, to which Her Imperial Majesty might be advised the privilege could be conceded, of independent tribunals, similar to those which had theretofore exercised jurisdiction in the Presidency Towns.

The Statute 24 and 25 Vic., c. 104, which gave effect to this purpose, declares that the Judges of the High Courts shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure; and confers on the Governor General in Council, or the Governors in Council, as the case may be, no other powers in respect of the appointment or removal of Judges than the power to receive their resignations, and to make temporary appointments to vacancies in the Court until Her Majesty's pleasure be known.

The 9th Section enacts that each of the High Courts to be established thereunder shall have and exercise all such civil, criminal, &c., jurisdiction, and all such powers and authority in relation to the administration of justice, as Her Majesty may by Her Letters Patent direct, but subject to such limitations as are prescribed thereby; and that, save as by Her Letters Patent may be otherwise directed, and subject and without prejudice to the legislative powers of the Governor General in Council, &c., the High Courts shall have and exercise all jurisdiction and every power and authority whatsoever in any manner vested in any of the Courts abolished under the Act, &c. By the 15th Section of the same Statute it is declared that the High Courts shall have superintendence over all Courts which may be subject to its appellate jurisdiction, and power to make general rules for regulating practice and procedure of the subordinate courts, to prescribe forms, and to settle tables of fees, provided that such general rules, forms and tables are not inconsistent with the provisions of any law in force, and shall, before they are issued, have received the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

6. The Letters Patent creating the High Court for the North-Western Provinces do not subject the High Court to the executive power of the Governor General in Council further than by declaring Her Majesty's pleasure that the Court shall comply with such requisitions as may

be made by the Government for records, returns and statements in such form and manner as the Government may deem proper.

7. Seeing, then, that the Judges of the High Court derive their powers immediately from Her Imperial Majesty and from Parliament, and are directly responsible to the supreme authority of Her Imperial Majesty for the proper discharge of the functions committed to them, the first question that arises is—whether they are subject to the executive power of His Excellency in Council further than is declared by the Statute or by the Letters Patent, and whether it is within the province of His Excellency in Council in a published resolution to approve of or condemn the action of the Court in any matter which falls clearly within the functions committed to the Court.

8. The next question that arises is—whether, in distinctly conferring on the Court all such powers and authority for and in relation to the administration of justice within the territory subject to its jurisdiction, as Her Majesty might by Her Letters Patent direct, save as might be thereby expressly limited and subject to the legislative powers of the Governor General in Council, and in committing to the Court superintendence over all courts subordinate to its appellate jurisdiction, it was not the intention of Parliament to exclude the executive authority from such functions, and consequently whether it is not beyond the competency of any authority other than the High Court to instruct the subordinate courts touching the conduct of their judicial duties.

The Court must not be understood as questioning the competency of His Excellency in Council to notice and punish misconduct on the part of an officer of a subordinate court, though it ventures to think this power might be more fairly exercised after reference to the High Court to which the officer is subordinate; but it is submitted that in the exercise of this power regard should be had to the peculiar functions committed to the High Court and any declaration avoided as to the law which should have been administered or procedure which should have been adopted in a particular instance, seeing that proceeding from so high an authority any such declaration could not but influence the subordinate courts in other cases.

If it be competent to any other authority than the High Court to exercise such functions conflicting directions may confuse the subordinate courts and impede the administration of justice.

9. The Court believed that this important distinction between the functions of the Executive Government and the High Court had in a measure been recently recognized by the Governor General in Council in the sense for which it now contends, on the occasion of a reference made at the instance of the Court by the Hon'ble Sir William Muir when holding the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

10. But assuming that the action of His Excellency in Council is within his high prerogative, the Court cannot but regret that no intimation was conveyed to it of the intention of His Excellency in Council to take action, and no opportunity afforded it for explanation or statement before the publication of your letter in the *Gazette*. The course pursued has obliged the Court to invest the vindication of its office with an appearance of protest, which the high respect it owes to His Excellency in Council would have induced it on any less grave occasion to avoid. Having regard to the source from which its functions are derived, the Court submits it was entitled to expect an opportunity of addressing His Excellency in Council before the publication of a resolution which cannot but impair its authority.

11. The case of the Crown *v.* Fuller was, it is believed, first brought to the notice of the Government of India by the published translation of extracts from the vernacular press. These translated extracts are not furnished to the Court, and the first intimation which the Court received of the proceedings in the Crown *v.* Fuller was contained in two letters from the Secretary to the Local Government. In the first letter it was mentioned that the case had attracted the attention of the Government of India, and it was suggested the Judges might wish to see the papers; and in the second letter the record was enclosed, and the opinion of the Judges requested by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as to the adequacy of the sentence.

12. Some of the Judges doubted whether they ought to express an opinion on a question which it was competent to the Government to bring formally before them by motion in Court. But as a matter of courtesy, and in the belief that the Local Government was acting in concert with the Government of India, the record was submitted to each of the five Judges who constitute the Court, and a unanimous opinion was recorded that the sentence, though lighter than the Court would have been disposed to inflict, was under the circumstances not specially open to objection, and therefore did not call for interference. This opinion was communicated to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

13. His Excellency in Council expresses his regret that the Court should have considered its duties and responsibilities in this matter were adequately fulfilled by the expression of such an opinion.

14. The Court may allow it would more properly have discharged its duty had it pointed out to the Government that, if doubt were entertained of the propriety of the sentence, it should be moved to exercise its powers of revision by one of the three law officers appointed to represent the Government in the High Court. The procedure adopted deprived the Court of the advantage of hearing the arguments of the law officers of the Crown.

15. It is doubtless within the competency of the Court of its own motion to call for and revise the proceedings of the subordinate courts, and it not unfrequently exercises this power, although for reasons which are obvious it is at all times chary of interfering to enhance

sentences passed by the subordinate courts, but it also permits parties to the proceedings to move it to exercise its powers of revision. It is submitted that it would be more convenient if, when the Government which is a party to every criminal proceeding, is alive to any apparent defect in the administration of criminal justice, it moved the Court through its law officers to call for the proceedings, and, if necessary, to correct them in revision.

16. When, however, the Court at the instance of the Government had perused the record, and had arrived at the opinion that on the facts found by the Magistrate (facts which His Excellency in Council admits to have been *correctly* found) the sentence was inadequate, but not so inadequate as to call for interference, the Court fails to perceive that in abstaining from further action it showed itself insensible of its duties or responsibilities.

Whilst giving, as it is at all times prepared to do, the fullest consideration to the opinion of His Excellency in Council on the adequacy of the punishments awarded by the Courts in any class of cases, the Court is assured His Excellency in Council will admit that any court (superior or subordinate) would violate its duty if in any particular case it suffered its own convictions as to the sentence which the ends of justice required it to pronounce or affirm to be overridden by any other consideration.

17. In view of the stricture publicly passed on the course pursued by the Court, the Court feels it due to itself to explain its opinions as to the duties of a Magistrate and the law which in such cases as that of the Crown *v.* Fuller he is bound to administer.

The 196th Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure declares in what cases a Magistrate is to make a commitment. The Court reads this section and instructs the subordinate courts—that a Magistrate is to commit an accused person only when *he is satisfied* from evidence which appears to him fairly trustworthy that there is a *primâ facie* case against the accused that he has committed an offence triable exclusively by the Sessions Court, or High Court, or an offence which *in the opinion of the Magistrate* he himself is not competent to visit with an adequate sentence. Where then a Magistrate, acting in good faith, gives effect to his own convictions he simply does his duty, however unwisely, in dealing with the accused himself. If a Magistrate were to commit an accused person without being satisfied there were grounds or cause for the commitment, he would be guilty of a breach of duty and of an injustice for which there is no remedy. On the other hand, if he has through an error of judgment failed to commit an accused person when he should have committed him, or passed on an accused person an inadequate sentence, the law provides for the revision of his proceedings.

18. But the Court is constrained to inform His Excellency in Council it could not direct the subordinate courts that, on the facts disclosed by credible evidence in Fuller's case, it would be the duty of a Magistrate to commit an accused person either on a charge of culpable homicide or of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

19. With some additions and one slight alteration those facts are correctly stated in the second paragraph of your letter. Katwaroo, the deceased, was a well developed and muscular man. Fuller struck him twice on the head and face with his open hand, and seized him by the scalp-lock. Katwaroo fell to the ground, whether of his own accord or by reason of force exerted by Fuller the evidence leaves doubtful. He then rose and ran into an adjoining compound, a distance of two hundred or three hundred yards, where he again fell down. In the report of the *post-mortem* examination Dr. Christison records that there were no external marks of violence, that the spleen was ruptured on its inner surface, and that "the cause of death was probably a fall or a blow over the spleen," and that a slight injury might be sufficient to cause this result. On cross-examination in the Magistrate's Court Dr. Christison deposed that, in his opinion, a man receiving so serious an injury of the spleen as that he had described would have been unable to do anything in the way of exertion afterwards, as he would be rapidly weakened by the loss of blood, and that he should not have expected a man to be able to run two hundred or three hundred yards after receiving the injury described.

20. It also appears from the record that the Magistrate was careful to inquire of all the witnesses whether Fuller was in the habit of striking his servants. The coachman, who had been in Fuller's service for *fourteen months*, swore that Fuller had not during that period on any other occasion beaten any of his servants.

21. On referring to the Court's letter in answer to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, it will be seen that the Court so expressed itself as to leave it open whether the fall in Fuller's compound, which the Court considered the more probable cause of death (for it was not shown that Fuller had struck the deceased over the spleen), was the direct or indirect result of the assault, and that the Court adverted to the medical evidence showing that the injury might have been occasioned by moderate violence or by a fall. But assuming the injury to the spleen was the direct result of the act of Fuller, the Court would be unable to hold that under the circumstances Fuller could by the law of India have been convicted, or properly placed on his trial for either of the grave offences suggested in the 7th para. of your letter.

22. The law of India relating to offences against the person differs materially from the law of England. Under the law of England, a man who commits an unlawful act, and in the commission of such act involuntarily causes death, is guilty of murder if the unlawful act be a felony, or what is known to the law as a *malum in se*: and he is guilty of manslaughter if death ensues from any other wrongful act committed without justification or excuse.

The framers of the Indian Penal Code denounced these principles of the law of England as unworthy of enlightened legislation. Speaking generally (for there are exceptions) they proceeded on the principle that a man should be held criminally responsible only for such results of his act as he intended or knew to be probable.

23. To take the case suggested by Lord Macaulay. If a man while stealing a handkerchief from a pocket accidently caused the explosion of a loaded pistol which the owner of the handkerchief carried without the knowledge of the thief, and in consequence of such explosion the owner was shot and died, the thief would by the law of England be punishable for murder, while by the law of India he could only be convicted of theft. To take another case. If a man while shooting deer without leave in another's park in sport—without any feloneous intent, and after having taken every reasonable precaution to avoid injury to by-standers—by his shot kills a by-stander and a deer, he is by the law of England amenable to a charge of manslaughter; whereas by the law of India he is amenable only to a charge of mischief in killing the animal.

24. By the law of India, as by the law of England, a person causing bodily injury to another who is labouring under a disorder, disease, or bodily infirmity, and thereby *accelerating* the death of that other, is deemed to have "caused his death." Nevertheless, every causing of death does not amount to the offence of culpable homicide. Unless it be proved that a person who has caused the death of another caused death with the intention—

(1) To cause death;
(2) to cause bodily injury likely to cause death;
(3) to cause such bodily injury as he knew to be likely to cause death to the person to whom the harm is done;
or (4) to cause bodily injury to any person sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death;
or with the knowledge—
(5) that he was likely by his act to cause death;
or (6) that his act was so eminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death or such bodily injury as is likely to cause death—

the person who has caused death cannot by the law of India be convicted of culpable homicide of either description.—[*Note on the amendment of the Penal Code by the Honourable J. F. Stephen.*]

25. Nor can a person be convicted of the offence of *voluntarily* causing grievous hurt, unless it be proved that he caused one of the descriptions of hurt defined in the Code as grievous hurt either by means whereby he intended to cause such hurt, or by means which at the time of employing those means he knew or had reason to believe to be likely to cause it.—(Indian Penal Code, Section 39.)

26. In Fuller's case there was no evidence that he had committed any of the kinds of hurt defined in the Code as grievous hurt; and although a person is by law presumed to know and to intend the ordinary and probable result of his acts, the result could hardly be declared ordinary or probable; while the circumstances rebutted the presumption of intention or knowledge to commit either culpable homicide or grievous hurt.

27. If it be held that, because disease of the spleen is not uncommon in this country, and because when persons are afflicted with the disease in a particular form death may result from very slight violence, therefore every person must be presumed to know that in striking a Native he is likely to cause death, it follows that every person, as well Native as European, who strikes a Native is amenable to a far more serious charge than that under which such offences are now usually punished.

The Court, in view of the consequences, does not find itself justified in directing the subordinate courts to adopt a presumption which the infrequency of a fatal result does not appear to warrant.

28. Your letter contains no allusion to the 304th Section of the Indian Penal Code, enacted in 1873, which renders a person criminally responsible when death results from his rash or negligent act. It is presumed that this provision of the law did not appear applicable, and with this view the Court is disposed to agree.

29. A section drafted in 1870, which provided for the punishment of illegal killing, and defined that offence as the causing of death by an illegal act in cases other than those which constitute culpable homicide, would have met the circumstances assumed in Fuller's case; but the section was withdrawn or rejected in Committee, and it is clearly opposed to the principles on which the Code was framed.

30. In the opinion of the Court, Fuller, although he caused hurt and more than hurt, only intended to cause hurt, and only used means which he knew, or had reason to believe, to be likely to cause such hurt. He was therefore properly convicted of voluntarily causing hurt without adequate provocation.

31. In the view taken by the Court of the law it is bound to administer, that ordinarily an accused person is liable to punishment only for such results as he intended or knew to be probable, the Court could not direct the subordinate courts that on such facts as were disclosed in Fuller's case a heavier sentence should have been imposed than a Magistrate is competent to pass on a European British subject, namely, rigorous imprisonment for three months and a fine of Rs. 1,000, nor that a much lighter punishment, than a Magistrate is competent to inflict, would not have satisfied justice.

32. Furthermore, the Court would be unable, in the view it entertains of the law, to direct the subordinate courts that in awarding the punishment of fine they should regard the compensation due to those who are indirectly injured by the commission of an offence.

The Court admits that a Magistrate may properly consider whether compensation has been voluntarily made by the offender, because such an act is an indication of contrition. But even in this respect the Magistrate must exercise judgment, otherwise it would be competent for the rich to secure a partial immunity from the consequences of their offences. But where no compensation has been voluntarily made, it is the duty of the Magistrate in imposing a fine to have regard only to the ends of justice (that is to say, the deterring others from the commission of the offence) and the means of the offender The 308th Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure does not convert a court of criminal justice into a forum for granting civil relief. When the Magistrate has determined the amount of the fine he should impose in view of the considerations above-mentioned, he is empowered to order the payment "to the complainant or the party injured," or both, of the whole or a part of the fine as compensation for the expenses of the prosecution, or for the offence, and "in any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter" the Court must take into account the sum so awarded.

33. But the relations of Katwaroo were not left without a remedy, inasmuch as the Indian Act XIII of 1855 allows the wife, husband, parent and child of a person whose death has been caused by a wrongful act to maintain a suit and recover damages in respect thereof.

34. In determining what degree of punishment is required in the interest of the public, the Court is accustomed to consider whether an offence is increasing or decreasing in prevalence. The circumstance that the class of offence which evoked the indignation of His Excellency in Council is dying out argues that the sentences heretofore awarded by the Courts have not proved insufficient for the ends of justice. The Court desires to assure His Excellency in Council that it views such offences with as much abhorrence as has been expressed by the Government of India, and that should necessity be shewn it will not be slow to avail itself to the utmost of the powers confided to it for their repression, and to point out to the subordinate courts that severity has become a duty.

35. The Court is constrained to express its apprehension that the imposition on a Magistrate of a severe penalty for what in any view was a mere error of judgment in a single instance, is calculated to deter from the impartial discharge of their duty all those officers who are dependent on the executive for their advancement. The Court, therefore, ventures to solicit His Excellency in Council to re-consider the orders passed on the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Leeds—an officer who during a long service has by his ability and diligence earned the respect of the High Court and it is believed the confidence of the Local Government, and whose action could not but have been influenced by the views of the law entertained by the Court to which he is subordinate.

36. Should His Excellency in Council be unable to resolve the questions suggested in the 2nd to 10th and 15th paras. of this letter in a sense favourable to the independence and authority of the High Courts, the Court prays that the points raised may be referred for the consideration and orders of the Most Noble the Principal Secretary of State for India.

No. 647 A, dated Naini Tal, the 31st August 1876.

From—B. W. Colvin, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of the North-Western Provinces,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

In continuation of my letter No. 610 A, dated 15th August, I am directed to forward, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying Minute* recorded by the Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces regarding the case of *Regina* v. *Fuller*.

* Dated the 18th of August.

Minute by the Honourable Sir Robert Stuart, Chief Justice, North-Western Provinces, respecting the Resolution of the Government of India in the case of *Regina* v. *Fuller*,—dated Allahabad, the 18th August 1876.

The terms of the Court's letter to the Government of India on the published resolution in *Regina* v. *Fuller* were carefully considered by me, and, in full concurrence with my colleagues, had and have my entire assent. But the matters embraced in that letter have suggested to my mind considerations, my views as to which I desire to record in this form.

2. That letter by the Court raises and determines four very serious questions. The *first* relates to the authority and powers of this High Court; the *second* has regard to the relative authority and powers of His Excellency the Governor General in Council; the *third* deals with the merits of the case of *Regina* v. *Fuller*; and *fourth*, and in connection with these merits, and generally, the position of Mr. Leeds, who tried, convicted and sentenced Fuller.

3. It results from the examination afforded by paras. 4, 5 and 6 of the Court's letter that the High Courts of Judicature in India are not the Courts in any sense, or in any degree, of the Government of India, or of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, but the Courts of Her Majesty the Queen, constituted and established by Her Majesty, not arbitrarily or for any undisclosed reasons, but constitutionally on the public grounds and conditions, and for the purposes and with all the rights and privileges with which Her Majesty has thought fit to invest them: the principal of these being that the High Court, or any of the Judges thereof, were not to be answerable for any act of duty done in virtue of their office

to any authority whatever, save that of Her Majesty herself in Council. This distinctly and sufficiently appears from the express terms of the charters of the several High Courts; and with respect to the High Court Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, such characteristic, quality and position of the High Courts is one of the provisions applicable to the old abolished Supreme Courts, which, by Section 11 of the said Act, are revived and applied to the substituted High Courts as will presently appear.

4. The 9th Section of the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, referred to in para. 5 of the Court's letter, further provides that "the High Court to be established in each Presidency shall have and exercise all jurisdiction and every power and authority whatsoever in any manner vested in any of the Courts in the same Presidency abolished under this Act at the time of the abolition of such last-mentioned Courts;" and by Section 10 of the same Act it is provided that "all jurisdiction now exercised by the Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay respectively over inhabitants of such parts of India as may not be comprised within the local limits of the Letters Patent to be issued under this Act establishing High Courts at Fort William, Madras and Bombay shall be exercised by such High Courts respectively." Section 11 provides that all laws then in force applicable to the abolished Supreme Courts or to the Judges of those Courts, "shall be taken to be applicable to the said High Courts and to the Judges thereof, respectively, so far as may be consistent with the provisions of this Act and the Letters Patent to be issued in pursuance thereof, and subject to the legislative powers in relation to the matters aforesaid of the Governor General of India in Council," and Section 12 saves all proceedings pending in the abolished Courts, and provides that "such proceedings, and all previous proceedings in the last-mentioned Courts, shall be dealt with as if the same had been had in the said High Court save that any such proceedings may be continued as nearly as circumstances permit, under and according to the practice of the abolished Courts respectively."

5. By Section 16 of the same Act Her Majesty is empowerd by Letters Patent to erect and establish a High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, with the like jurisdiction, powers and authority as were conferred on the other three Courts, as far as circumstances may permit, and this intention has been fully carried out by the Court's charter issued by Her Majesty's warrant under the Great Seal of England on the 17th day of March 1866 in the 29th year of Her Majesty's reign.

6. In order adequately to apprehend and appreciate the full force of these provisions of the High Court Act, it is necessary to advert to the terms of the charters of the abolished Supreme Courts. They are all three to the same effect, but that of Calcutta may be selected for the purposes of this Minute. This charter, after reciting the Act of Parliament under which it was granted, and stating the names and position of the Judges who were to compose the Court, goes on to provide as follows: "And it is our further will and pleasure that the said Chief Justice and the said Puisne Justices shall severally and respectively be, and they are, all and every of them, hereby appointed to be justices and conservators of the peace, and coroners, within and throughout the said provinces, districts and countries of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and every part thereof; and to have such jurisdiction and authority as our justices of our Court of King's Bench have, and may lawfully exercise, within that part of Great Britain called England, by the common law thereof:" and it is further and subsequently provided in the same charter that "the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal should also be a Court of Equity, and shall and may have full power and authority to administer justice in a summary manner, as nearly as may be, according to the rules and proceedings of our High Court of Chancery in Great Britain; and, upon a bill filed, to issue subpœnas and other process, under the seal of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to compel the appearance, and answer upon oath, of the parties therein complained against, and obedience to the decrees and orders of the said Court of Equity, in such manner and form, and to such effect as our High Chancellor of Great Britain doth, or lawfully may, under our Great Seal of Great Britain." And it was also provided by the charter that the Supreme Court, besides being a Court of Common Law, like the Court of Queen's Bench in England, and a Court of Equity, like the Court of Chancery in England, should be a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, "and shall have the like power and authority as Commissioners or Justice of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, have or may exercise in that part of Great Britain called England * * * * and to proceed to hear, examine, try, and determine indictments and offences, and to give judgment thereupon, and award execution thereof, and in all respects to administer criminal justice in such and the like manner and form, or as nearly as the condition and circumstances of place and persons will admit of, as our Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery do or may in that part of Great Britain called England * * * * and to all other acts which shall be necessary for the due administration of criminal justice in such manner and form, or as nearly as the circumstances and condition of the case will admit, of our Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery may do in that part of Great Britain called England." And there are various other provisions of the same nature, all showing that the Supreme Court established by the charter was not only to be modelled in the English form in all respects, but to have its jurisdiction and authority protected and enforced on the same constitutional principles as those recognized in the case of the English Courts, the only difference being that, instead of proceeding by appeal and error in Parliament, the appeal from the Supreme Court was to be to the King in Council.

7. The charter of the Supreme Court contains anxious provisions where the old East India Company is a suitor before it, and for compelling the Company's appearance and their

pleading where necessary ; and with respect to the Governor General and his Council, the only provision which the charter contains relates to the safety of their persons and exemption from arrest, although in this respect the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court are placed on the same footing and are similarly exempted."

8. The Supreme Court was thus thoroughly independent and amenable to no authority whatever in the exercise of its official and judicial powers, save and except only to the King in Council ; and even then in regard only to "judgments, decrees, orders or rules."

9. Such were the character, authority and powers of the old Supreme Courts, and if there was nothing else on which to base the complete independence of the High Courts as the successors of the former in the exercise of their functions, the above recitals would surely be enough, showing, as they do, not only that the Supreme Courts enjoyed the independent authority and prestige of English Courts, but they were judicially answerable solely and only to the King in Council. The express words of the charters of the High Courts, however, in which there is not the slightest recognition, directly or indirectly, or by any kind of implication, of any authority over or right of interference with, these Courts by the Governor General in Council, or any other prerogative authority whatever in India, leaves no doubt on the subject.

10. Irrespective, however, of any such provisions of the law, the reasons and the policy which determined Parliament and the Crown to invest Her Majesty's Courts, and Her Majesty's Judges in India with such official and judicial independence are very apparent.

11. In the first place the investment of the Courts with such independence exceedingly increases and magnifies the responsibility of the Judges to Her Majesty for any errors, misconduct, or misfeasance with which they might be chargeable. In the second place there are no persons or authorities in India possessed of qualifications which could fit them to supervise or in any way control Her Majesty's Courts, for, I say it with all respect, His Excellency and his Council, with one exception, are not legally and technically learned persons. They have not within themselves as a body, necessarily and intrinsically, any official, forensic, or judicial training, or experience in matters of law, and they could not, however, justly dispose (and they could not be otherwise than justly disposed), satisfactorily perform the duties of directors or superintendents of the Courts. I say with one exception, although even my honourable and learned friend Mr. Hobhouse who so ably fills the place of Legal Member of Council would not, I am sure, maintain that he is either entitled himself to exercise, or that, by force of his great knowledge and position, he can impart to His Excellency and the other Members of Council any Pretorian powers in the way of supervision, direction, or control over these Courts. And in the third place, any such authority on the part of the Governor General in Council would lead to the anomaly of the Crown acting inconsistently with, if not contradicting, not only its own royal charters, but the legislative enactments of the Imperial Parliament itself. His Excellency the Governor General in Council in India acts in a purely delegated character and exercises delegated authority, and not independently of Her Majesty the Queen and her Government as represented by her Secretary of State ; and all his acts, resolutions, and proceedings are subject to Her Majesty's allowance or disallowance ; and any resolution therefore of His Excellency at variance with, or purporting to be at variance with, the prerogatives and independence of the Queen's Courts would impose on Her Majesty and her Ministers the painful and anomalous duty of considering whether they would treat the Indian Courts in a manner different from, and other than, the consideration and respect which in a similar or corresponding issue, would undoubtedly be shown by another department of Her Majesty's same Government to the Courts and Judges in England. But this I hope I may believe could not possibly be. No Home Secretary in England would dream of interfering, by the expression of regrets or of opinions of approval or disapproval with the manner in which the English Judges discharge their duties and responsibilities ; and it appears to me difficult, if not impossible, to understand that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India would be otherwise disposed in the case of Her Majesty's Indian courts.

12. The only element in the High Courts which might be supposed to favour, however covertly, any opposite contention might perhaps be imagined to be the presence in the High Courts of Judges who are the representatives and successors of the old Sadr Courts, which undoubtedly were to a great extent under the influence and control of the Government of India, and even of the Local Government. But the Sadr Courts were entirely abolished by the High Court Act, and it is important to observe that it is *after*, and not before, the section abolishing these Courts that its provisions determining the independent character of the Court and the appeal to Her Majesty in Council are to be found. Nor, unlike the provisions relating to the old Supreme Court, to which I have referred as having been revived and made applicable to the High Courts, is there a single word or expression in the Act, or in any of the High Court's charters, saving or continuing any portion, feature, or quality of the Sadr Courts. The independent character therefore of the High Courts is wholly unaffected by the presence, if any, in its constitution of the Sadr Court element.

13. The 9th paragraph of the Court's letter states that the distinction between the functions of the Executive Government and the High Court have in a measure been recently recognized by the Governor General in Council on the occasion of a reference made by the Honourable Sir William Muir, now a Member of Council, but then Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces. But it appears to me that it would be useful to advert more fully to the circumstances of that case, showing how completely justified the Court is in referring to it.

14. That was the case of *Girdhari Lal* v. *Hearsey*, and the question which was ultimately referred for consideration to the Government of India arose in this way. While at Dehra Dun in camp in the cold season of 1872 and 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit to the jail, and found there Girdhari Lal, the plaintiff in the suit, who ultimately, by reason of the defendant's plea of minority, lost his case in the High Court with costs, and it was for these costs which he was unable to pay that he was in jail.

15. The man being in prison under such circumstances excited the Lieutenant-Governor's sympathy, and His Honour had recourse to the expedient of drawing up a Resolution, dated 23rd January 1873, the 3rd paragraph of which was as follows :

"The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly thinks that the Subordinate Judge should take the earliest opportunity of proceeding under Sections 280 and 281 of Act VIII of 1859, and calling on the prisoner to file a list of his property against which proceedings may be taken, and, in default of any further means of payment being shown to exist, that the Subordinate Judge should consider whether, under the provisions of the law, he should not be released from further imprisonment." It will be observed that there is here, directly from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Subordinate Judge, what is neither more nor less than a judicial order that certain procedure should be adopted for the prisoner's release from jail, and it was ordered by His Honour that a copy of this resolution should be sent to the Subordinate Judge at Dehra and to the High Court.

16. The irregularity of this proceeding on the part of His Honour at once attracted the attention and action of the High Court ; and a correspondence ensued in which the Court pointed out to the Lieutenant-Governor the error he had committed, under a mistaken view of his position and duty, by interfering, as he had done, with the Court's process, informing him distinctly that "it was the interference with a judical officer's procedure in his Court that the Court thought it necessary to notice. It regrets to see from the concluding portion of the 2nd paragraph of your letter His Honour still justifies his action." The correspondence ended by the Court's requesting that a complete copy of it should be forwarded to the Government of India.

17. In due time the Government of India communicated its opinions on the case, and there is now before me the letter from the Government of India (marked Home Department, Judicial, dated the 20th March 1874) in which these opinions are explained. In this letter His Excellency in Council points out a misapprehension on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor of the precise question for the determination of which the High Court had requested that the correspondence might be forwarded to the Government of India, and correcting that misapprehension His Excellency proceeds to remark as follows : "But the matter upon which the High Court throughout this correspondence have laid stress relates, not to the tenor of these instructions given on the spot after a visit to the jail, but to the form and substance of the instruction contained in the resolution which was published and communicated to the Court and to the Subordinate Judge of Dehra, in which the Subordinate Judge was prompted to proceed under certain sections of the Civil Procedure Code, and to call on the prisoner to file a list of his property. * * * * And what the High Court contend is that instructions and suggestions, such as those contained in this Resolution of the 23rd January, as to the course which they should pursue in the discharge of their judicial duty, should not be communicated to judicial officers subordinate to the Court. Upon this point I am to say that His Excellency the Governor General in Council concurs with the opinion expressed by the High Court, and considers that it is undesirable to issue such instructions, or to publish them in a resolution. And though His Excellency in Council is by no means prepared to lay down that the chief executive authority of a province may not properly and usefully admonish Judges in other departments of action, still less that he may not see that all remedies which the law permits are fully applied to remove unnecessary hardships in the law's operations, yet I am to observe that functions of this kind should be exercised with caution, especially having regard to the statutory powers of superintendence vested in the High Court." And the letter of His Excellency ends thus : "Though of opinion that the terms of the resolution in question have been justly objected to by the High Court, the Government of India wish at the same time to express their entire approval of the object which the Lieutenant-Governor sought to attain by the instructions of December 1872 and with the tenor of those instructions." This letter from the Government of India appears to be conclusive as to its understanding of the distinction between the functions of the Executive Government and the High Court.

18. The independence of the High Courts in relation to the Executive Government being thus thoroughly established, and also fully recognized by the Government of India itself, we were scarcely prepared for the communication from the same quarter which, to our extreme surprise, we have received, and which has occasioned this discussion. For that such a communication at least purports to, and shows a disposition to, invade the Court's independence, is clear, even if it actually and legally does not, and cannot have that effect : and the Court is entitled to complain of, and to remonstrate against, such an attitude on the part of the Executive Government towards it, as relatively an independent institution.

19. The "regret" expressed by the Governor General in Council in the 4th paragraph of the letter referred to is really a judgment by His Excellency arrived at by his mind being judicially exercised, and after calling the High Court to his bar. Now the mere statement of such a view of the matter—a statement which, however apparently extravagant, is nevertheless, with reference to the scope of the paragraph, a perfectly correct one—is almost enough to show how untenable is the position taken by the Government of India towards the High Court. But this

false position (if I may without disrespect say so) on the part of the Government towards the Court will further appear from what actually occurred in the case of *Regina* v. *Fuller*, so far as the Court is concerned.

20. That case was first brought to the knowledge of the Court by a demi-official letter from the present Local Government of these Provinces to Mr. Tyrrell, the Court's Registrar, dated the 31st of March last, enclosing the record of the case, and begging that it might be laid before the Judges, and asking their opinion as to the adequacy of the sentence. This was the first time the case came before the Court at all, and it will be observed that, however judicially the Court may be supposed to have been consulted by the Local Government, the case did not come before the Court in the form of an appeal, or by way of revision, or by any method or proceeding which necessitated or involved any hearing *in foro*, with a judicial determination thereon. The Court's opinion was simply asked as a matter of courtesy, and in accordance with a practice on the part of the Local Government of consulting the Court simply by letter where any legal difficulty was experienced in its administration—a practice, however, which I have often felt was open to many objections. Of course the Court is not bound to answer such enquiries, but the disposition of the Judges is always, if possible, to assist the Government, although they generally keep in view the possibility of the matters so submitted to them being brought before them in their proper judicial capacity.

21. On this subject the observations in the Court's letter leave nothing material to be added, and they ought, I think, to be conclusive to the mind of any one of judicial experience in criminal cases in India as to the position in which the High Court was placed, not by any act of its own, but on the unanticipated invitation of the Local Government.

22. As stated in the Court's letter, any fault that could be imputed to Mr. Leeds was at most an error of judgment, and in a single instance, and to punish him in the manner intimated in the Government's letter appears to me to be not only unjust and unreasonable, but also contrary to law. For Mr. Leeds, however amenable in a general sense, personally and socially, to the Government of India and their subordinate Governments, was not in any way answerable to any Government authority for his *judicial* conduct. In that respect he is amenable only to the High Court, and it is not even usual to entertain complaints against subordinate judicial officers without communication and consultation with the High Court as the legally constituted superior authority.

23. Respecting Mr. Leeds' conduct, however, it does not appear to me that he was guilty of any serious error of judgment; and I humbly venture to think that, having regard to the principles of culpability recognized by the criminal law, Mr. Leeds' comparative immunity from error is shown by the manner in which the facts are referred to in the letter of the Government of India itself. It is there stated that Mr. Fuller struck the syce with his open hand on his head and face, and pulled him by the hair, so as to cause him to fall down. Mr. Fuller and his family drove on to church; the syce got up, went (it would have been more correct to have said ran) into an adjoining compound, and there died almost immediately. It would appear from the medical evidence that the spleen of the deceased was in such a diseased state that very slight violence, either from a blow or fall, would have been sufficient to have caused death. Indeed, it is plain that a mere accident to the man, such as his tripping while walking or running, might have had this fatal result; but that there is nothing in the case to show that such extreme and perilous sensibility of body was known to, or could have been reasonably suspected by Mr. Fuller; and his guilt or criminal responsibility would have been the same, and neither more nor less, if Katwaroo had not died. The letter of the Government of India goes on to state that "the death of Katwaroo was the direct result of the violence used towards him by Mr. Fuller," and His Excellency in Council observes that "the High Court assumes the connection between the two events as being clear," but adding "yet, on reading Mr. Leeds' judgment, he does not find that that gentleman ever considered the effect, or even the evidence of this connection." The portion of the Court's letter thus referred to is in these terms:

"The medical evidence shows that the spleen was in a diseased condition; that death was caused by the rupture of the spleen; that this injury might have been caused by moderate violence or by a fall; and that there were no external marks of injury on the body. Under these circumstances it appears that no great violence was used, and that the accused neither contemplated nor could have foreseen that severe hurt would have resulted from the degree of violence exerted by him, much less that it should have been followed by the lamentable result of death." It will be observed that Mr. Fuller's not very violent blow and Katwaroo's death are here stated as connected facts, but not in such a way as to show Mr. Fuller's culpability in regard to the death. In fact it is unnecessary to dwell on the mere fact of the connection between the two circumstances, the material and vital question being, not whether the death did in fact result from the blow, but whether Mr. Fuller had such a guilty knowledge of the probable consequences as to make him really responsible for the fatal occurrence. But there is nothing in the record to show any such guilty knowledge on his part, or that he intended to occasion a hurt which would ordinarily or probably cause death, and every circumstance ought to have been distinctly proved, and not left to any kind of inference or suspicion. With respect to Mr. Leeds' judgment, I must really venture to differ from His Excellency in Council, and suggest that that judgment proceeds on the evidence before the Magistrate; that it distinctly states the fact of the blow or assault, as it may be called, and also Katwaroo's ultimate death; but it does not state—and, with great respect and deference, I submit it very properly does not state—these as necessarily connected facts against Mr. Fuller in the way of measuring his

culpability. Mr. Leeds was trying the case under Sections 319 and 323, Indian Penal Code, and with the judgment now before me I cannot see that he omitted any material consideration in any way arising out of the evidence.

24. Mr. Leeds cannot be charged with any mistake or error of judgment in taking a faulty view of the case before him under Sections 319 and 323, and it is correctly stated in the Court's letter that he could not have committed Mr. Fuller for trial on a charge of culpable homicide or of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. But if, by any straining of any section of the Penal Code, Mr. Fuller had been committed for trial before the Sessions Court or the High Court, the result would in all probability have been, and I think must have been, the same; if, indeed, the fine might not have been even less, for the syce had violated his duty and disobeyed his master's orders, and had incurred at least a severe reprimand, under which he might have equally taken to his heels, as Native servants often do when they are scolded, and thus ruptured his diseased spleen; for, on the evidence, it is not at all improbable that the running into the contiguous compound, ending with the fall there, caused the injury to the spleen and the death, or at least materially contributed to these two results.

25. Stated, however, at its worst, Mr. Leeds was guilty of nothing except a mistake or error of judgment; and if such mental shortcoming is to be visited with not merely judicial correction, but with personal punishment to the erring officer, there is not, I will undertake to say, a single Magistrate of any grade, European or Native, in these Provinces—I might venture to say in all India—who could pass scatheless through such an ordeal. My experience indeed as a Judge of a High Court does not point to any particular tendency on the part of Magistrates to adopt a lenient view of cases on trial before them, whether the accused persons are Europeans or Natives, but quite the reverse; and I have been particularly struck with the severity which Native Magistrates sometimes evince in these cases. Nor can I for a moment believe that in his investigation of Mr. Fuller's case Mr. Leeds was in any degree actuated, either in favor of Mr. Fuller or against Katwaroo, by any feeling relating to their being of different races. There is not the slightest indication, either in his judgment or in the record of Mr. Fuller's case, to indicate the existence of such a feeling, and I cannot appreciate the reasonableness of visiting Mr. Leeds with penal consequences, simply because he performed his duty according to the light of his intelligence and with no improper or corrupt motive. He has always borne the highest character for industry and care, and no officer subordinate to the High Court has been held in higher esteem by the Judges. I find he has been in the Civil Service of India for about fifteen years, and that he has actually served for about twelve, and during the whole of that time no fault of temper or conduct has been entertained or recorded against him. I trust therefore that the re-consideration of this matter, as requested in the Court's letter, may have its intended effect, and that the penalty recommended to be inflicted on Mr. Leeds may be cancelled. Should this not be conceded, my fear is that the moral effect of such a state of things on the young magistracy of the country may be not such as the Government of India would desire. Already there have been indications of this, and I myself have recently had occasion to repress the undue zeal of some young Magistrates.

26. In a previous part of this Minute I have referred to the regret expressed by His Excellency in Council respecting the conduct of the High Court in this matter as being a judicial opinion which invaded the Court's independent authority; and it is, I think, scarcely too much to say that if the power to administer such a censure could be justified, there is not a prosecution, suit, appeal, or any other judicial proceeding of the High Court with which the Government of India could not similarly interfere, not even excepting cases in which the Government of India itself is a party, and it is frequently a litigant. The very case under consideration is that of *Regina* v. *Fuller*, and His Excellency in Council might have been reminded that he himself, and not the friends of the deceased man, was the real and legal prosecutor, and in that sense Mr. Fuller's litigious adversary.

27. The Court's letter expresses regret on the Court's part that no intimation was conveyed to it of the intention of His Excellency in Council to take action, and no opportunity afforded it for explanation or statement before the publication of His Excellency's letter in the *Gazette*; and the Court further states that Fuller's case was, it is believed, first brought to the notice of the Government of India by published extracts from the Vernacular Press, and that these published extracts were not furnished to the Court; and the course thus pursued towards the Court does not appear from the Government of India's letter itself to have been, nor has it been in any way, explained, and this I deeply regret.

28. In some European countries the judicial office is not held in the high esteem with which it is regarded by the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and by the English Parliament, but is made subordinate to a minister who may to a large extent control the action of the courts. But it is otherwise with regard to Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature, and Her Majesty's Judges holding their Commissions, as they do, direct from the Queen herself. These Courts and Judges can even entertain and decide questions relating to the impugned validity of acts and proceedings of the Crown itself; and in India the High Courts can call in question the validity, and, if necessary, declare to be invalid, all acts, proceedings and measures on the part of the Government which can be shown to be *ultra vires* of their province. And so commissioned, this High Court will go on in the discharge of its duties and responsibilities uninfluenced by any consideration other than the true exposition of the law and the sound administration of even-handed justice.

29. I have now, and only, in conclusion to assert, which I do most confidently, that no Court, body, or constituted authority could treat the natives of this country with greater con-

sideration on all suitable occasions than this Court invariably does, never allowing any opportunity to pass of rebuking any misconduct towards them.

No. 37, dated Simla, the 12th October 1876.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE have the honour to forward the correspondence noted in the margin with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and the High Court at Allahabad on the subject of the criminal trial of Mr. Fuller by the Joint Magistrate of Agra, Mr. Leeds, in November 1875.

Letter to the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 116, dated 20th January 1876.
Letter from the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 313 A, dated 18th May 1876, and enclosures.
Letter to the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 1098, dated 7th July 1876.
Letter from the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 610 A, dated 15th August 1876, and enclosure.
Letter from the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 617 A, dated 31st August 1876, and enclosure.

2. Briefly stated, these are the facts on which Mr. Fuller was tried: He had, on account of some slight unpunctuality on the part of his syce, assaulted the man by striking him on the head and face, and pulling him by the hair. Under this assault (which Mr. Fuller alleges to have been committed with the open hand and not with the fist) the man fell down; then rose, ran into an adjoining compound, and died almost immediately. A *post-mortem* examination proved that the man had died from rupture of the spleen; for which, in the diseased condition of that organ, the violence he had suffered was sufficient cause. For this assault Mr. Fuller was indicted by Mr. Leeds, under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code, on a charge of "causing hurt to his syce," tried on that charge, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30.

3. Certain notices in the Vernacular Press drew the attention of the Government of India to the case, and on the 20th of January last, we requested the North-Western Provinces Government to furnish us with information respecting the alleged inadequacy of the sentence passed on Mr. Fuller. This information was given by that Government in its letter No. 313A, dated 18th May, and it was fully reviewed in the letter of this Government, No. 1098, dated 7th July.

4. From these two papers, Your Lordship will perceive that the case had apparently passed without notice from the Local Government previous to its receipt of our communication. Thereupon, however, the Lieutenant-Governor called the attention of the High Court at Allahabad to the case, and obtained from them an intimation that, though the sentence awarded by the Joint Magistrate was, in the opinion of the High Court, perhaps inadequate, yet that it did not seem to the Court especially open to objection. The Lieutenant-Governor, in forwarding the Court's answer, stated that, in His Honour's own opinion, the case did not call for further action.

5. In that opinion we were unable to concur. It appears from Mr. Leeds' judgment that Mr. Fuller is a European British subject; and a Magistrate of the rank of Mr. Leeds cannot inflict on a European British subject any sentence heavier than that of a fine of Rs. 1,000 and 3 months' imprisonment: whereas the punishment allowed by law for the offence of simple hurt is a fine of Rs. 1,000 and 1 year's imprisonment, to say nothing of that which may be awarded for the graver offences suggested by an illegal act resulting in death. We also thought that the occasion more specially called for the notice of superior authority, because the case was not an isolated case, but one of several in which very insufficient sentences had been passed for similar offences. It seemed to us that the course adopted by the Joint Magistrate was open to two serious objections: We believed, in the first place, that Mr. Leeds had shown a grave want of discretion in dealing with the case himself, and that he might, and ought to, have remitted to a superior tribunal the questions both of the legal degree of guilt attaching to the acts of the accused, and of the proper degree of punishment applicable thereto. We considered, in the 2nd place, that, even supposing Mr. Leeds had acted rightly in dealing with the case himself, the penalty which he inflicted on the accused was scandalously inadequate, and in fact purely nominal.

6. We accordingly intimated our regret that the Government of the North-Western Provinces had allowed the case originally to pass without notice, and that the High Court had deemed their duties and responsibilities adequately discharged by such a mere expression of opinion as the case had called forth from them. We at the same time censured Mr. Leeds for his want of judgment and judicial capacity, and desired that he should not be employed in any higher office for at least a year.

7. We have since received, as will be seen, a letter from the High Court at Allahabad, and a Minute written by the Honourable the Chief Justice Sir Robert Stuart, which deal with our observations and orders, and raise certain objections of a legal or constitutional character, on which we will comment after dealing with some separate matters.

8. Apart from their legal objections, the Court observe that the case of *Regina* v. *Fuller* was never fully laid before them, and express regret that the Government of India, by challenging their view of the case before they had arrived at a matured and deliberate judgment on it, should have virtually censured the Court on an informal expression of opinion

which they had no opportunity to explain or re-consider. Inasmuch, therefore, as the Court themselves imply that some more satisfactory result might have followed further reference to them, it must be regretted that the formal and precise character of the reply given by the Court to the enquiry of the Local Government left us no reason to suppose that it did not express their deliberate and final opinion, and, in fact, that opinion now appears to stand unchanged in all material points.

9. In their 8th paragraph, the Court, while they admit the authority of the Executive to censure or punish misconduct on the part of an officer of a subordinate Court, express an opinion that this authority would ordinarily be more fairly exercised after reference to the Court to which that officer is subordinate. We do not dispute this position; on the contrary, we have usually, on such occasions, sought the assistance of High Courts, and gladly acknowledge the aid we have received from them. We may say, in fact, that such a reference is almost invariably our practice. Certainly, in the present case, we should have been very glad if the Court had seen their way to interpose by the exercise of either their judicial or their executive functions; that is, either by calling up the case, or by rebuking the Magistrate. If the Court had so acted, we should have been relieved from the duty of reproving the Magistrate ourselves. But, as before pointed out, we had every reason to believe that the Court, having had their attention called to the case, had declared an opinion which we were unable to accept.

10. In their 10th paragraph the Court express apprehension that our resolution may impair their authority. We, however, are anxious that they should exercise their authority in such cases; and we think that our expression of regret that they have not done so is calculated rather to strengthen than to weaken their hands whenever they put in action those functions of reproof and advice which are involved in their general duty of superintendence.

11. So far as their 15th paragraph is concerned, we concur in the general expediency of the course recommended by the Court, though there are some practical difficulties in the way of always adopting it. In the present instance it was quite within the competence of the Court to have required a more formal procedure. We are willing, however, that, as far as possible, the course which the Court indicate should be adopted in similar cases for the future, and will gladly avail ourselves of any suggestion from the Court for rendering that course more generally practicable.

12. By far the most important portion of the remonstrance addressed to us by the Court lies in paragraphs 2 to 10 of their letter; and inasmuch as we cannot resolve in the sense suggested and desired by the Court, the questions raised in this part of their letter, though we do not conceive that we have in any way encroached on their authority or independence, we refer them to Your Lordship in accordance with their wishes. Whilst so doing, we are glad to acknowledge the temperate and dispassionate manner in which the Court have stated their views concerning their relations to other parts of the Indian system of Government.

13. The arguments on which the Court and Chief Justice rely in claiming for the High Court's entire independence of the Executive may be briefly stated as follows:

In establishing the old Supreme Courts of Judicature in the Presidency Towns, the Crown, they say, delegated its inherent powers for the administration of justice to tribunals intended to be generally independent of the Executive in the discharge of their functions; and it was the intention of Parliament to invest the present High Courts with a similar independence. The Statutes under which these Courts were established declare that the Judges shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure, and only empower the Governor General in Council (or the Governor in Council as the case may be) to receive their resignation and make temporary appointments to vacancies on the Bench. The Courts were, by the Act, invested with such powers as the Crown might confer on them by Letters Patent; but subject to these Letters Patent, and to the legislative action of the Governor General in Council, they were to possess the same powers as those of the Supreme and Sudder Courts which the Act abolished, as well as a general superintendence over the Courts subordinate to their appellate jurisdiction, although the rules made for this and other similar purposes were to be subject to the sanction of the Governor General in Council. The Letters Patent, moreover, only declare that the Courts should obey the requisition of the Government for such records, returns, and statements as the Government may require.

14. On these grounds, the Court question the right of the Governor General in Council to approve or condemn their action in any matter within the jurisdiction of the Court. The Court's letter also suggests that, in giving to the High Courts power and authority to administer justice and exercise superintendence over the subordinate tribunals, it was the intention of Parliament to exclude the Executive Government altogether from any share in such functions.

15. The Chief Justice carries his conclusions further. He contends that the Supreme Courts, in the exercise of their official and judicial powers, were amenable to no authority but that of the King in Council, and to this only in respect of judgments, decrees and orders appealed from; that the power of the Supreme Courts, limited only by the Letters Patent, has descended intact to the High Courts; and that no authority anywhere exists competent to review the action of the High Courts except in those cases in which appeals are preferred to the Privy Council from their decrees. The Chief Justice also goes on to compare the relations existing in India and in England, respectively, between the Judiciary and the Executive.

16. We do not think it necessary to follow the learned Chief Justice into his comparison of Indian with English arrangements; nor to enquire how far the various ranks of the Magistracy in England may be subjected to comment or correction from Her Majesty's Executive Government, or from the Houses of Parliament which influence the Executive. We have simply to enquire whether, Indian arrangements being what they are, it is beyond the province of the Governor General in Council to reprimand or to punish an Indian Magistrate whom he considers to have erred in the discharge of his duty, or to remark on what he believes to be the shortcoming of a High Court.

17. For the same reason we do not enter upon any enquiry how far the High Courts stand in the position of the Supreme Courts, and how far in that of the Sudder Courts, nor stop to point out the extremely limited jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts. The High Courts Act established machinery compounded of various pre-existing elements and some new ones, but forming a new and different whole, and the question what part it plays in our system should, we conceive, be decided on other grounds than those of inheritance or tradition.

18. By Act of Parliament the Governor General in Council is charged with the "superintendence, direction and control of the whole Civil and Military Government" of British India, subject in turn to the control of the Secretary of State in Council. The Governor General in Council is, therefore, the only authority in British India invested with the entire responsibility of every department and function of Government. There can be no question that the administration of justice is one of the most important functions of Government. Misbehaviour in the charge of judicial functions, from whatever cause proceeding, brings the administration of justice into contempt, and nothing is more calculated to derange the social order which it is the especial duty of the Government to preserve.

19. Each of the High Courts in India is invested with some important executive functions within its own province. The High Courts Act gives to them the superintendence over all subordinate Courts; with power to call for returns, and, subject to the control of Government, to make rules for practice, besides performing other acts of supervision. They have also been invested by Acts of Indian Legislature with divers controlling powers; and, in the case of some minor Civil Judges, with powers of punishment. They are, therefore, an important portion of the executive administration of the country.

20. We are quite unable to find in the High Courts Act, or in any Charter, an intention to substitute the High Court for the Government of India in that portion of the administration which consists of reviewing or controlling the acts of the Magistracy. There is no power there given to them of appointing, promoting, removing, suspending, or in any way punishing (except that reproof may follow upon superintendence) any subordinate Magistrate whatever. It can hardly be supposed that the Legislature meant to leave the whole power of reward and punishment in the hands of one authority, and the whole power of commendation, reproof, and advice in the hands of another.

21. We are equally unable to see how, in the Acts or Charters relating to the High Courts, anything can be found to show that their executive action enjoys immunity from comment, whether by the Governor General in Council, as contended by the Court, or by all other authorities, as contended by the Chief Justice. If it were so, there might be any degree of supineness on the part of a High Court, or refusal to use the powers committed to them, and yet not a word could be said, according to one view, by the authority responsible for the whole Civil Government of India, and, according to the other view, by any authority at all. With regard to the language of the High Courts Act respecting the appointment of Judges, on which the Court seem disposed to lay stress, we should rather say that if it has any bearing at all on the present question, it would, when read by the light of the history of the English judicature, lead to a conclusion very different from that drawn by the High Court.

22. Unless, therefore, we are otherwise instructed by Your Lordship in Council, we shall continue to act on the principle that it is our duty, in the ultimate resort and in adequate cases, to censure and to punish flagrant miscarriages of justice; and to comment, when necessary, on the course of the administration of justice in India. We are sensible of the delicacy of this power, and we feel assured that the Government of India will never use it wantonly or indiscreetly.

23. We have dealt with the subject in its broadest aspect, because we think that the question is distinctly so raised by the letter and minute under review. But the Court, as distinguished from the Chief Justice, do not press to its full extent the principle on which they rely. Seeing that the power of reward and punishment resides with the Executive alone, they draw a distinction between the present case and other cases which they do not specify; and they suggest (in their paragraph 8) that, though the Government of India may interfere sometimes, it is not right for anybody but themselves "to instruct the subordinate Courts touching the conduct of their judicial duties," and that the Government of India should avoid any declaration "as to the law which should have been administered, or procedure which should have been adopted, in a particular instance"

24. Upon that distinction we have to observe that, in the present instance, we have carefully guarded ourselves from expressing any opinion on the substantive law of the case; that is to say, we have expressed no opinion as to what was the legal nature of the offence of which Mr. Fuller should have been found guilty upon the evidence ultimately received by the Court. The learned Judges have bestowed some attention on that question, but we do not consider it relevant to the discussion.

25 The overt and undisputed facts of the case are that Mr. Fuller committed an act of illegal violence, and that it caused death. Between those two facts is comprehended a whole

series of offences ranging from simple hurt to wilful murder. Such an act with such a result may amount to either of those crimes, or to culpable homicide, grievous hurt, or rashness causing death. The degree of criminality depends on the intention.

26. Now there may be cases of offences triable either by a Magistrate or the Court of Sessions, according to the magnitude of the crime involved, in which the intention is so clear, and the lighter character of the offence so palpable, that a Magistrate may properly take them as established on preliminary enquiry and deal with the case himself. But in cases of homicide this is rarely proper. The question of intention is usually one of nicety and not so plain as to be decided on a preliminary enquiry.

In the present case, there was some evidence given at the trial which if believed (the Joint Magistrate did not believe it, and we have assumed that he was right), would have given to Mr. Fuller's offence a much graver complexion than Mr. Leeds considered it to possess; and we think that both the evidence and the legal definition of the offence ought to have been left to the judgment of the higher Court. Moreover, the act of illegal violence committed by Mr. Fuller belonged to a class of offences which ought, for obvious political reasons, to receive the fullest, the most public, and the most authoritative examination, whenever they occur, by a tribunal competent to inflict upon any offender, whatever his nationality, such sentence as may be found to be appropriate.

27. We therefore censured Mr. Leeds, not for an error in law, but for an error in conduct. We consider that the Joint Magistrate, having, for the trial of this case, an option between two tribunals, evinced a culpable want of discretion in selecting that one before which evidence either of the graver class of crime, or of an aggravated instance of the lighter class would be useless for want of jurisdiction. We consider further that this primary error was seriously augmented by the passing of a sentence which, if regarded only in reference to the evidence received and the indictment framed by the Joint Magistrate, was still so inadequate as to constitute a mockery of justice.

28. If we are right Mr. Leeds has been justly censured, and we are not to be debarred from censuring him because his faultly act was a judicial act. The position taken by the Court would shut us out from noticing all judicial acts, however corrupt, however arbitrary, however perverse, however calculated to bring obloquy on our administration. Such a position cannot, as we conceive, be maintained.

29. It is true that the Court seem to suggest in their 17th and 18th paragraphs that the circumstances of the case were such as under the 196th Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure left no discretion whatever to the Magistrate, and that he was bound to try the case himself on the lightest charge consistent with the undisputed facts. We have, however, much difficulty in ascertaining the precise meaning of the Court, for in their paragraph 18 they apply the reasoning of paragraph 17 to the facts actually disclosed by credible evidence; whereas the question is, what facts appeared on preliminary enquiry, and what facts should have been taken, when such grave results had happened, as fairly likely to be disclosed before a competent tribunal. To the principles expressed in paragraph 17 we take no exception. The action of the Magistrate is to depend, according to those principles, on his being satisfied, and on his own opinion. But a man may be satisfied on reasonable or unreasonable grounds, and may form his opinion with or without care and judgment. A certain degree of irrationality or carelessness is visitable with censure, and we think that such a case occurred here.

30. If indeed we thought that the law compelled a Magistrate, on preliminary enquiry, to ascertain precisely the legal character of the offence, we should at once propose to alter the rule of procedure; for the result would be to confine to the lower and least experienced Court the decision on all delicate questions of law and evidence, and to refer to the superior and more experienced Court, which moreover alone has the assistance of a jury or assessors, only those cases in which there could be little or no possible question either of law or of fact, and every such case would thus be twice fully investigated—once by the Magistrate and once by the Judge. We feel assured that the intention of the framers of the Code of Criminal Procedure was very different from that involved in this view, and that the clause in question is calculated merely to assist the discretion of the Magistrate, and to indicate the point to which he is bound to carry his investigation before relegating a case to the Sessions Court for complete trial.

31. With reference to the case mentioned by the High Court in paragraph 9 of their letter, and again by the Chief Justice, we have only to remark that this case had nothing to do with the misconduct of a Judge, and has no bearing on the present question.

32. Your Lordship will observe that both the High Court, the Chief Justice, and the Lieutenant-Governor unite in recommending that our order suspending Mr. Leeds from the exercise of his Magisterial functions may now be withdrawn in consideration of that officer's general character for ability and diligence. We are glad to receive testimony so favourable to Mr. Leeds. But our order was not passed on any consideration of his general character. It was passed with exclusive reference to what we considered to have been a flagrant miscarriage of justice in this particular case. The facts on which that opinion was founded remain unchanged. If the order we passed upon them was at any time a just one, its justice cannot now be impugned; and we are of opinion that the revocation or reversa of it would destroy the good it was intended to effect.

33. In conclusion, we observe that the High Court seem somewhat out of order in addressing their letter (though it was forwarded to us through the Government of the North-Western Provinces) direct to the Government of India instead of to the Local Government. But the subject-matter of the correspondence is so important that we do not consider it right to delay the transmission of it to Your Lordship in Council for the rectification of a mere error in form.

No. 5 (Judicial), dated India Office, London, the 22nd March 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I HAVE received and considered in Council your letter of the 12th October 1876, No. 37, together with the letter of the Registrar of the High Court of the North-West Provinces, and of the Chief Justice of that Court, enclosed therein.

2. These papers record the circumstances under which it seemed proper to Your Excellency in Council to censure Mr. Leeds, Joint Magistrate of Agra, for his proceedings in the case of Mr. Fuller, who was accused before him of an assault upon his servant, resulting in the death of the latter.

3. Your orders in this case have been commented upon at much length, both by the Court of the North-West Provinces collectively, and by the Chief Justice of that Court separately. Exception is taken in these criticisms both to the justice of the sentence passed upon Mr. Leeds, and to the propriety of any interference on the part of Your Excellency's Government with the proceedings of the High Court, or of the tribunals subject to its jurisdiction. On the present occasion I will consider the first point only, reserving for another despatch the grave constitutional questions raised by the protest of the High Court.

4. Two points in Mr. Leeds' conduct of this case are, in your judgment, open to censure. It was open to him to deal with the case himself, or to refer it to a higher Court. He decided to deal with it himself. When he had come to this decision, and had formed his judgment as to the precise legal character of the offence, it was open to him to inflict the full penalty within the scope of his powers, or to inflict a mitigated penalty. He decided to inflict a penalty so mitigated that, as you observe, it was merely nominal.

5. There can, I think, be no doubt that, upon these two points, Mr. Leeds possessed entire discretion to act according to his judgment, and for the mode in which that discretion was exercised, he is, of course, responsible.

6. The fact that Mr. Fuller's violence resulted in the death of his servant, should, in your judgment, have led Mr. Leeds to remit the matter to a higher Court for trial, both because such a Court would have been more competent to sift the evidence on which the character of the offence depended, and also because, even if no graver offence had there been brought home to Mr. Fuller than that of which he was actually convicted, the higher Court would have possessed a far larger latitude of punishment. The same consideration should also, in your view, have induced Mr. Leeds, after he had decided to deal with the case himself, to have inflicted a severer penalty.

7. The High Court, on the other hand, dwells on the well known departure of the Indian law from its English model in determining the effect of fatal consequences upon the criminal character of the illegal act.

"The law of India relating to offences against the person differs materially from the law "of England. Under the law of England, a man who commits an unlawful act, and in the "commission of such act involuntarily causes death, is guilty of murder, if the unlawful act "be a felony, or what is known to the law as a *malum in se*; and he is guilty of manslaughter, "if death ensues from any other wrongful act committed without justification or excuse.

"The framers of the Indian Penal Code denounced these principles of the law of England "as unworthy of enlightened legislation. Speaking generally (for there are exceptions), they "proceeded on the principle that a man should be held criminally responsible only for such "results of his act as he intended or knew to be probable."

And the Court develops this consideration at some length.

8. I infer from the pains which the Court have taken to expound the Indian law upon this point, that in their view your Government has censured Mr. Leeds for not taking the fatal issue into consideration in deciding on the quality of Mr. Fuller's offence. If you had done so, your orders, certainly, could not have been upheld. But I do not see how any such construction can be put upon your words. You confine yourself to those parts of the Magistrate's duty which were undoubtedly matter of discretion—his resolution to decide summarily, and the nominal amount of his sentence. Upon these points, I agree with you in thinking that Mr. Leeds, having a discretion, was bound so to exercise it as to discourage the employment of violence to servants, and to uphold in the public mind the sacredness of human life. He exercised it in a manner likely to bring about exactly opposite results, and in so doing became justly obnoxious to your censure.

9. The indiscretion of disposing by summary hearing of an offence which had caused a sacrifice of life was enhanced by the fact that the evidence upon the question of intention was certainly conflicting; while upon the intention depended the question whether the offence was trivial, and falling within the cognizance of the Magistrate, or a much graver offence, reserved for the superior tribunal. Three witnesses swore that, in addition to the blow with his hand, Mr. Fuller kicked his servant in the stomach. One witness "made no mention" of this circumstance, and the accused denied it. If the three witnesses were correct, there can be little doubt that Mr. Fuller was guilty of a more serious offence, which Mr. Leeds had no authority to dispose of summarily. Mr. Leeds believed the accused, supported by the silence of one witness, and disbelieved the three who testified against him. Some of the reasons he gives for this view are certainly open to serious criticism; yet it is quite possible he may have been right as to the facts. But this conflict of evidence very much adds to Mr. Leeds' responsibility in deciding, as he practically did, that the superior Court could not have convicted Mr. Fuller of the graver crime.

10. The fatal consequence of Mr. Fuller's violence did not, according to Indian law, increase its criminal character; but it did increase most materially the importance of ascertaining the exact nature of the crime committed, not only accurately, but in such a manner that the accuracy of the decision should be generally recognized. When death has been caused, it is of the utmost importance to satisfy the community that impartial justice has been done, and this necessity is specially urgent where the deceased is dependent and helpless, and the person causing death belongs to a superior class of society. In Western countries, public feeling has been dangerously moved in such instances by the suspicion that an undue leniency was likely to be exercised on account of the difference in position between the deceased and the accused. Perhaps no such danger is to be apprehended in India; but the duty is not less imperious of guarding against a misconstruction which would be dishonouring to the law and would diminish the security of life.

11. It was doubtless not without pain that Your Excellency inflicted a censure upon an officer to whose general conduct so many high authorities have borne favourable testimony. I do not doubt that you gave, and will continue to give, full weight to such important recommendations. But I am of opinion that the inadequate condemnation of misconduct such as that of which Mr. Fuller was guilty is likely, especially in India, to be attended with great public mischief, and therefore I think that you were fully justified in severely noticing Mr. Leeds' treatment of the case.

12. In conclusion, I must express my conviction that, in your course throughout this difficult case, Your Excellency has been guided by an anxious care for the more helpless classes under your rule, and have to assure you of the warm sympathy of Her Majesty's Government with the feelings by which your conduct has been inspired.

No. 6 (Judicial), dated India Office, London, the 22nd March 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I HAVE made some observations in Despatch No. 5, of this day's date, upon Your Excellency's orders in regard to Mr. Leeds, so far as they concerned the conduct of that Magistrate.

2. Before any notice of it was taken by your Government, your predecessor had directed the attention of the Government of the North-West Provinces to the case. Under the Indian Law, the High Courts possess the power of their own motion of calling up and re-hearing criminal causes disposed of by the subordinate Courts, and, if need be, of revising their sentences. Having regard to this power, the Government of the North-West passed on the inquiry of your predecessor to the High Court, and received from them a reply, stating that "the sentence though perhaps lighter than the High Court would have been disposed to inflict under the circumstances, did not appear to be specially open to objection." In reference to this reply, Your Excellency observes—"The Governor General in Council cannot but regret that the High Court should have considered that its duties and responsibilities in this matter were adequately fulfilled by the expression of such an opinion."

3. The High Court conceived that in this passage of your Secretary's letter, as well as in the censure passed upon Mr. Leeds, Your Excellency had exceeded your province, and dealt with matters which were not within your competence. The Court, in expressing this opinion, further requested that, in case you should feel yourself unable to accede to their view, the points raised by them should be referred for my consideration and orders.

4. I have carefully considered in Council the matters so referred to me, and have now to make the following observations upon them. The Judges of the High Court, in discussing the action of the Executive Government, rely partly upon the language of the Act and Letters Patent by which the High Court has been established, partly upon the independence of the Executive, which, according to the general intention of English legislation, is accorded to Courts of Justice. The Chief Justice, in a separate Minute, holds similar, though stronger, language.

5. The material question raised is, whether Your Excellency, in the measures you have taken, has exceeded the province which, either by law or by practice, has been assigned to the Executive Government. In considering this point, it is material to bear in mind that some of the functions exercised by the High Courts in India are, according to the practice of this country, strictly executive functions. The supervision of the subordinate Courts, so far as any means exist of exercising it at all, is here confided to officers who form a portion of the Executive Government, and, in respect to the tenure of their office, possess no judicial

independence. Unpaid Magistrates who misconduct themselves are reproved, or, if need be, removed by the Lord Chancellor. In the case of Stipendiary Magistrates, a similar duty devolves upon the Home Secretary. The review of the decisions of subordinate tribunals belongs, of course, to superior Courts; but the action by which they are submitted to the consideration of a superior Court, so far as it is exercised by any public authority at all, is initiated by the Attorney General or at the instance of an Executive Department.

6. In this case, therefore, it appears to me that the question of the relations between the Judicial and Executive authorities is not in reality raised. In censuring Mr. Leeds, and in expressing your regret that the authority responsible for doing so did not bring his proceedings under judicial review, Your Excellency was dealing with purely executive functions, which it is your special province to control. The fact that these functions are, by an exceptional arrangement, partially committed to the High Court does not, in my judgment, alter their executive character, or withdraw them from the superintendence of the Executive Government.

7. The peculiar character of the duties, however, in respect to which your opinion was expressed, has escaped the notice of the Judges of the High Court, and they have conceived themselves bound to raise the much wider question whether, and how far, the mode in which their judicial duties is performed is a proper subject for the animadversion of the Government of India. The question is not in my view raised by these papers. It is, therefore, now, and I trust will long remain, purely speculative. If, therefore, the Judges had not distinctly requested my opinion on the point, I should have preferred to reserve the consideration of it till the necessity for a decision practically arose.

8. The question the Judges of the High Court have, however, formally submitted for my decision, is whether "they are subject to the executive authority of Your Excellency in Council, further than is declared by the Letters Patent, and whether it is in the province of Your Excellency in Council, in a published Resolution, to approve or condemn the action of the Court in any matter which falls clearly within the functions committed to that Court." The Chief Justice, in the Minute appended by him to the letter of the High Court, lays down, in support of this view, "that the Indian High Courts enjoy the independent authority and prestige of the English Courts."

9. It seems to me that in this contention the vital difference between the tenure of English and Indian Judges is overlooked. Until the Act of Settlement all English Judges held their office, as Indian Judges do now, during Her Majesty's pleasure. When Parliament desired to assure their independence and to withdraw them from the authority of the Executive, it enacted that their Commissions should be made "during good behaviour." But when Parliament set up the existing High Courts of India in the year 1861, it did not think fit to adopt towards them the same policy which had been adopted and maintained towards the Courts in England. On the contrary, it was specially enacted that the Judges in all the Courts established under the Act of 1861 should "hold their offices during Her Majesty's pleasure."

10. It appears to Her Majesty's Government impossible to treat this difference, deliberately established between the Indian and the English Courts, as accidental or inoperative. In withholding from the Indian Judges the independence of the Executive, which had been on a solemn occasion formally conferred upon the English Judges, Parliament must be taken to have fully intended the consequences of the important distinction which it was sanctioning.

11. The right to dismiss any person holding an office, carries necessarily with it a right to indicate the conduct which may, if persisted in, incur dismissal. In other words, it involves the right to approve or condemn the action of the officer who is so liable to be dismissed.

12. I gather from some phrases used by the Court, and in his Minute by the Chief Justice, that a distinction is drawn in their minds between the powers vested in Her Majesty and those vested in Your Excellency. This distinction may be sustained when applied to any act of a formal character. A Judge might obviously decline to accept his dismissal from Your Excellency alone, and might ask to be assured that Her Majesty's pleasure had been taken; but in any case it could be only through you that such an intimation could be conveyed. The expression of approval or disapproval on Her Majesty's behalf to Her servants who hold office at Her pleasure, is one of the most important functions with which you are charged. You fulfil it in conformity with your instructions and subject to your responsibility to the Crown. But it does not appear to me that any person holding Her Majesty's Commission can claim to be informed of Her pleasure in any more direct or authoritative way than by a communication from the Viceroy.

13. This appears to me to be in strict right the relation subsisting between your Government and the Judges in India. But it is not necessary for me to state to you that, as a matter of policy, any executive action trenching on the independence of Judges in the exercise of their purely judicial functions, could only be justified by reasons of extreme necessity. Your Excellency is as deeply impressed as Her Majesty's Government with the importance of maintaining intact that confidence in the impartiality of the law Courts which any interference of the Executive, except under pressure of such reasons, would destroy.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial), —No. 690A., dated 30th April 1877.

READ again—

A despatch addressed to the Secretary of State, No. 37, dated the 12th October last, and its enclosures.

Read—

A despatch from the Secretary of State No. 5, dated 22nd March; also a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 6, dated 22nd March.

RESOLUTION.—THE High Court at Allahabad in their Registrar's letter No. 2431, dated 5th August 1876, and the Honourable the Chief Justice in his Minute, dated 18th August 1876, took certain objections to the action of the Government of India in publishing the letter in this Department, dated 7th July 1876, which commented on the orders passed by Mr. Leeds, Joint Magistrate of Agra, and by the High Court itself in the case of Mr. Fuller, who was charged with causing the death of his syce by illegal violence.

2. As the Governor General in Council was unable to accept the views adopted by the learned Judges, His Excellency determined, at the High Court's request, that the entire correspondence should be submitted for the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. This was done in the despatch of the Government of India, No. 37, dated the 12th October last; and the Secretary of State has now replied in two separate despatches, Nos. 5 and 6, dated the 22nd of March last.

3. These despatches deal with constitutional questions of high importance; and in view of the general interest of the subject, His Excellency in Council considers that they should be forwarded for the information of the Judges of the High Court, and should be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and of the papers mentioned in the preamble be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for information and communication to the Honourable the Judges of the High Court; and that the entire correspondence be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

From ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—No. 691, dated Simla, the 30th April 1877.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, and for communication to the Judges of the High Court at Allahabad, two despatches from the Secretary of State, Nos. 5 and 6, dated the 22nd March 1877, together with a copy of the despatch from this Government, No. 37, dated the 12th October last, to which they reply.

2. This correspondence deals with the action of the Governor General in Council in regard to the case of Mr. Fuller of Agra, who was tried before Mr. Leeds, Joint Magistrate, for causing the death of his syce.

3. You will perceive that the Governor General in Council, finding himself unable to acquiesce in the view of this case and of the important questions raised in connection with it, which the learned Judges of the High Court adopted, resolved, as requested by them, to submit the entire correspondence to the Secretary of State for India.

4. These despatches convey the Secretary of State's decision both as to the constitutional questions involved and as to the conduct of Mr. Leeds. Considering the great importance and general interest of this correspondence, the Governor General in Council has directed its publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

5. You will receive a separate letter in respect to Mr. Leeds.

From ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—No. 692, dated Simla, the 30th April 1877.

From the Secretary of State, to the Government of India, Nos. 5 and 6, dated 22nd March 1877.

MY letter of this day's date, No. 691, forwards to you the two despatches noted on the margin,—one of which deals with the conduct of Mr. Leeds, and the other with the important constitutional questions raised by the High Court of Allahabad in reference to the orders of the Governor General in Council in the case of Regina *versus* Fuller.

2. I am to say in reference to the former despatch that the Governor General in Council considered necessary at the time to mark with severity his sense of the serious errors into which Mr. Leeds was betrayed in his judgment on that case.

3. His Excellency in Council did so however with regret, for he was fully aware of the general high character for zeal and ability borne by Mr. Leeds.

4. The orders of the Secretary of State now received so entirely vindicate the interests of public justice that His Excellency in Council is of opinion that it is no longer necessary to continue the punishment under which Mr. Leeds is suffering.

5. In accordance therefore with the recommendation of the High Court, supported by the Lieutenant-Governor in your predecessor's letter No. 610 A, dated 15th August last, I am directed to say that the Governor General in Council is pleased to remove the restriction placed on Mr. Leeds' promotion, and you are at liberty to place him in charge of a district as soon as a suitable opportunity offers.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 1940, *dated* 26*th April* 1877.

Read relief report for the week ending 14th April 1877, from the Collector of Kistna district, dated 17th April 1877, and from the Collector of Kurnool, dated 19th and 21st April 1877.

THE Board submit to Government the detailed relief reports for the Kistna and Kurnool districts for the week ending 14th April, in continuation of Board's Proceedings, 20th April 1877, No. 1817.

2. In Kistna prices are lower, rice having fallen in three, and cholum and ragi each in four taluks. The only case of rise of price is that of cumboo in Guntoor; other prices are stationary. Ragi has fallen very considerably in Guntoor and Bandar. Rain was registered at four stations, the fall at Vissanapett being 3 inches and at Vinukonda 1·93 inches.

3. In Kurnool rice has fallen at one station, Nandial, and is unchanged elsewhere. Cholum has risen at Nandikotkur, Pattikonda and Nandial, but fallen at Cumbum; ragi is stationary except at Nandial where it has risen. These changes of price, however, are nowhere very great. Six-tenths of an inch of rain fell at Nandial, and showers in two other taluks.

4. The only work in progress in Kistna is the Commaneer Canal extension which employed 2,423 labourers, and on which Rs. 47,259 have been expended from famine funds.

5. The numbers in the different taluks in Kurnool are compared below with those for the previous week:—

	7th April.	14th April.	
Ramalkota	40,391	32,995	— 7,396
Nandikotkur	12,330	12,232	— 98
Nandial	31,103	28,044	— 3,059
Sirwell	16,449	16,630	+ 181
Koilkuntla	32,679	32,381	— 298
Pattikonda	26,289	22,010	— 4,279
Cumbum	46,346	46,737	+ 391
Markapur	11,178	13,475	+ 2,297
Total	216,765	204,504	—12,261

The decrease in Ramalkota was due to drafts to the East Coast Canal. That in Pattikonda is stated to be nominal only, some coolies having been under transfer from one work to another; and that in Nandial is ascribed to concentration of labour. There is increase in the Cumbum division, ascribed to the opening of new works in Markapur. A new road, item No. 10, with 1,900 coolies, seems to have been started, and the Collector is requested to report on the necessity for this measure which seems to the Board undesirable. Those wanting employment might get it at the existing works or at the East Coast Canal. Of the coolies employed in the district, 190,690, or 93 per cent., were on 41 works having more than 1,500 coolies, and the average number on these works was 4,651.

6. Wages appear to be unchanged except in the Cumbum division. The new scale of money-wages has been introduced into Markapur, and is based on the price of rice 7½ seers. In Cumbum, money-wages to grain at 6 seers are paid in part, and there is an entirely new scale of purely grain wages, *viz.*, 60 tolas, 50 tolas and 30 tolas, also in force. This, it is presumed, has some connection with the recent orders of Government directing that the grain locally purchased should be used in payment of wages; but apparently it was not intended that the wages should be entirely in grain, but rather that the portion of the wage representing grain value should alone be given in kind. Orders are requested on the point.

G. O., 10th April 1877, No 1391.

7. In Kistna 2,998 persons, of whom 2,712 were in camps and relief houses, were in receipt of gratuitous relief.

The corresponding numbers in Kurnool, including in the former class the children on receipt of 3 pies a day, were 53,111 and 39,317. Children largely preponderate, as shown below, under both kinds of relief:—

	In camps.	Village.	Total.
Men	2,057	2,496	4,553
Women	2,830	3,893	6,723
Children	34,430	7,405	41,835
	39,317	13,794	53,111

The comparison by taluks is as follows:—

	7th April.	14th April.	
Ramalkota	16,060	13,726	— 2,334
Nandikotkur	2,205	3,236	+ 1,031
Nandial	5,750	7,185	+ 1,435
Sirwell	2,776	3,151	+ 375
Koilkuntla	5,409	10,000	+ 4,591
Pattikonda	10,652	4,460	— 6,192
Cumbum	3,172	6,453	+ 3,281
Markapur	817	4,850	+ 4,033
Total	46,841	53,111	+ 6,270

The decrease in Pattikonda is nominal and is due to imperfect return, so that the true increase is larger than that shewn. The increase is very great in Koilkuntla and in the Cumbum division. The report states that it is feared that the village reddies are abusing their relief powers, but that prompt measures are being adopted to check this.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 14th April 1877.

District.	Taluka.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 14th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Outlay since the commencement of distress. On relief works.	Outlay since the commencement of distress. Gratuitous relief.	Cost of Gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week. Men.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week. Women.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week. Children.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week. Total.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week. Men.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week. Women.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week. Children.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week. Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kistna	Bapatla		65,000	3,171	38,927	33,247	1,226	111	1,448	941	34	2,423	396	739	618	1,753
	Bezwada					8,332	656	76	Not reported							
	Repalli		30,655	344	14,992	14,992	91	58					458	261	461	1,180
	Guntur					6,433	425						7	21	8	15
	Palnad						7	1					26		3	50
	Nandigama						7									
	Nurrid						3	3								
	Sattenapalli															
	Total	90,000	95,655	3,515	53,919	69,004	2,416	249	1,448	941	34	2,423	887	1,021	1,090	2,998
Kurnool	Ramakota			18,498	9,773,815	9,773,815	10,149	5,595	10,098	16,902	6,925	32,995	576	995	12,155	13,726
	Nandikotkur			6,998	1,54,323	1,54,323	10,000	1,420	3,943	6,099	2,250	12,292	585	695	2,206	3,286
	Nundial			18,954	4,75,872	4,75,872	5,016	1,970	9,136	13,828	5,080	28,044	643	943	5,599	7,185
	Sirwell			9,390	2,49,373	2,49,373	2,664	579	5,232	8,558	2,545	16,630	102	174	2,875	3,151
	Kollkuntla			17,363	4,70,564	4,70,564	5,411	3,162	10,249	16,115	6,057	32,381	751	1,188	6,061	10,000
	Pattikonda			13,586	2,73,466	2,73,466	5,887	800	7,470	11,497	3,943	22,910	271	300	3,889	4,460
	Cumbum			31,934	5,62,492	5,62,492	7,664	2,315	20,566	21,120	5,251	46,737	644	843	4,966	6,453
	Markapur			12,257	1,65,427	1,65,427	5,268	1,165	5,612	5,467	2,396	13,475	1,181	1,385	2,084	4,650
	Total	7,21,000	..	1,89,220	33,23,332	33,23,332	56,190	14,745	72,036	99,791	32,677	2,04,504	4,533	6,723	41,835	53,111

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 26th April 1877.

Scarcity in Western and Southern India.

No. 27, dated India Office, London, 29th March 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 16th of February, No. 11 of 1877, forwarding a summary of the principal matters which have engaged your attention in connection with the famine in Madras and Bombay since the 9th February, has been considered by me in Council.

2. Among the enclosures to the despatch are Minutes by Sir Richard Temple on the condition of Chingleput and North Arcot. In Chingleput the redeeming feature is that, in consequence of the presence of three railways in the district, the markets are well supplied with grain, but I regret to observe that the death-rate is very high in the relief camps, and that a heavy mortality among the cattle is expected, unless showers fall within the next six weeks. As this is the third bad season in the district, it cannot be regarded as matter for surprise that the Collector does not anticipate that more than half the land revenue will be realized.

3. In North Arcot, which Sir Richard Temple has now visited for the second time, he found the condition of the district less favourable than he had hoped it would prove when making his first enquiries. I trust that the Government of Madras has disposed of the departmental difficulties which have delayed the commencement of certain relief works, by appointing a superior officer, as suggested by Sir Richard Temple, for the general direction and control of all relief operations in the district.

4. I am glad to understand that Sir Richard Temple considers the relief arrangements in Mysore to be "carefully and economically conducted," and that, in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, "the condition of the people is fair and good, and the private trade in grain extraordinarily active."

5. I concur in the opinion expressed by Your Excellency in Council and by the Government of Bombay as to the mischief of yielding to a strike on relief works attributable to combination.

6. The question of granting remissions of land revenue in Madras has been very properly left to the discretion of the Government of that Presidency.

7. It is satisfactory that the returns again show a decrease in the number of persons on the relief works in Madras, the aggregate number being, for the week under report, 876,000, as against 908,410 in the previous week. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is also reduced by more than 7,000, the figures being for the present week 53,287, and for the previous week 60,402.

No. 29 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 6th Aprll 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council dated 23rd February, No. 12 of 1877, forwarding further Minutes and Memoranda by Sir R. Temple relative to the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The information contained in this despatch and its enclosures has been for the most part anticipated by telegrams from Your Excellency in Council. The Minutes of Sir R. Temple are full of interest, and I have only to record that the intelligence to be gathered from the despatch and its enclosures is on the whole more re-assuring than could have been anticipaled.

3. I fully concur in the praise bestowed by Your Lordship in Council on the punctuality, care and ability with which the taluka returns of the Bombay Presidency have been prepared, and I join with your Government in congratulating the Government of Bombay "on the manner in which the substancial safety of some five millions of people is being secured under circumstances of great danger."

No. 217, dated Bombay, the 28th April 1877.

From—C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq., C.S., *Private Secy. to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
To—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

I AM directed by Sir Richard Temple to submit the papers named in the margin on the subject of the imports of grain into the Presidency of Madras and its transport by the Madras Railway.

1. Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated Bombay, 28th April 1877.
2. Memorandum by Captain Bisset, R.E., of the imports of grain into the Presidency of Madras by sea and land.
3. Memorandum by Captain Bisset, R.E., on the movements of grain by the Madras Railway from August 1876 to March 1877.

2. In consideration of the interest attaching to the subject, the statistical tables contained in these memoranda have been placed at the disposal of the press for the information of the mercantile world.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bombay, the 28th April* 1877.

LATER information makes it desirable to state finally the statistics of the imports of food grains into the Presidency of Madras since the commencement of the scarcity of 1876-77.

Copies of certain notes and memoranda by Captain Bisset are forwarded.

2. It was assumed originally on the published data of the Madras Board of Revenue that the imports before the month of November were altogether inconsiderable. The despatches of grain by rail from Madras were however during the months of August, September and October so much in excess of the total imports thus shown that it was doubted whether the Board's statements were complete. And on further inquiry it was ascertained that the 5,637 tons shown as imported during August, September and October from beyond the Presidency were supplemented by an import amounting to 38,000 tons from ports known by the Madras Board of Revenue as "subordinate ports."

3. Thus before November, the month previously recognised by me as the beginning of heavy imports, there were delivered into Madras a total of 44,000 tons of food grains. Some corrections have been made in the returns for the period from November onwards, the estimated imports for March having been very much exceeded by the actuals both at Madras and at the minor ports on the East and West Coasts, and the whole supply taken by the Presidency has to be stated at 535,000 tons.

4. The following is the abstract of importations in the Presidency of Madras :—

	Tons.
By sea from Bengal, Burma, Orissa and Ganjam to Madras and other East Coast ports	356,000
To Beypore	118,000
By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway	61,000
Grand Total ...	535,000

5. The following is an abstract of the quantities of grain which were carried away by rail from Madras into the interior :—

	Tons.
To Chingleput district	514
„ North Arcot	22,316
„ Mysore territory	45,542
„ Salem district	5,486
„ Coimbatore and Malabar	1,878
„ Cuddapah district	33,045
„ Bellary and Kurnool	37,335
Total ...	146,454

6. The despatches of grain from Madras from 3,000 tons in August rose to over 10,000 tons in October, and to more than 13,000 tons in November, from which time the despatches have been limited only by the carrying powers of the Madras Railway.

7. Hence it is apparent that there was a very great activity in the grain trade of Madras during the autumn,—a fact very material to the estimate which was formed of the conjuncture arising at that period.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum by CAPTAIN W. S. S. BISSET, R. E., *on special duty, dated Bombay, the 28th April* 1877.

THE following notes are based upon returns which have just been obtained from Madras. The very extensive importation into Madras of grain from the subordinate ports during the months of August, September and October 1876 had escaped my notice, and I have to express my thanks to Captain Coaker, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer, and to Mr. H. E. Church, Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, for having called attention to the matter and for having assisted me in obtaining the additional statistics now presented.

For the months of August, September and October 1876, the published statements of the Madras Board of Revenue show the import of food grains into the port of Madras at a total of 5,637 tons. During the same period the Madras Railway alone carried out of Madras 20,446 tons of grains, and the question arose where this supply came from.

The figures thus published are found to be the imports from non-subordinate ports only, the imports of food grains from the ports subordinate to the Madras Presidency during these months having actually amounted to 38,000 tons in addition to the 5,637 tons above mentioned.

During November and December 1876, 55,466 tons were delivered in Madras from beyond the Presidency, and 30,000 tons from the subordinate ports; while during the first three months of 1877 the imports of food grains into the port of Madras amounted to 165,852 tons from ports beyond, and 36,000 tons from other ports within the jurisdiction of the Local Government. The imports into the port of Madras commencing in August with a total of 15,000 tons steadily rose up to January 1877 when the total imports from all sources into Madras alone exceeded 80,000 tons.

The total food supply made available in Madras from August 1876 to the end of March was therefore—

	Tons.
From subordinate ports	104,000
From non-subordinate ports	227,000
Total ...	331,000

Of this vast supply, the Madras Railway forwarded from Madras over 146,000 tons, its maximum despatches having amounted to 35,000 tons during the month of March.

Up to the end of March the minor East Coast ports of Negapatam, Tuticorin and others imported 25,000 tons of grain, and this supply enabled Southern India to send to the more distressed districts served by the Madras Railway over 15,000 tons of food grain; Mysore taking over 8,000 tons of this amount.

During the same period, Beypore and Calicut received approximately 63,000 tons of food grains. Of this over 35,000 tons was sent up by rail, nearly all to Coimbatore, Salem and Mysore. The Malabar district probably received much of this by land, for it sent away by rail 5,000 tons of grain more than it received.

The other ports on the West Coast are said to have received 52,750* tons up to the end of February, and this large supply has all been distributed by cart.

* The total up to the end of March has been assumed at 55,000 tons.

If the period from August to October 1876 be included, the total imports into the Madras Presidency will be seen to be as follows :—

Import of food grains into the Presidency of Madras.

MADRAS RECEIVED IN	From ports beyond the Presidency or non-subordinate ports.	From subordinate ports.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
August 1876	1,769		
September „	875	38,000	43,637
October „	2,993		
November „	26,792		
December „	28,674	30,000	85,466
January 1877	72,985		
February „	57,421	36,000	201,852
March „	35,446		
Total ...	226,955	104,000	330,955
Other East Coast ports received from all sources			25,000
Grand Total Madras and East Coast ...			355,955
Beypore and Calicut received from all sources			63,000
Other West Coast ports ditto ditto			55,000
Grand Total of West Coast ports ...			118,000

	Tons.
The Northern districts received by rail from Great Indian Peninsula Railway	61,000

The above figures abstracted show the total imports as follows :—

By sea from Bengal, Burma, Orissa and Ganjam to Madras, Tuticorin, &c.	356,000
By sea into Beypore and other West Coast ports ...	118,000
By Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Northern and Central India into the Madras Presidency	61,000
Grand Total ...	535,000

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R. E.,*
On special duty.

Memorandum by CAPTAIN W. S. S. BISSET, R. E., *on special duty, dated Dhond, the 25th April* 1877.

THE three accompanying statements abstracted from returns furnished, at Sir Richard Temple's request, by the officers of the Madras Railway Company, contain statistics of considerable interest to the mercantile world.

The first exhibits the movements of food grains on the Madras Railway for March 1877; the second shews month by month the quantity of food grain delivered by rail into each district; and the third exhibits the total quantities received in each district from the 1st August to the 31st March, as well as the source from which the supplies have been drawn. In Statement No. II the last column professes to shew the total delivery of each month by the Madras Railway; but it is necessary to explain that a considerable portion of the grain invoiced from Northern India in December 1876 and January 1877 was not actually delivered in the Madras Presidency till the month of February.

The best month's work out of Madras has been that of March, when nearly 35,000 tons of grain were despatched; the best month's work from Beypore that of January, when over 10,000 tons of grain were carried; and the best month's work from the northern end that of February, when the actual quantity of grain sent southwards from Raichore was approximately 18,000 tons.

Up to the end of March there was no effective increase to the engine power, for although the additional engines were in the hands of the Madras Railway Company, the drivers for these engines had not reached their posts till the first week of April.

With the increased demand which is just beginning to be felt in the Ceded Districts of Madras, and which, in my humble opinion, is likely to grow daily till the rains fall, the additional engine power will be fully engaged; and it may be worthy of notice that, while the despatches of grain from Madras cannot be largely increased without suspension of the ordinary traffic, there is even now train-room for many more grain wagons from the north.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R. E.,*
On special duty.

No. I.

Madras Railway.

Movement of Food Grains for month ending 31*st March* 1877.

Forwarded from	Received at											
	Madras District.	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Codoor and Wontimettah.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputri.	Bellary.	Adoni.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	29	4,677	12,958	2,358	465	...	407	7,426	2,955	2,955	517	34,747
Beypore	...	293	1,679	2,308	3,017	372	...	...	...	...	...	7,669
South Indian Railway	2	26	499	636	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,209
G. I. P. Railway	30	1	64	16	...	...	...	338	343	4,441	3,293	8,226
North Arcot	15	47	97	70	...	...	6	28	...	4	...	267
Salem	...	4	87	189	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	294
Coimbatore	...	8	100	209	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	391
Total ...	76	5,056	15,484	5,786	3,612	372	413	7,796	3,298	7,100	3,810	52,803
							8,209					

Traffic Manager's Office,
Madras;
The 24th April 1877.

H. E. CHURCH,
Traffic Manager.

No. II.

Madras Railway.

Statement exhibiting month by month the total amount of food grain received from all sources in the following Districts per Madras Railway from 1*st* ***August*** 1876 ***to*** 31*st March* 1877.

	Received in								
	Madras or Chingleput District.	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Cuddapah District.	Bellary and Kurnool Districts.	Total delivery of the month.
1876.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
August	429	653	3,049	642	1,667	2,169	782	3,359	12,750
September	328	1,949	6,173	1,264	1,238	615	762	5,040	17,369
October	234	1,863	14,485	1,643	925	839	2,641	8,466	31,096
November	368	1,879	10,184	2,188	1,962	1,324	4,760	15,189	37,859
December	107	6,755	11,515	4,475	3,451	868	10,091	21,729	59,011
1877.									
January	201	5,034	12,072	4,908	3,567	966	8,856	20,455	56,059
February	143	4,165	9,220	4,037	3,826	525	9,389	13,614	44,919
March	76	5,056	15,484	5,786	3,612	372	8,209	14,208	52,803
Total ...	1,886	27,354	82,192	23,610	20,248	7,678	45,490	102,161	310,957

W. S. S. BISSET.

No. III.

Madras Railway.

Statement exhibiting the total quantities of food grain forwarded from and received at the following places per Madras Railway from 1st August 1876 to 31st March 1877.

Forwarded from	Received at								
	Madras or Chingleput District.	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Bellary and Kurnool Districts.	Cuddapah District.	Malabar District.	Coimbatore District.	Salem District.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	514	22,316	45,542	37,335	33,045	9	1,869	5,486	146,454
Beypore	67	2,501	11,858	678	523	1,856	10,773	7,184	35,430
G. I. P. Railway	329	297	2,208	53,553	4,138	.....	10	148	60,683
S. I. Railway	78	514	8,197	362	585	824	1,617	3,170	15,347
N. Arcot District	761	701	3,561	640	3,160	283	795	769	10,670
Salem District	84	381	4,025	271	467	78	453	1,540	7,299
Coimbatore District	17	410	3,337	250	647	225	1,177	3,747	9,810
Malabar District	16	130	2,559	4	44	4,399	3,548	1,467	12,167
Mysore Territory	9	43	883	25	.....	4	1	89	1,054
Cuddapah District	11	28	.....	1,236	1,296	.....	.....	1	2,572
Bellary and Kurnool Districts	.....	53	22	7,807	1,585	.....	5	9	9,481
Total ...	1,886	27,374	82,192	102,161	45,490	7,678	20,248	23,610	310,957

W. S. S. BISSET.

Weekly Condition Report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 11.)

Condition report for week ending 21st April 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets fairly supplied. Prices slightly fluctuating. There was no rain in any of the taluks during the week, and the prospects of the season, therefore, continue to be very unfavourable. Irrigated ragi, sugarcane and other garden produce were sown in some places. The standing crops generally are in tolerably good condition. Public health has not improved; cholera and small-pox being still prevalent, more or less, throughout the district. Cattle suffer from want of forage and also, in some parts, from murrain.

Kolar District.—Markets sufficiently supplied, and, except in four taluks, where there were slight fluctuations, the prices were stationary. No rain fell in any of the taluks. The state of the crops continues to be the same as in last week. The prospects have not improved as the expected rains have held off. Cholera, small-pox, and fevers prevail. Cattle suffer generally from want of good fodder.

Túmkúr District.—Markets fairly supplied. Prices steady, except in the Chiknayakanhalli, Honnavalli and Kunigal taluks where they have fallen slightly. Rain is reported to have fallen in the taluks of Maddagiri, Chiknayakanhalli, Kunigal and Kaduba, three tanks in the last-named taluk receiving from 20 days' to 2 months' supply of water. There has been no change since the last report in agricultural prospects. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent.

Mysore District.—Markets sufficiently supplied. Prices were stationary, except in the Chamrajnagar and Yedatore taluks where there was a slight rise. Rain is reported to have fallen in all the taluks except Yedatore; the fall registered at Mysore being 70 cents, and from 8 cents to 1·80 inches in other taluks. The tanks in the Mysore, Chamrajnagar and Perivapatna taluks have received a small supply of water. Drinking water, however, is still scarce in parts of the Mysore, Talkad and Mandya taluks. The crops below river channels are progressing favourably. Javari generally is doing well. Fresh sowings of javari and oil-seeds are being made in several villages, and more rain is anxiously looked for. Cholera and small-pox still prevail. Cattle in parts of the Chamrajnagar, Ashtagram, Mandya, Malvalli and Yedatore taluks suffer from murrain.

Hassan District.—Markets sufficiently supplied. Prices slightly fluctuating. Rain fell in all the taluks, and a small supply of water has been stored in some tanks. The rainfall registered in the taluks varied from 44 cents to 1·35 inches. The paddy crop in the Manjarabad taluk has benefited by the recent rains, and in the Malnad tracts of Arkalgúd, it is doing well. Maize was sown afresh in parts of the Hassan taluk. This and other cereals in the Attikuppa and Channaraypatna taluks, as well as under channels in the Narsipur taluk, are also doing well. Ploughing has been commenced in all the taluks, and the prospects of the season are thought to be hopeful. Cholera, small-pox and fever prevail.

Shimoga District.—Markets sufficiently supplied, except in some places in the Channagiri, Honnali, and Shikárpur taluks, where cholera has checked importation. Rain has fallen during the week in all the taluks except Channagiri, and some of the tanks received from 15 to 60 days' supply of water. The rainfall registered at Shimoga amounted to 35 cents, and in the other taluks it varied from 70 cents to 1 inch and 60 cents. The Vaisak paddy crop in the Ságar taluk is doing well; while in Nagar the want of sufficient rain is felt. The paddy crop under the Sulekere tank in Channagiri taluk is being harvested. The sugarcane crop, which had been sown to a small extent in the Sorab taluk, has not been doing well, but it is hoped that the recent showers will have proved beneficial. The recent rains have brightened prospects in this district. Cholera still prevails in five taluks, and small-pox at Shimoga. Cattle suffer generally from want of fodder, and also in the Nagar and Honnali taluks from murrain.

Kadur District.—Markets fairly supplied, and prices slightly fluctuating in some taluks. Rain fell in all the taluks: the quantity registered at Koppa being 2 inches. The javari and sugarcane crops in the Banavar and Lakvalli taluks are doing well. There are no standing crops in the other taluks. The prospects of the season are reported to be indifferent, and the public health bad owing to prevalence of cholera and small-pox.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets fairly supplied except in some villages of the Pavagada and Hosdurga taluks. Prices slightly fluctuating. With the exception of Pavagada and Hiriyur, rain fell in all the taluks, and a small supply of water was stored in some tanks. The prospects of the season remain unaltered. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the rainfall has not been sufficient, and that the water-supply at Chitaldroog has not been improved. Javari and navane (millet), which had germinated under wells in the Chitaldroog and under nallas in the Pavagada taluk, are reported to be fading, and so are the paddy crops in the Dodéri and Hosdurga taluks. The public health is, on the whole, not very bad, but cholera still prevails in some isolated villages of each taluk, except Kankuppa which is free from the epidemic. Fever and small-pox also prevail in some portions of the Hiriyur and Budihal taluks. Cattle suffer from want of forage.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The present report is for the week ending 21st April. No improvement has taken place in the condition of the country, and, on the contrary, there are indications that the pressure from famine is becoming very critical in these districts chiefly affected. Though there have been showers of rain in parts of the Province, these have not been sufficiently heavy or continuous to effect agricultural prospects to any material extent.

2. The markets throughout the country continue to be adequately supplied, and there is no reason to apprehend any difficulties arising on this score. As has been remarked by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, "the scarcity has stimulated a number of the ryots who have carts and a little capital to form partnerships and to combine to import grain." He adds that "a marked characteristic of the present scarcity is the extent to which all the available cattle in the country has been diverted into the grain trade."

3. In the Nundydroog Division about 27,138 acres of land have been brought under well irrigation, and the potato crop in the Chikballapur and Devanhalli taluks is reported to have been finer than was almost ever known.

4. In the Ashtragram Division ploughing and sowing are progressing favourably. The Mysore District has, on the whole, been most favoured with the Mungar or early rains, and the agricultural prospects are reported to be good.

5. In the Nagar Division there has not been any great improvement, and the general cry is for more rain.

6. Cholera and small-pox have abated to some extent. The number of deaths from the former during the week ending 19th April was 1,678 as shown below, or 945 less than in the previous week :—

Bangalore District	... 179	Shimoga District	... 137
Kolar „	... 149	Kadur „	... 146
Túmkúr „	... 288	Chitaldroog „	... 226
Mysore „	... 274		
Hassan „	... 279	Total	... 1,678

7. Mortality amongst cattle is still on the increase. Between the 10th of March and 7th April there were no less than 25,005 deaths in the three districts of the Nundydroog Division. Colonel Pearse reports that there are still good draught cattle all over the country, but the herds, which used to be driven out in hundreds and thousands to graze on the pasture lands, are fast disappearing.

8. In the Ashtagram Division, out of the large numbers that had taken refuge in the hill tracts south of the Mysore District, a considerable proportion has been withdrawn, in expectation, no doubt, of their services being needed for agricultural operations. The extent of the losses in plough cattle that have been sustained by the ryots during the present famine is described by Colonel Hay, in reporting the result of enquiries made in a single hobli or taluk sub-division in the Harnhalli taluk of the Hassan District, in the following extract: "At the close of last year, it seems, as far as can be ascertained, that the average number of plough bullocks owned by the ryots of Gandesi was two pairs per house, the maximum being six pairs, with a proportion of mixed stock kept for breeding, for milk and for their manure. Out of 1,055 ryots, 455 have lost all their plough cattle, 358 are left with single bullocks, and only 242 have one or more pairs" It is satisfactory to learn, however, that, in other parts of the Ashtagram Division, the showers that have fallen have done much to improve the supply of food for cattle, and that young grass is springing up along the water-courses and in the low-lying lands. It would appear that the profits made by the ryots of the channel taluks and of the Malnad by the sale of straw have been very great, and that it has been exported even to Dharwar from Hassan and Manjarabad.

9. In the Nagar Division the cattle gathered in the forest tracts along the western taluks have suffered severely from diseases incidental no doubt to the pasturage obtainable there.

10. Compared with the return of the previous week there is a decrease of 178 in the number of works in progress under Revenue Officers, and of 1,473 in the daily average number of persons employed thereon.

11. The task or piece work system, which has been introduced at the rate of from 16 to 12 cubic yards of excavation per rupee, appears to have been working satisfactorily in the Ashtagram Division. The people, it is reported, form themselves into parties of 2 men and 4 women or boys, and finish a given portion of the work, earning on an average 1 anna 4 pies per head per diem. The difficulty of providing for single individuals and for surplus females who are not attached to any working party, must be met by assigning to them a lighter task and paying full wages.

12. The labour return of the Public Works Department shews the same figures as those entered last week, as no fresh accounts have been received since the submission of the last report. In accordance, however, with the instructions of Government conveyed in the telegram of 20th April, arrangements have been made to obtain weekly returns, which, it is hoped, will be furnished regularly from the 5th instant.

13. The number gratuitously relieved at kitchens is steadily increasing. During the week under report it rose from 68,641 to 82,501; the increase was chiefly in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts. The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division apprehends, no doubt correctly, that the endurance of those whose stocks were at no time large is giving way under the continued pressure from want and high prices. It is said that many, who have hitherto held bravely on to their homes and shewed no outward signs of severe destitution, could maintain appearances no longer. It is evident that many, who were hitherto deterred by caste prejudices from having recourse to public kitchens, have been at last compelled to avail themselves of the bounty of Government. The Commissioner of Ashtagram Division reports that a large portion of the persons fed at kitchens were half starved and sickly emigrants from other places.

14. The reports received from the Amildars of taluks lying near the frontier of the Madras districts shew that there are about 640 persons belonging to Her Majesty's territory who are receiving gratuitous relief at the Government kitchens. Steps have been taken to obtain precise statistics on this point. The Chief Commissioner has refrained from issuing any orders for the rejection of such persons, but should their numbers largely increase, it will become necessary to urge upon the Madras authorities the removal of such persons to their own taluks.

15. As the result of the arrangements made to register the number of persons passing into the Wynaad and other coffee districts from the Mysore District, it appears that, since the 1st April 1877, the number migrated westward is 5,158, while the returning coolies amount to 9,088. Colonel Hay remarks that endeavours have been made to prevent actual paupers and persons physically unfit for work from migrating, but it is considered inadvisable to interfere to any great extent and to prevent persons from joining their friends and relatives employed in the coffee plantations who are prepared to assist them. This course is in accordance with the instructions issued by the Chief Commissioner.

16. The importation of grain, which during last week shewed a decline, has begun to rise again. The quantity received during the week was :—

	Tons.
at the Bangalore station	3,360
at Kolar Road „	196
Total ...	3,556

or 649 more than in the previous week. The daily average receipts amounted to 508 tons, of which 31 tons were imported from Beypore and 14 tons from Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

17. About 1,929 tons of grain were exported from Bangalore into the interior of the Province as shewn below :—

	Tons.
To Túmkúr District	762
„ Chitaldroog and Bellary	290
„ Ossoor in the Salem District	220
„ Mysore District	216
„ the taluks around Bangalore	441
Total ...	1,929

18. The Superintendent of Coorg reports that there is a sufficiency of grain for the ordinary resident population of that district, until the next harvest, which will be reaped in December or January next. The requirements of the rest of the population, consisting chiefly of coolies on coffee estates, must be met by importation, and though the West Coast will be closed against the importations of sea-borne grain after June, the local traders are stated to be storing grain on the coast to meet this contingency and anticipate no difficulty in supplying all demands, provided that the road approaches to Coorg are kept in a fit condition for traffic during the monsoon.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 11.)

Condition Statement for the week ending 21st April 1877.

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Number and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog. Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	63	130	268	461	464	7,705	4,709	7,711	7,711	2,39,347	1,34,272
Nundydroog. Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	42	153	62	257	415	4,040	4,451	4,084	4,084	1,68,288	1,19,073
Nundydroog. Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	50	223	53	326	340	5,779	3,781	2,690	2,690	1,94,029	1,46,696
Astagram. Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	2	6	1	9	7	145	341	6,215	6,215	59,720	52,346
Astagram. Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	7	11	8	20	18	1,111	1,046	3,755	3,755	78,174	68,658
Nagar. Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	11	14	56	81	120	779	731	2,856	2,856	74,012	55,172
Nagar. Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	11	36	117	164	140	1,860	2,637	1,108	1,108	48,165	30,429
Nagar. Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	15	41	198	254	251	7,426	9,424	2,123	2,123	1,68,160	1,01,425
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	59	61	62	320	566	...	...	21,652	17,201
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	201	616	822	1,639	1,817	29,159	27,686	30,542	30,542	10,51,547	7,25,272

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief.						Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee.						Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 14th April 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
		Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps.		Grants for gratuitous relief.			Total expenditure up to date.	Average in ordinary years.		During last week.		During present week.					
		During last week.	During present week.	Amount of private subscriptions up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Total.		2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
19,11,634	14,96,760	24,969	36,174	1,227	63,823	65,050	64,855	26	60	16	18	16	18	35·	18·38	...	
		7,561	9,126	6,086	19,566	25,652	22,402	32	80	15	17	15	18	25·4	16·9	...	
		13,204	12,956	849	44,755	45,604	43,818	28	106	14	17	14	18	27·4	17·58	...	
		2,811	2,372	2,181	2,130	4,311	3,414	24	70	12	18	12	18	24·3	22·99	·70	
		2,158	2,786	46	3,400	3,446	2,799	32	76	13	16	13	16	34·4	15·85	...	
		1,134	1,307	2,158	1,214	3,372	2,586	30	76	12	15	10	14	38·4	18·3	·35	
		1,140	1,084	2,258	2,571	4,829	2,979	30	64	13	14	13	14	35·7	22·19	·75	
		5,519	6,040	4,275	6,044	10,319	5,787	24	88	13	15	13	15	23·5	10·8	...	
...	...	6,909	7,691	18,109	24,464	42,573	45,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3,236	2,965	11,046	9,825	20,871	13,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,11,634	14,96,760	68,641	82,501	48,235	1,77,792	2,26,027	2,07,923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

NOTE—1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions, as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
2. The figures entered in columns 14, 17 and 18 are the same as those of last week, as no accounts have been received since from the Public Works Department.
3. The increase in the number of persons gratuitously relieved has been chiefly in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts. Explanation has been called for.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents. Average of 1871, 1872 & 1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	Remarks for 1877.
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		... 1	...	...	...	...	
3rd		... 1	...	...	...	...	
4th		... ...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	... ...	...	...	...	...	
6th		... 14	...	...	...	...	
7th		... ...	...	...	...	...	
8th		... ...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March	... 9	...	...	...	...	
10th		... 40	...	...	...	...	
11th		... ...	...	...	50	... 65	
12th		... ...	...	...	86	7 ...	
13th		... ...	...	1	56	... 47	
14th	April	... 41	...	...	31	 2	20
15th		... 20	...	14	...	... 47	... ...
16th		... 40	...	...	...	... 5	... ...
17th		... 2	...	45	15	...	
18th		1 86	...	13	...	1 37	
19th		... 19	6	20	...	85 1 93	
20th	May	... 24	1	12	2	39 ... 34	
21st		... 36	3	88	...	35 ... 93	
22nd		1 9	4	28	...	48 ... 3	
23rd		... 39	...	20	1	69 ... 1	
24th	June	... 10	...	83	1	43 1 42	
25th		... 88	...	28	...	7 ... 21	
26th		1 15	...	30	...	14 ... 67	
27th		... 14	...	11	1	73 ... 75	
28th	July	1 11	...	48	...	3 ... 45	
29th		... 71	3	44	...	39 ... 2	
30th		... 19	2	42	...	19 ... 23	
31st		1 8	...	28	...	63 1 66	
32nd	August	1 42	2	74	1	24 ... 20	
33rd		1 98	1	51	...	59 1 60	
34th		1 97	1	96	...	86 ... 58	
35th		... 54	1	45	1	59 ... 50	
36th	Sept.	2 30	4	65	...	... 1 7	
37th		3 24	4	63	...	6 ... 3	
38th		1 5	3	8	1	19	
39th		1 56	2	31	...	51 ... 45	
40th		3 12	2	20	...	27 ... 72	
41st	Oct.	1 11	...	59	...	... ...	
42nd		1 76	1	30	...	45	
43rd		... 48	2	56	1	39	
44th		... 5	1	75	...	... ...	
45th	Nov.	... 33	...	82	...	26 ... 52	
46th		... 47	...	...	...	34	
47th		... 10	...	...	...	... ...	
48th		... 49	...	35	...	 9	
49th	Dec.	... 42	...	9	...	... ...	
50th		... 8	...	1	...	3	
51st		... 1	...	...	...	... ...	
52nd		... ...	...	...	...	... ...	
		34 66	56	54	22	6 17	34

Week ending 1st April 1877.

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register.	For the week ending 7th April 1877.	For the week ending 14th April 1877.	For the week ending 21st April 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·970	26·933	26·966
Mean temperature of air	77·5	82·9	81·8
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	153·4	162·	162·5
Maximum in shade	89·9	93·7	93·9
Minimum in shade	67·3	71·9	71·40
Depth of rain in inches	2·20	...	...

T. C.

STATEMENT No. XXV. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 4th May 1877.

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' Reports by telegram, dated 1st and 2nd May 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the pre-sent week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No 6162 of 27th Oct. 1876. Rs.	Expenditure up to latest known date. Rs.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. During the past week.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. During the pre-sent week.	Average rainfall, i. e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Slight showers of rain in 5 Talukas. Small-pox prevalent.	Roads ... ... Tanks ... ... Miscellaneous*	2,779	2,767	·25	2,46,733	1,60,835	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 54	31 28½	31 28½	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	10 cents of rain in Kalwan. 4 deaths from cholera in Yeola Taluka.	Ditto ...	17,900	18,859	2·58	4,84,101	2,31,087	Jowari ... 54 Bajri ... 47	31 25	31 25	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,650	7,73,936	6,77,876	Grain imports enough. 48 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	26,086	26,442	3·41	14,75,634	4,10,650	Jowari ... 76 Bajri ... 66	25½ 24	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	12 cents of rain in the Purandhar Taluka. Grain supply abundant. Slight cholera in the District.	Ditto ...	35,100	36,700	4·04	10,54,911	6,85,858	Jowari ... 65 Bajri ... 51	20¾ 21¾	20¾ 21¾	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Rain storms continue. Grain supply fair. Emigrants returning. 5 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	48,008	48,145	6·7	15,47,738	11,11,743	Jowari ... 66 Bajri ... 60	19 ...	19 17	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	94 cents of rain at Tasgaon, and 25 at Walwa. Grain supply sufficient. 226 deaths from cholera. 10 on Pingli, and 7 on Nehr Tank.	Ditto ...	31,620	33,760	3·17	5,87,582	4,31,500	Jowari ... 39 Bajri ... 35	17 17	17 17	25·43	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	From 14 to 50 cents of rain in 5 Talukas. Grain supply sufficient in all Talukas, except Mudibihal. 250 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	42,813	47,557	5·82	10,44,392	5,40,162	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 76	14½ 15	14½ 15	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,36,750	5,01,000	1 inch and 35 cents of rain in Chikodi, and light showers in Bidi and Parasgad. Grain supply plentiful. Great scarcity of water in Athni. 136 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	29,000	32,000	3·4	6,96,626	4,08,009	Jowari ... 43 Bajri ... 54	16 16	16 16	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	An average of half an inch of rain in eight of the eleven Talukas. Grain importation slightly increased. 365 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	44,494	43,545	4·4	11,90,662	4,76,072	Jowari ... 43	14¾	15	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992			2,78,700	2,89,775	3·63	83,28,379	44,55,916					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

There has been rain during the week in some of the Talukas of every Collectorate, except Ahmednagar, and the fall has been considerable in parts of Satara, Kaladgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar.

2. Grain is slightly dearer in Kaladgi and Belgaum, and slightly cheaper in Dharwar. Jowari averages 21 lbs. the rupee throughout the famine area. The trade continues active, especially by the ports on the Coast, but the season during which vessels can ply to the Southern Mahratta ports is now drawing to a close.

3 The number of people upon Relief Works in the nine affected districts is 289,775 against 278,700 last week, and there are also 6,319 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The increase is chiefly in Kaladgi and Belgaum, and is due partly to the return of emigrants, and partly to the return to Relief Works of people who left them during the recent heavy rainfall. The number in the present week, however, only exceeds the number of the week before last by 2,015.

It seems probable that, unless more heavy rain falls, the numbers will now continue to increase until the monsoon bursts, when Government hope that the greater proportion of those on Relief Works will resume their agricultural operations.

4. There has been a decided decrease in the number of deaths from cholera during the week under review as compared with former weeks.

5. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 28th April, the number of people upon Civil Works was 29,861, the number upon works under Public Works Department Agency being 264,564. It appears, therefore, that the proportion of people on the former as compared with the latter is not materially different from that shewn in the last Summary, *i. e.*, about 10 per cent.

No reports have been received shewing that the wage on Civil Agency works is generally insufficient for the sustenance of the people receiving it, but several reports treating of particular instances and places have reached Government, to the effect that the wage in these instances and places is sufficient. All labour gangs are carefully watched, and special allowances are granted, and special remedies applied whenever special necessity is held to have arisen. The orders of Government are very stringent on this point, and as the worst period of the distress is now probably present, village inspection will continue to be enforced, and vigilance will not in any respect be relaxed. It is probable that, when rain falls abundantly, many now on large public works will have to be provided for nearer their homes on Civil Agency wages; the maintenance of rates not in excess of absolute necessity is therefore an object of increased financial importance.

6. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 21st April, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works. Comparing it with the table which accompanied the last Summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 15,109 to 16,065, while the number of children under 7 years of age remains almost stationary. The increase of the number on charitable relief is less than was anticipated, but the number will probably continue to rise in a larger proportion when the advance of the season tends to close some of the larger Relief Works:—

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 28th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	154	67	1,173	689	66	1,089
Nasik	3	1	207	7,031	967	8,580
Ahmednagar	1,782	479	9,144	10,267	1,070	7,318
Poona	4,057	1,610	18,697	13,303	1,457	23,555
Sholapur	1,932	2,158	23,048	14,190	1,479	13,988
Satara	791	285	6,340	10,928	1,304	10,360
Kaladgi	1,183	1,016	4,817	6,830	688	4,760
Belgaum	3,385	1,539	7,260	4,486	521	3,462
Dharwar	2,676	1,621	8,546	7,982	869	4,970
Kanara	102	106	194	294	78	350
Ratnagiri	*	*	*	88	14	32
TOTAL ..	16,065	7,882	79,426	76,088	8,513	78,474

* No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector.

7. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works employing 1,000 labourers, or more. It will be seen that 237,166, or nearly five-sixths of the labourers, are now employed upon the 53 works enumerated. Most of these works are very useful, and it is satisfactory that so much of the relief labour is concentrated upon them:—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	REMARKS.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,326	1,326	
Nasik ...	Sinnar-Ghoti Road ...	5,919	17,814	
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road ...	5,712		
	Road from Yeola to Nizam's Frontier.	3,419		
	Bawarbari-Sattana Road ...	1,510		
	Niphar-Deopur Road ...	1,254		
Ahmednagar ...	Oojhar Canal ...	2,589	24,040	
	Shahpur Tank ...	1,060		
	Dhond-Munmad Railway ..	17,936		
	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	2,455		
Poona ...	Nira Canal ...	7,368	32,487	
	Mutha Canal ...	11,448		
	Matoba Tank ...	5,997		
	Shirsophal Tank ...	4,818		
	Patas Tank ...	1,444		
	Poona to Paud-Pimpri Ghaut Road	1,412		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank ...	13,132	37,141	
	Pangaon Tank ...	1,244		
	Motibagh Tank ...	3,164		
	Sholapur-Barsi Road ...	4,739		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road ...	4,522		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road to British Frontier.	3,045		
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road ...	2,635		
	Sholapur-Takli Road ...	1,035		
	Poona-Hyderabad Road ...	2,286		
	Aljapur Road	1,339		
Satara ...	Mhaswad Tank ...	9,857	32,440	
	Pingli Tank ...	7,774		
	Nehr Tank ...	8,729		
	Islampur Tank ...	3,896		
	Karad-Nagaz Road ...	2,184		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank ...	3,502	35,327	
	Sholapur-Hubli Road ...	11,254		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	8,405		
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	6,010		
	Indi-Bijapur Road ...	6,156		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal ...	3,356	28,074	
	Gaddikeri Tank ...	1,196		
	Belgaum-Lingamutt Road ...	1,164		
	Belgaum-Panchgaum Road ...	14,219		
	Athni-Belauky Road ...	2,193		
	Arbhavi-Nargund Road ...	1,439		
	Athni-Gokak Road ...	1,511		
	Belauky-Kanamadi Road ...	1,548		
	Metalling the Mail Road ...	1,448		
Dharwar ...	Kulgutgi Tank ...	1,001	28,517	
	Ron-Nawalgund Road ...	6,839		
	Hubli-Kaladgi Road ...	4,521		
	Gadag-Dambal Road ...	3,074		
	Hubli to Sungutticope Road ...	4,882		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road ...	4,656		
	Haliyal-Annigeri Road ...	2,015		
	Karwar-Bellary Road ...	1,529		
	GRAND TOTAL ...		237,166	

8. Maps are not sent with this summary, as they would merely repeat the information already given.

9. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

10. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 7,435 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 30th April, (this is 3,001 tons in excess of the exports of last week to the Southern Mahratta ports), and during the same week 3,041 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 10,476 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October until the end of April to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the end of April was 256,351 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	In April 1877.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports.	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	16,798	21,399	111,946
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur.	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,477	13,760	12,856	121,759
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal.	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	3,234	2,346	22,646
TOTAL ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	33,792	36,601	256,351

11. On the whole, the grain supply continues sufficient, and the continuance of rain in Belgaum and Dharwar will probably enable the people in parts of these districts to grow some inferior, but quick-growing crops. Ploughing has already commenced in some parts of the districts. The condition of the people is generally good, and they are suffering less from epidemic diseases. Some anxiety is still felt as regards the condition of the cattle, but it is anticipated that, though many may perish, a sufficient number will be preserved for agricultural purposes.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General*, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the preceding week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments Granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the preceding week.
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,406	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Grain dearer. Cholera continues, and out of 917 cases, 517 proved fatal during the week.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*...	19,148	20,013	1·45	Rs. 4,68,364	Rs. 3,28,187	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44	17¾ 17½	16¾ 16¾
Akalkot	498	373	74,222	58,000	A few showers of rain. Grain dearer, otherwise no change.	Ditto ...	2,703	2,568	3·28	50,603	37,659	Jowari ... 61	19½	18⅞
Jath	884	879	64,000	63,628	Grain dearer. Cholera prevalent	Ditto ...	2,194	2,261	3·54	32,811	26,071	Jowari ... 63	16¼	14 9/16
Phaltan	397	397	59,124	59,124	Report not received ...	Ditto ...	†	†	†	17,400	8,440	Jowari ... 54	†	†
Pant Pratinidhi ...	213	138	68,335	44,694	Prices rising	Ditto ...	807	727	1·06	18,479	9,061	Jowari ... 58½	15	15
Sawant Wari	904	...	1,90,814	...	Grain worth Rs. 1,500 imported, but prices rising. Exportations none. Cholera continues. Two cases of small-pox.	Ditto ...	125	78	·04	1,475	905	Nachani ... 55	26¼	25⅞
Savanur	70	18	15,757	2,020	Two inches and 10 cents of rain have fallen. Prices rising. Cholera continues. 20 deaths.	Ditto ...	214	110	·69	10,000	1,214	Jowari ... 61½	18½	18
TOTAL ...	8,374	4,804	18,50,190	8,47,848						5,99,132	4,11,537			

*. Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

A

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relie

works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(*Accompaniment t*

Statement No. XXV.)

Districts.	For the week ending 20th January 1877.		For the week ending 27th January 1877.		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the week ending 10th February 1877.		For the week ending 17th February 1877.		For the week ending 24th February 1877.		For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.		For the week ending 7th April 1877.		For the week ending 14th April 1877.		For the week ending 21st April 1877.		For the week ending 28th April 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,29	90	3,128	33	3,331	26	3,289	14	2,930	33	4,204	36	4,346	15	2,207	...	2,757
Nasik ...	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891	...	10,98	...	11,597	...	14,015	...	15,574	...	15,759	...	17,648	...	17,178	...	17,905	...	18,759
Ahmednagar	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,86	686	16,443	411	17,495	698	19,213	984	21,493	1,128	24,066	1,418	24,901	1,179	24,111	1,770	24,580
Poona ...	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,368	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,78	7,638	23,801	3,393	23,914	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702	4,979	30,111	4,768	30,977	4,517	31,491	4,338	34,132
Sholapur ...	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,3	8,973	40,262	3,589	38,861	4,020	42,532	4,293	42,926	4,521	43,405	5,103	45,554	6,105	42,867	6,804	41,344
Satara ...	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424	316	24,396	377	20,2	297	27,086	79	27,047	474	28,727	514	29,566	570	31,131	653	33,191	417	30,897	*417	33,269
Kaladgi ...	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,3	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615	6,754	22,994	7,672	24,513	6,208	32,945	7,868	36,201	8,063	34,179	*8,063	39,897
Belgaum ...	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,46	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426	4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316	5,416	24,227	6,080	25,924	5,603	23,641	5,361	28,889
Dharwar ...	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,1	2,328	26,215	2,064	29,516	2,860	30,921	2,737	35,768	3,198	33,282	2,599	40,785	3,108	40,992	*3,108	40,937
Total ...	1,30,645	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,79,347	79,577	1,84,051	63,659	1,83,045	47,613	1,76,549	39,680	1,84,318	37,060	1,74,41	29,526	1,92,335	19,106	1,93,223	24,118	2,10,926	26,369	2,22,973	26,053	2,41,019	28,525	2,59,057	29,007	2,48,290	29,861	2,64,564
Grand Total	3,33,257		2,80,008		2,63,628		2,46,704		2,24,162		2,23,998		2,11,475		2,21,861		2,12,329		2,35,044		2,49,342		2,67,072		2,87,582		2,77,297		2,94,425	
Ratnagiri ...	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416	150	50	465	1,260	457	1,164	593	1,407	828	882	765	1,202	1,01	1,495	999	2,169	1,664	1,186
Kanara ...	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126	8	1,100	181	1,074	127	1,017	127	1,042	131	1,554	103	2,094	128	1,974	72	1,239	2,250.
	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,276	58	1,565	1,441	1,531	1,291	1,610	1,534	1,870	1,013	2,319	1,305	3,111	1,623	2,973	2,241	2,903	3,416
Total ...	6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924		3,560		1,864		3,006		2,822		3,144		2,883		3,624		4,734		5,214		6,319	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	3,39,439		2,86,849		2,69,773		2,48,695		2,27,086		2,27,558		2,13,339		2,24,867		2,15,151		2,38,188		2,52,175		2,70,696		2,92,316		2,82,511		3,00,744	

* Collector's Return for 28th April not received; last week's figures have been entered.

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXV.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.				Public Works Department Agency.				Grand total of			
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.				Rs.				Rs.				
20th January	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343	3,33,257
27th January	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	23,20,955	1,16,032	1,20,724	43,252	2,80,008
3rd February	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	15,13,837	74,536	80,093	29,422	24,81,077	1,07,509	1,15,120	41,072	2,63,628
10th February	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704
17th February	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
24th February	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998
3rd March	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	20,22,113	76,987	85,094	30,254	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861
17th March	11,77,975	6,456	5,317	2,053	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	34,41,482	85,226	90,401	31,422	2,12,329
24th March	11,95,669	10,299	10,373	3,446	23,93,652	83,667	94,393	32,866	35,89,321	93,966	1,04,766	36,312	2,35,044
31st March	12,23,844	10,776	11,769	3,824	25,47,352	88,086	1,00,604	34,283	37,71,196	98,862	1,12,373	38,107	2,49,342
7th April	12,45,953	10,242	11,985	3,826	27,13,353	94,049	1,09,892	37,078	39,59,306	1,04,291	1,21,877	40,904	2,67,072
14th April	12,63,483	10,445	13,170	4,910	28,57,147	1,01,859	1,18,447	38,751	41,20,630	1,12,304	1,31,617	43,661	2,87,582
21st April	12,66,232	11,065	13,332	4,610	30,08,633	97,938	1,12,782	37,570	42,74,865	1,09,003	1,26,114	42,180	2,77,297
28th April	12,76,562	11,357	13,509	4,995	31,79,354	1,03,803	1,20,333	40,428	44,55,916	1,15,160	1,33,842	45,423	2,94,425

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women, and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH MAY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras showers (which have been generally light except in parts of Tinnevelly) are reported from Salem, Malabar, Tinnevelly, Bellary, and parts of Kistna and Kurnool; general prospects are not improved; the reported number on relief works is 670,851, but the Nellore returns are again largely deficient, and the total probably really exceeds instead of falling short (by about 30,000) of that of last week; besides Nellore, decreases appear in Kurnool (nearly 7,000) and Salem (3,800): increases in Bellary (9,100), Malabar (3,500), Coimbatore (2,400), Cuddapah (2,100), North Arcot (2,100) and Madura 1,200; numbers on gratuitous relief are 319,839, giving an increase of 44,391; but the Nellore returns are defective under this head also; the increase is general except in South Arcot. In Mysore a trifling shower is reported; there is no improvement in prospects: the numbers relieved are 63,253 on works and 87,693 gratuitously, showing an increase on last week of about 5,000 under each head. In Bombay good rain appears to have fallen in Dharwar and Khandesh; showers are reported from Kaládgi and Násik: there has also been rain in Sind and parts of Guzerat. In the Central Provinces rain is reported from 15 out of 18 districts, causing some damage to the gathered crops and delay in threshing. No rain has fallen in Berar, where threshing is still going on. In Central India and Rajputana there have been storms and in places hail with some damage to the crops now being harvested. In Bengal rain has fallen with benefit to the crops in almost all districts; the harvest of the spring rice is being reaped with an excellent outturn and the sowings of the autumn rice are nearly complete. In Assam there has been favourable rain, and prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been general light rain, which has retarded the harvest and done some injury to the crops. Rain and hail are reported from all districts of the Punjab, but in quantity only from Hissar and Ráwalpindi; damage to the crops, which are now being reaped, is complained of.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (May 8th)	·10 with hail at Bezwada; *nil* elsewhere.	Crops lately sown in places require rain; prices almost stationary; seers of Rs. 80 weight, rice 8·67, *cholum* 11·15, *raggi* 14·01, *cumboo* 10·91; imports by sea, rice 32·65 tons, boiled rice 161·01, broken rice 11·00; by land from Godavery at Guntur and Bezwada, rice 16·93, *raggi* 6·25; 1,752 people on relief works, 364 fed gratuitously by Government, 1,597 by people; cholera, seizures 58, deaths 23; small-pox and cattle disease continue.
Nellore („ „)	*Nil*	Average prices second sort rice 8·04 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·77, *raggi* 12·36, *cumboo* 9·89; imports by sea on behalf of Government none, on behalf of merchants, rice 2,477 tons, *raggi* 18 tons; imports by merchants into the town of Nellore by road, rice 46 tons, *cholum* 3 tons, *raggi* 15 tons; number on district relief works alone 28,648, this is exclusive of the numbers at Venkatagiri and on the canal which have not been reported; number fed gratuitously 17,431, exclusive of Venkatagiri, the increase is due to more general payment of the 3 pies allowance to children and to increased distress; 35 deaths from cholera reported, small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhœa prevalent among the coolies coming from the west; water supply insufficient over the greater part of the district, so much so as to cause great anxiety in Polar, and anxiety in Venkatagiri; prospects of cattle same as last week.
Cuddapah („ „)	*Nil*	Average prices seers per rupee, second sort rice 7·7, *cholum* 9·32, *raggi* 10, *cumboo* 9·15; people on relief works 54,784, gratuitously fed 25,447; deaths from cholera 320; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 299.
Bellary („ „)	·3 in Hospett; ·25 in Kudlighi; slight in Hadgalli; ·3 in Harpanhally; ·3 in Adoni; ·25 in Raidrug; ·7 in Anantapur.	Average prices second sort rice 7·56, boiled rice 7·56, boiled rice at Bellary 8·91, *cholum* or great millet 8·99, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 9·53, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·45, *cumboo* 7·95 seers of 80 tolas; import, 3,826 tons; accounts from three railway stations only; 233,798 persons on relief works, increase as compared with return for previous week 9,122, this is owing to the increasing pressure of the famine and to new works having been opened, 107,426 gratuitously fed, increase as compared with return for previous week 6,939, this is chiefly due to the payment of 3 pies to the children of coolies employed on relief works, but also to the opening of relief houses in several villages; 4,751 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera decreasing but still in all taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent, but the former decreasing; cattle still perishing in some places from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing except where rain has fallen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Kurnool (May 8th)	·9 in Ramalkota; *nil* elsewhere.	Fresh continues in Tumbudra; town water supply good; paddy in Nandial taluk being harvested; *raggi*, *cholum* and *sajja* pretty fair under wells and spring channels; cholera, small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle reported to be dying from want of fodder; cholera, seizures 118, deaths 64; second sort rice per rupee in imperial seers 7·18, *cholum* 8·30, *raggi* 9·77, *cumboo* 9·47; slight increase in prices owing to dull importation; number on relief works 204,972; gratuitously relieved 64,817, including 43,916 children under 7 years and 14,037 people fed by village heads; imports, Government grain, 21 tons, private 5 tons in Kurnool town, other returns not received; the decrease in number of coolies is 6,917, the net result of 6,946 increase in 4 taluks and 13,863 decrease in 4 taluks; increase attributed chiefly to employment of fresh coolies; decrease partly to emigration to Nellore canal, partly to defective returns from Nandial, decreased village relief owing to improved checks; physique of coolies indifferent.
North Arcot („ „)	*Nil*	Average prices in Government seers, second sort rice per rupee 8·2, *cholum* 9·3, *raggi* 10·2, *cumboo* 8·6; relief works coolies 44,001, persons gratuitously fed 12,842; cholera still prevalent, fever and small-pox in some places, pasture scarce; cattle still dying of starvation in some parts.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Prices, rice second sort 8·97, *raggi* 11·22, *cholum* 10·40, *cumboo* 10·78; imports, rice 169·25 tons, *raggi* 33·75; cholera prevalent more or less in all taluks, small-pox and fever in some, dysentery and fever in others; condition of cattle poor; pasturage *nil*; water failing; dry fodder very scarce and expensive; on relief works 5,468; gratuitous relief 9,318.
South Arcot („ 9th)	*Nil*	Average prices, rice second sort 9¼ seers, *cumboo* 12⅜, *raggi* 12, *cholum* 11, little dearer than last telegraphed prices, due to absence of rain and little importation by sea; number employed last day of week 546, gratuitously fed last day at Chengam 476, in villages 1,572; children paid 3 pies per diem 70; people generally healthy; cholera deaths reported 270 out of 388 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture deficient.
Tanjore („ 8th)	*Nil*	Prices, rice 8 1⅛ seers, *raggi* 10 1/16, *cumboo* 10 1/16, *cholum* 12⅜; imports by sea, rice 1,761 tons, dry grains tons 24; relief works none; deaths from cholera 115; cattle disease in Tanjore, Combaconum and Mayavaram taluks with some loss of life; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 8¼ seers, *cholum* 16⅛, *raggi* 10⅜, *cumboo* 11 1/16; import of grains for week ending Saturday, 111 tons; no relief works; gratuitously fed on the 5th instant by public subscription 1,895; deaths from cholera 235, from small-pox 41; pasture and health of cattle unchanged; water in the Cauvery a little increased; scarcity in dry parts of district.
Madura („ „)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 8¼, *cholum* 9⅜, *raggi* 10⅜, *cumboo* 10½; import, rice 2,758 tons, other grains 25; number on relief works 12,832; number fed gratis 7,676; condition of public health and of cattle unaltered; deaths from cholera 196.
Tinnevelly („ „)	Slight showers; nearly 3·0 in Tenkari and fair quantities in Sankarninarcovil and Strevilliputur.	Several tanks received partial supplies; standing crops in good condition; no material abatement of cholera, 715 attacks, 595 deaths of which more than half in Tenkari taluk alone; cattle disease in three taluks; water supply and pasture satisfactory; prices stationary; average prices per rupee, second sort rice 9 seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 11¼, *cumboo* 10¾ and *raggi* 11½; import of grain, rice 1,936 tons; number on relief works 971; number gratuitously fed 568.
Coimbatore („ „)	·75 at Collegal on 29th April; ·05 at Oodoomulpetta.	Prices nearly stationary, rice no change, second sort 8·01, *cholum* (slight rise) 9·05, *raggi* (slight rise) 9·49, *cumboo* (slight rise) 9·36; imports estimated rice 632 tons, other grains 390; cholera everywhere except in Caroor taluk, attacks 1,158, deaths 851; small-pox in Erode; fever in Erode and Collegal; cultivation to a very small extent in Coimbatore, Sattiamangalum, and Bhowany; standing crops on wells and *punjah* lands in Palladum withering from want of rain; cattle poor, losses in Sattiamangalum, Collegal, Bhowany and Caroor; fodder and water scarce; on relief works 24,425; no deterioration in physique of work people reported; gratuitously fed 12,632.
Salem („ „)	·18	Prices of grain, seers of 80 tolas, rice 7 1/16, *raggi* 8 1/16, *cumboo* 8 3/16, *cholum* 8 1/16; import of all grains 1,000 tons; number on relief works 53,000; number gratuitously fed 59,200; number gratuitously fed by private subscription 650; cholera in all taluks; the large increase under gratuitous relief is due to extensive villagewar relief in Darampury and Oossoor.
Malabar („ „)	·80 (average of 7 taluks.)	Markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 3,691 tons, *raggi* 18, *cholum* 543; exports, rice 1,603, *raggi* 651 and *cholum* 49 tons; prices of rice slightly fallen in Ponany, risen in Calicut, Ernad and Palghaut, and stationary elsewhere, highest 7½ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 11⅛ in Ponany, average 9⅞ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 10⅛ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13⅜; small-pox in 8 taluks, cholera in all except Cochin, deaths from latter 321; cattle healthy; pasture good in Cochin, and improving everywhere; 5,654 coolies in Kolathur roads.
		General Remarks.—General prospects not improved; exports by rail from Madras during week ending 5th May, 7,588 tons of grain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (May 10th)		
Sind—(May 9th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Total rainfall since 1st January, 2·16 in Kurrachee, 1·38 in Kotri, 3·31 in Tatta, 1·65 in Mirpur Batoro; four fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee.
Shikárpur ...	...	Wheat harvesting general; *kharif* preparations commenced.
Hyderabad ...	...	Rain in eight talukas; *rabi* produce damaged thereby in taluka Kandiáro; fever and small-pox continue.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather warm; reaping of *rabi* crops continues.
Guzerat—(May 9th)		
Ahmedabad ...	·84	Weather good.
Kaira ...	·89	Weather cloudy and stormy.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Slight drizzling at Ankleswar and Hansot; small-pox and fever abating.
Khandesh and Násik.—(May 9th)		
Khandesh ...	...	More or less rain fell in different talukas, improving the water supply small-pox, fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Násik ...	·06 in Sinnar	Two deaths from cholera in Yeola.
Konkan—(May 9th)		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera in 4 and small-pox in 7 talukas.
Deccan—(May 9th)		
Poona ...	...	Few cholera cases everywhere except in Indápur; cattle disease in Sirur.
Ahmednagar* ...	...	Cholera in 4 talukas, cases 194, deaths 31.
Sholapur ...	...	7 deaths from cholera.
Satara ...	...	28 deaths from cholera on Islámpur, 2 on Pingli and 8 on Nahr tanks; total deaths in the district 356.
Southern Mahratta Country—(May 9th)		
Belgaum* ...	...	Deaths from cholera 83.
Dharwar ...	2·77 in 5 talukas.	Cholera prevalent, deaths 319; cattle disease in Navalgund, Gadag and Bankápur.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevalent, deaths 30.
Kaládgi ...	·28 in Indi; ·37 in Sindgi; ·08 in Bágewári; ·20 in Bijapur; ·28 in Bagalkot.	575 cases of cholera, deaths 296.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—(May 9th)		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; general health good.
Wadhwan ...	·17	Weather rather stormy.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Slight showers in Guzerat, parts of Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; cholera decreasing in Dharwar, Kanara and Belgaum, but spreading in Kaládgi, Satara, Poona, Tanna and Ahmednagar; small-pox continues in Sind.
Bengal— (May 10th)		
Chittagong ...	·27	
Noakholly ...	1·13	Cholera still prevails at Dalai Bazar.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	·12	
Hill Tipperah ...	1·12	Cholera continues in Agartala.
Backergunge ...	3·57	Much sporadic sickness still continues among the inhabitants; the cattle are reported healthy everywhere.
Furreedpore ...	1·25; 1·45 in Madareepore; ·33 in Goalundo.	Health good.
Dacca ...	·15	Cholera less prevalent.
Tipperah ...	·37	
Mymensingh ...	·37	
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·34	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	3·58	
Nuddea ...	·73	

* At page 1277 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 5th instant, opposite Ahmednagar for "cases 1,701" read "170", and opposite Belgaum for "deaths from cholera 236" read "136".

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Moorshedabad ...	·08	Cholera prevails in parts.
Pubna ...	1·38	
Rajshahye ...	·74	
Bogra ...	·20	
Maldah ...	·39	190 deaths from cholera.
Dinagepore ...	·72; ·21 in Roygunge; ·78 in previous week.	Cholera still bad in all directions, principally in the south.
Rungpore ...	·89; 2·55 in Kurigram; 1·33 in Bagdogra.	Small-pox in Gaibanda and Kurigram sub divisions; measlels and fever in the latter.
Cooch Behar ...	·58; ·76 in Dinhâta; ·14 in Mátabhánga.	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	2·37	
Darjeeling ...	1·01	
Midnapore ...	1·32	
Howrah ...	·80	
Hooghly ...	1·46	Cholera and cattle disease still prevailing.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*; Culna ·37; Jehanabad ·45; Boodbood ·61.	Fever prevalent.
Bankoora ...	·04	
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·44; Rajmehal 1·9.	Health fair.
Bhágalpur ...	Return not received.	Cholera and small-pox increasing in Banka and still prevalent in Sudder sub-division; elsewhere health good.
Monghyr ...	·8; ·02 at Begoo Serai.	Slight cholera.
Purneah ...	1·07; ·85 at Arrareah; ·88 at Kissengunge.	Cholera increasing all along the Málda and Dinagepore side of the district and in thána Dhundaha.
Durbhunga ...	·41	
Mozufferpore ...	·63	Small-pox still prevalent in Shiuhar and Belsund; a slight outbreak of cholera in Hajeepore.
Sarun ...	·33	General health good.
Chumparun ...	·91	Cholera and small-pox in the interior.
Patna ...	·82	Cholera and small-pox prevailing more or less in all parts.
Gya ...	·16	
Shahabad ...	1·08	Hail and storm; cholera still prevailing.
Hazáribágh ...	·05	A few cases of small-pox reported from different parts.
Lohardugga ...	1·81; in Palamow ·85.	General health good, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox in Palamow.
Manbhoom ...	·18	
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	District healthy.
Balasore ...	·52	Mortality from cholera diminished.
Cuttack ...	1·38	
Pooree ...	·19	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall of the week has been generally beneficial; the harvesting of spring rice continues, and the outturn is excellent; the sowings of autumn rice are complete in most places, in some they are still going on.
N. W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (May 9th)	...	Weather cool and cloudy.
Allahabad („ 10th)	...	
Jhansi („ „)	·8 on 7th.	High wind with slight rain throughout week.
Agra („ 9th)	·1 to ·3	Sugarcane watered in four parganas; weather unseasonable.
Meerut („ „)	...	Rain and cloudy weather; damage being caused to corn on threshing floors.
Bareilly („ „)	Slight rain throughout the district.	
Almora („ 7th)	...	Raining every day more or less to the injury of the coming harvest and to the future crops.
Lucknow („ 9th)	Slight rain on 6th.	
Sitapur („ „)	·7 at headquarters.	Harvesting delayed by rain which is also injuring the grain.
Fyzabad („ „)	Some rain	Nothing of importance.
		General Remarks.—Rain general throughout the provinces; harvest operations thereby retarded and considerable injury done to the grain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab— (May 9th)		
Delhi ...	·4	Health good.
Hissar ...	2·2	Threshing and housing of corn retarded by continuous showers; health generally good.
Umballa ...	·2	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	·3	Crops suffering from the unusual rains; fever appearing.
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Hail-storm on 2nd; crops damaged by rain; health good.
Mooltan ...	...	Considerable damage to crops by hail and rain; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·2	Health and harvest good.
Peshâwar ...	·2	Reaping in progress; health good.
Lahore (May 10th)	·3	Health good; crops have sustained slight injury from heavy falls of rain and hail.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good; unless the weather becomes more settled, there must be considerable damage before the cut corn can be threshed and stored.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (May 5th)	·43	Small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	·10	Ploughing continues; slight cholera; prices easy.
Biláspur ...	·65	Cloudy and stormy; ploughing continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	·53	Threshing delayed in consequence of continuous rain; cholera continues; prices rising.
Bálaghát ...	1·10	Cloudy and stormy; threshing continues; fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	·96	Much damage done to grain on threshing floors by continuous rain; health good; prices rising.
Chánda (May 6th)	·45	Cloudy; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices rising.
Betúl („ 7th)	...	Cloudy; threshing *rabi* delayed by recent rains; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Bhandára („ 8th)	·86	Cloudy and close; outturn of *rabi* unfavourable; *kharif* ploughing progressing; cholera and small-pox continue; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 9th)	...	Cloudy and stormy; *rabi* threshing completed; *kharif* ploughing continues; health good; prices rising.
Wardha ...	·53	Slight small-pox; prices steady.
Nimár ...	...	Hot and stormy; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy and stormy; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Slight damage to crops from hail-storms; measles prevalent; prices risen.
Jubbulpore (May 9th)	·78	Threshing delayed by unsettled weather; health good; prices rising.
Saugor ...	·08	Threshing and winnowing retarded.
Seoni ...	·20	Threshing and winnowing continue; prices rising.
Mandla ...	1·66	Crops injured by hail and rain; threshing progressing slowly; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	·95	Threshing impeded owing to continuous rain; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in 15 districts, with some damage to gathered crops; threshing delayed in some districts owing to continuous rain; prices rising.
British Burma— (May 10th)		
Arrakan Division ...	...	Twenty-four deaths from cholera in Akyab town; cholera in Naaf township, also in Myohoung and Menbya; cattle disease in Myohoung and Menbya; otherwise public health good.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	Health good; slight small-pox in Pegu.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	One death from cholera in town, 10 in district; otherwise healthy.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good; slight cattle disease in Mengyee township.
Prome ...	...	Three deaths from cholera in Prome, 1 in Mahathaman; otherwise healthy.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Eleven deaths from cholera at Thayetmyo and Kama.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Cholera in Moulmein and Shwegyeen; small-pox at Tounghoo; otherwise public health fair.
Assam—		
Gauháti (May 10th)	3·02	Weather unsettled, heavy rain storms alternating with periods of hot sunshine; *aus* and *bao* cultivation and manufacture of tea progressing; public health improved, a few cases only of diarrhœa reported.
Sylhet („ „)	3·38	Reaping of *bura* crops still unfinished, cultivation of *aus* and *aman* progressing; price of rice little changed from last week; some fever, small-pox and cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (May 10th)	·20	Prospects unimproved; prices indicate tendency to rise; ordinary rice selling in Bangalore at 14 lbs. per rupee; deaths from cholera in Mysore Province 1,077 and in Coorg 33; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved is in— Bangalore district including town ... 5,322 and 47,471; Kolar ... ... 6,629 „ 9,923; Túmkúr ... ... 4,048 „ 12,587; Mysore ... ... 217 „ 4,576; Hassan ... ... 1,560 „ 3,350; Shimoga ... ... 1,078 „ 1,057; Kadur ... ... 1,682 „ 1,122; Chitaldroog ... ... 9,534 „ 7,605; Total ... 30,070 „ 87,693; excluding those employed by the Professional Department, daily average of which is 33,183.
Coorg („ „)	*Nil*	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráotí (May 10th)	...	Ploughing operations progressing; small-pox in most parts of province, cholera slightly increasing.
Central India—		
Indore (May 9th)	...	Health good.
Gwalior („ „)	·10	
Neemuch („ „)	...	
Rutlam („ „)	1·23	
Sutna („ „)	·08	
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (May 10th)	...	High winds, rains and thunder; some injury done to grain on threshing floors.
Jeypore ...	·8	Weather becoming more seasonable; *bajra* sowings active; small-pox decreasing.
Bhurtpore ...	·05	Health and prospects good.
Ulwar (May 9th)	1·27	Severe thunderstorms; weather clearing up now.
Abu („ 10th)	...	Hail and thunderstorm on 4th, with heavy rain; light showers and heavy wind during week, now quite clear.
Marwar („ 5th)	...	Daily storms during week from south-west, health good.
Meywar („ 4th)	Light showers.	Thunderstorms; crops good, but some damage by rain; small-pox decreasing.
Harowtee („ 5th)		
Deoli ...	0·2	Health prospects good; weather rainy, unseasonable.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SYSTEM OF CONSERVANCY IN FORCE IN THE TOWN OF AMRITSAR.

No. 123 (Municipalities), dated Simla, 12th October 1876.

From—G. H. M. BATTEN, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

It having been noticed from a letter on page 4 of the *Pioneer* of the 2nd instant, signed "Ed. Nicholl, Secretary to the Municipal Committee of Amritsar," that that Municipality in 1875-76 made Rs. 30,000 by the sale of manure, I am directed to state that the Government of India will be glad to be furnished with an account of the system by which such a favourable result was attained.

No. 326, dated Lahore, 27th March 1877.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

In reply to your No. 123, dated 12th October last, I am desired to forward copy of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, No. 62, dated 7th instant, together with four printed copies of the report therewith enclosed, furnishing the information called for relating to the system of conservancy in force in the town of Amritsar.

No. 62, dated 7th March 1877.

From—The Deputy Commissioner and President, Municipal Committee, Amritsar,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Amritsar Division.

In reply to your No. $\frac{468}{T}$, dated 2nd November last, I have the honor to forward six copies of printed papers relating to the system of conservancy in force in Amritsar.

2. Mr. Nicholl's object in writing to the *Pioneer* of the 2nd October 1876 was to show that agriculturists in the Punjab generally, and in Amritsar in particular, did use manure on their fields, and were fully alive to the benefits that the land derived from its use. From statistics prepared in the Municipal Office, it appears that during one year of the total number of donkey-loads of manure sold from the Municipal godowns, agriculturists purchased two-thirds.

Note.	
Total sold ...	5,68,957
To agriculturists	3,59,108
Brick-burners ...	2,09,849

3. It may be thought, after a perusal of the printed paper which accompanies, that the Committee has not, in a financial point of view, benefitted by the change of system, by which

it disposes of the manure of the city by direct agency instead of through a contractor, and this is to a certain extent true. But the advantages of the present system cannot be estimated in money. Under the contractor the conservancy of the town was never properly attended to; drains were cleaned in a perfunctory way, manure was allowed to lie for long periods in the streets, and applications for an enhancement of the monthly cash subsidy were made on the slightest pretexts and had often to be granted; manure was taken direct from the city to the fields near its walls and allowed to lie there till the purchaser thought proper to plough it in. Now it is first stacked in a godown, where it undergoes a certain amount of deodorization, and is then sold. Moreover, at the present time, the drains and streets that have to be cleaned by the Committee's establishment are double the length they were when the contractor had the management.

4. The demand for manure is at times so great that it far exceeds the supply. This of itself shows how highly its use is appreciated.

5. With a view to secure a complete monopoly of the manure of the city, the Committee is making arrangements to purchase the sweeping of all the large sarais and other enclosures where horses and cattle are put up. When these arrangements are complete the income will be considerably increased. Arrangements are also being made to reduce the expenditure by introducing carts in place of donkeys for removing the manure from the city. I am sanguine that in course of time the income and expenditure will be equal.

Report on the Conservancy Establishment of the City of Amritsar.

For some time I have had under consideration the question of how to regulate the conservancy establishment of this city, with regard to the work required of it, and consistent with the due cleanliness of all parts of the town.

I must confess that the matter is a difficult one; but I entertain hopes that, with the assistance of the sub-committee, the difficulties will vanish, and that what is at present chaos will be reduced to order.

2. My present remarks will be illustrated by tabular statements, which I append to this report.

3. Statement A. shows with tolerable accuracy the total length of the streets and drains of all kinds in each division of the city, the number of bhisties and sweepers that were employed on the 15th May 1876, the number that were employed when the present system was introduced in 1872, and the number that would in my opinion be sufficient to keep all the public streets and drains in the city clean, if properly supervised.

The difference between the number of bhisties and sweepers that were employed when the system was first introduced and the number at present employed is very striking. How the establishment came to be so largely increased is not known to me. The only authority for an increase is that contained in Resolution No. 102 of 1874, by which an increased expenditure of Rs. 700 per mensem was sanctioned. I am not in a position to state from personal experience whether the sanitary condition of the city has improved in proportion to the increase of the establishment, as compared to what it was when the existing system was introduced.

4. I have ascertained that one sweeper can clean one thousand running feet of street and the drains at both sides in two hours; and according to this I have fixed what I consider the "proper complement" of sweepers and bhisties, supposing them to work for four hours only daily. It would be well, perhaps, to allow a margin to the number that I have fixed in Statement C., in the proportion of 1 in 5 for *kucha* and other work. The strength of the establishment would then be 329 sweepers, or a reduction of 106; and 186 bhisties, or a reduction of 37, which in money would represent a monthly saving of Rs. 500.

5. Statement B. shows the numerical strength of the city establishment on the 15th instant.

With a jemadar and a duffadar to each division, I cannot see the necessity for a chuprassie in addition. I think nine of this grade might be reduced without danger; the other three I would retain to check the number of donkeys that go out of the city daily loaded with manure; and I think that instead of having six lumberdars, three would be ample, *i. e.*, one to each conservancy division. The pay of the three retained might be increased to Rs. 6 per mensem.

These reductions would result in a saving of Rs. 57 per mensem.

For the present a saving of Rs. 550 per mensem might be effected without endangering the health of the people or the efficiency of the system.

6. Statement C. shows the cost of the conservancy establishment during 1874-75 and 1875-76. In the latter year there was a saving of upwards of Rs. 2,500 owing to the introduction of the system of employing our own donkeys.

7. If any reliance is to be placed on what the conservancy darogha says, the difficulty that he experiences in getting sweepers to work for the committee is very great. Whether this is put

forward as an excuse when brought to account for neglect or what, I cannot say. It is not unlikely that the work is not liked, for the reason that fines are imposed for the most trivial faults. It is rare a thing for a sweeper to get his full pay for two months running. If fining were less frequently resorted to, the difficulty of obtaining men would I think disappear.

8. Another way of getting men to do our work willingly would be to assist them in obtaining the *virt** of a certain number of houses. This could be managed in the following way:—

Say there are thirty sweepers employed in a division: allot to each a certain part of the division to be kept thoroughly clean, and to him and his family a certain number of private dwellings to look after, when off duty, *i. e.*, after he has cleaned the portion of public street and drains under his charge.

9. Allow no male sweeper who is not employed by the Municipal Committee, or who has not a ticket authorizing him to sweep private dwellings, to collect the *virt* of such dwellings. Every *mehteranee* employed in private dwellings to be also furnished with a ticket or brass number, and allow none but those who have such a ticket or number to exercise their calling. In this way the Committee establishment, and such women as the Committee might grant tickets to, would have the monopoly of the *virt* of the city. This is a valuable source of income, and is often sold by one sweeper to another for a large sum. We can easily bring the people to assist us in this matter, by getting them to employ no sweeper or *mehteranee* who is not furnished with a ticket or *number* from the Committee. Any private individual who refused to assist us could easily be brought to his senses by having him up before the Honorary Magistrates the first time his house or premises were found in a filthy state.

10. It would be well I think if we were to adopt the recommendation of the Cholera Commissioner, to the effect that in small blind (*cul-de-sac*) allies, house-holders should be held responsible for the daily cleaning of the portion of street opposite their houses. This would relieve our establishment to a considerable extent.

11. I purpose when at leisure drawing up a few simple rules for the guidance of the darogha and other subordinates of the conservancy establishment, which will, if followed, bring things into form.

ED. NICHOLL,
Secretary, Municipal Committee.

Dated 22nd May 1876.

Rules for the guidance of the Conservancy Establishment.

1. The conservancy establishment shall consist of:—one darogha, three naib daroghas, one mohurrir, and as many other munshis, jemadars, duffadars, lumberdars, peons, bhisties and sweepers as the Sub-Committee may appoint, provided that the cost of such establishment shall not exceed the budget provision of the year.

2. (*a*). The appointment, dismissal, or other punishment of the darogha, naib daroghas, mohurrir, munshis, and jemadars shall be governed by the terms of para. 21 of the Rules of Business.

(*b*). The appointment, dismissal or other punishment of the duffadars, lumberdars, peons, bhisties and sweepers shall rest with the Members of the Sub-Committee of Conservancy.

3. The jemadars and the other members of the establishment mentioned in para. 2 (*b*) above are directly under the orders of the members of conservancy divisions.

4. It will be the duty of members of conservancy divisions to see that the establishment is kept up to its proper strength, that it performs its duty in a proper manner, that the cleansing of the public streets and drains is properly attended to, and that all orders of a special or general character issued by the President, the General or Sub-Committee, are properly carried out.

5. The darogha, naib daroghas and mohurrir not being attached to any particular division, will be directly under the orders of the Secretary, as the Executive Officer of the Committee; at the same time they shall be bound to obey any order connected with their duties given to them by members of conservancy divisions, provided such order is not contrary or opposed to any previous order given to them by the President, the Secretary or the Sub-Committee.

6. The darogha will be held primarily responsible for the proper conservancy of the entire city. He shall be held responsible by members of divisions in the first instance, that a proper supervision is exercised over the jemadars, bhisties and sweepers in the performance of their duties.

7. The naib daroghas are subordinate to and under the orders of the darogha.

8. The supervision of all public latrines and of the conservancy of the suburbs, excluding the civil station and the cantonments, shall be the duty of the naib daroghas.

9. In summer, *i. e.*, from 15th April till 15th October, the cleansing of the public streets, drains and latrines shall commence at 2 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m.; and during winter, *i. e.*, from 16th October till 14th April, at 4 o'clock a. m. and 8-30 o'clock p. m.

10. In each division a place of assembly shall be appointed by members of divisions at which, at the time fixed in the preceding para. 9, the conservancy establishment shall

* The leavings from meals.

assemble and be told off by jemadars to their respective beats. Any member of the establishment not present at the assembly to be reported absent, unless he reports himself within a reasonable time after the hours fixed in para. 9 to the jemadar of his division, and shows good cause for his absence.

11. When the establishment has been told off to duty as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, it shall be the duty of the darogha, naib daroghas, jemadars and duffadars to patrol each division to see that the members of the establishment are at their respective posts and doing their work properly.

11*A*. Every evening after the day's work has been done, the jemadars of divisions shall bring the day's muster roll to the sadr office, for incorporation in the general register of daily attendance. He shall be held responsible for any errors or false entries that may then or afterwards be detected in such lists.

12. The sweepings of private houses and of public streets and drains must be removed to the intra-mural godowns before sunrise, and from thence to the extra-mural godowns with the least possible delay.

The *mehteranees* of private houses to be warned by jemadars that the sweepings of the houses under their charge must be collected at the appointed places, to admit of their removal to the intra-mural godowns before sunrise, under the penalty of being prohibited from exercising their calling.

13. The removal of filth from the intra-mural godowns shall be under the supervision of the darogha, and he will be held responsible that no delay is allowed to occur in its removal to the extra-mural godowns, which shall be under the charge of the naib daroghas.

14. Deposits of filth at the intra-mural godowns should be sprinkled over with a little white (slaked) lime, and the locality after the removal of the filth should be well cleaned, and some dry earth, with which white or slaked lime shall be mixed in the proportion of one-half, sprinkled over it.

15. The three extra-mural godowns shall be under the charge of the naib daroghas, and to each a munshi (*mohafiz*) and peon are attached.

Sweepings from the intra-mural godowns shall be taken out of the city by three gates, *viz.*, Lahori, Gilwalli and Ghi Mundi. At each of these gates a peon is stationed, whose duty it is to note down the number of donkey and cart-loads of manure that leave the city daily, and the names of the donkey-drivers and cartmen. The daily total to be compared every evening in the presence of the darogha and naib daroghas at the sadr office with the list of the godown munshi (*mohafiz*). Any discrepancy to be at once brought to the notice of the Secretary.

16. The extra-mural godowns shall be closed for the months of June, July, August and September of each year, and the daily deposits shall be covered with a thin layer of earth from 3 to 4 inches thick.

17. During the open season, that is, from October till May, the godown munshi shall keep a ledger, showing the number of donkey-loads of manure sold to each purchaser. Each day's sales shall be reported to the sadr office, where they will be entered in a "sales ledger," similar to the one kept up by the godown munshi. Each daily report of sales must be verified by the signature of the naib daroghas.

18. When a purchaser has received the number of loads paid for, his account shall be closed until a further cash payment is made. Any excess issues over what has been paid for shall be at the personal debit of the naib daroghas.

19. The selling rate of manure, per hundred donkey-loads, shall be fixed from time to time, the price being regulated by the demand. The size of the bags (*borahe*) used by the purchasers to be the same as those used by the Committee. The use of bags of a larger size is prohibited.

20. There are three donkey-enclosures: each is under the charge of a munshi (*mohafiz*), who is responsible for the proper care and custody of the donkeys and their trappings; the supervision of these men shall be under the darogha.

It shall be the duty of the munshis in charge to see that the donkeys leave the enclosures at day-break for the different divisions properly supplied with trappings and with the proper complement of drivers. The name of each driver and the number of donkeys made over to him to be noted down on the donkeys leaving the enclosure. On the return of the donkeys to the enclosure the list should be referred to with a view to ascertain that none are missing. The donkeys should at the same time be examined to see that they have received no injuries, and that their trappings are complete.

21. When it appears to the munshi that a donkey has received injuries during the time it was in charge of the driver, a report should at once be made by him to the Secretary through the darogha, stating the nature of the injuries received and by whom inflicted. When trappings are found missing, new ones to replace them should be ordered through the darogha, and the cost recovered from the pay of the responsible driver.

22. The contractor for the supply of food to the donkeys shall convey it daily to the enclosures, where it shall be weighed in the presence of the darogha, or in his absence the naib darogha, and the munshi in charge of the enclosure, and be made over to the charge of the latter, who will be held responsible that it is given to the donkeys at the hours appointed from time to time according to the season of the year.

23. Should the food supplied by the contractor appear to the darogha or naib daroghas to be of an inferior quality, a report of the fact should at once be made to the Secretary, and a sample sent to him with the report.

ED. NICHOLL,
Secretary, Municipal Committee.

Amritsar.

Extract from the Report of the Amritsar Municipality for 1873-74.

Conservancy. 24. The conservancy of this city was for many years carried out through a contractor, who in consideration of receiving the sweepings and a monthly cash subsidy, which averaged between 800 and 1,000 rupees, became responsible for the cleansing of the entire city.

25. In 1872, the present arrangements, under which the cleansing of the city is carried out under direct agency, were introduced. The supervision of the establishment and other minor matters in the city is exercised by a Sub-Committee, consisting of three zealous native members presided over by the President (the Deputy Commissioner).

26. The city is divided into 12 wards, and each of the three native members above-mentioned has in his peculiar charge 4 of these wards. The city is therefore for conservancy purposes divided into three divisions.

27. The details of the plan by which the filth of the city is daily removed are as follows:—

The bazars and streets have to be swept and the side drains washed by 6 A. M. (later in winter). The sweepings are placed on donkeys and conveyed to a depôt inside the city. There are ten of these depôts, and they are situated in unfrequented neighbourhoods so as to be as little as possible of a public nuisance.

From these intra-mural depôts the filth is again removed as early in the day as possible to one of the extra-mural manure godowns, of which there are three situated at some distance from the city walls, outside the Lahori, Gilwalli and Sultanwind gates. When all the filth has been removed, the intra-mural depôts are sprinkled over with earth.

28. The cleansing of the bye-lanes or gullies is carried out partly by the house-holders to whose houses they lead, and partly by the Committee's establishment. The *mehteranees* who are employed by the house-holders for the private work of their houses, in most cases themselves carry in baskets the filth of the house or houses they serve in to the depôts. This is supplemented by the sweepers and donkey-men of the Committee's establishment, who visit the bye-lanes or gullies when necessary. All lanes are cleaned by the sweeper and bhistie establishment twice a week.

29. There are twelve latrines situated outside the city gates, not far from the walls, which have recently been remodelled. To each of these, one, to some two, sweepers are attached. The filth on being removed from these latrines is deposited in a pit hard by and covered over with earth. Morning and evening it is removed in conservancy carts and deposited in the nearest extra-mural godown.

30. Separate accommodation was provided in each latrine for females, but it has not been used to a large extent, owing to the repugnance that most native females have to using a close apartment of the kind which does not hold more than one occupant at a time.

31. The surface drains in the city are kept clean by the sweepers and bhisties, and there is a large main sewage channel, constructed round the north side of the city in 1868, which receives the internal sewage, and carries it to a low-lying spot situated some 7 or 8 miles south-west of the city. This drain is cleaned out once a week, and then flushed with canal water. The sewage thus liquified is used by the zemindars on the banks of the channel, who pay the Committee for it.

A similar channel round the south side of the city still remains to be constructed. This is daily becoming a pressing necessity, and must shortly be taken in hand.

32. The establishment which carries out the operation above detailed is as follows:—

There are on an average 250 sweepers, who receive Rs. 4 per mensem. These are immediately supervised by 13 duffadars on Rs. 6 per mensem each. Over them again are 12 jemadars, one for each of the city wards. These men can read and write, and make reports to the darogha. They get Rs. 10 each per mensem.

There are about 165 bhisties, who receive the same as the sweepers, and these are supervised by 3 duffadars, who report to the jemadars of the wards abovementioned; they receive Rs. 6 each per mensem.

About 500 donkeys are employed for conveying the sweepings from the bazars and streets to the intra-mural depôts, and thence to the extra-mural godowns. The hire of each donkey is Rs. 4 per mensem. The donkey-drivers are supervised by 6 lumberdars, who receive Rs. 5 per mensem each.*

33. The whole establishment is supervised by a darogha on Rs. 100 per mensem, who receives daily reports from the jemadars and others, and himself reports to the three members of the Sub-Committee, and if necessary to the Secretary. The accounts of pay, &c., is kept and written up daily by a mohurrir, who receives Rs. 15 per mensem, and the pay of the whole establishment is disbursed monthly by the Secretary.

34. The extra-mural manure godowns are under the charge of a naib darogha, who gets Rs. 30 per mensem. He is assisted in keeping the accounts of the manure stored and disbursed by 4 mohurrirs, on salaries ranging from Rs. 6 to 15 per mensem, and a few chuprassies. Zemindars and others requiring manure apply in the first instance to the Secretary, who issues the necessary orders to the naib darogha, and receives all money paid in.

* Since this was written, the Municipal Committee have purchased donkeys of their own.

35. The following may be interesting as showing the income and expenditure since the present system was introduced in October 1872, up to the end of the year under report:—

	Expenditure. Rs.	A.	P.
Oct. 1872	3,959	0	0
Nov. „	4,078	8	0
Dec. „	3,826	0	0
Jan. 1873	3,834	0	0
Feb. „	3,851	0	0
March „	3,887	0	0
TOTAL ... Rs.	23,435	8	0
Income ... „	14,685	0	0
Difference which Committee had to pay ... „	8,750	8	0

During 1873-74 the income and expenditure was as follows:—

	Income. Rs.	A.	P.	*Expenditure.* Rs.	A.	P.
April 1873 ...	805	8	0	4,050	13	6
May „ ...	1,177	14	0	4,011	15	8
June „ ...	2,568	3	1	4,078	1	2
July „ ...	1,274	10	3	4,129	7	9
Aug. „ ...	1,510	10	0	4,168	8	9
Sep. „ ...	2,233	3	8	4,149	0	0
Oct. „ ...	3,311	14	3	3,969	3	7
Nov. „ ...	2,466	8	3	4,123	11	8
Dec. „ ...	4,201	0	0	3,982	14	8
Jan. 1874 ...	3,250	6	0	3,729	1	3
Feb. „ ...	2,475	5	9	3,402	7	8
March „ ...	3,826	7	9	3,542	12	11
TOTAL ...	29,101	11	0	47,308	2	7

36. **The amount credited in the treasury during the year was Rs. 25,040. The actual cost of the establishment to the Committee after deducting income was therefore Rs. 22,268-2-7. There can be little question as to the superior efficiency of the arrangements now in force as compared with the old contract system.**

The demand for manure is gradually increasing, and gives some hope that in a short time the cost of maintaining the system will not be so great as at present.

The income and expenditure during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76 was as follows:—

	Income. Rs.	A.	P.	*Expenditure.* Rs.	A.	P.
April 1874 ...	1,650	0	0	3,654	12	7
May „ ...	1,581	2	1	3,348	4	9
June „ ...	2,588	15	3	3,775	3	9
July „ ...	1,550	4	3	4,124	9	0
Aug. „ ...	2,128	5	9	4,366	1	3
Sep. „ ...	2,997	1	9	4,328	4	3
Oct. „ ...	2,385	8	5	4,321	5	6
Nov. „ ...	2,676	7	5	4,254	4	3
Dec. „ ...	2,030	4	2	4,328	5	9
Jan. 1875 ...	2,644	5	3	4,324	8	3
Feb. „ ...	1,295	9	3	4,316	0	0
March „ ...	1,735	9	9	4,385	0	0
				Contingencies ... 171	10	6
TOTAL ...	25,263	9	4	49,698	1	10

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
April 1875 ...	1,138	4	3	4,174	0	0
May „ ...	1,382	1	3	3,453	0	0
June „ ...	1,255	2	6	3,317	0	0
July „ ...	713	8	9	3,397	0	0
Aug. „ ...	691	0	9	3,617	0	0
Sep. „ ...	1,255	6	6	3,493	0	0
Oct. „ ...	931	10	9	3,407	0	0
Nov. „ ...	3,589	3	3	3,294	0	0
Dec. „ ...	3,911	2	6	3,250	0	0
Jan. 1876 ...	4,460	8	3	3,245	0	0
Feb. „ ...	3,336	8	2	3,002	0	0
March „ ...	2,773	5	8	4,184	0	0
From sale of sewage ...	470	0	0	Donkeys' food ... 3,907	1	6
				Contingencies ... 2,151	0	0
TOTAL ...	25,907	14	7	52,891	1	6

During the months of July—October 1875, cholera prevailed, consequently the sales income was far below the average.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. VII of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 19th February 1876.	For week ending 17th February 1877.	Total from 1st January to 19th Feb. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 17th Feb. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th Apl. 1877 ...	East Indian, Main	6,81,005	7,77,295	47,14,482	55,48,789	8,34,307	...
14th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ...	48,950	94,486	3,33,009	7,02,299	3,69,290	...
14th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	56,962	64,670	4,00,413	4,34,021	33,608	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	65,812	73,087	4,65,505	4,81,652	16,147	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,61,386	1,72,867	11,37,651	12,58,676	1,21,025	...
7th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,04,950	1,88,058	8,08,911	12,82,674	4,73,763	...
1st ditto ...	South Indian ...	34,778	43,891	2,39,583	3,15,648	76,065	...
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,55,651	7,43,264	33,74,869	47,42,635	13,67,766	...
7th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	1,43,632	1,42,681	8,81,850	9,63,974	82,124	...
	TOTAL ...	18,53,141	23,05,299	1,23,56,273	1,57,30,368	33,74,095	...
	State.						
21st Apl. 1877 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,156	2,062	14,983	14,023	...	960
21st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,052	1,987	13,770	12,343	...	1,427
7th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	61,073	51,852	3,68,183	4,00,644	32,461	...
7th ditto ...	Holkar ...	9,920	6,075	53,877	41,997	...	11,880
24th Mar. 1877 ...	Khamgaon ...	1,497	1,197	7,075	9,245	2,170	...
24th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,138	2,337	11,363	14,313	2,950	...
24th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	621	1,469	5,102	7,574	2,472	...
24th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	7,978	11,987	59,548	88,965	29,417	...
14th Apl. 1877 ...	Tirhut ...	2,442	2,315	14,246	14,411	165	...
24th Mar. 1877 ...	Punjab Northern ...	4,590	10,356	45,307	64,934	19,627	...
14th Apl. 1877 ...	Neemuch ...	...	1,419	...	7,901	7,901	...
	TOTAL ...	94,467	93,056	5,93,454	6,76,350	82,896	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,47,608	23,98,355	1,29,49,727	1,64,06,718	34,56,991	...

No. VIII of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending 26th Feb. 1876.	For Week ending 24th Feb. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 26th Feb. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 24th Feb. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th Apl. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,41,546	8,87,256	53,56,028	64,36,045	10,80,017	...
14th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ...	41,129	1,07,262	3,74,138	8,09,561	4,35,423	...
14th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	55,404	78,238	4,55,817	5,12,259	56,442	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	65,574	1,53,175	5,31,079	6,34,827	1,03,748	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,91,424	2,09,633	13,29,075	14,68,309	1,39,234	...
7th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,24,732	1,87,724	9,33,643	14,70,398	5,36,755	...
1st ditto ...	South Indian ...	31,453	49,785	2,71,036	3,65,433	94,397	...
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,49,565	7,77,833	39,24,434	55,20,468	15,96,034	...
7th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,43,252	1,58,308	10,25,002	11,22,282	97,280	...
	TOTAL ...	18,43,979	26,09,214	1,42,00,252	1,83,39,582	41,39,330	...
	State.						
21st Apl. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,236	2,156	17,219	16,179	...	1,040
21st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,022	1,965	15,792	14,308	...	1,484
7th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	54,718	67,627	4,22,901	4,68,271	45,370	...
7th ditto ...	Holkar ...	9,582	8,197	63,459	50,194	...	13,265
24th Mar. 1877	Khamgaon ...	1,242	2,357	8,317	11,602	3,285	...
24th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,687	2,859	14,050	17,172	3,122	...
24th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	471	1,111	5,573	8,685	3,112	...
24th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,729	26,713	68,277	1,15,678	47,402	...
14th Apl. 1877	Tirhut ...	2,221	9,729	16,467	24,140	7,673	...
24th Mar. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	7,550	9,701	52,857	74,635	21,778	...
14th Apl. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	1,380	...	9,231	9,231	...
	TOTAL ...	91,458	1,33,745	6,84,912	8,10,095	1,25,183	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,35,437	27,42,959	1,48,85,164	1,91,49,677	42,64,513	...

No. IX of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 4th Mar. 1876.	For week ending 3rd Mar. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 4th Mar. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 3rd Mar. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th Apl. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,53,666	8,01,105	60,09,694	72,37,150	12,27,456	...
	Ditto, Jabalpur...	59,553	87,424	4,33,691	8,96,985	4,63,294	...
14th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	56,427	72,626	5,12,244	5,84,885	72,641	...
14th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	74,109	1,26,779	6,05,188	7,61,606	1,56,418	...
7th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,43,353	2,14,737	14,72,428	16,83,046	2,10,618	...
14th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,13,291	1,84,566	10,46,934	16,54,964	6,08,030	...
7th ditto ...	South Indian ...	34,558	48,787	3,05,594	4,14,220	1,08,626	...
1st ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,20,923	7,16,453	45,45,357	62,36,921	16,91,564	...
14th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,44,046	1,59,102	11,69,048	12,81,384	1,12,336	...
7th ditto ...	TOTAL ...	18,99,926	24,11,579	1,61,00,178	2,07,51,161	46,50,983	...
	State.						
21st Apl. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,316	2,512	19,535	18,691	...	844
21st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,523	1,959	17,315	16,267	...	1,048
7th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	57,886	54,286	4,80,787	5,22,557	41,770	...
7th ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,304	7,037	69,763	57,231	...	12,532
24th Mar. 1877	Khamgaon ...	1,684	1,333	10,001	12,935	2,934	...
24th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,366	2,279	16,416	19,451	3,035	...
24th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	515	1,097	6,088	9,782	3,694	...
14th Apl. 1877	Nizam's ...	10,427	14,696	78,704	1,30,374	51,670	...
24th Mar. 1877	Tirhut ...	2,376	16,306	18,843	40,446	21,603	...
14th Apl. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	6,886	8,888	59,748	83,478	23,730	...
	Neemuch ...	...	1,412	...	10,643	10,643	...
	TOTAL ...	92,283	1,11,755	7,77,195	9,21,850	1,44,655	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,92,209	25,23,334	1,68,77,373	2,16,73,011	47,95,638	...

No. X of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 11th March 1876.	For week ending 10th March 1877.	Total from 1st January to 11th Mar. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 10th Mar. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th April 1877	East Indian, Main. ...	6,20,799	8,23,240	66,30,493	80,60,390	14,29,897	...
14th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	49,766	97,179	4,83,457	9,94,164	5,10,707	...
14th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	55,490	65,460	5,67,734	6,50,945	83,211	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	65,673	87,578	6,70,861	8,49,184	1,78,323	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,54,561	2,03,236	16,26,989	18,86,283	2,59,293	...
7th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,20,862	2,01,945	11,67,796	18,56,909	6,89,113	...
1st ditto ...	South Indian ...	31,076	56,935	3,96,670	4,71,155	1,34,485	...
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,56,979	7,69,570	51,02,836	70,06,491	19,04,155	...
7th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,45,797	1,91,898	13,14,845	14,73,282	1,58,437	...
	TOTAL ...	18,01,003	24,97,041	1,79,01,181	2,32,48,202	53,47,021	...
	State.						
21st ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,113	2,287	21,648	20,978	...	670
21st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,579	1,405	18,894	16,672	...	1,222
7th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	47,353	59,307	5,28,139	5,81,864	53,725	...
7th ditto ...	Holkar ...	10,096	6,236	79,859	63,467	...	16,392
24th Mar. 1877	Khamgaon ...	1,628	1,449	11,629	14,364	2,735	...
24th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,404	2,213	18,820	21,664	2,844	...
24th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	372	1,204	6,460	10,986	4,526	...
24th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,816	16,447	90,020	1,46,821	56,801	...
14th April 1877	Tirhut ...	2,339	3,317	21,182	43,763	22,581	...
24th Mar. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	4,803	9,990	64,546	93,463	28,917	...
14th April 1877	Neemuch ...	...	1,169	...	11,813	11,813	...
	TOTAL ...	84,002	1,05,024	8,61,197	10,26,974	1,65,677	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,85,005	26,02,065	1,87,62,378	2,42,75,076	55,12,698	...

No. XI of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 18th Mar. 1876.	For week ending 17th Mar. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 18th Mar. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 17th Mar. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th Apl. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,04,645	8,06,932	72,35,138	88,67,322	16,32,184	...
14th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ...	42,504	72,272	5,25,961	10,72,436	5,46,475	...
14th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	55,396	60,459	6,23,130	7,10,804	87,674	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	72,682	75,888	7,43,543	9,25,072	1,81,529	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,75,556	1,74,731	18,02,545	20,61,013	2,58,468	...
7th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,20,756	1,89,368	12,88,552	20,46,277	7,57,725	...
1st ditto ...	South Indian ...	31,020	52,720	3,67,690	5,23,875	1,56,185	...
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,61,517	7,45,275	56,63,853	77,51,766	20,87,913	...
7th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,79,581	2,03,211	14,94,426	16,76,493	1,82,067	...
	TOTAL ...	18,43,657	23,86,856	1,97,44,838	2,56,35,058	58,90,220	...
	State.						
21st Apl. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,021	2,195	23,669	23,173	...	496
21st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,614	1,554	20,508	19,226	...	1,282
7th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	45,070	49,549	5,73,209	6,31,513	58,304	...
7th ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,884	6,921	86,743	70,388	...	16,355
24th Mar. 1877	Khamgaon ...	1,861	2,176	13,490	16,560	3,070	...
24th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,583	3,107	21,403	24,771	3,368	...
24th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	691	1,524	7,151	12,510	5,359	...
24th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,733	14,695	1,00,753	1,61,516	60,763	...
14th Apl. 1877	Tirhut ...	2,346	4,713	23,528	48,476	24,948	...
24th Mar. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	5,619	10,199	70,165	1,03,662	33,497	...
14th Apl. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	1,379	...	13,191	13,191	...
	TOTAL ...	79,422	98,012	9,40,619	11,24,986	1,84,986	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,23,079	24,84,868	2,06,85,457	2,67,60,044	60,74,587	...

No. XII of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 25th March 1876.	For week ending 24th March 1877.	Total from 1st January to 25th Mar. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 24th Mar. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th Apl. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,24,064	7,76,072	78,59,202	96,43,394	17,84,192	...
14th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur	57,507	99,322	5,83,468	11,71,758	5,88,290	...
14th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	59,900	66,104	6,83,030	7,76,908	93,878	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	67,342	81,737	8,10,885	10,06,809	1,95,924	...
14th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,90,133	2,10,000	19,92,678	22,71,013	2,78,335	...
7th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,13,806	1,79,749	14,02,358	22,26,026	8,23,668	...
1st ditto ...	South Indian ...	32,444	56,295	4,00,134	5,80,170	1,80,036	...
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,45,847	7,95,082	63,09,700	85,46,848	22,37,148	...
7th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,16,031	2,26,689	17,10,457	19,03,182	1,92,725	...
	TOTAL ...	20,07,074	24,91,050	2,17,51,912	2,81,26,108	63,74,196	...
	State.						
21st ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,979	2,392	25,648	25,565	...	83
21st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,423	1,438	21,931	20,664	...	1,267
7th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	48,471	59,687	6,21,680	6,91,200	69,520	...
7th ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,544	5,810	93,287	76,198	...	17,089
24th Mar. 1877	Khamgaon ...	1,828	2,714	15,318	19,274	3,956	...
24th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,661	2,938	24,064	27,709	3,645	...
24th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	682	1,296	7,833	13,806	5,978	...
24th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,407	16,333	1,10,169	1,77,849	67,689	...
24th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	3,123	3,562	26,651	52,038	25,387	...
14th Apl. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	6,805	13,693	76,970	1,17,355	40,385	...
24th Mar. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	1,044	...	14,235	14,235	...
14th Apl. 1877	TOTAL ...	82,923	1,09,907	10,23,542	12,35,893	2,12,351	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,89,997	26,00,957	2,27,75,454	2,99,62,001	65,86,547	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **APRIL** *1877, and the Total Exports from each Province for the seven months, 1st October 1876 to 30th April 1877, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1875-76, 1874-75, and 1873-74.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.																					
Calcutta		10,215	2,33,987	25	560	536	11,933	134	3,105	...	...	...	...	8,372	2,25,073	...	...	...	...	19,282	4,74,658
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, April 1877		10,215	2,33,987	25	560	536	11,933	134	3,105	...	...	...	...	8,372	2,25,073	...	...	...	...	19,282	4,74,658
Total from 1st October 1876 to 30th April 1877		139,814	32,05,719	8,021	1,77,146	3,482	84,790	402	8,998	...	...	...	...	84,121	24,00,633	...	...	16	146	235,856	58,77,432
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76	44,923	9,17,962	64	1,557	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	188,539	53,47,395	854	20,874	10	146	234,457	62,89,606
	1874-75	107,262	23,41,734	19,240	3,38,072	15,357	3,36,157	15,355	3,21,237	...	...	4	25	69,484	18,98,642	...	...	113	2,787	225,815	52,38,654
	1873-74	8,046	1,80,566	...	...	3,296	64,335	3,395	75,169	...	...	3	65	34,426	9,75,240	30	240	57	1,303	49,253	12,76,918
Bombay and Sind																					
Bombay		300,444	83,61,675	68,026	19,47,675	145,677	40,99,121	58,969	16,08,880	23,205	5,84,375	...	...	465	10,390	...	...	46,612	12,65,836	643,398	1,78,77,952
Kurrachee		350	10,000	...	...	...	...	1,225	35,000	...	...	...	...	14,934	4,26,570	...	...	2,887	82,140	19,396	5,53,710
Carwar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, April 1877		300,794	83,71,675	68,026	19,47,675	145,677	40,99,121	60,194	16,43,880	23,205	5,84,375	...	...	15,399	4,36,960	...	...	49,499	13,47,976	662,794	1,84,31,672
Total from 1st October 1876 to 30th April 1877		922,285	2,55,95,761	258,000	70,23,120	353,159	1,02,65,761	206,518	56,13,807	33,264	8,71,775	17,010	4,82,510	31,438	8,82,545	...	...	67,953	18,60,419	1,889,627	5,25,95,698
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76	896,126	2,23,23,890	205,891	54,04,479	232,702	61,06,186	150,707	39,85,581	75,299	19,64,055	...	...	115,178	31,01,872	...	...	49,095	14,16,704	1,724,998	4,43,04,767
	1874-75	1,646,356	4,68,62,688	269,823	73,55,086	435,150	1,23,79,334	102,754	28,41,224	110,050	32,05,230	...	...	20,674	5,54,705	...	...	66,230	18,29,218	2,651,037	7,50,27,485
	1873-74	1,650,350	4,75,86,053	198,855	53,92,094	339,909	97,20,378	146,289	42,63,373	17,091	4,87,965	...	...	59,037	16,77,531	...	...	98,308	27,90,683	2,499,839	7,19,18,076
Madras																					
Madras		264	6,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421	9,420	...	...	...	...	705	15,780
Coconada		6,501	1,38,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,501	138,339
Tuticorin		288	6,600	288	6,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,554	1,12,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,090	125,597
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, April 1877		7,053	1,51,299	288	6,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,554	1,12,397	421	9,420	...	...	...	...	12,296	279,716
Total from 1st October 1876 to 30th April 1877		54,368	12,20,516	1,206	27,600	9,726	2,00,886	750	18,540	...	...	8,290	2,02,269	5,415	1,25,905	...	...	...	...	79,755	17,95,716
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76	177,090	39,23,573	8,826	2,06,305	34,001	7,09,219	11,306	2,10,780	...	...	1,998	45,179	25,143	5,72,789	...	...	...	...	258,364	56,67,845
	1874-75	196,895	44,42,406	804	20,040	31,852	6,91,417	28,965	6,55,596	...	...	18,051	4,05,108	1,596	36,136	...	...	66	1,381	278,229	62,52,084
	1873-74	196,426	45,55,837	2,679	65,503	1,740	39,000	6,027	1,50,425	...	...	1,753	41,920	2,450	59,184	...	...	...	...	211,075	49,11,869
British Burma.																					
Rangoon		8,405	1,41,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,483	62,021	...	...	11,888	2,03,415
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, April 1877		8,405	1,41,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,483	62,021	...	...	11,888	2,03,415
Total from 1st October 1876 to 30th April 1877		58,935	10,78,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,682	1,2 ,063	3,036	53,013	68,653	12,51,474
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76	3,739	64,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,421	10,54,212	...	...	53,160	11,18,933
	1874-75	32,858	5,94,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	33,739	6,09,326
	1873-74	6,103	1,02,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,270	37,202	...	...	8,373	1,39,479
Grand Total.																					
Total, April 1877		326,467	88,98,355	68,319	19,54,835	146,213	41,11,054	60,328	16,46,995	23,205	5,84,375	4,554	1,12,397	24,192	6,71,453	3,483	62,021	49,499	13,47,976	706,260	1,93,89,461
Total from 1st October 1876 to 30th April 1877		1,175,402	3,11,00,394	267,227	72,27,866	366,367	1,05,51,437	207,670	56,41,345	33,264	8,71,775	25,300	6,84,779	120,974	34,09,083	6,682	1,20,068	71,005	19,13,578	2,273,891	6,15,20,320
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76	1,121,878	2,72,30,146	214,761	56,12,341	266,703	68,17,406	162,080	41,98,033	75,299	19,64,055	1,998	45,179	328,860	90,22,056	50,275	10,75,066	49,105	14,16,850	2,279,779	5,73,81,151
	1874-75	1,983,371	5,42,41,660	289,867	77,13,198	482,359	1,34,06,908	147,074	38,18,057	110,050	32,05,230	18,055	4,05,133	90,754	24,89,483	881	14,494	66,409	18,33,386	3,188,820	8,71,27,549
	1873-74	1,860,925	5,24,04,733	191,534	54,57,597	344,945	98,23,713	155,711	44,88,966	17,091	4,87,965	1,756	41,985	95,913	27,11,955	2,300	37,442	98,365	27,91,986	2,768,540	7,82,46,342

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE;
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 19th May 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th MAY 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	170,332	9,23,089	6,788	36,438	...	...	177,120	9,59,527
„ Paddy	...	...	732	2,500	146	500	...	...	878	3,000
„ Other Grains	...	...	25,060	1,23,933	3,265	18,713	...	...	28,325	1,42,646
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	542	2,220	...	...	542	2,220
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	1,689	5,640	...	...	1,689	5,640
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	...	630	3,780	1,961	11,766	...	...	2,591	15,546
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	28,163	84,489	...	...	28,163	84,489
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	994	5,432	18,456	98,730	...	...	...	...	19,450	1,04,162
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Rice	...	...	17,760	88,475	3,660	18,750	...	...	21,420	1,07,225
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	1,556	10,625	2,821	15,423	4,377	26,048
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	172	42	172
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,063	5,970	1,063	5,970
Calicut—Rice	...	...	10,960	59,880	869	4,156	10	51	11,839	64,087
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	16,970	69,537	...	...	16,970	69,537
„ Other Grains	7,402	39,833	...	...	...	...	2,199	11,618	9,601	51,451
Quilandy—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	1,746	8,550	...	...	...	...	1,746	8,550
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	1	7	...	...	97	564	98	571
Mangalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice	994	5,432	219,884	1,182,504	13,820	73,330	10	51	234,708	12,61,317
„ Paddy	...	...	732	2,500	48,524	1,70,791	2,821	15,423	52,077	1,88,714
„ Other Grains	7,402	39,833	25,061	123,940	3,265	18,713	3,401	18,324	39,129	2,00,810
TOTAL	8,396	45,265	245,677	1,308,944	65,609	2,62,834	6,232	33,798	325,914	16,50,841
Imports in previous week ... Rice									247,255	13,36,455
Paddy									116,827	4,27,508
Other Grains									24,623	1,13,085
TOTAL									388,705	18,77,048

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th MAY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.									
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyoukphyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	134,330	4,95,821	...	...	15,085	51,345	...	...	...	...	149,415	5,47,166	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,501	5,490	...	...	1,501	5,490
„ Paddy ...	997	2,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	997	2,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	40,240	1,62,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,240	1,62,374	3,731	14,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,731	14,608
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,466	52,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,466	52,258
Tuticorin ...	55,446	2,29,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,446	2,29,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	880	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	2,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	2,760
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,036	18,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,036	18,220
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	231,893	8,92,196	...	...	15,085	51,345	...	...	...	...	246,978	9,43,541	36,004	87,846	...	...	...	...	1,501	5,490	...	...	37,505	93,336
Exports in previous week ...											403,682	14,49,020											24,569	64,998

* No return received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railway, during the week ending 5th May 1877.

Forwarded from	To											
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Cooor and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras ...	1,055	2,590	515	98	...	260	1,460	1,290	406	33	61	7,768
Beypore ...	46	618	477	1,228	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,489
Raichore ...	...	35	...	...	...	...	101	96	1,426	720	...	2,378
Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,593	1,593
Tanjore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	503
Other Stations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	757	757
Total ...	1,101	3,243	992	1,326	120	260	1,561	1,386	1,832	753	2,914	15,488

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 17,010.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 12th May 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations ...	230
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations ...	2,811
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore ...	1,430
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore ...	1,853
Total Tons ...	6,324
Total for previous week, Tons ...	6,354

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th MAY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyoukphyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	134,330	4,95,821	...	...	15,085	51,345	...	...	...	...	149,415	5,47,166	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,501	5,490	...	...	1,501	5,490
„ Paddy ...	997	2,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	997	2,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	40,240	1,62,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,240	1,62,374	3,731	14,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,731	14,608
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,466	52,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,466	52,258
Tuticorin ...	55,446	2,29,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,446	2,29,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	880	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	2,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	2,760
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,036	18,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,036	18,220
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	231,893	8,92,196	...	...	15,085	51,345	...	...	...	...	246,978	9,43,541	36,004	87,846	...	...	...	...	1,501	5,490	...	...	37,505	93,336
Exports in previous week ...											403,682	14,49,020											24,569	64,998

* No return received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railway, during the week ending 5th May 1877.

Forwarded from	To											
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Coddoor and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras ...	1,055	2,590	515	98	...	260	1,460	1,290	406	33	61	7,768
Beypore ...	46	618	477	1,228	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,489
Raichore ...	...	35	...	...	...	...	101	96	1,426	720	...	2,378
Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,593	1,593
Tanjore District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	503
Other Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	757	757
Total ...	1,101	3,243	992	1,326	120	260	1,561	1,386	1,832	753	2,914	15,488

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 17,010.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 12th May 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	230
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations	2,811
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	1,430
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	1,853
Total Tons ...	6,324
Total for previous week, Tons ...	6,354

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

FROM 1st APRIL to 31st MARCH.

YEAR.	Bengal.		Bombay.		Sind.		British Burma.		Madras.		Inland Customs.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1872-73	298,746	2,64,30,501	102,811	50,02,460	4,277	64,611	30,860	1,34,094	234,768	1,15,91,955	198,171	1,59,35,906	869,633	5,91,59,526
1873-74	290,679	2,57,16,831	108,063	52,64,491	5,581	81,973	23,748	1,26,641	236,449	1,16,76,314	197,604	1,59,07,989	862,124	5,87,74,239
1874-75	304,236	2,64,68,978	103,064	50,22,926	5,254	75,366	29,025	1,40,075	240,229	1,19,17,108	201,456	1,56,48,550	883,264	5,92,73,003
1875-76	293,812	2,57,64,275	112,328	54,80,819	6,800	92,974	37,540	1,58,703	240,240	1,19,44,869	202,148	1,56,72,440	892,868	5,91,14,080
1876-77	301,036	2,61,99,392	114,623	55,93,044	5,969	83,549	33,065	1,50,359	231,431	1,15,22,326	209,253	1,61,70,294	895,377	5,97,18,964
Average ...	297,702	2,61,15,995	108,178	52,72,748	5,576	79,695	30,848	1,41,974	236,623	1,17,30,514	201,726	1,58,67,036	880,653	5,92,07,962

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE (STATISTICAL BRANCH).
Calcutta, 18th May 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY FOR THE YEAR 1875-76.

No. 554, dated Calcutta, the 21st April 1877.

From—The Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue,
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, the following report and statements on the operations of the Department of Issue for the year 1875-76:—

No. I.—Statement of the value of Government currency notes in circulation throughout India during 1875-76 and previous years.

No. II.—Statement of notes issued, received, and cancelled during 1875-76.

No. VIII.—Statement of receipts and expenses of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1875-76.

TOTAL CIRCULATION.

2. The maximum, minimum, and average value of notes in circulation throughout India on the last day of each month during the last two years have been as follows:—

Year.	Maximum.	Month.	Minimum.	Month.	Average.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1874-75	11,23,64,380	March 1875 ...	9,27,43,385	April 1874 ...	10,67,04,071
1875-76	12,06,69,585	October 1875 ...	10,75,44,640	„ 1875 ...	11,35,26,621

3. The average circulation, dating from the commencement of currency operations, has been as follows:—

	Rs.
In 1862-63	4,41,94,285
„ 1863-64	5,23,25,000
„ 1864-65	6,88,20,116
„ 1865-66	7,72,57,983
„ 1866-67	8,98,93,179
„ 1867-68	9,28,50,848
„ 1868-69	10,14,55,827
„ 1869-70	10,66,90,777
„ 1870-71	9,81,82,240
„ 1871-72	11,41,57,442
„ 1872-73	12,86,40,367
„ 1873-74	11,14,51,907
„ 1874-75	10,67,04,071
„ 1875-76	11,35,26,621

4. An examination of the lowest amount of the circulation in successive seasons is of more importance in judging of the movements of the note circulation than a comparison of averages.

A statement in lakhs of rupees is subjoined for the past eight years; the statement is arranged for the calendar year, which for this purpose is more

convenient than the official year; the month in which the circulation was at the lowest is indicated by the figures in black type :—

Circle.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Calcutta ...	9 355·2	8 320·2	2 335·2	1 415·2	3 431·2	10 438·9	5 465·2	5 437·3
Madras ...	3 56·1	2 57·9	3 71·8	3 82·5	12 96·2	6 71·0	12 89·7	1 95·0
Bombay ...	1 404·9	7 316·1	12 363·8	1 368·2	12 261·9	3 217·6	8 273·9	5 262·8
Allahabad ...	6 17·6	6 24·9	9 31·0	6 29·0	4 58·6	4 34·0	4 49·0	4 66·4
Lahore ...	12 21·0	2 10·0	1 22·4	12 38·8	5 32·9	3 39·8	7 57·8	2 55·3
Calicut ...	11 5·8	4 5·6	1 7·9	1 11·9	1 17·0	8 17·8	1 21·7	12 16·6
Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...	2 4·1	3 6·7	1 10·5	12 7·6
Nagpur ...	3 17·3	7 23·2	4 19·0	2 15·3	4 19·3	4 7·4	4 8·7	4 9·1
Kurrachee ...	5 19·1	10 18·5	7 16·4	7 14·8	1 17·6	3 12·2	9 15·7	4 16·1
Akola ...	1 ·9	2 8·2	1 13·3	2 7·1	3 4·5	2 3·8	3 5·7	12 5·5
Aggregate ...	4 980·3	6 856·9	2 1007·3	1 1071·8	4 1085·6	3 920·1	5 1066·9	5 1053·2

5. The following amounts of notes were issued against silver bullion in the course of the year in Calcutta :—

		Rs.
In August 1875	...	5,50,000
„ September „	...	17,50,000
Total	...	23,00,000

against Rs. 1,75,10,000 in the preceding year.

6. In Bombay the amount of silver bullion purchased by the Currency Department was as follows :—

		Rs.
In April 1875	...	17,00,000
„ May „	...	1,00,000
„ August „	...	6,00,000
„ September „	...	37,00,000
„ October „	...	31,00,000
„ November „	...	15,00,000
„ January 1876	...	1,00,000
„ February „	...	1,00,000
Total	...	1,09,00,000

Calcutta sub-circles.

7. The annexed statement shows the amount of sub-circle notes received at Calcutta for coin or notes in each month of the year; the aggregate encashments of Allahabad notes are 10 lakhs less than in the previous year, of Lahore notes 26 lakhs more :—

Month.	Allahabad Notes.	Lahore Notes.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1875 ...	6,12,225	10,58,575	16,70,800
May „ ...	3,71,910	11,11,365	14,83,275
June „ ...	4,37,050	9,73,155	14,10,205
July „ ...	6,40,800	10,22,630	16,63,430
August „ ...	6,16,045	9,72,965	15,89,010
September „ ...	8,98,175	11,49,650	20,47,825
October „ ...	6,92,865	11,73,400	18,66,265
November „ ...	11,24,300	12,26,595	23,50,895
December „ ...	20,55,240	18,79,620	39,34,860
January 1876...	34,77,495	6,69,640	41,47,135
February „ ...	11,90,610	12,99,810	24,90,420
March „ ...	17,86,440	10,18,290	28,04,730
Total in 1875-76 ...	1,89,03,155	1,35,55,695	2,74,58,850
„ „ 1874-75 ...	1,49,16,830	1,09,24,175	2,58,41,005
Net Increase ...	.....	.....	16,17,845

Transactions with the Public.

8. The following table shows the value of Home Circle notes issued to, and received from, the public for cash or other notes during the last two years :—

Circle.	Notes issued.		Notes received.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	43,15,13,960	39,06,74,000	42,15,44,905	39,48,55,730
Madras	4,95,38,110	5,08,03,180	5,00,57,965	4,75,13,400
Bombay	13,42,02,720	11,82,46,855	12,70,44,945	12,04,13,585
Allahabad	2,48,82,275	1,86,69,895	88,56,155	1,13,97,075
Lahore	2,04,01,785	2,34,41,980	69,94,220	2,37,34,080
Calicut	47,79,055	50,03,415	45,59,760	47,95,525
Cocanada...	35,91,450	44,89,155	23,83,200	28,64,160
Nagpur	62,31,370	71,69,110	67,84,215	72,56,840
Kurrachee	50,80,435	38,77,430	62,58,325	41,87,880
Akola	23,57,600	45,95,795	21,73,880	47,63,380
Total ...	68,25,78,760	62,69,70,815	63,66,57,570	62,17,81,655
Decrease in 1875-76 ...		5,56,07,945		1,48,75,915

9. The aggregate issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes were as follows :—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
										Rs.
Issues ...	6,43,229	20,95,306	10,24,663	4,06,367	6,61,870	1,25,156	3,62,085	7,114	53,25,790	62,69,70,815
Receipts ...	6,60,481	20,22,780	10,43,265	4,03,578	6,49,870	1,19,911	3,62,755	6,951	52,69,541	62,17,81,655
Excess of issues over receipts ...	...	72,526	...	2,789	12,000	5,245	...	163	56,249	51,89,160
Excess of receipts over issues ...	17,252	...	18,602	...	...	...	670	...	...	...

10. During the year, 52,69,541 notes were received and 35,00,318 cancelled, being 66·43 per cent. of the total number received against 65 of last year.

11. The average number of notes that passed over the counters of the undermentioned offices on each working day during the past three years has been :—

	Notes cashed.		
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Calcutta	9,868	10,814	11,659
Madras	1,784	1,912	1,876
Bombay	4,450	4,449	4,107
Allahabad	250	335	450

	Notes issued.		
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Calcutta	9,830	10,795	11,306
Madras	1,803	1,654	1,619
Bombay	4,111	4,631	4,136
Allahabad	498	503	579

12. The daily average of cancellations during the same period has been—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Calcutta	4,853	6,478	8,303
Madras	1,190	1,482	1,339
Bombay	2,808	2,907	2,532

13. The following statement gives the net circulation of the several denominations in numbers and value on 31st March 1875, agreeing therefore with the value of each circle on that date in Statement No. I :—

Circle.	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
										Rs.
Calcutta	2,18,902	6,13,220	2,90,341	60,858	83,709	11,363	16,889	...	12,95,282	4,70,17,830
Madras	49,278	53,297	33,529	25,355	47,459	4,595	2,203	10	2,15,726	1,20,64,090
Bombay	63,404	3,34,455	73,264	49,664	56,457	3,906	8,412	450	5,90,012	2,81,30,750
Allahabad	25,207	30,469	22,652	17,202	17,452	1,658	2,291	33	1,16,959	69,36,565
Lahore	28,837	36,928	24,244	15,330	11,683	2,161	1,669	68	1,20,916	63,12,645
Calicut	12,102	14,127	9,769	8,928	13,300	451	198	...	58,870	25,96,810
Cocanada	9,317	8,576	5,470	3,075	2,707	518	1,605	101	31,369	35,40,195
Nagpur	4,823	7,268	5,375	3,546	3,746	287	132	2	25,179	10,51,695
Kurrachee	6,071	15,110	7,456	2,524	3,918	305	628	...	36,012	16,29,075
Akola	7,223	6,809	4,438	2,703	2,345	156	69	2	23,745	7,29,615
Total ...	4,25,164	11,20,259	4,76,538	1,89,180	2,42,776	25,395	34,096	661	25,14,069	10,99,99,270

Thus the average value of each note in circulation was in the—

		Rs.			Rs.
Calcutta Circle	... ...	36	Calicut Circle	... ...	44
Madras „	... ...	56	Cocanada „	... ...	113
Bombay „	... ...	48	Nagpur „	... ...	42
Allahabad „	... ...	59	Kurrachee „	... ...	45
Lahore „	... ...	52	Akola „	... ...	30

Foreign Circle Notes.

14. The following table shows the encashment of Foreign Circle notes, giving for the year an aggregate total of Rupees 5,96,63,920 :—

Encashed by	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Calicut	Cocanada.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Akola.	Total Value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	...	5,53,760	9,83,300	c1,39,08,155	c1,35,55,695	57,465	78,996	3,06,126	46,160	36,655	2,97,81,310
Madras ...	3,80,290	...	7,38,190	1,21,535	17,685	c1,02,005	c21,74,535	22,020	5,800	14,775	80,76,855
Bombay ...	13,75,180	4,08,960	...	1,97,250	2,69,545	77,930	6,680	c24,66,980	c11,03,860	c88,22,175	97,94,360
Allahabad ...	31,16,785	2,89,825	3,07,255	...	6,55,865	16,285	4,465	71,070	18,160	14,945	44,44,155
Lahore ...	8,64,435	1,01,660	1,75,210	3,27,540	...	4,725	610	24,835	1,57,775	7,450	16,64,240
Calicut ...	6,040	15,46,360	76,715	450	80	7,195	...	1,100	21	445	16,88,600
Cocanada ...	2,595	1,43,215	500	745	170	9,235	...	540	120	20	1,57,145
Nagpur ...	10,62,280	3,71,995	12,68,925	9,260	5,635	2,895	10,635	...	735	8,69,890	30,96,290
Kurrachee ...	19,010	2,040	9,14,040	7,145	91,535	455	...	12,215	...	2,665	10,49,095
Akola ...	218	3,998	22,945	685	80	20	100	1,625	880	...	29,990
Total ...	73,26,775	38,65,210	44,84,080	1,45,97,785	1,45,95,770	42,77,710	23,76,020	31,65,810	18,32,160	42,60,020	5,96,63,920

15. In the above table the amounts paid, in fulfilment of the obligation imposed by the Currency Act to pay at the Presidency Town notes issued at circle offices in the interior of each presidency, are marked with the letter (*c*), the remaining amounts represent accommodation afforded to the public beyond the requirements of the law, which during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,85,36,715, against Rs. 2,06,50,070 of the preceding year.

Reserve.

16. The value of Government securities held by the Department throughout the year was 569 lakhs of rupees.

The distribution of coin and bullion at the end of the year was as follows:—

Circle.	Notes in circulation.	Coin and Bullion.	Percentage of circulation.
Calcutta	470	79	16·8
Madras	121	67	55·4
Bombay	281	152*	54·1
Allahabad	69	112	162·3
Lahore	63	62	98·4
Calicut	26	13	50·0
Cocanada	36	32	88·8
Nagpore	11	4	36·4
Kurrachee	16	3	18·8
Akola	7	5	71·4
Total ...	1,100	529	48·0

* Of which 2 lakhs is bullion.

Outstanding Notes.

17. The following is a comparative statement by years of notes outstanding on 31st December 1874 and 31st December 1875 :—

Year.	Value outstanding 31st December 1874.	Value outstanding 31st December 1875.
	Rs.	Rs.
1862	5,58,330	4,55,420
1863	2,09,260	1,79,280
1864	2,12,420	2,07,750
1865	2,57,380	2,27,980
1866	3,04,080	2,41,640
1867	5,01,950	3,96,[illegible]
1868	8,17,320	6,73,[illegible]
1869	9,60,220	8,34,[illegible]
1870	18,14,220	12,10,430
1871	26,45,510	15,40,950
1872	81,98,795	39,32,790
1873	2,66,07,320	93,20,465
1874	10,00,80,980	1,50,02,580
1875	.....	10,30,95,445

18. It is necessary to explain that the amount of outstanding notes includes, besides those in circulation, all notes held by the department for re-issue, and also such as, having been withdrawn from circulation by other offices than that of issue, have not as yet been cancelled in the registers of the office of issue.

Lost Notes.

19. The following figures show in a consolidated form the total number of notes of the various denominations lost from different causes, of which value has been paid under indemnity :—

	Nature of Loss.	Number of Notes for Rupees									Total	
		5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10	00	Number.	Value.
												Rs.
Half Notes ...	Lost by post ...	153	366	234	163	289	11	8	...		1,224	59,655
[illegible] ...	Lost accidentally ...	98	177	148	70	103	24	2	...		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] ...	Mutilated ...	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	9	...	1	...		[illegible]	[illegible]
		265	543	432	246	400	35	11	...		1,936	[illegible]
Whole Notes ...	Lost by post ...	...	...	2	3	8	...	...	...		13	650
Ditto ...	Lost accidentally ...	1	3	2	2	11	4	...	...		23	2,625
Ditto ...	Mutilated ...	4	27	28	7	9	...	3	...		101	5,130
		5	48	44	12	28	4	3	...		144	9,785
	Wrongly joined ...	108	181	102	14	15	...	...	...		420	6,990
	Total ...	378	777	548	271	443	39	14	...		2,470	1,11,970

Total value of 1874-75 Rs. 98,030, and of 1873-74 Rs. 70,925.

20. No claim has been established against the Department for the value of any notes, the amount of which has been paid under indemnity.

Forged Notes.

21. Only a single case of presentation of a forged note has been brought to notice in the past year; a paper purporting to be a Bombay note for Rs. 100 was presented at the Shikarpur Treasury; the forgery was detected and the note forwarded to Government of India.

Small Silver Coin and Copper.

22. The receipts and issues of small change during the year were as follows:—

	Receipts.			Issues.			Net Issues.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Half Rupees	63,299	0	0	11,09,187	0	0			
Quarter Rupees	47,149	0	0	7,75,349	0	0			
One-eighth Rupees	28,332	0	0	9,01,307	0	0			
Copper	985	0	0	52,186	0	0			
Total ...	1,39,765	0	0	28,37,979	0	0	26,98,214	0	0
Total 1874-75 ...	66,549	8	0	18,60,258	6	0	17,99,709	8	0
				Increase ...			8,98,504	12	0

23. Worn pice to the nominal value of Rs. 35,850 were received at the Calcutta Currency Office during the year.

GOLD.

24. No gold transactions took place during the year at any circle.

COIN OPERATIONS.

25. The following sums were issued and received at the respective offices during the last two years :—

CIRCLE.	ISSUED.		RECEIVED.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	2,88,46,790	2,65,30,710	3,78,61,745	1,99,92,158
Madras	47,29,505	39,88,525	37,39,625	67,57,965
Bombay	4,67,09,865	3,60,15,330	5,13,12,415	3,38,94,990
Allahabad	1,58,66,595	28,27,325	1,63,59,275	1,21,80,215
Lahore	1,38,74,615	1,49,31,210	1,62,76,690	1,71,41,800
Calicut	45,63,565	36,27,605	46,49,330	46,56,015
Cocanada	24,68,425	25,69,885	35,42,850	31,60,220
Nagpur	54,56,760	95,37,175	59,43,080	94,51,815
Kurrachee	49,23,465	18,12,390	41,33,850	16,13,055
Akola	21,56,070	47,63,380	23,39,790	45,95,795
TOTAL ...	12,95,95,655	10,66,03,535	14,61,58,650	11,34,44,028

26. The following remittances of specie took place during the year under review :—

From Akola to Bombay ... ... 29 lakhs.
„ Bombay to Kurrachee ... ... 6 „

TREASURY DEALINGS IN NOTES.

27. The transactions in notes at the several treasuries in India during 1873-74, 1874-75, and 1875-76 have been as follows :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from public in payment of Government dues	3,29,27,095	2,96,69,920	3,17,97,380
Ditto in exchange for silver ...	3,18,89,050	2,89,17,665	3,52,80,715
Ditto for other notes	11,60,785	16,83,315	16,18,635
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	6,59,76,930	6,02,70,900	6,86,96,730
Issues to public in payment of Government dues ...	2,27,29,990	2,24,34,810	2,39,66,950
Ditto in exchange for silver	4,24,64,150	4,15,59,890	4,74,74,715
Ditto for other notes	11,60,785	16,83,315	16,18,635
TOTAL ISSUES ...	6,63,54,925	6,56,78,015	7,30,60,300

28. The total transactions in notes during the last seven years have been the following :—

In 1869-70 ... 635 lakhs.
„ 1870-71 ... 758 „
„ 1871-72 ... 1,095 „
„ 1872-73 ... 1,264 „
„ 1873-74 ... 1,323 „ excluding Branch Banks.
„ 1874-75 ... 1,259 „ ditto.
„ 1875-76 ... 1,418 „ ditto.

which may be analysed thus—

GOVERNMENT OR ADMINISTRATION.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Government of India ...	4	31	40	7	9	21	45
Lower Bengal	153	238	443	566	623	493	487
Ditto Assam ...	...	..	...	...	...	36	42
North-Western Provinces ...	48	48	87	122	114	128	169
Oudh	8	7	13	22	36	41	43
Punjab	92	69	97	115	149	166	174
Madras	126	203	269	280	240	244	204
Bombay	179	132	92	93	90	89	110
Central Provinces ...	17	22	48	42	52	31	31
British Burma	8	8	6	17	10	5	8
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
TOTAL ...	635	758	1,095	1,264	1,323	1,259	1,418

29. The proportion of cash and notes in the following presidencies and provinces on the 31st March last was as follows :—

GOVERNMENT OR ADMINISTRATION.	CASH.	NOTES.
Government of India	95 per cent.	5 per cent.
Lower Bengal	82 „	18 „
Ditto Assam	64 „	36 „
North-Western Provinces	87 „	13 „
Oudh	92 „	8 „
Punjab	88 „	12 „
Madras	81 „	19 „
Bombay	93 „	7 „
Central Provinces	96 „	4 „
British Burma	84 „	16 „

30. Facilities are given for cashing notes at revenue treasuries as far as this can be done without inconvenience in other directions.

A list is subjoined (A) of treasuries which, throughout the year, were able to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them; a second list (B) contains the names of treasuries, which were ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation; and a third (C) the names of treasuries at which this accommodation was not usually available :—

A.

BENGAL.

Balasore.
Bauleorah.
Beerbhoom.
Bhagalpur.
Bograh.
Burdwan.
Chittagong.
Cuttack.
Dinagepore.
Gya.
Hazaribagh.
Lohardugga.
Mymensing.
Pooree.
Pubna.
Purneah.
Rajshahye.
Sarun.
Shahabad.
Singbhoom.
Tipperah.
Mozufferpore (Tirhoot).

N. W. PROVINCES.

Banda.
Bareilly.
Basti.
Bulandshahar.
Badaon.
Bijnour.
Dehra Dhoon.
Etah.
Farakhabad.
Fatahpur.
Gorakhpur.
Hamirpur.
Jalaun.
Jhansi.
Jaunpur.
Kumaon.
Lalatpur.
Meerut.
Moradabad.
Mozaffarnagar.
Mattra.
Mainpuri.
Rurki.
Shahjahanpur.
Saharanpur.

OUDH.

Bharaich.
Barabanki.
Faizabad.
Gondah.
Hardoi.
Kheri.
Unao.
Partabgarh.
Rai Bareli.
Sitapur.
Sultanpur.

PUNJAB.

Ambala.
Banu.

A.

PUNJAB.

Dehra Ghazi Khan.
Dehra Ismail Khan.
Gujranwala.
Gurdaspur.
Gurgaon.
Hoshyarpur.
Hazara.
Jhilam.
Jhang.
Kohat.
Ludianah.
Montgomery.
Peshawar.
Rawal Pindi.
Shahpur.
Simla.
Sirsa.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Balaghat.
Bhandara.
Damoh.
Hoshangabad.
Mandla.
Nimar.
Sagar.

BRITISH BURMA.

Bassein.
Henzadah.
Mergui.
Prome.
Ramree (Kyouk Phyoo).
Sandoway.
Shwegyeen.
Tavoy.
Thayetmayo.
Tounghoo.

HYDERABAD.

Booldana.
Beasim.
Ellichpur.
Woon.

MADRAS.

Kristna.
Chingleput.
North Arcot.
Trichinopoly.
Coimbatoor.
Cuddapah.
Kurnool.

B.

BENGAL.

Buckergunge.
Chumparun.
Farreedpore.
Hooghly.
Jessore.
Jalpaiguri.
Maldah.
Midnapur.
Monghyr.
Moorshedabad.
Nya Doomka.
Durbungah (Tirhoot, East).
24-Pergunnas.

ASSAM.

Cachar.
Cossya Hills.
Durrung.
Garrow Hills.
Gowalparah.
Luckimpore.
Sylhet.

N. W. PROVINCES.

Aligarh.
Azimgarh.
Etawah.
Ghazipur.

PUNJAB.

Ferozepur.
Gujrat.
Hissar.
Jalandhar.
Kangra (Dharmsala).
Karnal.
Muzaffargarh.
Rohtak.
Sialkot.

BRITISH BURMA.

Maobeng.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ajmere.
Coorg.
Gwalior.
Indore.
Nowgong (Bundelkund).
Sambhur.

MADRAS.

Nellore.
South Arcot.
Tanjore.
Madura.
Tinnevelly.
Salem.
Bellary.

C.

BENGAL.

Bhulluah.
Darjeeling.
Maunbhoom.
Nuddea.
Rungpore.

ASSAM.

Kamroop.
Nowgong.
Sibsagar.
Sumogoodting (Naga Hills).

PUNJAB.

Multan.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Betul.
Bilaspur.
Chanda.
Chindwara.
Jabalpur.
Narsinghpur.
Raipur.
Sambalpur.
Seoni.
Sironcha.
Wardha.

BRITISH BURMA.

Mandalay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Bhopal.
Nagode.
Munipore.

MADRAS.

Neilgherries.
Travancore.

CURRENCY AGENCIES.

31. During the year, 21 Currency Agencies have been opened in the Bengal Presidency, namely, 10 in Lower Bengal, 5 in the North-Western Provinces, and 6 in the Punjab.

PROVINCE.	NOTES RECEIVED FOR SILVER.		NOTES ISSUED FOR SILVER.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Lower Bengal	7,73,100	8,35,300	12,15,900	19,33,600
Ditto Assam	...	*Nil*	1,39,000	44,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	80,000	1,28,000	8,08,800	7,05,000
Punjab	*Nil*	2,09,000	14,88,500	20,97,500
TOTAL ...	8,53,100	11,72,300	36,52,200	47,80,100
			8,53,100	11,72,300
		TOTAL ...	45,05,300	59,52,400

32. Statement No. VIII shows the receipts of the Department to have been Rs. 23,67,517-14-5.

The disbursements amount to Rs. 3,35,327-11-2.

The net profits of the year amount to Rs. 20,32,190-3-3, against Rs. 19,80,150-14-5 of last year.

No. I.

STATEMENT of the value of Government Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1875-76 and previous years.

Date.	Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.	Allahabad.		Lahore.		Calicut.	
	Value of notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of notes in circulation.	Value of notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.
March 1875	5,18,75,130	.....	94,96,110	.....	3,07,33,140	60,63,640	.....	61,16,060	.....	25,43,345*	.....
April "	4,84,64,570	− 34,10,560	1,00,39,050	+ 5,42,940	2,90,27,195	† 49,01,865	− 11,61,775	57,79,885	− 3,36,175	25,52,945	+ 9,600
May "	4,81,44,440	− 3,20,130	1,04,78,060	+ 4,39,010	3,08,91,235	56,06,470	+ 7,04,605	61,80,610	+ 4,00,725	25,76,280	+ 23,335
June "	4,88,88,630	+ 7,44,190	1,07,57,305	+ 2,79,245	3,09,15,925	64,26,880	+ 8,20,410	58,01,375	− 3,79,235	25,16,910	− 59,370
July "	4,76,19,440	− 12,69,190	1,09,11,310	+ 1,54,005	2,94,26,880	70,69,290	+ 6,42,410	64,85,865	+ 6,84,490	24,23,995	− 92,915
August "	4,88,57,145	+ 12,37,705	1,00,07,590	− 9,03,720	† 2,79,20,690	70,70,340	+ 1,050	71,11,225	+ 6,25,360	25,44,890	+ 1,20,895
September "	5,11,88,670	+ 23,31,525	98,91,315	− 1,16,275	3,02,15,885	71,73,250	+ 1,02,910	* 87,04,480	+ 15,93,255	25,84,320	+ 39,430
October "	5,10,63,525	− 1,25,145	95,37,445	− 3,53,870	* 3,30,68,975	81,36,510	+ 9,63,260	79,85,215	− 7,19,265	† 23,96,270	− 1,88,050
November "	* 5,13,05,435	+ 2,41,910	† 89,88,520	− 5,48,925	3,01,77,955	* 82,70,135	+ 1,33,625	75,35,390	− 4,49,825	25,22,380	+ 1,26,110
December "	4,94,77,520	− 18,27,915	92,38,430	+ 2,49,910	2,97,53,010	76,16,325	− 6,53,810	60,23,960	− 15,11,430	* 27,42,095	+ 2,19,715
January 1876	5,11,47,135	+ 16,69,615	1,01,61,730	+ 9,23,300	3,29,15,085	76,75,790	+ 59,465	60,04,370	− 19,590	24,07,640	− 3,34,455
February "	4,95,87,810	− 15,59,325	a 1,15,33,155	+ 13,71,425	2,91,47,200	70,92,060	− 5,83,730	† 55,30,295	− 4,74,075	26,00,685	+ 1,93,045
March "	† 4,70,17,830	− 25,69,980	* 1,20,64,090	+ 5,30,935	2,81,20,750	69,36,565	− 1,55,495	63,12,645	+ 7,82,350	25,96,810	− 3,875
Total ...	59,27,62,150	.....	12,36,08,000	.....	36,15,80,785	8,39,75,480	.....	7,94,55,315	.....	3,04,65,220	.....
AVERAGE FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1862-63.											
1862-63	2,42,30,000	.....	41,35,714	.....	1,58,28,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-64	2,49,50,000	.....	66,50,000	.....	2,07,25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	2,80,55,141	.....	61,26,510	.....	3,22,83,334	11,39,468	.....	7,81,033	.....	61,755	.....
1865-66	2,90,43,282	.....	59,31,192	.....	3,34,59,583	25,51,730	.....	29,51,182	.....	4,21,160	.....
1866-67	2,83,91,438	.....	64,40,709	.....	4,69,74,592	25,93,184	.....	25,00,558	.....	5,54,549	.....
1867-68	2,93,11,382	.....	59,18,285	.....	4,73,94,992	32,48,513	.....	24,05,652	.....	5,56,109	.....
1868-69	3,96,45,643*	.....	66,47,963	.....	4,31,09,954	33,74,186	.....	25,81,546	.....	8,16,466	.....
1869-70	4,14,57,428	.....	69,99,461	.....	4,57,24,905	30,97,881	.....	22,52,897	.....	7,70,240	.....
1870-71	3,50,93,892	.....	84,15,043	.....	3,88,07,454	41,34,122	.....	26,74,301	.....	8,63,419	.....
1871-72	4,80,33,469	.....	1,07,26,263	.....	4,14,52,324	36,60,324	.....	52,34,625	.....	11,96,533	.....
1872-73	4,78,04,952	.....	1,02,39,740	.....	5,15,90,469	52,18,260	.....	47,59,828	.....	18,10,467	.....
1873-74	4,70,29,742	.....	1,14,85,587	.....	3,09,27,409	73,86,899	.....	47,77,161	.....	22,08,618	.....
1874-75	4,84,38,619	.....	86,67,423	.....	3,04,95,886	62,57,664	.....	53,43,460	.....	21,48,859	.....
1875-76	4,93,96,846	.....	1,03,00,667	.....	3,01,31,782	69,97,957	.....	66,21,276	.....	25,38,768	.....
Increase + or decrease—in 1875-76 as compared with 1874-75	+ 9,58,227	.....	+ 16,33,244	.....	− 3,63,604	+ 7,40,293	.....	+ 13,77,816	.....	+ 3,89,909	.....
Percentage on average circulation of 1874-75	+ 1·978	.....	+ 18·843	...	− 1·192	+ 11·830	.....	+ 23·913	.....	+ 18·145	.....

Date.	Cocanada.		Nagpore.		Kurra-chee.	Akola.		Total.	
	Value of notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of notes in circulation.	Value of notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Value of notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease −.
March 1875	19,85,775	.....	11,47,105	.....	16,73,485	7,80,590	.....	11,28,64,380	.....
April "	23,82,430	+ 3,96,655	10,65,855	− 81,250	* 20,12,765	13,18,080	+ 5,37,490	† 10,75,44,640	− 48,19,740
May "	26,53,930	+ 2,71,500	15,52,470	+ 4,86,615	18,23,635	† 6,72,475	− 6,45,605	11,05,79,605	+ 30,34,965
June "	28,62,990	+ 2,09,060	16,70,670	+ 1,18,200	17,78,655	12,31,850	+ 5,59,375	11,28,51,190	+ 22,71,585
July "	28,26,380	− 36,610	17,72,490	+ 1,01,820	18,19,290	14,44,690	+ 2,12,840	11,17,99,630	− 10,51,560
August "	* 28,21,860	− 4,520	24,73,335	+ 7,00,845	17,10,530	14,03,545	− 41,145	11,19,21,150	+ 1,21,520
September "	24,49,675	− 3,72,185	25,27,460	+ 54,125	† 15,67,030	13,74,355	− 29,190	11,76,76,440	+ 57,55,290
October "	21,45,140	− 3,04,535	27,34,535	+ 2,07,075	17,86,505	15,09,465	+ 1,35,110	* 12,03,63,585	+ 26,87,145
November "	† 19,35,505	− 2,09,635	* 27,46,130	+ 11,595	18,79,945	* 15,47,475	+ 38,010	11,69,08,870	− 34,54,715
December "	19,70,110	+ 34,605	18,94,125	− 8,52,005	19,08,590	15,39,465	− 8,010	11,21,58,630	− 47,50,240
January 1876	24,35,765	+ 4,65,655	19,24,125	+ 30,000	17,76,425	12,53,280	− 2,86,185	11,77,01,345	+ 55,42,715
February "	29,67,990	+ 5,32,225	14,11,920	− 5,12,205	17,63,905	11,80,075	− 73,205	11,28,15,095	− 48,86,250
March "	* 35,40,195	+ 5,72,205	† 10,51,695	− 3,60,225	16,29,075	7,29,615	− 4,50,460	10,99,99,270	− 28,15,825
Total ...	3,09,91,970	.....	2,28,24,810	.....	2,14,51,350	1,52,04,370	.....	1,36,28,19,450	... ..
AVERAGE FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1862-63.									
1862-63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,41,94,285	.....
1863-64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,23,25,000	.....
1864-65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,88,20,116	.....
1865-66	55,251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,72,57,983	.....
1866-67	3,75,811	.....	3,17,624	.....	9,08,721	.....	.....	8,98,93,179	.....
1867-68	3,57,041	.....	16,05,322	.....	10,13,765	.....	.....	9,28,50,848	.....
1868-69	3,01,163	.....	10,67,343	.....	15,90,885	96,208	.....	10,14,55,327	.....
1869-70	4,73,843	.....	21,23,967	.....	19,67,010	10,14,162	.....	10,66,90,777	.....
1870-71	3,46,556	.....	27,42,508	.....	24,78,060	20,92,853	.....	9,81,32,240	.....
1871-72	3,41,278	.....	25,54,187	.....	22,59,591	32,67,268	.....	11,41,57,442	.....
1872-73	3,86,779	.....	34,50,787	.....	22,33,014	15,56,326	.....	12,86,40,367	.....
1873-74	4,63,376	.....	30,16,843	.....	20,30,310	24,20,383	.....	11,14,51,907	.....
1874-75	7,28,755	.....	31,66,639	.....	21,97,823	9,25,017	.....	10,67,04,071	.....
1875-76	13,24,753	.....	31,89,580	.....	17,28,919	12,67,031	.....	11,35,26,621	.....
Increase + or decrease — in 1875-76 as compared with 1874-75	25,82,664	.....	13,74,021	.....	17,97,612				
Percentage on average circulation of 1874-75	+ 12,57,911	.....	+ 5,28,047	.....	+ 53,693	+ 3,42,014	.....	* + 68,22,550	.....
	+ 94·954	.....	+ 38·431	.....	+ 3·394	+ 36·973	.....	+ 6·394	.....

* Highest.

† Lowest.

(a). The Madras circulation is less by 1¼ lakh, consequently the assets also to the same amount, caused by misinterpretation of telegrams in the office.

The 23rd May 1876.

No.

II.

STATEMENT of Notes issued, received, and cancelled during 1875-76.

Circle.	Nature of work.	5 Rupees.		10 Rupees.		20 Rupees.		50 Rupees.		100 Rupees.		500 Rupees.		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees.		Total.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Calcutta	Notes issued	401,996	20,09,980	1,235,380	1,23,53,800	758,901	1,51,78,020	180,050	90,02,500	315,657	3,15,65,700	77,668	3,88,34,000	272,380	27,23,80,000	935	93,50,000	3,242,967	39,06,74,000
Madras	" "	48,240	2,41,200	111,473	11,14,730	76,650	15,33,000	63,159	31,57,950	111,043	1,11,04,300	24,340	1,21,70,000	19,642	1,96,42,000	184	18,40,000	454,731	5,08,03,180
Bombay	" "	123,617	6,18,085	635,416	63,54,160	103,683	20,73,660	91,177	45,58,850	142,701	1,42,70,100	8,082	40,41,000	40,321	4,03,21,000	4,601	4,60,10,000	1,149,598	11,82,46,855
Allahabad	" "	16,251	81,255	27,615	2,76,150	24,047	4,80,940	21,753	10,87,650	27,204	27,20,400	4,165	20,82,500	10,191	1,01,91,000	175	17,50,000	131,401	1,86,69,895
Lahore	" "	16,436	82,180	25,661	2,56,610	20,412	4,08,240	20,193	10,09,650	20,093	20,09,300	6,632	33,16,000	9,790	97,90,000	657	65,70,000	119,874	2,34,41,980
Calicut	" "	18,307	91,535	21,020	2,10,200	13,789	4,75,780	15,340	7,67,000	25,374	25,37,400	1,163	5,81,500	540	5,40,000	...	...	95,533	50,03,415
Coconada	" "	2,039	10,195	5,849	58,490	4,751	95,020	3,567	1,78,350	4,081	4,08,100	966	4,83,000	1,756	17,56,000	150	15,00,000	23,159	44,89,155
Nagpur	" "	5,614	28,070	9,833	98,330	7,373	1,47,460	6,003	3,00,150	6,756	6,75,600	1,009	5,04,500	2,885	28,85,000	253	25,30,000	39,726	71,69,110
Kurrachee	" "	6,806	34,030	17,340	1,73,400	11,020	2,20,400	2,266	1,13,300	4,938	4,93,800	623	3,11,500	2,521	25,21,000	1	10,000	45,515	38,77,430
Akola	" "	3,923	19,615	5,719	57,190	4,037	80,740	2,859	1,42,950	4,023	4,02,300	508	2,54,000	2,059	20,59,000	158	15,80,000	23,286	45,95,795
Total ...	... ...	643,229	32,16,145	2,095,306	2,09,53,060	1,024,663	2,04,93,260	406,367	2,03,18,350	661,870	6,61,87,000	125,156	6,25,78,000	362,085	36,20,85,000	7,114	7,11,40,000	5,325,790	62,69,70,815
Percentage on total issue.	... ...	12·08	...	39·34	...	19·24	...	7·63	...	12·43	...	2·35	...	6·79	...	·14	...	100	...
	... ...	...	·51	...	3·34	...	3·27	...	3·24	...	10·56	...	9·98	...	57·75	...	11·35	...	100
Calcutta	Notes received	391,344	19,56,720	1,187,751	1,18,77,510	779,470	1,55,89,400	184,240	92,12,000	323,161	3,23,16,100	77,120	3,85,60,000	275,384	27,58,84,000	996	99,60,000	3,219,466	39,48,55,730
Madras	" "	65,480	3,27,400	108,908	10,89,080	78,746	14,74,920	58,092	29,04,600	98,094	98,09,400	22,706	1,13,53,000	18,865	1,88,65,000	169	16,90,000	446,060	4,75,13,400
Bombay	" "	119,889	5,99,445	615,775	61,57,750	102,557	20,51,140	88,545	44,27,250	141,360	1,41,36,000	7,718	38,59,000	45,233	4,52,33,000	4,395	4,39,50,000	1,125,472	12,04,13,585
Allahabad	" "	18,745	93,725	23,768	2,37,680	19,101	3,82,020	17,125	8,56,250	21,459	21,45,900	2,871	14,35,500	4,116	41,16,000	213	21,30,000	1,07,398	1,13,97,075
Lahore	" "	28,246	1,41,230	36,819	3,68,190	33,913	6,78,260	26,518	13,25,900	23,240	23,24,000	5,517	27,58,500	9,728	97,28,000	641	64,10,000	1,64,622	2,37,34,080
Calicut	" "	15,283	76,415	17,148	1,71,480	12,069	2,41,380	14,657	7,32,850	24,159	24,15,900	1,051	5,25,500	632	6,32,000	...	...	84,999	47,95,525
Coconada	" "	3,126	15,630	3,664	36,640	3,272	65,440	2,647	1,32,350	3,241	3,24,100	812	4,06,000	904	9,04,000	98	9,80,000	17,764	28,64,160
Nagpur	" "	5,400	27,000	7,205	72,050	6,682	1,33,640	5,889	2,94,450	5,847	5,84,700	936	4,68,000	2,947	29,47,000	273	27,30,000	35,179	72,56,840
Kurrachee	" "	9,636	48,180	16,625	1,66,250	8,855	1,77,100	3,137	1,56,850	4,615	4,61,500	658	3,29,000	2,839	28,39,000	1	10,000	46,366	41,87,880
Akola	" "	3,282	16,410	5,117	51,170	3,600	72,000	2,728	1,36,400	4,694	4,69,400	522	2,61,000	2,107	21,07,000	165	16,50,000	22,215	47,63,380
Total ...	... ...	660,431	33,02,155	2,022,780	2,02,27,800	1,043,365	2,08,65,300	405,578	2,01,78,900	649,870	6,49,87,000	119,911	5,99,55,500	362,755	36,27,55,000	6,951	6,95,10,000	5,269,541	62,17,81,655
Percentage on total receipts.	... ...	12·54	...	38·39	...	19·79	...	7·66	...	12·32	...	2·28	...	6·89	...	·13	...	100	...
	... ...	...	·53	...	3·25	...	3·36	...	3·25	...	10·45	...	9·64	...	58·34	...	11·18	...	100
Calcutta	Notes cancelled	308,312	15,41,560	783,208	78,32,080	487,796	97,55,920	127,063	63,53,150	208,494	2,08,49,400	42,240	2,11,20,000	101,150	10,11,50,000	918	91,80,000	2,059,176	17,77,32,110
Madras	" "	50,247	2,51,235	78,761	7,87,610	48,901	9,78,020	37,250	18,62,500	65,589	65,58,900	9,702	48,51,000	6,551	65,51,000	41	4,10,000	297,042	2,22,50,265
Bombay	" "	84,896	4,24,480	383,279	38,32,790	78,309	15,66,180	62,512	31,25,600	87,602	87,60,200	6,446	32,23,000	27,866	2,78,66,000	741	74,10,000	731,651	5,63,08,250
Allahabad	" "	15,811	79,055	20,719	2,07,190	17,263	3,45,260	15,726	7,86,300	19,592	19,59,200	2,565	12,82,500	2,365	23,65,000	101	10,10,000	94,142	80,34,505
Lahore	" "	19,358	96,790	29,707	2,97,070	26,714	5,34,280	24,182	12,09,100	21,087	21,08,700	4,968	24,84,000	5,843	58,43,000	193	19,30,000	182,052	1,45,02,940
Calicut	" "	14,755	73,775	16,577	1,65,770	11,399	2,27,980	13,134	6,56,700	21,809	21,80,900	821	4,10,500	467	4,67,000	...	...	78,962	41,82,625
Coconada	" "	2,156	10,780	2,542	25,420	2,239	44,780	1,732	86,600	2,255	2,25,500	621	3,10,500	713	7,13,000	97	9,70,000	12,355	23,86,580
Nagpur	" "	4,553	22,765	6,070	60,700	5,769	1,15,380	5,376	2,68,800	5,029	5,02,900	852	4,26,000	1,389	13,89,000	139	13,90,000	29,177	41,75,545
Kurrachee	" "	9,000	45,000	14,603	1,46,030	6,000	1,20,000	2,810	1,40,500	4,100	4,10,000	609	3,04,500	1,940	19,40,000	1	10,000	39,063	31,16,030
Akola	" "	5,798	28,990	12,500	1,25,000	2,700	54,000	1,400	70,000	2,400	2,40,000	200	1,00,000	1,753	15,50,000	150	15,00,000	26,698	36,67,990
Total ...	... ...	514,886	25,74,430	13,47,966	1,34,79,660	687,090	1,37,41,800	291,185	1,45,59,250	437,957	4,37,95,700	69,024	3,45,12,000	149,834	14,98,34,000	2,376	2,37,60,000	35,00,318	29,62,56,840
Percentage of total cancelled.	... ...	14·72	...	38·51	...	19·64	...	8·32	...	12·52	...	1·99	...	4·22	...	·08	...	100	...
	... ...	...	·87	...	4·54	...	4·64	...	4·91	...	14·79	...	11·65	...	50·58	...	8·02	...	100
Percentage of total cancellations on receipts.	... ...	77·96	...	66·64	...	65·86	...	72·15	...	67·39	...	57·56	...	41·31	...	34·18	...	66·43	47·65

Abstract of all Circles from 1861-62 to 1875-76.

Years.	Notes Issued.		Notes Received.		Notes Cancelled.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1861-62	367,200	4,20,00,000	2,000	10,00,000	...	...
1862-63	295,015	2,52,55,500	82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
1863-64	336,201	4,72,01,000	248,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
1864-65	598,260	4,53,00,110	253,708	3,37,69,900	214,290	3,15,66,660
1865-66	960,150	10,10,04,920	854,111	9,98,39,180	386,174	3,90,71,620
1866-67	1,968,688	26,80,12,150	1,917,381	25,36,97,220	835,631	7,50,95,040
1867-68	2,790,745	33,06,49,710	2,424,319	30,72,64,270	998,679	10,85,26,560
1868-69	3,117,050	44,00,73,020	2,936,353	44,69,90,180	1,553,433	14,25,85,600
1869-70	3,396,828	49,34,48,480	3,353,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
1870-71	3,855,477	56,63,62,620	3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,56,750
1871-72	4,045,118	62,25,21,200	3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
1872-73	4,480,446	57,39,09,525	4,194,129	59,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
1873-74	4,915,365	61,69,24,575	4,620,018	62,64,55,900	2,565,890	26,20,42,890
1874-75	5,145,682	68,25,78,760	4,762,530	63,66,57,570	3,094,083	28,68,65,125
1875-76	5,325,790	62,69,70,815	5,269,541	62,17,81,655	3,500,318	29,62,56,840

No. VIII.

STATEMENTS of Receipts and Expenses of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1875-76.

	Calcutta.			Mad	Bombay.					Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Madras.	Calicut.	Cocanada.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Nagpore.	Akola.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RECEIPTS.											
1875-76.—Interest realised on Government Securities	10,90,358 0 0	1,13,676 0 0	1,28,249 0 0	2,08,447 0 0	55,570 0 0	44,885 0 0	6,47,489 0 0	36,340 0 0	24,389 0 0	15,595 0 0	23,64,998 0 0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.											
Rent realised for the first floor of the Currency Building, 1 Dalhousie Square	2,400 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400 0 0
Miscellaneous	42 4 6	...	42 10 9	4 8 8	...	...	30 6 6	...	...	...	119 14 5
TOTAL	10,92,800 4 6	1,13,676 0 0	1,28,291 10 9	2,08,451 8 8	55,570 0 0	44,885 0 0	6,47,519 6 6	36,340 0 0	24,389 0 0	15,595 0 0	23,67,517 14 5
DISBURSEMENTS.											
Salaries	21,600 0 0	4,800 0 0	...	...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	20,087 1 5	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0	51,287 1 5
Establishment	43,466 8 0	9,633 4 11	8,994 14 0	17,163 13 1	2,832 0 0	2,808 0 0	53,121 3 7	4,185 9 9	5,795 1 9	3,107 8 0	1,51,107 15 1
Temporary Establishment	10,018 1 11	828 8 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	10,846 9 11
Charges for Remittance	156 2 0	856 13 9	...	258 7 2	26 12 0	46 6 0	981 1 0	75 0 0	...	2,915 9 4	5,316 3 3
Stationery	1,798 2 4	18 2 0	...	524 2 5	...	...	8 12 0	...	48 4 3	...	2,397 7 0
Printing Charges	1,256 4 9	...	300 9 7	476 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,033 0 4
Service Telegrams	86 0 0	11 0 0	262 0 0	301 0 0	208 0 0	208 0 0	386 0 0	266 0 0	113 0 0	176 0 0	2,017 0 0
Purchase of Service Stamps	374 3 6	402 9 0	186 3 6	106 4 6	121 4 0	61 2 0	150 10 0	102 0 0	65 4 0	66 0 0	1,635 8 6
House Lighting, Police and Water-rate ...	5,483 4 0	...	...	196 7 3	...	...	48 0 0	...	72 15 4	...	5,800 10 7
Cost of Note Forms	31,791 8 8	26,436 13 4	2,303 0 0	11,417 3 4	913 14 8	2 4 8	11,394 1 4	683 10 8	11 6 0	...	84,953 14 8
Two-thirds weight on Europe Stores ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pension and Gratuities	1,626 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,626 0 0
Cost of Repairs on Currency Building ...	3,641 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,683 12 3
Cost of Chest, Bags and Locks	a 2,799 8 4	377 13 0	312 8 0	42 12 3 112 0 0	183 9 6	9 5 0	...	...	202 4 0	7 2 0	4,004 1 10
Contingencies	2,008 1 2	920 14 4	1,578 7 7	239 8 5	82 10 1	84 2 2	1,209 14 1	112 6 10	303 4 6	94 5 0	6,633 10 2
Travelling Allowance	265 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	565 13 2	...	...	...	831 2 2
Dead Stock (cost of Office Furnitures, &c.) ...	401 6 0	160 7 0	...	49 0 9	...	...	402 14 3	46 0 0	93 14 0	...	1,153 10 0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1875-76 ...	1,26,771 7 8	44,446 5 4	13,937 10 8	30,886 13 2	5,568 2 3	4,419 3 10	88,355 6 10	6,670 11 3	6,705 5 10	7,566 8 4	3,35,327 11 2
PROFIT	9,66,028 12 10	69,229 10 8	1,14,354 0 1	1,77,564 11 6	50,001 13 9	40,465 12 2	5,59,163 15 8	29,669 4 9	17,683 10 2	8,028 7 8	20,32,190 3 3

a Includes value of Iron Safes from England.

No. VIII—

continued.

ABSTRACT.

	Calcutta.									Madras.			Bombay.									Total.		
	Calcutta.			Allahabad.			Lahore.			Calicut.			Cocanada.			Bombay.			Kurrachee.			Nagpore.			Akola.					
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
In 1861-62	...			...			...			...			...			...			...			...			...			...		
„ 1862-63	1,52,316	10	2	...			...			...			...			...			...			...			...			1,52,316	10	2
„ 1863-64	3,27,731	5	4	...			...			...			...			...			...			...			...			3,27,731	5	4
„ 1864-65	9,69,318	4	4	...			...			1,73,913	14	10	...			5,11,746	13	6	...			...			...			16,54,979	0	8
„ 1865-66	6,05,285	1	8	46,281	6	0	31,484	2	0	1,64,649	0	10	3,268	2	0	7,95,109	3	8	4,637	7	9	24,409	0	7	...			16,78,391	10	6
„ 1866-67	6,91,286	13	6	49,784	0	0	31,517	0	0	1,13,995	11	4	4,400	0	0	7,18,935	2	1	23,870	0	0	24,661	0	0	...			16,62,849	10	11
„ 1867-68	5,32,863	9	9	45,617	9	4	28,944	4	9	1,16,947	14	6	4,137	1	3	5,69,836	0	4	20,677	12	5	22,653	15	1	...			13,45,825	4	8
„ 1868-69	5,81,265	0	9	49,442	8	3	37,827	13	5	97,418	11	8	11,963	12	11	6,943	4	9	6,31,697	5	10	28,822	15	1	40,186	7	0	1,409	12	0	14,86,972	11	8
„ 1869-70	6,50,288	12	3	48,310	9	8	35,133	4	11	1,09,154	11	1	12,011	10	11	5,404	7	2	7,13,353	15	0	38,566	11	1	39,831	13	7	15,815	9	4	16,67,871	9	0
„ 1870-71	5,36,277	7	6	62,787	2	7	40,616	1	1	1,27,803	15	10	13,113	3	5	5,183	2	9	5,89,570	14	9	34,317	10	3	52,408	15	9	31,789	4	10	14,93,867	10	9
„ 1871-72	5,38,378	2	9	45,512	7	6	65,087	5	3	1,36,489	2	10	14,877	11	0	4,187	1	3	5,15,551	10	6	27,765	4	9	37,511	6	9	40,625	3	4	14,25,965	7	11
„ 1872-73	8,91,423	8	3	96,879	10	9	88,368	10	6	1,90,126	9	9	33,612	4	0	8,602	13	0	9,57,885	13	0	37,693	12	6	58,790	4	10	28,893	15	9	23,92,227	6	4
„ 1873-74	10,04,194	6	6	1,56,749	4	0	1,01,370	14	0	2,43,722	15	9	46,866	10	3	15,464	1	6	6,37,189	0	6	46,985	0	3	67,681	7	9	51,360	4	6	23,71,584	0	6
„ 1874-75	11,87,241	11	6	89,086	0	0	1,10,592	7	3	1,99,088	3	0	49,770	0	0	20,610	0	0	6,41,707	6	4	35,660	12	0	22,097	0	0	14,195	0	0	23,69,994	8	1
„ 1875-76	10,92,800	4	6	1,13,676	0	0	1,28,291	10	9	2,08,451	8	8	55,570	0	0	44,885	0	0	6,47,519	6	6	36,340	0	0	24,389	0	0	15,595	0	0	23,67,517	14	5
TOTAL ...	97,60,671	2	3	8,04,076	10	1	6,99,234	9	11	18,81,752	4	1	2,49,590	7	9	1,23,086	1	8	79,30,032	12	0	3,35,337	6	1	4,14,620	7	4	1,90,684	1	9	2,23,98,084	14	11
DISBURSEMENTS.																														
In 1861-62	2,639	2	7	...			...			751	9	3	...			2,494	10	0	...			...			...			5,885	5	10
„ 1862-63	3,06,205	8	3	...			...			50,610	10	1	...			1,73,996	6	6	...			...			...			5,30,812	8	10
„ 1863-64	1,40,049	4	11	...			...			58,638	9	6	...			1,66,720	11	11	...			...			...			3,65,408	10	4
„ 1864-65	34,145	8	6	20,329	12	2	17,539	13	0	55,550	9	1	3,112	11	4	3,960	9	2	2,51,236	0	9	...			10,719	6	11	...			3,96,594	6	11
„ 1865-66	4,00,080	5	2	17,824	12	9	21,500	13	3	68,799	1	2	11,132	8	5	10,073	12	8	2,92,133	5	10	9,596	11	8	13,950	14	10	...			8,45,092	5	9
„ 1866-67	5,27,735	4	11	13,488	3	2	16,999	6	3	58,085	3	9	4,667	12	8	3,865	11	9	3,47,130	13	10	8,632	0	0	11,698	10	5	...			9,92,803	2	9
„ 1867-68	90,086	0	0	17,230	12	10	20,862	13	7	32,327	6	5	4,657	14	4	4,471	2	1	1,15,487	13	4	10,509	12	11	13,672	11	1	...			3,09,306	6	7
„ 1868-69	5,71,781	12	9	14,792	14	4	15,285	6	4	26,020	15	10	4,695	15	6	4,891	2	8	96,392	7	9	10,517	15	3	12,966	3	0	3,593	13	7	7,60,038	11	0
„ 1869-70	99,909	12	7	14,991	8	11	16,687	14	6	28,313	6	5	4,407	0	1	5,021	14	0	92,574	9	9	7,711	15	0	14,866	1	5	5,876	0	8	2,29,860	3	4
„ 1870-71	1,30,679	3	7	15,505	1	4	13,726	6	9	40,043	4	7	4,546	11	2	4,403	10	6	1,09,434	15	1	5,922	4	1	7,389	14	9	4,729	9	9	3,36,231	1	7
„ 1871-72	1,02,321	6	2	14,457	12	6	19,870	1	1	29,817	10	3	5,417	14	0	4,735	5	10	89,472	15	7	6,038	0	2	8,375	8	7	4,887	15	3	2,85,294	9	5
„ 1872-73	1,27,751	14	3	20,576	5	10	11,243	6	6	35,005	7	0	7,367	15	0	4,792	12	9	86,696	2	0	7,225	11	5	7,699	10	8	5,156	1	0	3,18,515	6	5
„ 1873-74	1,65,462	14	5	51,683	12	7	14,189	4	7	40,502	8	8	6,098	14	0	4,598	12	7	1,37,043	5	9	9,157	11	10	17,470	11	0	9,768	2	7	4,55,976	2	0
„ 1874-75	1,36,395	6	10	21,920	7	4	22,072	3	8	34,291	12	11	9,087	5	6	9,168	12	1	1,32,673	5	1	6,097	0	2	11,956	11	1	6,280	9	0	3,89,843	9	8
„ 1875-76	1,26,771	7	8	44,446	5	4	13,937	10	8	30,886	13	2	5,568	2	3	4,419	3	10	88,355	6	10	6,670	11	3	6,705	5	10	7,566	8	4	3,35,327	11	2
TOTAL ...	29,62,015	0	7	2,67,247	13	1	2,03,915	4	2	5,89,645	0	1	70,710	12	3	64,402	13	11	21,81,843	2	0	88,079	13	9	1,37,331	13	7	47,906	12	2	66,12,490	5	7
PROFIT ...	67,98,656	1	8	5,36,828	13	0	4,95,319	5	9	12,92,107	4	0	1,78,879	11	6	58,683	3	9	57,48,189	10	0	2,47,257	8	4	2,77,288	9	9	1,52,375	5	7	157,85,594	9	4

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1877.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING FEBRUARY 1877. Depth in Canal as delivering Gauges. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gauge Observations, c. ms. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During Rabi Season.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·90	2·66	3073·60	86·36	Nil.	166,779 Kurries, bullocks, sleepers, &c., and 2,439 maunds firewood.	Zemindars. Gurdáspúr ...	4,368	2·29	5·40	An increase of about 4,000 acres is recorded, but it is probable that this irrigation occurred in January 1877, and was only recorded in the present month. The rainfall in January and February finally stopped all demand for water.
Main Branch, Lower	4·60	1·66		234·85			Amritsar ...	44,755			
Lahore Branch ...	3·00	1·30		121·00			Lahore ...	63,712	1·66	6·40	
2nd Divn.	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	Wheat ...	79,447		2·23	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	Barley ...	1,003		2·76	
Corresponding Period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	Mixed Grains..	5,384		1·60	
							Miscellaneous...	26,991		0·6	
								112,825	...	...	
								108,870	...	...	
Western Jumna Canals. Karnál Division	4·33	2·64	2567·80	789·54	Nil.		Wheat ...	135,009		2·23	There is an increase of nearly 80,000 acres over the corresponding period last year due to the rabbi irrigation of last year having been unusually small owing to the late and heavy rainfall in the monsoon having kept the soil moist for an unusual length of time. There is a decrease of 9,569 acres on the corresponding period of 1875.
Delhi ,,	4·40	2·71		206·40			Barley ...	827		2·76	
Hánsi ,,	8·80	return not received.		215·15			Mixed Grains..	11,931		1·60	
,, Bulla Head	8·00			147·30			Miscellaneous..	23,511		0·6	
									...	...	
									...	...	
									2·29	2·23	
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2557·80	...	...	156,799		171,278	...	...	
Corresponding Period of last year ...	...	...	2557·80	...	...	230,459		93,388	...	...	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Details not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	0·37	1·55	The entry opposite Multan has been verified and may be considered a fair approximation to the extent of the rabbi cultivation.
Lower Sutlej and Chinab ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	0·40	1·54	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	0·328	0·50	
								41,636	...	0·38	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		226,117	...	...	
Corresponding Period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		163,000	...	...	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wheat ...	2,550		1·60	The decrease is due to there having been a less area flooded this year owing to the rains having been lighter.
							Barley ...	1,980		1·60	
							Mixed Grains..	2,220		...	
							Miscellaneous...	...		...	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,750	...	...	
Corresponding Period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		12,399	...	...	
PERENNIAL CANALS— GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		284,103	...	...	
Ditto Corresponding Period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		202,258	...	...	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 2078, *dated 4th May* 1877.

THE usual weekly reports of relief for the week ending 28th April 1877 are herewith submitted to Government with maps of the districts marginally noted.

Cuddapah. Nellore. South Arcot. | North Arcot. Salem. Chingleput. | Bellary. Coimbatore.

2. *Prices.*—The Kistna prices show little change; rice and cholum have fallen, and ragi and cumboo risen slightly. In *Nellore*, there is a tendency to fall which is especially marked in the northern taluks and in Nellore itself. The quotations in the Ceded Districts and *Kurnool* show rising prices. In *Cuddapah* the rise occurs in the Sub-Division and at Stations in the Jammalamadugu taluk. There has been a sharp rise of prices in the Hindupur taluk of the Bellary District extending to all grains, and prices have also risen in Hospett, Kudlighi and Hadgalli in the west. There has been little change elsewhere in the district. The district averages for *Kurnool* show increased prices for cholum and ragi, a slight fall in the rate for rice and the prices of cumboo stationary. Prices in *Chingleput*, depending probably on importation only, are stationary, but in *North* and *South Arcot* and in *Salem* they show a decided tendency to rise. In Chendragiri and Vellore there is a marked rise in the prices of all grains, and prices have risen also in Chittoor, Palmanair, Punganur and Gudiattam. The taluks of *Salem* in which the rise is most marked are Tripatore, Oossoor and Kistnagiri. In Trichinopoly, Madura and the distressed taluks of Tinnevelly, rates are almost stationary. In *Coimbatore* prices are fluctuating; large quantities of grain are being imported from the west coast. The general condition of prices is that in the inland districts they are rising, probably owing to the cessation of showers which promised so favourably in the beginning of the month; but in the coast and southern districts the rates are nearly stationary.

3. *Rainfall.*—There have been a few light and partial showers during the week. A quarter inch fell at Penkonda in *Bellary* and 0·3 inch at Nandikotkur in *Kurnool*; 0·35 in Namkal in *Salem*; and slight showers in two taluks of *Madura*. There was rain in six out of the ten taluks of *Coimbatore*, and in one, Bhowany, 1·24 inch were registered. No rain fell in any other district.

4. *Grants and outlay.*—The grants up to the 28th April for works and gratuitous relief under Collectors amounted to Rs. 1,31,29,763 and the outlay for these purposes to Rs. 1,19,12,026. The Collectors of *Cuddapah* and *Chingleput* whose grants were exceeded have since been placed in funds. The following is the usual summary showing the classification of outlay on works in progress during the week so far as details are available:—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Roads—		
New works	1,49,189	42,84,568
Repairs	36,328	9,08,822
	1,85,517	51,93,390
Irrigation works	43,863	5,58,825
Miscellaneous	47,885	6,38,313
Total ...	2,77,265	63,90,528

5. *Numbers on relief works*—Compare as follows, by districts, with last report:

	21st April.	28th April.	
Kistna	2,256	1,978	−278
Nellore	26,481	27,859	+1,378
Cuddapah	56,768	51,192	−5,576
Bellary	227,695	229,233	+1,538
Kurnool	213,172	211,889	−1,283
Chingleput	10,417	5,499	−4,918
North Arcot	39,458	41,042	+1,584
South Arcot	1,054	724	−330
Madura	11,045	11,631	+586
Tinnevelly	1,037	499	−538
Coimbatore	22,250	21,958	−292
Salem	52,748	57,989	+5,241
	664,381	661,493	−2,888
East Coast Canal	41,020	40,691	−329
Total ...	705,401	702,184	−3,217

6. Except in *Chingleput*, *Cuddapah* and *Salem* there is no important change in the total numbers. There is a slight increase in *Nellore* (chiefly in the Kavali taluk) though work has ceased in Kandukur. The numbers on the Canal have not risen notwithstanding the efforts made to recruit labourers for the work. The figures for the *Cuddapah* district are compared in the margin. The fluctuations are considerable. The increase in Jammalamadugu is ascribed to coolies under transfer to a new work having been omitted last week. The decrease in Pulivendla and Budwail is due to recruiting for the East Coast Canal. That in the Sub-division taluks is not explained, but seems due to imperfect return and to stoppage of works in view to concentration of the labour.

Jammalamadugu ...	316	3,693	+3,377
Pulivendla ...	4,160	2,596	−1,564
Prodattoor ...	1,830	1,947	+117
Cuddapah ...	3,845	3,857	+12
Budwail ...	5,746	4,892	−854
Sidhout ...	1,843	2,074	+231
Pullumpett ...	11,678	12,390	+712
Kadiri ...	10,251	7,304	−2,947
Royachoti ...	6,460	2,716	−3,744
Madanapalli ...	7,891	6,251	−1,640
Vollpaud ...	2,748	3,472	+724
Total ...	56,768	51,192	−5,576

7. In *Bellary* also there are large fluctuations. The numbers have decreased by 15,621 almost entirely in the western taluks, but in the rest of the district have increased by 17,159. The decrease in Gooty and Raidrug is ascribed to outbreaks of cholera; and that in the western taluks to the fall of rain and the stoppage of some of the works which were scattered. The increase in the other taluks is ascribed to the return of coolies who had left the works on the reduction of wages and to reap cholum, straw, and to the increasing pressure of the famine. The increase in Madaksira is very great.

	21st April.	28th April.	
Adoni ...	54,220	55,805	+1,585
Alur ...	19,250	19,426	+176
Gooty ...	11,867	10,627	−1,240
Tadpatri ...	10,846	11,889	+1,043
Anantapur ...	12,228	12,245	+17
Dharmaveram ...	1,830	2,950	+1,120
Penkonda ...	4,400	7,124	+2,724
Hindupur ...	1,556	1,812	+256
Madaksira ...	12,458	18,011	+5,553
Raidrug ...	7,268	6,647	−631
Bellary ...	22,046	22,894	+848
Hospett ...	18,695	15,633	−3,062
Sundur ...	4,144	4,553	+409
Kudligi ...	7,405	10,833	+3,428
Herpunhalli ...	21,116	14,550	−6,566
Hadgalli ...	18,366	14,234	−4,132
Total ...	227,695	229,283	+1,588

8. There is scarcely any change in *Kurnool*, but there is apparently a heavy fall in numbers in *Chingleput*. The report however shows this to be due to non-receipt of reports of numbers from the railway works and from irrigation works under the Public Works Department and partly also to stoppage of works under that department. This will be enquired into. The increase in *North Arcot* is general, and the details call for no remark. Of the *Madura* coolies 8,513 are employed in Pulni against 7,286 last week, in the other taluks numbers have declined from 3,759 to 3,118. No relief work is in progress in the zemindaries. In *Coimbatore* numbers are nearly stationary except in Palladum and Bhowany; in the former they have decreased owing to cholera and in the latter increased by about the same amount. The taluk numbers in *Salem* are compared in the margin. No explanation is given in the report. The fall in Utangarai and rise in Tripatore are remarkable.

Salem ...	10,338	11,343	+1,005
Ahtur ...	3,210	2,071	−1,139
Namkul ...	2,989	2,714	−275
Trichengode ...	5,643	6,810	+1,167
Utangarai ...	7,013	3,569	−3,444
Tripatore ...	3,762	8,246	+ 4,484
Dharampuri ...	9,498	9,388	− 110
Ossoor ...	3,054	3,434	+ 380
Kistnagiri ...	7,241	10,414	+ 3,173
Total ...	52,748	57,989	+ 5,244

9. *Rates of wages.*—The highest and lowest rates of wages to a male adult on each of the two scales of task work prescribed are as follows in each district:—

	Scale I.		Scale II.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Nellore	...	...	1 6	1 6
Cuddapah	2 0	1 9	1 10	1 8
Bellary	...	...	1 9	1 4
Chingleput	1 10	1 10	1 6	1 3
North Arcot	2 0	1 7	1 5	1 3
South Arcot	...	...	1 5	1 4
Madura	2 0	1 9	1 5	1 5
Tinnevelly	...	...	1 5	1 4
Coimbatore	2 0	1 9	1 5	1 5
Salem	...	...	1 6	1 6

The variation in rates results from difference of prices and difference in the standard grains taken. The higher rates are in force only in five districts. The lower scale is in force in one taluk only of each of the districts of Madura and Coimbatore. There is a uniform rate throughout Nellore, on the lower scale, which is wrong and should be altered at once. Piece work is general in Salem. Daily wages are paid only on a few minor works. The scale is uniform.

10. *Gratuitous relief.*—The district totals compare as follows with those entered in last week's report:—

	21st April.	28th April.	
Kistna ...	4,141	509	−3,632
Nellore ...	58,235	13,151	−45,084
Cuddapah ...	29,013	24,988	−4,025
Bellary ...	95,074	101,623	+6,549
Kurnool ...	70,024	63,797	−6,227
Chingleput ...	51,996	9,059	−42,937
North Arcot ...	3,115	8,071	+4,956
South Arcot ...	5,689	1,280	−4,409
Madura ...	5,871	6,224	+ 353
Tinnevelly ...	1,843	225	−1,618
Coimbatore ...	7,464	11,195	+3,731
Salem ...	34,364	35,540	+1,176
Total ...	366,829	275,662	−91,167

11. The decrease is not real, as the numbers for the 21st are vastly overstated, some of the Collectors having misunderstood the instructions issued and entered in the new form of return for village and camp relief the whole numbers for the week instead of those on the last day of it. The figures for the 28th are now correct, except that for *Kistna* and *Tinnevelly*, the average for the week is given. The error above noticed accounts for the decrease in *Kistna*, *Nellore*, *Chingleput*, *South Arcot* and *Tennevelly*.

12. Abstract No. 5 gives full details of the administration of gratuitous relief in each district exclusive of *Kurnool* and Kistna, there were 226 camps and relief houses at which 75,878 persons were being fed; village relief was given to 71,833 persons in 4,264 villages out of 21,738, which have been divided into 468 inspection circles, village relief has already been given in nearly half the villages of *Bellary*, *Cuddapah* and *Salem*. In Nellore the organization is only just commencing to work; in other districts the proportion of villages in which relief has been given is small, but in these, distress is not so widespread and severe. The special allowance to children under seven years is not given at all in *Chingleput*, *North Arcot*, *South Arcot*, *Tinnevelly*, *Coimbatore* or *Salem*. It is in full force in the Ceded Districts and *Kurnool*, where the numbers bear too high a proportion to the numbers of working coolies; to a small extent in *Nellore*; and still smaller in *Madura*. The total number of children receiving this allowance is 99,802 of whom 96,591 are in *Bellary*, *Cuddapah* and *Kurnool*.

The following statement shows the distribution as to class of the persons in relief camps and in villages (so far as reported):—

	In camps &		In villages.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Men ...	14,772	20·1	15,036	20·9
Women ...	22,172	30·2	25,052	34·9
Children ...	36,465	49·7	31,745	44·2
	73,409	100·0	71,833	100·0

The deaths in camps and relief houses are reported to have been 101.

13. The following statement shows the total numbers on the hands of Government in each district or part of a district classed as distressed and the proportion which the numbers bear to the population.

	Population as per Census of 1871.	Numbers.			Per cent. of population.
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Kistna ...	308,154	1,978	509	2,487	0·81
Nellore ...	1,376,811	*68,550	13,151	81,701	5·93
Cuddapah ...	1,351,194	51,192	24,988	76,180	5·64
Bellary ...	1,668,006	229,233	101,623	330,856	19·83
Kurnool ...	959,640	211,889	63,797	275,686	28·73
Chingleput ...	938,184	5,499	9,059	14,558	1·55
North Arcot ...	2,015,278	41,042	8,071	49,113	2·44
South Arcot ...	640,519	724	1,280	2,004	0·31
Madura ...	2,266,615	11,631	6,224	17,855	0·79
Tinnevelly ...	990,288	499	225	724	0·07
Coimbatore ...	1,763,274	21,958	11,195	33,153	1·88
Salem ...	1,966,995	57,989	35,540	93,529	4·76
	16,244,958	702,184	275,662	977,846	6·02

* Including East Coast Canal.

14. The total outlay during and up to the week was—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	3,91,481	1,12,87,270
Gratuitous relief	85,127	6,24,756
Total ...	4,76,608	1,19,12,026

The grants sanctioned by the Board to date amount to Rs. 1,35,49,493 (Memo. annexed).

15. The following is the usual statement showing advances under the land Improvement Act from famine grants:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	...	18,162
Cuddapah	5,238	89,287
Bellary	...	10,515
Chingleput	10,895	41,420
North Arcot	...	50
Madura	2,655	10,070
Tinnevelly	300	31,990
Coimbatore	515	1,445
Salem	4,223	13,724
Total ...	22,826	2,16,663

In Salem Rs. 3,571 have been advanced to weavers.

16. The establishment statement is appended.

Districts.	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Superior officers included.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Nellore	167	7,497	...	...	34	588	201	8,085	8	4,441
Cuddapah	206	10,640	53	517	72	1,024	331	12,181	20	8,750
Bellary	1,023	20,694	152	1,921	78	1,550	1,253	24,165	12	4,152
Kurnool	738	20,695	251	2,390	75	1,057	1,064	24,142	26	9,857
Chingleput	91	2,235	5	66	...	...	96	2,301	1	641
North Arcot	258	5,672	25	505	143	1,076	426	7,253	6	1,991*
Madura	87	3,846		127	...	...	95	3,473	2	1,225
Tinnevelly	68	270	...	...	1	8	69	278	..	..
Coimbatore	138	2,699	1	15	8	200	147	2,914	1	425
Salem	364	11,266	...	...	63	917	427	12,183	6	3,140

* Salaries of two officers just joined out of six officers are not known and therefore not included.

17. The report of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, shows average resident paupers in the camps 14,814; average non-resident 14,183; in hospital on 28th April 474; deaths in the week, in hospital 124, in and at camps 15; outlay in the week Rs. 35,110 and up to the end of the week Rs. 4,31,561. The fresh admissions in the week were 1,649, of whom came from Nellore 287, Chingleput 745, North Arcot 333 and other districts 184. The residents on 28th were thus classed; inhabitants of Chingleput 7,686, North Arcot 3,422, Nellore 3,073 other districts 95, total 14,876. The President of the Municipal Commission had 3,633 persons on relief works and 1,191 persons at the Sattankad Camp, on the 28th April. His expenditure was in the week Rs. 1,993 and up to the end of the week Rs. 36,948.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolas per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 28th April 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.		Cholam.		Horsegram.		Wheat.		Cumboo or Sazza.		Ragi.		Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
													Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	8·60	8·42	11·26	11·22	11·25	11·33	7·26	7·26	10·20	10·50	14·23	14·27	...	4·13	0·40
Nellore	8·22	8·05	10·01	9·71	8·66	8·66	7·14	7·33	10·02	10·14	12·79	12·46	...	1·80	0·33
Cuddapah	8·10	8·29	9·01	9·43	8·92	8·78	6·79	6·81	8·14	8·22	9·60	10·02	...	1·92	0·44
Bellary	7·63	7·72	8·37	8·59	8·52	8·76	6·65	6·75	8·01	8·10	8·71	8·75	0·02	0·75	0·47
Kurnool	7·27	7·23	8·49	8·51	8·28	8·28	7·45	7·58	9·47	9·47	10·20	10·32	0·04	1·57	...
Chingleput	9·52	9·55	11·31	10·90	11·36	11·36	5·83	6·35	10·78	10·78	11·52	11·52	...	0·52	0·57
North Arcot	8·77	8·85	9·85	10·41	10·03	10·31	5·77	5·72	8·91	9·09	10·58	11·29	...	1·05	0·35
South Arcot	9·51	9·64	12·15	12·49	11·75	11·48	5·97	5·97	12·63	12·39	12·78	13·03	...	0·07	...
Trichinopoly	8·27	8·27	16·80	16·80	11·01	11·01	6·27	6·14	10·80	10·80	11·01	11·13	...	1·11	1·09
Madura	8·87	8·72	14·17	13·97	12·16	11·70	5·46	5·72	10·76	10·76	10·77	10·63	0·03	1·47	3·25
Tinnevelly	8·98	9·06	10·90	10·90	11·02	11·02	6·00	6·00	12·00	12·00	12·10	12·23	...	3·68	2·60
Coimbatore	8·01	7·94	9·29	9·29	9·17	9·44	6·51	6·71	9·63	9·62	9·53	9·65	0·31	1·64	2·02
Salem	8·26	8·41	9·36	9·60	9·59	9·53	5·83	5·69	8·72	8·91	9·57	9·60	0·04	1·74	1·37
	Price on same date last year.		Price on same date last year.		Price on same date last year.		Price on same date last year.		Price on same date last year.		Price on same date last year.				
	19·26	15·44	13·42	14·36	14·36	15·96	14·62	15·32	13·92	14·86	12·34	12·21	13·26		
	30·81	29·38	24·61	25·51	27·97	...	21·69	21·00	22·40	34·22	...	19·45	22·66		
	34·66	29·57	24·03	22·55	29·23	19·80	18·96	27·32	23·37	28·08	27·50	22·44	21·32		
	35·87	32·73	26·73	25·99	31·05	23·76	21·96	26·57	25·41	30·69	29·00	21·86	23·02		
	14·26	14·27	11·22	9·71	9·43	8·59	8·51	10·90	10·41	12·49	12·15	16·80	16·80	14·17	13·97	10·90	9·29	9·60		
	14·23	12·79	9·60	8·71	10·20	11·52	11·52	10·58	12·78	11·01	11·13	10·77	12·10	9·53	9·57					
	28·70	26·30	26·43	26·39	26·64	20·50	25·04	24·37	25·41	27·44	18·74	22·17	24·36							
	11·33	8·66	8·78	8·76	8·28	11·36	10·31	11·48	11·01	11·70	11·02	9·44	9·53							
	13·87	12·06	12·23	13·45	14·54	9·84	10·51	10·87	9·90	9·65	8·10	10·43	10·45							
	7·26	7·33	6·81	6·75	7·58	6·35	5·72	5·97	6·14	5·72	6·00	6·71	5·69							
	7·36	7·14	6·79	6·65	7·45	6·35	5·77	5·83	6·27	5·46	6·00	6·51	5·83							
	34·66	29·57	24·03	22·55	29·23	19·80	18·96	27·32	23·37	28·08	27·50	22·44	21·32							
	10·50	10·14	8·22	8·10	9·47	10·78	9·09	12·63	10·80	10·76	12·00	9·63	8·91							
	10·20	10·02	8·14	8·01	9·47	10·78	8·91	12·39	10·80	10·80	12·00	9·62	8·72							

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 4th May 1877.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 28th April 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 28th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	90,000	...	4,523	60,069	75,154	3,023	269	...	...	...	1,978	...	...	...	509
Nellore	9,53,000	5,33,215	15,635	6,01,009	6,01,009	68,209	3,710	...	...	...	27,859	...	...	...	13,151
Cuddapah	17,20,000	16,54,770	40,633	14,44,300	17,51,788	31,374	9,369	18,167	27,084	5,941	51,192	3,697	4,732	16,559	24,988
Bellary	50,16,000	28,93,198	1,23,111	32,85,701	40,44,641	2,93,640	27,259	73,605	1,23,138	32,490	229,233	9,046	13,188	79,389	101,623
Kurnool	37,21,000	...	1,14,216	35,62,789	35,62,789	93,400	19,870	...	...	...	211,889	...	...	...	63,797
Chingleput	1,95,365	2,13,633	8,479	1,26,412	1,93,285	28,994	2,876	2,681	2,408	410	5,499	1,917	2,695	4,447	9,059
North Arcot	3,45,450	5,30,442	22,253	2,37,462	2,85,314	5,529	1,592	14,678	19,069	7,295	41,042	1,574	2,272	4,225	8,071
South Arcot	15,000	4,866	329	2,630	2,635	751	318	258	451	15	724	245	421	614	1,280
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	1,43,748	1,01,295	5,919	58,682	81,620	9,259	2,183	4,059	7,315	257	11,631	1,297	2,175	2,752	6,224
Tinnevelly	64,200	18,269	470	11,410	16,283	3,000	173	309	161	29	499	46	120	59	225
Coimbatore	3,00,000	4,44,825	15,326	2,07,784	2,59,589	9,923	2,996	6,452	14,523	983	21,958	2,192	4,104	4,899	11,195
Salem	5,61,000	6,92,933	40,583	3,55,069	4,10,451	78,884	14,512	24,084	28,944	4,961	57,989	6,979	13,160	15,401	35,540
Total ...	1,31,29,763	...	3,91,481	99,53,317	1,12,87,270	6,24,756	85,127	...	...	...	661,493	...	...	...	275,662

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
4th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 28th April 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 28th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,05,537	703	82,586	84,100 939	2,750	784	1,056	2,073	564	3,693	711	787	602	2,100	
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,658	3,546	1,29,447	1,29,529 5,271	936	346	563	1,774	259	2,596	98	145	394	637	
	Prodattore	...	1,15,000	503	54,983	59,513 2,721	2,038	375	600	1,003	344	1,947	223	385	547	1,155	
	Cuddapah	...	1,23,055	2,521	91,513	1,11,689 28,137	2,175	558	1,443	1,986	428	3,857	247	336	1,188	1,771	
	Budwail	...	1,38,589	4,095	87,230	88,061 2,463	3,310	872	1,953	2,303	636	4,892	393	571	1,610	2,574	
	Sidhout	...	67,966	1,241	52,039	52,536 2,838	711	261	870	993	211	2,074	199	230	2,376	2,805	
	Pullampett	...	1,47,243	8,369	1,18,388	1,18,988	8,483	2,418	4,305	6,820	1,265	12,390	1,013	1,304	6,004	8,321	
	Kadiri	...	2,34,222	9,827	2,22,413	2,55,358 26,144	1,017	408	2,455	3,951	898	7,304	161	196	1,451	1,808	
	Royachoti	...	2,25,000	3,271	1,12,034	1,37,652 47,968	2,743	463	956	1,382	378	2,716	129	191	458	778	
	Madanapally	...	2,77,500	5,579	2,88,363	2,88,588 48,531	5,515	2,241	2,399	3,092	760	6,251	341	368	943	1,652	
	Voilpaud	...	...	Not given	978	2,05,304	2,16,721 44,046	1,696	643	1,567	1,707	198	3,472	182	219	986	1,387	
		Total ...	17,20,000	16,54,770	40,633	14,44,300	17,51,788	31,374	9,369	18,167	27,084	5,941	51,192	3,697	4,732	16,559	24,988	
Bellary.	Adoni	...	5,81,500	30,109	4,51,730	7,18,195 5,108	45,797	2,632	18,974	26,530	10,301	55,805	365	536	15,760	16,661	
	Alur	...	3,43,112	9,831	3,43,112	3,61,647 582	5,904	1,093	6,402	9,744	3,280	19,426	220	293	8,663	9,176	
	Gooty	...	1,51,882	5,267	1,51,882	2,58,805 2,931	20,620	1,047	3,185	6,096	1,346	10,627	474	752	4,014	5,240	
	Tadpatry	...	1,00,000	6,271	40,850	1,30,356	12,222	1,192	3,642	6,629	1,618	11,889	503	660	4,354	5,517	
	Anantapur	...	1,37,313	5,331	1,18,697	1,36,862	4,312	1,109	2,399	7,538	2,308	12,245	458	656	4,689	5,803	
	Dharmaveram	....	1,85,085	2,346	1,19,738	1,51,893 967	5,429	424	851	1,581	518	2,950	200	303	680	1,183	
	Pennakondah	...	1,33,885	3,286	1,59,481	1,59,481	31,375	2,107	1,594	4,263	1,267	7,124	871	1,288	2,406	4,565	
	Hindupur	...	30,950	1,091	1,48,334	1,51,613 2,946	69,690	3,119	539	1,045	228	1,812	692	1,062	2,034	3,788	
	Madakasira	...	13,760	8,936	2,02,328	2,02,328	39,032	4,651	5,386	10,971	1,654	18,011	1,451	1,904	9,438	12,793	

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 28th April 1877—(continued).

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 28th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Bellary—(*contd.*)	Raidrug	...	1,76,772	4,049	1,20,830	1,21,322	2,748	583	2.321	3,168	1,158	6,647	279	283	2,147	2,709	
	Bellary	...	Not given	14,318	7,56,898	8,15,068 65,393	8,986	1,191	9,422	11,536	1,936	22,894	353	701	6,328	7,382	
	Hospett	...	2,27,855	9,062	1,80,275	2,01,219	15,033	1,262	4,904	8,991	1,738	15,633	965	1,082	6,438	8,485	
	Sundur	...	6,655	2,287	2,754	41,914	1,248	250	1,243	2,678	632	4,553	95	198	843	1,136	
	Kudlighi	...	3,61,564	4,235	1,69,288	1,71,795 1,585	5,672	703	2,985	6,575	1,273	10,833	400	585	3,367	4,352	
	Harpanhally	...	2,08,982	6,823	1,34,292	1,48,757 4,273	12,121	1,859	5,358	7,556	1,636	14,550	858	1,954	3,779	6,591	
	Huvinhadgally	...	2,33,883	9,869	1,85,212	1,89,601	13,451	4,037	4,400	8,237	1,597	14,234	862	931	4,449	6,242	
	Total ...	50,16,000	28,93,198	1,23,111	32,85,701	40,44,641	2,93,640	27,259	73,605	1,23,138	32,490	2,29,233	9,046	13,188	79,389	1,01,623	
Salem.	Salem	...	1,40,578	11.609	78,609	85,875	8,869	1,256	5,033	5,465	845	11,343	704	1,504	615	2,823	
	Ahthur	...	45,875	2.501	22,120	22,487	673	68	984	906	181	2,071	53	71	30	154	
	Namakul	...	69,733	2,993	32,936	34,498	4,168	719	1,590	951	173	2,714	560	979	441	1,980	
	Trichengode	...	74,580	3,514	30,944	42,291	6.585	1,371	3,592	2,754	464	6,810	516	1,382	1,004	2.902	
	Tripatore	...	46,460	2,559	22,050	23,621	7,697	1 082	1,319	1,969	281	3.569	503	907	696	2,106	
	Uttengiri	...	81,452	4,614	33,154	35.688	11,386	1,969	3,566	4,024	656	8,246	557	1,174	1,278	3,009	
	Darampury	...	67,951	5,411	46,696	56,339 2,301	25,172	4,266	3,627	4,830	931	9,388	1,962	3,557	4,854	10,373	
	Oossur	...	71,652	2,352	41,952	53,172 1,421	6,155	1,286	980	2,223	231	3,434	1,122	1,811	3,659	6,592	
	Kistnagiri	...	94,652	5,030	46,608	50,517 2,241	7,919	2,495	3,393	5,822	1,199	10,414	1,002	1,775	2,824	5,601	
	Total ...	5,61,000	6,92,933	40,583	3,55,069	4,10.451	78,624	14,512	24.084	28,944	4,961	57,989	6,979	13,160	15,401	35,540	
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	71,390	1,023	20,059	35,009 2,656	1,901	721	1,078	927	225	2,230	511	955	1.141	2,607	
	Pulladam	...	87,868	2,747	43,665	52,091 2,365	1,332	465	940	1,923	83	2,946	319	583	426	1,328	
	Udumalpetta	...	77,836	3,060	54,712	64,427 1.299	1,884	574	1,093	3,776	...	4,869	335	602	833	1,770	
	Sattiamangalam	...	56,896	574	13,870	13,870 86	635	115	322	645	74	1,041	121	227	530	878	
	Caroor	...	40,580	2,226	17,438	20,692 446	834	373	1,395	2,184	109	3,688	257	573	524	1,354	
	Bhowany	...	34,992	728	18,032	18,532 463	1,699	259	470	1,480	92	2,042	223	442	616	1,281	
Chingleput.	Pollachy	...	5,230	138	277	277	...	...	58	100	2	160	...	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore	...	24,726	2,932	23,032	25,936 3,697	656	188	465	964	164	1,593	238	301	468	1,007	
	Dharapuram	...	37,807	1,793	16,475	18,073 77	833	281	631	2,524	234	3,389	164	400	346	910	
	Collegal	...	7,500	105	224	254 27	149	20	...	...	...	...	24	21	15	60	
	Total ...	3,00,000	4,44,825	15,326	2,07,784	2,59,589	9,923	2,996	6,452	14,523	983	21,958	2,192	4,104	4,899	11,195	
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	34,391	298	12,783	14,577	918	56	255	344	19	618	41	90	160	291	
	Conjeveram	...	28,237	330	13,755	19,913	3,438	187	250	57	1	308	254	423	857	1,534	
	Chingleput	...	12,498	281	2,662	11,005	1,961	149	267	223	69	559	242	251	641	1,134	
	Trivellore	...	62,405	1,421	38,477	43,355	502	121	717	543	24	1,284	84	125	103	312	
	Saidapett	...	49,840	3,125	22,147	54,636	21,151	2,124	452	704	297	1,453	974	1,521	2,395	4,890	
	Ponnery	...	26,262	3,024	36,588	49,799	1,024	239	740	537	...	1,277	322	285	291	898	
	Total ...	1,95,365	2,13,633	8,479	1,26,412	1,93,285	28,994	2,876	2,581	2,408	410	5,499	1,917	2,695	4,447	9,059	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	3,785	25	2,703	3,723	47	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	
	Sattur	...	8,470	119	4.365	4,977	209	15	113	34	2	149	17	30	9	56	
	Senkaranainarkovil	...	430	...	334	3,475	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ottapidaram	...	5,584	326	4,008	4,058	1,532	154	196	127	27	350	24	89	49	162	
	Nangunery	...	...	...	...	50	15	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tenkasi	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	
	Ambasamudram	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	64,200	18,269	470	11,410	16,263	2,000	173	309	161	29	499	46	120	59	225	
North Arcot.	Chittur	...	27,589	1,498	20,447	31,091 1,437	223	62	1,678	1,621	1,294	4,593	50	23	414	487	
	Chendragiri	...	20,432	274	6,951	7,511	320	39	108	160	60	328	136	286	53	475	
	Palmanair	...	23,118	621	8,682	22,795 2,637	136	63	682	723	88	1,493	50	72	143	265	
	Gudiattam	...	35,100	959	8,911	9,066 509	95	4	485	686	36	1,207	6	3	4	13	
	Vellore	...	80,605	3,193	49,465	57,118 1,813	524	72	1,302	3,162	1,704	6,168	317	327	226	870	
	Poloor	...	16,925	1,452	2,475	2,475 37	141	141	371	1,010	213	1,594	...	...	1,147	1,147	
	Wandewash	...	10,524	427	427	427 21	87	17	410	570	220	1,200	2	2	153	157	
	Arcot	...	55,968	2,591	27,199	28,896 1,766	388	...	1,446	2,169	503	4,118	...	...	...	...	
	Wallajah	...	81,352	4,257	35,055	35,055 88	...	...	2,162	4,532	494	7,188	303	361	575	1,239	
	Tripathy	...	14,865	923	2,717	2,767	252	175	351	340	185	876	42	41	38	126	
	Narayanavanam	...	26,188	1,842	8,153	8,302 65	249	52	1,770	885	885	3,540	12	11	20	43	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MAY 19, 1877.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 28th April 1877—(Concluded.)

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 28th April 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
North Arcot—(*contd.*)	Kalastry	...	8,942	725	2,519	2,519 97	708	64	687	458	325	1,470	203	551	733	1,487	
	Kangundy	...	2,083	245	925	940	53	18	232	288	64	584	...	4	176	180	
	Arnee	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Trittany	...	19,305	645	14,278	14,278	450	52	494	473	227	1,194	57	92	44	193	
	Arconam	...	28,451	336	12,395	12,395	135	11	408	483	19	910	27	17	30	74	
	Punganur	...	75,140	2,009	36,147	39,455 504	809	628	1,867	1,366	912	4,145	101	187	245	533	
	Maderpauk	...	1,855	256	716	1,273 37	959	194	225	143	66	434	263	295	224	782	
	Total ...	3,45,450	5,30,442	22,258	2,37,462	2,85,314	5,529	1,592	14,678	19,069	7,295	41,042	1,574	2,272	4,225	8,071	
Madura.	Madura	...	29,595	780	8,325	12,223	2,521	570	484	382	39	905	309	605	553	1,467	
	Tirumangalam	...	6,132	660	3,876	10,057	63	19	491	561	130	1,182	15	25	18	58	
	Melur	...	1,727	364	1,148	1,732	335	133	174	375	31	580	79	138	133	350	
	Dindigul	...	1,809	249	620	1,693	1,051	320	118	328	5	451	182	309	638	1,129	
	Palany	...	62,032	3,866	44,691	46,993	4,135	796	2,792	5,669	52	8,513	561	739	1,154	2,454	
	Periacolum	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	799	210	...	...	...	...	90	207	132	429	
	Shevagunga	...	...	...	22	22	385	135	...	...	...	...	61	152	124	337	
	Total ...	1,43,748	1,01,295	5,919	58,682	81,620	9,289	2,183	4,059	7,315	257	11,631	1,297	2,175	2,752	6,224	
Nellore.	Gudur	...	38,841	718	29,844	29,844	8,316	468	555	662	268	1,485	124	211	766	1,101	
	Rapur	...	30,385	544	21,624	21,624	3,191	...	170	184	57	411	...	...	...	464	
	Nellore	...	14,302	680	15,415	15,415	12,214	1,090	357	611	160	1,128	354	605	951	1,910	
	Atmakur	...	98,495	373	92,201	92,201	15,946	43	252	338	63	653	107	297	347	751	
	Kavali	...	98,750	5,976	1,23,610	1,23,610	10,227	745	3,423	6,037	2,235	11,695	165	445	2,091	2,701	
	Udayagiri	...	1,20,387	5,187	1,41,807	1,41,807	4,255	804	2,384	4,712	2,436	9,532	404	673	1,415	2,492	
	Kandukur	...	90,225	1	89,298	89,298	4,738	254	...	...	...	...	63	146	224	433	
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	149	33,216	33,216	1,367	60	50	76	17	143	69	168	120	357	
	Ongole	...	790	...	184	184	2,440	144	...	...	...	...	86	108	161	355	
	Addanki Division	...	9,440	470	10,216	10,216	518	80	195	385	69	649	31	39	368	438	
	Darsi Division	...	8,000	1,411	9,352	9,352	51	17	299	551	248	1,098	18	10	...	28	
	Podili Division	...	5,600	126	5,467	5,467	301	35	...	...	...	...	30	76	25	131	
	Zemindari tracts	...	34,000	...	28,775	28,775	4,855	...		No details		1,065		No details		1,990	
	Total ...	9,53,000	5,33,215	15,695	6,01,909	6,01,909	68,999	3,710	...	...	...	27,859	...	...	...	13,151	
South Arcot.	Tirucanilai	...	4,716	264	2,565	2,578	284	118	133	321	15	469	132	186	278	596	
	Tindivanam	...	150	65	65	65	22	22	125	130	...	255	44	181	288	513	
	Gingee	...	...	...	...	...	342	92	...	...	...	...	26	12	3	41	
	Mailavanam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	29	52	
	Gingee	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	6	
	Tirukkoyur	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	6	5	5	16	
	Vanoor	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	5	
	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	78	75	...	...	...	...	10	9	...	19	
	Tittagudi	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	13	
	Bhowanagiri	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	5	6	19	
	Total ...	15,000	4,866	329	2,630	2,635	751	318	258	451	15	724	245	421	614	1,280	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 4th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 28th April 1877.

DISTRICTS.	ROAD WORKS.						IRRIGATION WORKS.			MISCELLANEOUS.			TOTAL.		
	ORIGINAL WORKS.			REPAIRS.											
	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.	
		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,522	60,069	...	...	...	...	4,522	60,069
Nellore	4,68,600	13,932	4,98,037	1,500	...	1,661	76,000	677	68,896	37,115	1,026	32,415	5,83,215	15,635	6,01,009
Cuddapah	13,37,791	29,666	11,24,253	98,819	1,751	1,06,922	1,02,793	5,422	84,321	1,15,373	4,394	1,28,804	16,54,770	40,633	14,44 800
Bellary	17,15,987	89,696	23,67,832	7,03,811	20,316	5,82,699	2,63,758	6,973	1,66,706	2,09,642	6,726	1,68,464	28,93,198	1,23,111	32,85,701
Kurnool	...	...	...	Telegraphic summary received.											
Chingleput	81,374	820	49,712	52,861	290	14,907	47,173	5,662	42,032	52,225	1,707	19,761	2,13,633	8,479	1,26,412
North Arcot	1,98,096	4,645	1,13,104	60,838	3,706	28,971	50,771	2,330	13,562	2,20,737	11,580	83,825	5,80,442	22,258	2,37,462
South Arcot	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,866	329	2,630	4,866	329	2,630
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	No relief works in progress.											
Madura	50,200	2,782	39,499	2,530	116	172	38,963	1,751	13,258	9,602	1,270	5,753	1,01,295	5,919	58,682
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,420	89	4,282	9,849	381	7,128	18,269	470	11,410
Coimbatore	36,200	972	7,599	3,31,180	7,484	1,44,142	36,140	3,615	24,310	41,305	3,255	31,733	4,44,825	15,326	2,07,784
Salem	1,30,630	7,276	84,532	64,055	2,668	31,848	2,08,475	13,422	81,389	2,99,723	17,217	1,57,800	6,92,933	40,583	3,55,069
Total	40,08,928	1,49,189	42,84,568	12,05,588	36,322	9,08,822	6,32,493	43,863	5,58,825	10,00,437	47,885	6,38,313	71,37,446	2,77,265	63,90,528

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, MADRAS; 4th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

No. 5.

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 28th April 1877.

DISTRICTS.	IN CAMPS AND RELIEF-HOUSES.						VILLAGE RELIEF.								RELIEF GRANTED TO CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE AT 3 PIE.		TOTAL NUMBER RELIEVED.				TOTAL OUTLAY ON GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		Number of deaths during the week.
	Number of relief centres.	Numbers relieved.				Expenditure in the week.	Total number of villages in the taluk.	Number of Inspection Circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved.				Expenditure in the week.			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.	
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Number.	Expenditure in the week.							
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.
Kistna	..	..	..	..	Telegraphic summary received.																		
Nellore	21	1,233	2,405	3,215	6,853 2,454	3,086	743	8	20	218	373	152	743	315	3,101	309	1,451	2,778	6,468	10,697 2,454	3,710	68,209	..
Cuddapah	17	1,645	1,973	1,681	5,299	4,587	1,142	38	537	2,652	2,759	3,423	8,234	3,658	11,455	1,124	3,697	4,732	16,559	24,988	9,369	31,374	41
Bellary	67	4,873	6,312	17,224	28,409	11,023	2,549	87	1,048	4,173	6,876	8,335	19,384	10,950	53,830	5,286	9,046	13,188	79,389	101,623	27,259	2,93,640	35
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	Telegraphic summary received.					..	..	..	..	..	31,306	Not stated.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	21	1,746	2,487	4,292	8,525	2,710	2,197	64	80	171	208	155	534	166	..	..	1,917	2,695	4,447	9,059	2,876	28,994	5
North Arcot	12	1,291	1,925	1,888	5,104	609	3,081	14	135	283	347	2,337	2,967	983	..	..	1,574	2,272	4,225	8,071	1,592	5,529	..
South Arcot	1	37	158	225	420	75	2,491	1	39	1,572	1,842	2,282	5,696	243	..	..	1,609	2,000	2,507	6,116	318	751	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.																
Madura	22	1,124	1,914	2,262	5,300	1,965	2,530	58	106	173	261	380	814	213	110	5	1,297	2,175	2,752	6,224	2,183	9,289	9
Tinnevelly	9	45	119	58	222	173	1,399	98	1	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	46	120	59	225	173	2,000	..
Coimbatore	45	1,370	2,587	3,098	7,055	1,975	1,843	10	96	322	1,517	1,801	4,140	1,021	..	..	2,192	4,104	4,899	11,195	2,996	9,923	11
Salem	11	1,408	2,292	2,522	6,222	3,239	4,263	90	2,302	5,571	10,868	12,879	29,318	11,273	..	..	6,979	13,160	15,401	35,540	14,512	78,624	..
TOTAL	226	14,772	22,173	36,465	73,409 2,454	29,442	21,738	468	4,364	15,036	25,052	31,745	71,833	28,822	99,802	6,724	29,808	47,224	136,706	213,738 2,454	64,988	5,28,333	101

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, MADRAS; The 4th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to the Government.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for famine relief works up to 4th May, and expenditure up to 28th April 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress.	
		On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	90,000	75,154	3,023
Nellore	9,53,000	6,01,009	68,209
Cuddapah	21,20,000	17,51,788	31,374
Bellary	50,16,000	40,44,641	2,93,640
Kurnool	37,21,000	35,62,789	93,400
Chingleput	1,95,365	1,93,285	28,994
North Arcot	3,45,450	2,85,314	5,529
South Arcot	15,000	2,635	751
Tanjore	10,000	*Nil.*	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	
Madura	1,43,748	81,620	9,289
Tinnevelly	64,200	16,283	2,000
Coimbatore	3,00,000	2,59,589	9,923
Nilgiris	4,210	*Nil.*	
Salem	5,61,000	4,10,451	78,624
Malabar	5,520	*Nil.*	
Total ...	1,35,49,493	1,12,87,270	6,24,756

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, MADRAS; *4th May* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 2039, dated 2nd May 1877.

Read relief reports for the week ending 21st April 1877, from the Collector of Kistna, dated 24th April 1877, and from the Collector of Kurnool, dated 28th April 1877.

THE Board submit to Government the detailed relief reports for the Kistna and Kurnool districts for the week ending 21st April, in continuation of Board's Proceedings, 27th April 1877, No. 1951.

2. Prices in Kistna are nearly stationary; the only important changes are, a rise in the prices of rice, cholum and ragi in Guntur, and a fall in those of dry grains in Naranowpeta. No rain fell in the district in the week. There was scarcely any change in prices in Kurnool. No rain was registered in the district except in Nandikotkur, where three-tenths of an inch fell.

3. In Kistna as usual report has been received only from the Commamur Canal Extension Works, on which 2,256 persons were employed. The Collector will explain why the others are classed as relief works; and if properly so classed, why returns are not furnished from them. The taluk numbers in Kurnool are detailed below:—

	14th April.	21st April.	
Ramalkota	32,995	36,800	+ 3,805
Nandikotkur	12,232	15,199	+ 2,967
Nandial	28,044	30,467	+ 2,423
Sirwell	16,630	16,214	— 416
Koilkuntla	32,381	32,502	+ 121
Pattikonda	22,010	26,448	+ 4,438
Cumbum	46,737	45,532	— 1,205
Markapur	13,475	10,010	— 3,465
Total	204,504	213,172	+ 8,668

The increase in Pattikonda is nominal, being due to the inclusion of coolies who were under transfer the previous week. For Ramalkota, Nandikotkur and Nandial no explanation is given except that more coolies were admitted by Public Works officers. The decrease in the eastern taluks (Cumbum and Markapur) is due to task-work reduction of wages and concentration of labour.

4. Rates of wages in Kurnool are the same as last week, except that the higher scale is now paid in two taluks on works under the Public Works Department; that wages have been lowered somewhat in Cumbum, though still too high to correspond with the quoted price of cholum or ragi; and that in Nandial they have been increased from rates corresponding to grain at 7½ seers per rupee to those prescribed for grain at 6 seers. The price of rice, however, which is the dearest grain, is 7·84 seers. The Collector will call upon Mr. Gibson to explain.

5. In Kistna 4,141 persons were gratuitously relieved at a cost of Rs. 339. It seems that the number of rations for the whole week has been given, which is wrong. In Kurnool 70,024* persons were in receipt of this relief, of whom 16,875 were in villages and 53,156, including children too young to work, were in camps and relief houses. The taluk comparison is as follows:—

Men	8,232
Women	12,667
Children	49,125
	70,024

	14th April.	21st April.	
Ramalkota	13,726	14,827	+ 1,101
Nandikotkur	3,286	5,826	+ 2,540
Nandial	7,185	9,384	+ 2,199
Sirwell	3,151	10,393	+ 7,242
Koilkuntla	10,000	9,863	— 137
Pattikonda	4,460	6,682	+ 2,222
Cumbum	6,453	8,186	+ 1,733
Markapur	4,850	4,863	+ 13
Total	53,111	70,024	+16,913

This increase is ascribed by the Collector to abuse by the village officers of the relief powers granted them, which abuse however he was doing his utmost to repress.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st April 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants to the end of last week.	Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.									
			On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
Guntur	Bapatla	65,000	40,675	1,504	278	1,351	881	24	2,256	856	1,048	967	2,871		
	Bezwada		8,382	666		Not reported									
	Repalli		14,992	91											
	Gurazur		6,433	482											
	Palnad			1	57					474	259	481	1,214		
	Nandigama			1											
	Nuzvid			1						7	25		7		
	Sattenapalli			6	8					24			49		
	Total	65,000	70,682	2,754	339	1,351	881	24	2,256	1,361	1,332	1,448	4,141		
Nellore	Ramalkota	90,000	9,93,278	14,218	5,069	11,333	18,721	6,746	36,800	891	1,598	12,338	14,827		
	Nandikotkur		1,63,466	13,233	2,547	4,799	7,468	2,837	15,104	781	1,178	3,567	5,526		
	Nundial		4,94,717	10,233	2,064	9,968	14,965	5,534	30,467	2,278	3,576	3,490	9,384		
	Sirwell		2,67,830	3,271	791	4,931	8,747	2,534	16,211	657	1,120	8,516	10,293		
	Koilkuntla		4,90,452	10,146	1,731	10,097	16,319	6,146	32,562	1,290	2,215	6,553	9,998		
	Pattikonda		2,90,588	4,784	863	8,881	13,716	3,851	26,448	545	466	5,681	6,692		
	Cumbum		5,90,126	10,247	2,907	30,718	50,718	5,003	45,532	905	1,195	6,086	8,186		
	Markapur		1,68,131	7,147	1,599	3,920	4,380	1,830	10,010	985	1,299	2,079	4,663		
	Total	90,000	55,547	95,665	1,628	19,463	9,133	18,845	8,457	19,888	17,117	27,654	4,704	1,25,241	37,31,000
	Total	1,55,000	70,682	2,754	339	1,351	881	24	2,256	1,361	1,332	1,448	4,141		
	Total	90,000	55,547	95,665	1,628	19,463	9,133	18,845	8,457	19,888	17,117	27,654	4,704	1,25,241	37,31,000
	Total	2,45,000	1,26,229	98,419	1,967	30,814	9,014	18,869	58,697	21,249	18,449	29,102	8,845	1,25,241	37,31,000

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 2nd May 1877.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Madras Govt., No. 1639, *dated 4th May* 1877.

Read the following :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 2009, *dated* 30*th April* 1877.

Read the following :—

No. 379, dated 21st April 1877.

From—R. DAVIDSON, Esq., *Acting Collector of Kurnool,*

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

THE relief reports and return of prices and rainfall for the week ending 7th April 1877 having already been forwarded, I have the honour to make the following remarks in connection with them.

2. Statement No. 1.—On comparing the district average for the past and present weeks the variations in the price of grain are very slight as shown in the margin. In Pattikonda, however, cholum fell from 9·67 in the previous week to 10·21, while in Koilkuntla rice rose from 8·25 in the previous week to 7·42, and ragi fell from 9·07 to 10·72. In Nandial and Markapur also there was a fall in the price of ragi from 8·91 and 9·07 to 9·97 and 9·90 respectively. This is due to the harvest of ragi which has been obtained in those taluks under wells and the Gundlacaunna Channel.

Average of the districts.

	31ST MARCH	7TH APRIL
Rice	7·29	7·23
Cholum	8·79	8·39
Ragi	9·92	10·42
Cumboo	8·88	9·06
Wheat	7·69	7·48
Horse gram	8·17	8·22

3. There was a slight fall of rain in four of the taluks averaging ·36 of an inch, the highest fall being ·44 inch in the vicinity of Markapur.

4. The number of works sanctioned for execution, those in progress, and completed during the week are shown in the annexed table :—

TALUKS.	No. of works sanctioned.	No. of works in progress.	No. of works completed.
Ramalkota	46	14	....
Nandikotkur	56	13	1
Pattikonda	59	9	....
Koilkuntla	18	7	1
Nandial	59	22	....
Sirwell	46	15	....
Cumbum	40	15	....
Markapur	28	8	6
Total	352	103	8

5. The works reported to be completed in the week are (1) filling up pits dug by the Canal Company in the village of Allur in Nandikotkur taluk at a cost of Rs. 2,733, and (2) repairs of 7 wells in Koilkuntla and Markapur taluks at a cost of Rs. 2,157.

6. Two abstracts are enclosed to show the outlay on works and gratuitous* relief and the number of persons employed on works and gratuitously* relieved.

* Already forwarded.

7. The grants made up to the 7th April amounted to Rs. 30,21,000; the outlay on works during the week was Rs. 1,23,121 against Rs. 1,24,290 in the previous week; the small decrease of Rs. 1,169 calls for no particular remark.

8. Numbers on relief works.—The numbers employed in each taluk, as contrasted with those reported for the previous weeks are given in the margin. The increase of 14,623 which is spread over all the taluks except Ramalkota is reported chiefly to be owing to the re-admission to works of coolies who had been eliminated some time back as being temporarily able to provide for themselves, to the return of such as had dispersed on the concentration of labour on the main lines of communication, to an influx into the Koilkuntla taluk of coolies from Jammalamadugu of the Cuddapah district, and to the cessation of harvest under the canal which has thrown some labourers out of employ. The decrease in Ramalkota is due to coolies having left our works preparatory to starting for the East Coast Canal, though it does not appear that they have all started as yet.

TALUKS.	31st March.	7th April.	Difference.
Ramalkota	41,915	40,391	—1,524
Nandikotkur	9,720	12,330	+2,610
Pattikonda	23,340	26,289	+2,949
Koilkuntla	30,974	32,679	+1,705
Nandial	28,887	31,103	+2,216
Sirwell	14,667	16,449	+1,782
Cumbum	42,933	46,346	+3,413
Markapur	9,706	11,178	+1,472
Total ..	202,142	216,765	+14,623

9. Wages were paid during the week according to the sanctioned rates, and second sort rice was adopted as the standard in all the taluks except Ramalkota, Pattikonda and Koilkuntla. Mr. Gibson reports that in his section he was obliged to "adopt second sort rice as the standard on the ground that cholum is not everywhere to be had, although generally procurable in the Santas (markets) and the Kusbahs," and he observes that he "sees no reason at present to suppose that the present allowance is insufficient."

10. The following money or grain wages were in force during the week :—

Taluks.	Money.			Grain.		
	Man.	Woman.	Child.	Man.	Woman.	Child.
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.			
Ramalkota	1 6	1 3	0 9	...	...	...
Nandikotkur	1 8	1 5	0 10	...	...	...
Pattikonda	2 0	1 4	0 10	...	...	...
Koilkuntla	1 6	1 3	0 9	...	...	...
Nandial	1 8	1 5	0 10	...	...	...
Sirwell	1 8	1 5	0 10	...	...	...
Cumbum	1 9	1 6	0 11	40 tolas. +¼ anna.	40 tolas. +¼ anna.	20 tolas. +¼ anna.
Markapur		Not reported.				

11. Grain wages were paid during the week on certain works in the Cumbum taluk, and Mr. Farmer has been addressed on the subject. The lower scale was adopted generally throughout the district except on the Rampoor Ghat road in the Pattikonda taluk and the trunk road in Nundial taluk, where higher rates were paid apparently in consequence of the higher tale of work exacted.

12. Gratuitous relief.—The numbers for the several taluks are compared below :—

Taluks.	31st March.	7th April.	Difference.
Ramalkota	11,907	16,060	+ 4,153
Nandikotkur	1,844	2,205	+ 361
Pattikonda	4,574	10,652	+ 6,078
Koilkuntla	6,061	5,409	— 652
Nandial	4,068	5,750	+ 1,682
Sirwell	2,199	2,776	+ 577
Cumbum	2,574	3,172	+ 598
Markapur	526	817	+ 291
Total ...	33,753	46,841	+ 13,088

The increase is due partly to the inclusion of the numbers fed at the Kurnool Langerkhana and partly to the extension of the village relief system. The cost of gratuitous relief during the week was Rs. 8,510, and the entire cost since the commencement of distress amounted to Rs. 41,414.

13. The following table shows the number of persons who emigrated to the East Coast Canal during the week under report from Kurnool Town and from Cumbum :—

Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
		Above 7 years.	Below 7 years.	
451	490	269	188	1,398

14. The subjoined table exhibits the number of cattle fed with prickly-pear on the last day of the week and the expenditure incurred on this account in the town of Kurnool :—

No. of cattle fed.	Expenditure in the week.	Expenditure to the end of the week.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
48	41 5 0	131 3 11

15. A list of extra establishment entertained is herewith submitted.

16. No material change in the physique of coolies has been reported.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings dated 19th April 1877, No. 1784, reviewing the detailed reports.

(True Extract)

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Order thereon, 4th May 1877, No. 1639.

Communicated to the Government of India in continuation of the Board's Proceedings of 19th April 1877, No. 1784.

(True Extract)

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secretary to Government.

Return of Establishments employed in connection with relief works in the Kurnool District for the week ending 7th April 1877.

1. Supervision of execution of works, ordinary revenue establishments—

Number of.
- 8 Tahsildars.
- 4 Deputy Tahsildars.
- 10 Revenue Inspectors.
- 9 Taluk Gumastahs.
- 8 Overseers, D. P. W.
- 8 Others.

Establishment specially entertained.

Number of.		Aggregate monthly pay. Rs. A. P.
24	Special European Officers	9,107 0 0
2	Deputy Collectors	750 0 0
2	Tahsildars	.....
8	Deputy Tahsildars	560 0 0
10	General Superintendents	965 0 0
18	Overseers	102 0 0
36	Revenue Inspectors	998 0 0
116	Settlement and Survey Establishment ...	3,029 0 0
176	Head Mistries	2,194 0 0
70	Village officials specially remunerated ...	638 0 0
278	Others above the grade of head-cooly or gauger ...	2,352 0 0

2. Payment of wages—

Number of.

214	Paymasters or paying Gomastahs	1,943 0 0
37	Others (Clerks for grain depôts, &c.) ...	447 0 0

3. Accounts—

Number of.

64	Special Clerks	769 0 0
11	For audit and check of labour bills and accounts...	288 0 0

R. DAVIDSON,
Acting Collector.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secretary to Government.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in the Kurnool District for the week ending 7th April 1877.

Talukas.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 7th April 1877.	Probable cost of work or sums sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		On relief works since the commencement of distress.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Last week's total.	Difference.	Remarks.
			In the week.	To the end of the week.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Ramalkota ...	...	A revised list is in preparation and correct figures will be entered next week as far as possible	22,242	9,55,347	9,55,347	12,691	20,260	7,440	40,391	41,915	−1,524	
Nandikotkur ...	...		6,082	1,44,732	1,47,455	3,644	5,913	2,773	12,330	9,720	+2,610	
Pattikonda ...	...		14,991	2,59,880	2,59,880	8,877	13,610	3,802	26,289	23,340	+2,949	
Koilkuntla ...	...		17,933	4,33,964	4,53,201	10,683	15,928	6,068	32,679	30,974	+1,705	
Nandial ...	...		20,762	4,55,860	4,57,218	10,180	15,132	5,791	31,103	28,887	+2,216	
Sirwell ...	...		10,386	2,38,471	2,39,983	5,332	8,645	2,472	16,449	14,667	+1,782	
Cumbum ...	...		28,212	5,07,623	5,30,858	20,013	20,958	5,375	46,346	42,933	+3,413	
Markapur ...	...		2,513	1,49,093	1,51,170	5,440	3,702	2,036	11,178	9,706	+1,472	
Total ...	30,21,000	...	1,23,121	31,44,970	31,95,112	76,860	104,148	35,757	216,765	202,142	+14,623	

R. DAVIDSON,
Acting Collector.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secretary to Govt.

No. 340 E.—1098, dated 11th May 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a memorandum prepared by Surgeon-Major Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, and to observe that this able and interesting paper appears to throw light on the question recently raised, and still under discussion, as to the sufficiency of a ration based on 1 lb. of grain a day for a relief labourer.

2. The calculations by Dr. Lyon, which are deduced from actual experience, and are not purely theoretical, seem to show that a ration based on 1 lb. of grain is sufficient for the sustenance of persons not performing severe labour.

Memorandum by Surgeon-Major I. B. LYON, F. C. S., *Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, dated 7th May* 1877.

DURING the year 1876, 534 Native prisoners (all on hard labour) were discharged from the Bombay House of Correction. Their average weight on admission was 105 lbs.=7 stone 7 lbs. On discharge they were found to have gained in weight on an average 1 lb. 10¼ oz. each. Their daily diet, while in Jail, is shown at (*a*) Table I., its value in nitrogen and carbon, calculated by the factors given in Table II., is, as shown (Table III. *a*), nitrogen 201·6 grains, carbon 4,011 grains daily.

These quantities of nitrogen and carbon are very much less than the quantities laid down by authorities as requisite for a European of average weight in moderate work. Thus many authorities estimate the quantities required by a European, of average weight in moderate work, at about nitrogen 300 grains, carbon 4,850 grains daily (see Table IV.; 1 and 2). Letheby, taking a mean calculated from the researches of various physiologists, estimates the quantities required by a European male adult of average weight on ordinary labour as nitrogen 307 grains, carbon 5,688 grains (Table IV., 3). The hard labour diet of English convicts contains nitrogen 281 grains, carbon 5,140 grains per diem (see Table IV., 10).

The experience of the Bombay House of Correction that Native prisoners at hard labour gain weight on a diet containing less nitrogen and carbon than the quantities laid down by authorities as requisite for European adults of average weight in moderate work, is confirmed by the experience of the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The hard labour diet of these Jails is shown in Table I. (*b*'), and its value, nitrogen 230·5 grains, carbon 4,600 at Table III. (*b*'). On this diet the lowest, except the Bombay House of Correction diet, of the hard labour diets of the Indian Jails, the prisoners are found to be "very healthy." Again the new scale for all Indian Jails proposed by the Jail Conference recently assembled at Calcutta, (Table I. (*c*')), values (see Table III. (*c*')) nitrogen 213·2 grains, carbon 4,454 grains.

Considering together the experience of the Bombay House of Correction and the experience of the Hyderabad Assigned District Jails, and considering also this proposal of the Jail Conference which, it may be presumed, is founded on the experience of officers well qualified to judge of the requirements of Native prisoners, there seems to be no doubt but that hard labour prisoners in Indian jails require a diet containing less carbon and nitrogen than the amounts laid down by authorities as required by Europeans of average weight in moderate work. There thus appears to be a difference between Indian experience and European authorities.

If, however, the weight of Natives of India as compared with Europeans is taken into account, this apparent difference practically disappears, for taking the Bombay House of Correction diet, shown by experience to suffice for labouring prisoners averaging 105 lbs. in weight and raising its value in the proportion of 105 to 150, the quantities become nitrogen 288 grains, carbon 5,730 grains, quantities not greatly different from—1, Letheby's estimate for ordinary labour (Table IV., 3), *viz.*, nitrogen 307 grains, carbon 5,688 grains, and 2, the value of the hard labour diet of English convicts (Table IV., 10), *viz.*, nitrogen 281 grains, carbon 5,140 grains. The proportion 105 to 150 is employed, because, while the average weight of the prisoners discharged from the Bombay House of Correction in 1876 was on admission 105 lbs., the average weight of a European male adult is given by most authorities as 150 lbs.

There certainly appears to be no theoretical objection to the proposition that the quantity of food required by adults is proportionate to their weight; provided, of course, always that the quantity of work expected from them is likewise proportioned to their weight. In order, however, to place the three diet scales I now propose (see Tables V. to IX.) as much as possible on the basis of experiences, I take as the foundation of the scales the experience of the Bombay House of Correction, *viz.*, that Native prisoners averaging 105 lbs. in weight, did well at jail labour on a daily diet containing nitrogen 201·6 grains, carbon 4,011 grains. From this I derive the three proposed scales as follows:—

1. *Scale No.* 1.—The labour scale;—is simply the Bombay House of Correction scale, raised and lowered proportionally to the weight of the individuals to be fed.
2. *Scale No.* 2.—The light labour scale;—is Scale No. 1, reduced in the same proportion that the light labour diet of English convicts (Table IV., 12), is lower than English convict hard labour diet (Table IV., 10).
3. *Scale No.* 3.—The bare sustenance scale;—is Scale No. 1, reduced in the same proportion that a mean between Edwin Smith's and Letheby's estimates for bare sustenance (Table IV., 16 and 17), is lower than English convict hard labour diet (Table IV., 10).

On these three scales the quantities of nitrogen and carbon required daily by men averaging 105 lbs. in weight is in grains (Table V.):—

	Nitrogen.	Carbon.
On Scale No. 1, Labour	201·6	4,011
On Scale No. 2, Light labour	173·6	3,528
On Scale No. 3, Bare sustenance	136·7	3,195

These quantities are represented respectively by the following weights in ounces (*a'*) of jowari and pulse—(*b'*) of bajri and pulse, *plus* in each case, half an ounce of fat:—

	Jowari.	Pulse.	Total.
(*a'*)—Scale 1, Table VII., Columns 3 and 6	16·98	5·62	22 60
„ 2, „ VIII., „ „ ...	15·08	4·68	19·76
„ 3, „ IX., „ „ ...	15·23	2 56	17·79
	Bajri.	Pulse.	Total.
(*b'*)—Scale 1, Table VII., Columns 3 and 9	18·60	4·00	22·60
„ 2, „ VIII. „ „ ...	16·50	3·26	19·76
„ 3, „ IX, „ „ ...	16·67	1·12	17·79

TABLE I.

Daily allowance (exclusive of salt and condiments of certain Indian jails).

(*á*) *Bombay House of Correction—(for labouring prisoners).*

	Ounces.
Rice	8·0
Wheat	4·57
Bájri	3·43
Dhall	5·0
Vegetables	8·0
Fat	·5

On this diet 534 Native prisoners, all on hard labour, discharged during 1876, gained in weight on an average 1 lb. 10½ oz. each. The average weight of the prisoners on admission was 7 stone 7 lbs. Of the 534 discharged during the year—

295	gained in weight on an average ... ... 4 lbs. 3 oz. each.
102	lost in weight on an average ... ... 3 lbs. 8 oz. each.
137	neither gained nor lost weight.
534	

Of these prisoners—

130	had been under 3 months in jail.
89	had been over 3 and under 6 months in jail.
217	had been over 6 and under 12 months in jail.
71	had been over 12 and under 24 months in jail.
27	had been 2years in jail.
534	

The non-labour diet of the Common Jail, Bombay, is the same as the above less daily—

	Ounces.
Wheat or bájri	2
Dholl	1
Vegetables	2

Other dietaries.

(*b'*) Jails, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, labouring prisoners.
(*c'*) New proposed scale for all Indian jails.
(*d'*) Jails, Hyderabad Assigned Districts non-labouring prisoners. „
(*e*) Oudh jails non-labouring prisoners.

Daily, exclusive of salt and condiments.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Vegetables.	Fatty matter.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Grains.
(*b'*) Hyderabad Assigned Districts (labour).	20·7	4·8	3·4	192
(*c'*) New scale (labour)	20·0	4·0	6·0	218·75
(*d'*) Hyderabad Assigned Districts (non-labour)	16·3	4·5	3·4	144
(*e*) Oudh (non-labour)	17·5	1·5	5·5	90

Dr. Cruickshank, Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay, in forwarding the above scales, writes:—"Please look at the diet scales of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, where the prisoners are very healthy."

TABLE II.

Factors employed in estimating the value of the various dietaries, and in the construction of Tables VII., VIII. and IX.

(1)	Rice,	nitrogen, grains per ounce. ...	...	5·07
(2)	Barley	ditto ...	(E. Smith) ...	5·81
(3)	Jowári	ditto ...	(Parkes) ...	5·97
(4)	Common millet	ditto ...	(Parkes) ...	6·40
(5)	Maize	ditto ...	(mean) ...	6·93
(6)	Bájri	ditto ...	(Parkes) ...	7·00
(7)	Oat-meal	ditto ...	(Letheby) ...	8·70
(8)	Wheat	ditto ...	(mean) ...	9·22
(9)	Pulse	ditto ...	(mean) ...	17·86
(10)	Succulent vegetables, grains per ounce		(mean) ...	·70
(11)	Average carbon of cereals and pulse, grains per ounce			... 170·0
(12)	Ditto do. of succulent vegetables, grains per ounce			... 33·5
(13)	Carbon of fat, grains per ounce		(Parkes)	... 345·6

See also Appendix.

TABLE III.

Value in Nitrogen and Carbon of the Indian Dietaries enumerated in Table I.

	Nitrogen grains daily.	Carbon grains daily.
(*á*) Bombay House of Correction (labour)	201·6	4,011
(*b'*) Hyderabad Assigned District Jails (labour)	230·5	4,600
(*c'*) New proposed scale for all Indian Jails (labour)	213·2	4,454
(*d'*) Bombay Common Jail (non-labour)	165·8	3,434
(*e*) Hyderabad Assigned District Jails (non-labour)	194·9	3,764
(*f'*) Oudh Jails (non-labour)	151·2	3,485
The above values raised 3 ✓10ths or in the proportion of 105 to 150.		
(*á*) Bombay House of Correction (labour)	288	5,730
(*b'*) Hyderabad Assigned District Jails (labour)	329	6,571
(*c'*) New proposed scale for Indian Jails (labour)	305	6,363
(*d'*) Bombay Common Jail (non-labour)	237	4,906
(*e*) Hyderabad Assigned District Jails (non-labour)	278	5,377
(*f'*) Oudh Jails (non-labour)	216	4,979

TABLE IV.

Daily Nitrogen and Carbon of European Dietaries.

	Nitrogen Grains daily.	Carbon Grains daily.
1.—Standard Diet (Moleschott)	316·5	4,862
2.— Do. (Parkes, Pavy, Church)	300	4,850
3.—Mean for ordinary labour (Letheby)...	307	5,689
4.—Hard working labourers (Playfair)	389	6,066
5.—Active labourers, do	273	4,478
6.—Active labourers, Royal Engineers (Playfair)	350	6,004
7.—Moderate exercise (Playfair)	291	5,094
8.—English Soldier, Home Service (Playfair)	293	5,104
9.— Do. do. (Parkes)	266	4,718
English Government Convict Establishments.		
10.—(*a'*) Hard labour	281	5,140
11.—(*b'*) Industrial employment	256	4,766
12.—(*c'*) Light labour	242	4,520
13.—Mean of English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish farm labourers (E. Smith) ...	300	6,478
14.—English farm labourers, lowest of the four (E. Smith)	228	5,810
15.—Low-fed operatives average (E. Smith)	214	4,881
16.—Bare sustenance diet (E. Smith)	200	4,300
17.— Do. (Letheby)	181	3,988
18.— Do. (Playfair)	161	3,103

Notes to Table IV.

1. For a male European adult of average height and weight (5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 10 inches and 140 to 160 lbs.) in moderate work.

2. Average weight (154 lbs., Church) and moderate work.

3. Mean calculated from researches of various physiologists for adult males.

5. Soldiers during war.

6. Calculated from amount of food consumed by 495 men of the Royal Engineers at work at Chatham.

7. Mean of English, French, Austrian and Prussian soldiers during peace.

16. Average representing the daily diet of an adult man during periods of idleness.

17. Mean calculated from researches of various physiologists, representing the amount required by an adult man during idleness.

18. Mean of—diet of needle-women in London, certain prison dietaries, common dietary for convalescents, Edinburgh Infirmary, average diet during cotton famine of 1862 in Lancashire.

The three diet scales now given (see Tables V. to IX.) are calculated as follows :—

Diet Scale No. 1.—This is the Bombay House of Correction diet ([*d*] Tables I. and III.) raised and lowered in proportion to weight. The average weight of the prisoners on admission into the House of Correction being 105 lbs., nitrogen 201·6 grains, carbon 4,011 grains (the value in nitrogen and carbon of the House of Correction diet) is placed opposite the weight 105 lbs. For every 5 lbs. in weight over or under 105 lbs. $\frac{1}{21}$ of these quantities of nitrogen or carbon is added or deducted as the case may be. It will be observed that at weight 150 lbs. the quantities of nitrogen and carbon become respectively 288 and 5,730 grains. At 150 lbs., therefore, the nitrogen is very slightly above the nitrogen of the English convict hard labour diet (Table IV., 10) *viz.*, 281 grains; the carbon, however, is considerably higher than the carbon of the English convict hard labour diet, *viz.*, 5,730, as compared with 5,140 grains, or 11·47 per cent. higher. Letheby's mean estimate for ordinary labour (Table IV., 3), *viz.*, nitrogen 307 grains, carbon 5,688 grains, comes as regards carbon very near diet Scale No. 1 at weight 150 lbs. The quantity of nitrogen in Letheby's estimate, however, is higher, *viz.*, 307, as compared with 288 grains.

Diet Scale No. 2.—This is (diet Scale No. 1) lowered in the same proportion as English convict light labour diet (Table IV., 12) is lower than English convict hard labour diet, *i. e.*, as 281 is to 242 for the nitrogen and as 5,140 is to 4,520 for the carbon. Lowered in this proportion, the quantities become—

At 105 lbs., nitrogen 173·6 grains, carbon 3,528 grains.
At 150 lbs., „ 248·0 „ „ 5,039 „

At 105 lbs., therefore, diet Scale No. 2 is very similar in value to the nonlabour diet of the Common Jail, Bombay (Table III [*d'*]) and somewhat better than the Oudh Jails non-labour diet (Table III. [*f*]) at 150 lbs. Diet scale No. 2 is better than the average diet of low-fed English operatives, as estimated by Edwin Smith (Table IV., 15), it is of course also better than the light labour diet of English convict establishments in the same proportion that diet Scale No. 1 is better than the hard labour diet of the same establishments.

Diet Scale No. 3.—This is calculated as follows :—Of the three estimates for bare sustenance diet the mean of the two highest (Edwin Smith's and Letheby's Table IV., 16 and 17) is nitrogen 190·5, carbon 4,094 grains; both these estimates are for average adult males. Playfair's estimate (Table IV., 18), which is considerably lower than the other two, is excluded, as it does not wholly refer to adult males. Raising this mean in the same proportion as diet Scale No. 1 at 150 lbs., exceeds English convict hard labour diet, the figures become nitrogen 195·3 grains, carbon 4,564 grains. These quantities placed opposite weight 150 lbs. form the foundation of diet Scale No. 3. For the other weights shown in the table, the quantities are proportionally reduced. Comparing diet Scale No. 3 with Playfair's estimate for bare sustenance (Table IV., 18), it will be seen that the nitrogen of the scale does not run below Playfair's estimate until after weight 125 lbs. is reached, and, similarly, it is only when the weight runs below 105 lbs. that the amount of carbon becomes lower than that given in Playfair's estimate.

TABLE V.

Showing the quantity of nitrogen and carbon required daily on each of three scales, *viz.* :—

Scale 1.—A labour scale—the Bombay House of Correction diet raised and lowered in proportion to weight.

Scale 2.—A light labour scale.—Scale No. 1 reduced in the same proportion that English convict light labour diet bears to English convict hard labour diet.

Scale 3.—A bare sustenance scale.—Scale No. 1 reduced in same proportion that a mean bare sustenance estimate for Europeans (mean of 16 and 17, Table IV.) bears to English convict hard labour diet.

Weight—lbs.	Scale No. 1 daily.		Scale No. 2 daily.		Scale No. 3 daily.	
	Nitrogen grains.	Carbon grains.	Nitrogen grains.	Carbon grains.	Nitrogen grains.	Carbon grains.
80	153·6	3,065	132·3	2,688	104·2	2,434
85	163 2	3,247	140·5	2,856	110·7	2,586
90	172·8	3,438	148·8	3,024	117·2	2,739
95	182·4	3,629	157·0	3,192	123·7	2,891
100	192·0	3,820	165·3	3,360	130·2	3,043
105	201·6	4,011	173·6	3,528	136·7	3,195
110	211·2	4,202	181·9	3,696	143·2	3,347
115	220·8	4,393	190·2	3,864	149·7	3,499
120	230·4	4,584	198·4	4,032	156·3	3,652
125	240·0	4,775	206·7	4,200	162·8	3,804
130	249·6	4,966	214·9	4,368	169·3	3,956
135	259·2	5,157	223·2	4,536	175·8	4,108
140	268·8	5,348	231 5	4,704	182·3	4,260
145	278·4	5,539	239·8	4.872	188·8	4,412
150	288·0	5,730	248·0	5,039	195·3	4,564

TABLE VI.

Showing the total quantities of mixed cereal and pulse which, plus half an ounce of fat, are equivalent to the quantities of nitrogen and carbon shown in each of the three scales of Table V.

Weight—lbs.	Scale No. 1, ounces daily.	Scale No. 2, ounces daily.	Scale No. 3, ounces daily.
80	16·98	14·81	13·32
85	18·10	15·80	14·21
90	19·23	16 79	15·11
95	20·35	17·78	16·00
100	21·48	18·77	16·90
105	22·60	19·76	17·79
110	23·72	20·74	18·69
115	24·85	21·73	19·58
120	25·97	22·72	20·48
125	27·10	23·70	21·37
130	28 22	24·69	22·27
135	29·35	25·68	23·16
140	30·47	26·66	24·06
145	31·59	27·65	24·95
150	32·71	28·64	25·85

The three tables which now follow, *viz.*, Tables VII., VIII. and IX., show in what proportions each of the eight cereals—rice, barley, jowári, common millet, bájri, maize, oats, and wheat,—must respectively be mixed with pulse in order to furnish the quantities of nitrogen and carbon shewn on each of the three scale of Table V.

In Tables VII., VIII. and IX the first two columns give average weights of persons to be fed, and the third column the total quantity in ounces of mixed cereal and pulse which, plus half an ounce of fat, will furnish the necessary carbon. The remaining eight columns, each headed by the name of a cereal, give the quantities in ounces of the cereal which must be abstracted from the total quantity shown in column 3, and replaced (in order to furnish the required nitrogen) by an equal weight of pulse. The examples at the end of the tables show how they may be employed, all three tables are subject to the general remarks following the examples.

TABLE VII.

Diet Scale No. 1.—Labour Scale.

1.—For the weight shown in columns 1, 2, take the quantity (*plus* always half an ounce of fat) of mixed Cereal and Pulse shown in column 3.
2.—Opposite the quantities shown in column 3, under the name of each Cereal, is a number representing the number of ounces of the quantity shown in column 3, which must consist of Pulse, the remainder to consist of the Cereal heading the column. (See Examples.)

Weight of Individuals to be fed.		3	Ounces of Cereal to be replaced by Ounces of Pulse (average Nitrogen per oz. of Pulse 17·86 grains).							
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Weight in lbs.	Weight in Stones and lbs.	Ounces of Cereal and Pulse required + ½ an ounce of fat daily = (C + 170)—1.	Rice—Nitrogen per oz. 5·07 grains.	Barley—Nitrogen per oz. 5·81 grains.	Jowari—Nitrogen per oz. 5·97 grains.	Common Millet—Nitrogen per oz. 6·40 grains.	Maize—Nitrogen per oz. 6·93 grains.	Bajri—Nitrogen per oz. 7·00 grains.	Oat-meal—Nitrogen per oz. 8·70 grains.	Wheat—Nitrogen per oz. 9·22 grains.
80	5·10	16·98	5·28	4·56	4·39	3·92	3·29	3·20	·64	— ·35
85	6·1	18·10	5·59	4·82	4·64	4·13	3·46	3·36	·63	— ·43
90	6·6	19·23	5·89	5·07	4·88	4·34	3·62	3·52	·61	— ·52
95	6·11	20·35	6·20	5·33	5·13	4·55	3·79	3·68	·59	— ·61
100	7·2	21·48	6·50	5·58	5·37	4·76	3·95	3·84	·57	— ·70
105	7·7	22·60	6·81	5·84	5·62	4·97	4·12	4·00	·55	— ·79
110	7·12	23·72	7·11	6·09	5·87	5·18	4·28	4·16	·53	— ·88
115	8·3	24·85	7·42	6·34	6·09	5·39	4·45	4·32	·50	— ·96
120	8·8	25·97	7·72	6·60	6·33	5·60	4·62	4·48	·48	—1·05
125	8·13	27·10	8·03	6·85	6·58	5·81	4·78	4·64	·46	—1·14
130	9·4	28·22	8·33	7·11	6·82	6·02	4·95	4·80	·44	—1·22
135	9·9	29·35	8·64	7·36	7·07	6·23	5·11	4·96	·42	—1·31
140	10·0	30·47	8·94	7·62	7·31	6·44	5·28	5·12	·40	—1·40
145	10·5	31·59	9·25	7·87	7·56	6·65	5·44	5·28	·38	—1·49
150	10·10	32·71	9·55	8·13	7·80	6·86	5·61	5·41	·37	—1·57

TABLE VIII.

Diet Scale No. II.—Light Labour Scale.

1.—For the weight shown in columns 1, 2, take the quantity (*plus* always half an ounce of fat) of mixed Cereal and Pulse shown in column 3.
2.—Opposite the quantities shown in column 3, under the name of each Cereal, is a number representing the number of ounces of the quantity shown in column 3, which must consist of Pulse, the remainder to consist of the Cereal heading the column.

Weight of Individuals to be fed.		3	Ounces of Cereal to be replaced by Ounces of Pulse (average Nitrogen per oz. of Pulse 17·86 grains).							
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Weight in lbs.	Weight in Stones and lbs.	Ounces of Cereal and Pulse required + ½ an ounce of fat daily = (C + 170)—1.	Rice—Nitrogen per oz. 5·07 grains.	Barley—Nitrogen per oz. 5·81 grains.	Jowari—Nitrogen per oz. 5·97 grains.	Common Millet—Nitrogen per oz. 6·40 grains.	Maize—Nitrogen per oz. 6·93 grains.	Bajri—Nitrogen per oz. 7·00 grains.	Oat-meal—Nitrogen per oz. 8·70 grains.	Wheat—Nitrogen per oz. 9·22 grains.
80	5·10	14·81	4·47	3·84	3·69	3·27	2·71	2·63	·37	— ·49
85	6·1	15·80	4·72	4·04	3·88	3·44	2·84	2·75	·33	— ·60
90	6·6	16·79	4·97	4·25	4·08	3·61	2·97	2·88	·30	— ·70
95	6·11	17·78	5·22	4·46	4·28	3·78	3·10	3·00	·26	— ·79
100	7·2	18·77	5·47	4·67	4·48	3·95	3·23	3·13	·23	— ·88
105	7·7	19·76	5·72	4·88	4·68	4·12	3·36	3·26	·19	— ·97
110	7·12	20·74	5·97	5·09	4·88	4·29	3·49	3·38	·16	—1·07
115	8·3	21·73	6·23	5·30	5·08	4·46	3·62	3·51	·12	—1·17
120	8·8	22·72	6·48	5·51	5·28	4·63	3·75	3·63	·09	—1·27
125	8·13	23·70	6·73	5·72	5·48	4·80	3·88	3·75	·05	—1·37
130	9·4	24·69	6·98	5·93	5·68	4·97	4·01	3·88	·02	—1·46
135	9·9	25·68	7·23	6·14	5·88	5·14	4·14	4·00	—·02	—1·56
140	10·0	26·66	7·48	6·35	6·08	5·31	4·27	4·12	—·05	—1·66
145	10·5	27·65	7·73	6·56	6·28	5·48	4·40	4·24	—·08	—1·76
150	10·10	28·64	7·98	6·77	6·48	5·64	4·53	4·37	—·12	—1·86

TABLE IX.

Diet Scale No. III.—Bare Sustenance Scale.

1.—For the weight shown in columns 1, 2, take the quantity (*plus* always half an ounce of fat) of mixed cereal and pulse shown in column 3.

2.—Opposite the quantities shown in column 3, under the name of each cereal is a number representing the number of ounces of the quantity shown in column 3, which must consist of pulse, the remainder to consist of the cereal heading the column.

Weight of individuals to be fed.		Ounces of cereal and pulse required + ½ an ounce of fat daily = (C. + 170) — 1.	Ounces of cereal to be replaced by ounces of Pulse (average Nitrogen per oz. of Pulse 17·86 grains).								
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
			Rice—Nitrogen per oz. 5·07 grains.	Barley—Nitrogen per oz. 5·81 grains.	Jowári—Nitrogen per oz. 5·97 grains.	Common Millet—Nitrogen per oz. 6·40 grains.	Maize—Nitrogen per oz. 6·93 grain.	Bájri—Nitrogen per oz. 7·00 grains.	Oat-meal—Nitrogen per oz. 8·70 grain.	Wheat—Nitrogen per oz. 9·22 grains.	
1	2										
Weight in lbs.	Weight in stones and lbs.										
80	5·10	13·32	2·85	2·23	2·08	1·65	1·09	1·01	1·27	2·03	
85	6·1	14·21	3·01	2·34	2·18	1·71	1·12	1·03	1·41	2·22	
90	6·6	15·11	3·16	2·45	2·28	1·78	1·15	1·05	1·55	2·42	
95	6·11	16·00	3·32	2·56	2·37	1·85	1·17	1·07	1·69	2·61	
100	7·2	16·90	3·47	2·66	2·47	1·92	1·20	1·10	1·83	2·80	
105	7·7	17·79	3·63	2·77	2·56	1·99	1·22	1·12	1·97	2·99	
110	7·12	18·69	3·78	2·88	2·66	2·06	1·25	1·14	2·11	3·18	
115	8·3	19·58	3·94	2·98	2·76	2·13	1·28	1·16	2·25	3·37	
120	8·8	20·48	4·10	3·09	2·86	2·19	1·31	1·19	2·39	3·56	
125	8·13	21·37	4·25	3·20	2·96	2·26	1·34	1·21	2·53	3·75	
130	9·4	22·27	4·41	3·30	3·05	2·33	1·36	1·23	2·67	3·94	
135	9·9	23·16	4·56	3·41	3·15	2·39	1·39	1·26	2·81	4·13	
140	10·0	24·06	4·72	3·52	3·25	2·46	1·42	1·28	2·95	4·32	
145	10·5	24·95	4·87	3·63	3·35	2·53	1·45	1·30	3·09	4·51	
150	10·10	25·85	5·03	3·74	3·45	2·60	1·48	1·32	3·23	4·70	

Examples illustrating the method of employing Tables VII, VIII, and IX.

Average weight of individuals to be fed say 105 lbs. (=7 stone 7 lbs.), Table V shows that—for this weight—the amount of nitrogen and carbon daily required is in grains—

	Nitrogen.	Carbon.
On Scale 1.—The labour scale	201·6	4,011
On Scale 2.—Light labour scale	173·6	3,528
On Scale 3.—Bare sustenance scale	136·7	3,195

Table VI shows that these quantities of nitrogen and carbon may be supplied by the following quantities of mixed cereal and pulse *plus* half an ounce of fat, *e. g.*, ghee or oil, *viz.*—

For Scale No. 1 ... ... 22·60 ounces.
For Scale No. 2 ... ... 19 76 „
For Scale No. 3 ... ... 17·79 „

The proportions which the cereal and pulse should bear to one another in the 22·60 ounces required by Scale No. 1 are shown for each of 8 cereal grains in Table VII. Tables VIII and IX show similarly the proportions which the cereal and pulse should bear to one another in respectively the 19·76 ounces required on Scale 2, and the 17·79 ounces required on Scale 3.

One or two examples will serve to show how from the tables these proportions can be ascertained. Take for example the 22·60 ounces of cereal and pulse required for men averaging 105 lbs. in weight on Scale No. 1. A reference to Table VII. shows, opposite 105 lbs. in the column headed Rice (column No. 4), the number 6·81, this means that if rice is the cereal given 6·81 ounces out of the 22·60 ounces of mixed cereal and pulse must consist of pulse and the remainder or 15·70 ounces of rice. These quantities, *plus* half an ounce of fat, will supply the amount of nitrogen and carbon required. The calculation may be proved by employing the factors given in Table II, thus—

Rice ... 15·79 × 5·07 = Nitrogen grains 80·0
Pulse ... 6·81 × 17·86 = ditto 121·6

22·60 oz. mixed rice and pulse = 201·6
Calculation for carbon 22·60 × 170 = 3,842 grains
plus for half an ounce fat . 172 „

= Total carbon grains ...4,015

or if instead of rice the cereal employed is bájri, in column 9, Table VII, under bájri, opposite 105 lbs., is the number 4·00. Hence of the 22·60 ounces of mixed cereal and pulse (column 3, Table VII) 4·00 ounces must be pulse if bájri is the cereal used.

Proof.

Bájri ... 18·60 × 7·00 = Nitrogen grains 130·20
Pulse .. 4·00 × 17·86 = ditto 71·44

22·60 oz. mixed bájri and pulse = 201·64

Calculation for carbon as in previous example.

Where, as in column 11, Tables VII, VIII and IX, and in column 10, Table IX, and the last portion of column 10, Table VIII, the figures of the column are preceded by a *minus* sign no pulse need be employed; the number of ounces of the cereal heading the column shown opposite the weight containing more than the required quantity of nitrogen,—*e. g.*, the 22·60 ounces required on Scale 1, for men averaging 105 lbs. in weight contain in the case of wheat 22·60 × 9·22 = 208·37 grains of nitrogen, a quantity slightly in excess of that (201·6) required by the scale. These *minus* figures come into use when mixed cereals are employed, as will be seen by the following examples:—

1. Men, averaging 120 lbs., require on Scale 1 (see Table V) nitrogen 230·4 grains, carbon 4,584 grains daily. The number of ounces of cereal and pulse necessary (see Table VI.) is 25·97. If the cereals available are rice and bájri in about equal proportions the calculation becomes—

Rice... ... 25·97 — 7·72 (see Table VII., Col. 4) = 18·25 + 2 = 9·12 oz.
Bájri ... 25·97 — 4·48 (see Table VII., Col. 9) = 21·49 + 2 = 10·75 „
Pulse ... 7·72 + 4·48 = 12·20 + 2 = 6·10 „

Proof.

Rice ... 9·12 × 5·07 = Nitrogen grains ... 46·24
Bájri ... 10·75 × 7·00 = do. ... 75·25
Pulse ... 6·10 × 17·86 = do. ... 108·95

25·97 oz. mixed cereals and pulse = ... 230·44

Calculation for carbon 25·97 × 170 = 4,415 grains.
Plus for ½ an oz. fat... ... ... 172 „

= Total carbon ... 4,587 „

2. If, however, the cereals to be used are rice and wheat, then the use of the *minus* figures under wheat is shown as follows:—

Rice	... 25·97 — 7·72	(see Table VII., Col. 4)	= 18·25 ÷ 2 =	9·12 oz.
Wheat	... 25·97 + 1·05	(see Table VII., Col. 1f)	= 27·02 ÷ 2 =	13·51 „
Pulse	... 7·72 — 1·05		= 6·67 ÷ 2 =	3·34 „

Proof.

Rice	... 9·12 × 5·07 =	Nitrogen grains	... 46·24
Wheat	... 13·51 × 9·92 =	do.	... 124·56
Pulse	... 3·34 × 17·86 =	do.	... 59·65
	25·97 oz. mixed cereals and pulse =		... 230·45

Calculation for carbon as in previous example.

It will be observed that in this last example the *minus* figures of the wheat column are added to the wheat and deducted from the pulse, and are employed in fact in exactly the reverse way to that in which the figures unpreceded by a *minus* sign are employed.

General remarks applicable to all three scales.

1. It of course must be understood that the weights for which these scales are calculated are weights of individuals fairly nourished, not weights of individuals reduced by disease or famine below the normal.

2. The Tables VII., VIII. and IX. are based on the supposition that grains fairly clean and fairly free from husk are employed. Should this not be the case a proportionate allowance must be made. Taking all circumstances into consideration, it seems to me that (save in very exceptional cases) an increase of 5 per cent. on the quantities of grain shown in the tables would fairly suffice as compensation for husk.

3. Where a cereal is so deficient in nitrogen that a large proportion of it requires to be replaced by pulse, it is desirable to mix it with a more nitrogenous cereal, so that a smaller quantity of pulse may suffice, *e. g.*, rice, especially on Scale 1, and in a less degree on Scale 2, (see Tables VII. and VIII., Column 4), may advantageously be mixed with wheat or bájri.

4. Where a cereal is so rich in nitrogen that according to the tables little or no pulse is required to be mixed with it, no objection exists to replacing a larger proportion of it by pulse than is by the tables shown to be necessary, provided always that the total quantity of pulse given is kept within reasonable limits, say under 4 to 5 ounces.

5. If on any of the scales the quantity of fat given is raised from ½ an ounce to 1 ounce, a withdrawal of 1½ ounces of cereal and an addition of ½ an ounce of pulse serves to compensate for the change.

Note in regard to the limits of error of the tables.

It will be observed that the amount of carbon required regulates the aggregate quantity of cereal and pulse, while the amount of nitrogen required regulates the proportion which pulse ought to bear to cereal.

In calculating the value of the Bombay House of Correction diet and in constructing Tables VI. to IX., all cereals and pulses have been assumed to contain 170 grains per ounce of carbon.

The probable limits of error due to this assumption of a uniform carbon value for all cereals and pulses may be stated as follows.

It will be observed that the three scales of Tables V. to IX. are comparable (weight for weight) with certain European scales, *viz.*—

Scale No. 1 with English convict hard labour diet.

Scale No. 2 with English convict light labour diet.

Scale No. 3 with a mean bare sustenance estimate for male European adults.

And that as regards carbon the three scales of the tables are just 11·5 per cent. richer than the corresponding European scales.

Now suppose that the cereals and pulse supplied to the Bombay House of Correction were exceptionally rich in carbon and contained 175 instead of 170 grains of carbon per ounce, then in order to keep up the correspondence of the three scales with the amended value of the Bombay House of Correction diet, the quantities of carbon shown in Table V. would have to be raised from 11·5 to 14·4 per cent. above the quantities of carbon contained in the corresponding European scales.

Taking an extreme case the other way, suppose that in any particular instance the cereals and pulse available for food-supply happen to be so exceptionally poor in carbon as to contain only 155 instead of 170 grains per ounce,—then the amounts of carbon yielded by the quantities of cereal and pulse laid down in the tables for the three scales, would only be 1·9 per cent. higher than the quantities contained in the corresponding European scales.

Hence, even with the cereals and pulses exceptionally poor in carbon, the quantities of cereal and pulse provided by the three scales, would still yield 1·9 per cent. more carbon than is contained in the corresponding European scales;

Hence also, even with cereals and pulse exceptionally poor in carbon, an increase of ten per cent. on the quantities laid down in Tables VI. to IX. would raise the carbon value of the three scales to that shown in Table V;

Hence also, even supposing that the cereals and pulse supplied to the Bombay House of Correction were exceptionally rich in carbon and the cereals and pulse available for food-supply happen to be exceptionally poor in carbon, an increase of 12½ per cent. on the quantities of cereals and pulse, laid down in Tables VI. to IX., would bring the carbon value of the three scales into correspondence with the carbon value of the Bombay House of Correction diet, and would raise the carbon value of the same scales to 14·4 per cent. above that of the corresponding European dietaries.

The possible nitrogen error of the scales is more difficult to estimate. An error due to over-estimation of the quantity of nitrogen in a cereal or pulse would be always, to some extent, met by any increase (as allowance for deficient carbon [see above]) of the aggregate quantity of cereal and pulse laid down in Table VI. Any *minus* nitrogen error not met in this way must be met by increased replacement of pulse for cereal.

I. B. LYON, F.G.S., *Surgeon,*

Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay.

APPENDIX.

Data from which the Factors of Table II have been derived.

Nitrogen of Cereals.

Grains per ounce.

A—Rice—		
Calculated from	Letheby	4·34
„ „	Polson	4·96
„ „	Poggiale	5·39
Rice supplied to a hospital in Bombay	(Lyon)	5·77
B—Barley—		
Calculated from	E. Smith	5·81
„ „	Payen	7·68
„ „	Fehling and Faisst	8·14
„ „	Polson	9·12
„ „	Poggiale	5·39
„ „	Mayer	7·85
C—Jowári—		
Mean of three samples	(Lyon)	7·01
Calculated from	Parkes	5·97
„ „	Church	5·65
D—Common Millet—		
Panicum Milliaceum (free from bran)	Parkes	6·40
E—Bájri—		
Calculated from	Parkes (free from bran)	7·00
F—Maize—		
Calculated from	Letheby	7·66
„ „	Polson (mean of four)	6·08
„ „	Poggiale	6·84
„ „	Mayer	6·62
„ „	Payen	7·44
G—Oats—		
Oat-meal calculated from	Letheby	8·70
Oats calculated from	Fehling and Faisst, mean	7·87
„ „ „	Poggiale, mean	7·74
„ „ „	Mayer, mean	6·49
H—Wheat—		
Parkes	(wheat-flour)	7.60
Wheat calculated from	Peligot	10·09
Wheat-flour „ „	Payen	9·98
„ „ „	Wanklyn	8·29
„	from a hospital in Bombay (Lyon)	10·15
„		

Nitrogen of Pulses.

Grains per ounce.

Toor dhall (calculated from Forbes Watson)			...	...	15·31
Indian Pea	„	...	..	...	17·09
Bhoot	„	...	...	...	26·84
Cooltee	„	...	...	...	16·08
Mussoor	„	...	...	...	17·38
Gram	„ Parkes	...	...	...	15·69
Mulmunda (Gray)	...	...	...	...	16·76
Toor dhall from a hospital in Bombay (Lyon)			...	...	20·56
Ooreed (Lyon) ...	...	...	...	...	18·29

Nitrogen per ounce.

Moog (Lyon) ...	...	...	...	...	15·70
Mussoor „ ...	...	...	..	...	16·28
Muthi „ ...	...	...	...	...	19·73
Muth „ ...	...	...	...	...	20·43
Gram „ ...	...	...	...	...	14·00
Mean of all ...	...	...	...	...	17·86

Carbon—of Cereals and Pulses.

Grains per ounce.

Rice.—(Parkes) ...	...	...	...	...	176
„ (Lyon) from a hospital in Bombay			...	...	179·10
„ „ mean of 4 samples		...	...	...	171·09
Barley.—Calculated from Fehling and Faisst (Cellulose 10—11 per cent.)					160·5
„ Calculated from Church		...	...	...	164·6
Jawári,—Mean of 3 (Lyon) ...		...	...	...	161·3
Millet.—Free from bran (Parkes)		...	...	...	183·16
„ "Free from husk" (Church)		...	...	...	172·58
Maize.—(Parkes)	...	...	...	...	176
Oat-meal „ ...	...	...	...	...	172
Wheat-flour „ ...	...	...	...	...	169
„ (Lyon) from a hospital in Bombay			...	...	177·4
Dhall (Toor) „	„	...	...	...	187·3
Muth „		...	...	...	168·87
Gram „		...	...	...	169·89
Moog „		...	...	...	158·68

Nitrogen and Carbon of Succulent Vegetables.

Grains per ounce.

Nitrogen.—Potatoes (Parkes)		...	...	...	1
Carrots „		...	...	...	·4
Mean Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	·7
Carbon.—Potatoes (Parkes)	...	...	...	...	49
Carrots „	...	...	...	...	18
Mean Carbon	...	...	...	...	33·5

No. 423, dated Simla, 8th May 1877.

From—The Honourable T. C. Hope, C.S.I., *Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India,*

To—J. H. Garstin, Esq., *Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Dept.*

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having had under his consideration the subject of the larger employment of Public Works agency in the Madras Presidency, I am directed to communicate the following observations.

2. Sir Richard Temple has made to the Government of Madras, on the dates specified in the margin, various representations on this important subject. While admitting that in many of the Madras districts relief has been economically managed from the first, he points out that in others the numbers in receipt of relief are apparently excessive compared with equally distressed localities elsewhere, that the number of relief labourers in the Madras Presidency under Public Works agency is only 11½ per cent. of the total number on the works, and that the utilization of such agency in the Salem district has been attended with the most beneficial results. He also dwells on the advantage of the Civil Officers being so relieved as to give more time to village inspection.

February 10th.
March 18th.
„ 29th.
April 10th.
„ 17th.
„ 20th.
„ 24th (two.)

3. The Madras Government in paragraph 8 of their despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 25 of the 7th ultimo, while recognising the advantages of Public Works agency, apparently consider its employment to a greater extent than at present not practicable owing to the insufficiency of large works in the Presidency generally, and the impossibility of devising them in certain districts.

4. There would appear, I am directed to observe, to be some misapprehension arising from different applications of the term "large works." In so far as it extends to undertakings of primary magnitude, such as the East Coast Canal and other irrigational projects, there may be, as indicated in Sir Richard Temple's own Minute of February 10th, some difficulty in devising them in the Madras Presidency, or at any rate in doing so in time to be of use in the present juncture. But the term would appear to be used by Sir Richard Temple in his Minutes above referred to in the more limited sense of works capable of employing about 1,200 to 1,500 labourers and upwards. This is the sense in which the term is used in the Bombay Presidency, and a reference to paragraph 9 of the Bombay Weekly Statement No. XXIV (*Gazette of India*, May 5th) will shew that of the large works upon which the Public Works agency is found to be so advantageous, fifteen have less than 2,000 labourers, and only sixteen more than 5,000, employed upon them. And of large works, using the term in the same sense, there would appear to be no lack in the Madras Presidency, for it appears from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 1817 of the 20th ultimo, paragraph 9, that 66 per cent. of the total number of labourers are employed upon works having 1,500 and upwards, and that the average number per work is no less than 4,591.

5. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has observed with satisfaction that the Madras Government have, in their Proceedings No. 1331 (Revenue Department), dated the 4th ultimo, invited the opinions of the Collectors and the Public Works Department upon the question of further utilization of the latter, but trusts that in view of the explanations above given and the success of the system in Bombay after ample trial, His Grace the Governor in Council will be able at an early date to authorize its introduction, especially in Bellary and Kurnool, where the numbers on relief works are apparently the most excessive.

No. 441, dated Simla, 12th May 1877.

From—The Honourable T. C. Hope, C. S. I., *Additional Secy. to the Government of India,*

To—J. H. Garstin, Esq., *Additional Secy. to the Govt. of Madras, Revenue Dept.*

His Excellency the Governor General in Council has had under his consideration Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 22nd ultimo, in which, after

recognizing the humane care and the skill with which the large relief camps are conducted, he remarks as follows :—

"But still the fact remains that the death-rate among the inmates of camps is terribly high; that such diseases as are engendered among gatherings of poor people appear and re-appear, and that the air and surroundings of these camps are very depressing. For the little children especially the life must be very depressing indeed. Some of these troubles will, I fear, be aggravated when rain and cold come on, and make relief camp life even less endurable than it now is."

The remedy which Sir Richard Temple suggests is the gradual drafting off of the inmates of these camps to their own homes, to be there cared for under the system of house-to-house visitation and village relief.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers Sir Richard Temple's suggestion to be deserving of consideration, especially in view of the approach of the rainy season, and would be glad to be informed of the views of His Grace the Governor in Council on the subject. It is obvious that, in order that the measure proposed may be safely carried out, considerable efficiency in the system of village relief is indispensable. The system has now, it is believed, been organized in most of the distressed districts, but His Excellency the Governor General would wish that no pains or expense should be spared to render it thoroughly efficient, while confining, of course, its action to those only who are not able-bodied and capable of being drafted on to the works. There seems every reason to hope that this end would be materially furthered if the Civil Officers were enabled by the larger employment of Public Works agency, as suggested in my letter No. 423 of the 8th instant, to give more of their time and attention to the subject.

No. 200, dated Tadputree, 21st April 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., *Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—*The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

AT paragraph* 9 of the Madras Government despatch (No. 28 of the 14th April) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, allusion is made to Dr. Townsend, the Sanitary Commissioner's visit to the Madras Presidency. And Sir Richard Temple directs me to lay before the Government of India certain explanation relating thereto.

* NOTE.—Extract copy of the paragraph is appended to this letter.

2. Dr. Townsend was deputed by the Government of India to advise Sir Richard Temple concerning the sufficiency of the reduced relief wage and its effect on the condition of the people. Dr. Townsend joined the mission when Sir Richard Temple was in the Bombay Presidency; and he inspected gangs of labourers at and near Sholapur. The long railway journey from Calcutta to Sholapur in the heat had, however, brought on an attack of dysentery, and Dr. Townsend was unable to do as much as he wished.

3. On the day Dr. Townsend entered the Madras Presidency, Sir Richard Temple wrote and informed His Grace the Governor of Dr. Townsend's coming and of the work he was to do in connection with the mission. On the same day I informed Mr. Garstin, the Secretary to the Madras Government, of Dr. Townsend's arrival and of the inspections he hoped to make.

4. Dr. Townsend inspected some 30,000 labourers, and then drew up a report of what he had seen, and of the impressions he had received. A copy of that report with a Minute recorded by Sir Richard Temple was immediately forwarded to the Government of Madras. And Sir Richard Temple arranged with His Grace the Governor that Dr. Townsend, whose early return to ordinary duty with the Government of India was much desired, should visit Madras and wait upon His Grace.

5. Meanwhile Dr. Townsend had gone southwards to inspect certain Coimbatore gangs, regarding the physical condition of which there had been doubt. He was to have visited Madras according to the appointment already made on his way back from Coimbatore. But at that place he was again attacked by the same complaint which had afflicted him previously. And as the complaint did not at first yield to treatment, he decided not to go into Madras, but to return to Bombay at once. He at once intimated to His Grace the Governor's Private Secretary the reasons which had, to his regret, compelled him to leave the Madras Presidency without waiting upon His Excellency. And afterwards I explained more at length to Mr. Garstin, the Famine Secretary, the circumstances of Dr. Townsend's departure. Sir Richard Temple also explained to His Excellency the Governor the sickness which prevented Dr. Townsend from presenting himself at Madras.

6. Sir Richard Temple regrets much that Dr. Townsend should thus have been unavoidably prevented from waiting on His Grace the Governor of Madras, and laying before His Excellency the impressions he had received from his inspections of relief labourers in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

7. Dr. Townsend had however the advantage of meeting at Cuddapah, by special appointment and arrangement, the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras.

Extract paragraph 9 *from the Madras Government despatch No.* 28 *of* 14*th April* 1877, *to the Secretary of State for India.*

PARA. 9.—We have not been favoured with any intimation from the Supreme Government of the outline of the instructions given to Dr. Townsend, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, who left the Presidency without having reported to us his arrival in it, or made any other communication with us. He did not visit the city of Madras or the camps in its neighbourhood.

Telegram, dated 15th May 1877.

From—Kurrachee,
From—Governor,

To—Simla,
To—Revenue Additional Secretary.

FOLLOWING for mail:—Good rain fallen Dharwar, Belgaum, Kaládgi; showers elsewhere. Onion growing; crops sown considerable breadth Dharwar, Belgaum. People Southern Districts good spirits, situation Central Eastern districts more stringent; increase this week on works 33,000 caused by improved working village inspection, which sends people to work who would otherwise need charitable relief or suffer great distress at home. Increase of people, charitable relief 3,000; numbers on works will probably continue increasing till monsoon. Concentration on large works whereon five-sixths of total number are employed. Condition people continues good, except some cases of recent applicants for relief and their young children which were bad. These cases specially treated. Condition cattle, Central and Eastern districts, still causing anxiety, but cannot be accurately ascertained till animals reassembled in villages, believed that enough will survive for agricultural purposes. Grain trade active, prices slightly rising, exportation Bombay to Western Coast ports trade endeavouring to throw in supplies before ports close. Position hopeful, but vigilant activity needed. Arrangements working well.

Weekly Condition Report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* XII.)

Condition Report for week ending 28*th April* 1877.

Bangalore District.—Prices have risen slightly in the Bangalore, Dodballapur and Nelamangala Taluks. One cent of rain was gauged at the Bangalore Observatory but elsewhere in the station the fall must have measured half an inch, and there was nearly a similar quantity registered in the Closepet, Anekal and Kankanhalli Taluks. Agricultural operations consisted in the sowing of Indian-corn, paddy and sweet potatoes in sum taluks, and in transplanting the sugarcane crops. Bangalore itself is pretty free from cholera and small-pox. These epidemics are still prevalent in the outlying taluks.

Kolar District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices have slightly fluctuated. The standing crops of javari, irrigated ragi and sugar cane are in need of rain, none having fallen in this district during the week. Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.

Túmkúr District.—Markets continue fairly supplied, and prices have remained generally stationary. Some rain fell during the week in two taluks, *viz.*, Kunigal and Honnavalli. Prospects are less hopeful, the ryots having been disappointed of the rain usual at this season. Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.

Mysore District.—Markets continue sufficiently supplied and prices are generally stationary. There were showers of rain in all but three taluks. Dry crops below channels are in good condition and sugar cane is being cut in Ashtagram. Drinking water is scarce except in those places which lie in close proximity to rivers and streams. Cholera prevails more or less throughout the district and small-pox also in the Gundlupet Taluk.

Hassan District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. There has been rain throughout the district, the fall registered ranging from 10 to 90 cents. The standing crops of sugar cane, paddy, &c., were doing well, and the ryots were actively engaged in sowing. Cholera, small-pox and dysentery still prevail. Cattle suffer generally from want of fodder and also from foot-and-mouth diseases in the Manjarabad, Belur and Attikuppa Taluks.

Shimoga District.—Markets continue sufficiently supplied and prices steady. The rain fall registered was from 30 cents to 1·55 inches in the several taluks. The standing paddy crops and betel-nut in the Malnad taluks are said to have suffered from want of rain, but the prospects in this district are considered to have improved somewhat. Cholera prevails in all the taluks except Nagar, and small-pox also in the Channagiri, Shimoga and Sorab Taluks.

Kadur District.—Markets continue fairly supplied and prices pretty steady. Rainfall in all the taluks except Banavar, the quantity registered at the head-quarters of taluks varying from 30 cents to 1·35 inches. Javari and sugar cane crops in the Banavar and Lakvalli Taluks are doing well. There are no standing crops in the other taluks of the district. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets continue fairly supplied and prices steady. With the exception of a light shower in the Kankuppa Taluk, no rain fell in this district during the week. The prospects of the season remain unaltered. Cholera prevails in scattered villages of all the taluks and fever also in Budihal. Cattle suffer generally from want of forage.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This narrative is for the week ending 28th April. The rainfall reported during the week has been very scanty, and the Kolar District, which is most seriously affected, has not secured even a drop. The failure of rain has, without doubt, occasioned much discouragement, and there is evidence of increasing distress, chiefly in the Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Chitaldroog Districts.

2. Prices of food grains have risen in Bangalore, and the tendency to rise will continue probably while the prospects of seasonable rain remain uncertain.

3. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent in the districts, but the station of Bangalore is almost free from epidemic diseases. The deaths from cholera were returned at 1,265, according to the latest reports received for the week ending 28th April, as shewn below :—

Bangalore District ...	...	70	Shimoga District	274
Kolar „ ...	...	99	Kadur „	47
Túmkúr „ ...	...	125	Chitaldroog „	117
Mysore „ ...	...	234		
Hassan „ ...	...	299	Total ...	1,265

4. Compared with the return of the previous week, there is an increase of 434 in the number of works in progress under revenue officers, and of 2,384 in the daily average number of persons employed thereon. The Bangalore District is the only one in which a decrease is shewn in the number of works in progress. The labour return of the Public Works Department also shews an increase as noted below :—

Daily average number employed during the present week ...	33,183
Ditto ditto during the past week	30,542
Increase ...	2,641

The showers usual at this period have been undoubtedly less abundant than was expected, and the result has been to compel many to resort to the relief works again.

5. The number gratuitously relieved at kitchens is still on the increase; the daily average number fed during the present week being 87,691 in men, women and children, as against 82,501 of the previous week. The increase amounts to 5,190 persons, and of this the Bangalore District contributes the largest quota, *viz.*, 2,493. During the past four weeks, the numbers in the relief kitchens under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of this District have risen from 16,753 to 38,667, and these are irrespective of 8,804 persons being fed at the Government kitchens under the charge of the Central Executive Committee. The tendency of the famine-stricken to gravitate towards the capital of the Province is natural, and it will be very requisite that the greatest vigilance should be exercised in preventing the resort to kitchens of those who are capable of labour, however light, on relief works.

6. With a view to ensure a strict and systematic supervision of relief kitchens and works and to guard against abuses, the Chief Commissioner has found it needful to require District Officers and their Assistants to visit weekly or fortnightly every relief centre within their respective jurisdictions and to scrutinize the accounts in order to ascertain whether they have been regularly kept and are free from suspicion.

7. The number of persons belonging to Her Majesty's Territory, who were receiving gratuitous relief at the Government kitchens in this Province, has increased from 640 to 1,037, as shewn below :—

Anekal Taluk ...	...	...	260
Kolar „ ...	...	...	49
Betmangala „ ...	...	...	21
Mulbagal „ ...	...	...	35
Gudibanda „ ...	...	...	2
Sidlagata „ ...	...	...	7
Chikballapur „ ...	...	...	46
Malur „ ...	...	...	49
Davangere „ ...	...	...	528
Dodéri „ ...	...	...	40
Total		...	1,037

8. The Collector of Malabar has recently reported that there were no Mysoreans in the Wynaad District whose removal to their own country was called for, many having returned to their homes while others have obtained employment on the plantations.

9. The quantity of grain imported by railway during the week (including the receipts at the Kolar road station) was 3,130 tons or 426 tons less than that of the previous week. The daily average receipts amounted to 447 tons, which were exported from the following places :—

	Tons.
From Beypore	68
„ Negapatam and Trichinopoly District	26
„ Sholapur and Nagpoor	7
„ Secunderabad	3
„ Madras	338
„ the Kolar District in Mysore	3
„ the adjoining districts of the Madras Presidency ...	2
Total ...	447

10. About 1,977 tons of grain were exported from Bangalore into the interior of the Province as shown below :—

	Tons.
Towards the Túmkúr District	766
„ Chitaldroog and Bellary	307
„ Mysore District	233
„ Oossoor in the Salem District (Madras Presidency)	278
To the taluks around Bangalore	393
	1,977

11. The land revenue, on account of the four kists or instalments amounting to 10 annas in the rupee, which fell due during the months of December, January, February and March, has been pretty fairly collected, as shown in the following table. The Mysore District shews collections in excess of the demand by Rs. 42,453 :—

Districts.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
Bangalore	5,39,425	3,62,404	1,77,021
Kolar	5,52,650	2,17,785	3,34,865
Túmkúr	5,69,260	2,47,356	3,21,904
Mysore	6,24,052	6,66,505	...
Hassan	7,14,325	5,03,188	2,11,137
Shimoga	10,09,180	9,35,896	73,284
Kadur	4,51,811	3,98,350	53,461
Chitaldroog	4,14,621	2,23,621	1,91,000
Total ...	48,75,324	35,55,105	13,62,672

12. The remissions sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner relate to the later kists due between April and June, amounting to six annas in the rupee; but a very small portion of this demand, if any, is likely to be realized.

"By order,"

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 12.)

Condition Statement for the week ending 28th April 1877.

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Number and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.	Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief.						Total expenditure up to date.	Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee.						Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 21st April 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.					Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps.		Grants for gratuitous relief.					Average in ordinary years.		During last week.		During present week.					
																		During last week.	During present week.	Amount of private subscriptions up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Total.		2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Nundidroog. Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	62	124	266	452	461	4,709	4,722	7,711	7,198	2,39,645	1,37,562																		
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	56	241	130	427	257	4,451	6,629	4,084	4,556	1,87,513	1,23,932																		
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	47	229	53	329	326	3,781	4,048	2,690	2,690	1,95,634	1,47,946	19,16,363	18,95,645	36,174	38,667	1,294	70,673	71,967	76,178	26	60	16	18	15	18	35·	18·38	·01	
Asitagram. Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	53	52	67	172	9	341	217	6,215	8,285	71,452	58,503			9,126	9,923	6,086	23,466	29,552	25,465	32	80	15	18	15	18	25·4	16·9	...	
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	7	14	8	29	26	1,046	1,560	3,755	3,611	78,668	69,425			12,956	12,587	849	48,755	49,604	48,034	28	106	14	18	14	17	27·4	17·58	...	
Nagar. Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,491	15	15	61	91	81	731	1,078	2,856	2,831	1,07,710	85,815			2,372	1,574	2,556	2,130	4,686	3,901	24	70	12	18	12	17	24·3	23·69	·11	
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	17	34	139	190	164	2,637	1,682	1,108	2,156	54,521	36,559			2,786	3,350	69	4,450	4,519	3,719	32	76	13	16	13	16	34·4	15·85	·38	
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	24	57	241	322	254	9,424	9,534	2,123	1,856	2,00,637	1,24,569			1,307	1,057	2,293	1,395	3,688	3,051	30	76	10	14	12	15	38·4	18·65	1·55	
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	59	61	61	566	600	...	...	21,652	17,728			1,084	1,122	2,258	2,772	5,030	3,540	30	64	13	14	13	14	35·7	22·94	1·35	
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			6,040	7,605	4,370	8,646	13,016	8,927	24	88	13	15	13	15	23·5	10·8	...	
																...	...	7,691	8,804	18,351	30,388	48,739	47,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
																...	...	2,965	3,002	11,046	9,825	20,871	15,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	27,077	17,088	5,055,412	2,604,145	281	768	1,024	2,073	1,639	27,686	30,070	30,542	33,183	11,57,432	8,02,039	19,16,363	18,95,645	82,501	87,691	49,172	2,02,500	2,51,672	2,36,383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Note—1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions, as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
2. The figures entered in columns 17 and 18 are based on the latest accounts received from the Public Works Department.
3. The figures in column 18 exhibit the adjusted expenditure to end of February and unadjusted for March 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents. Average of 1871, 1872 & 1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	Remarks for 1877.
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		... 1	...	...	...	...	
3rd		... 1	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		... 14	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March	... 9	...	...	...	...	
10th		... 40	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	50	... 65	
12th		...	...	...	7	...	
13th		...	...	1	56	...	
14th	April	... 41	...	...	47	... 2	20
15th		... 20	... 14	...	...	47	...
16th		... 40	...	...	...	5	...
17th		... 2	... 45	...	15	...	... 1
18th		1 86	... 13	...	... 1	37	Week ending 28th April 1877.
19th	May	... 19	6 20	...	85 1	93	
20th		... 24	1 12	2	39 ...	34	
21st		... 36	3 88	...	35 ...	93	
22nd		1 9	4 28	...	48 ...	3	
23rd	June	... 39	... 20	1	69 ...	1	
24th		... 10	... 83	1	43 1	42	
25th		... 88	... 28	...	7 ...	21	
26th		1 15	... 30	...	14 ...	67	
27th		... 14	... 11	1	73 ...	75	
28th	July	1 11	... 48	...	3 ...	45	
29th		... 71	3 44	...	39 ...	2	
30th		... 19	2 42	...	19 ...	23	
31st		1 8	... 28	...	63 1	66	
32nd	August	2 42	2 74	1	24 ...	20	
33rd		1 98	1 51	...	59 1	60	
34th		1 97	1 96	...	86 ...	58	
35th		... 54	1 45	1	59 ...	50	
36th	Sept.	2 30	4 65	...	... 1	7	
37th		3 24	4 63	...	6 ...	3	
38th		1 5	3 8	1	19 ...	...	
39th		1 56	2 31	...	54 ...	45	
40th		3 12	2 20	...	27 ...	72	
41st	Oct.	1 11	... 59	...	... ...	...	
42nd		1 76	1 30	...	45 ...	...	
43rd		... 48	2 56	1	39 ...	...	
44th		... 5	1 75	...	... ...	...	
45th	Nov.	... 33	... 82	...	26 ...	52	
46th		... 47	...	...	34 ...	...	
47th		... 10	...	...	... ...	...	
48th		... 49	... 35	...	... ...	9	
49th		... 42	... 9	...	... ...	...	
50th	Dec.	... 8	... 1	...	3 ...	...	
51st		... 1	...	...	... ...	...	
52nd		... ...	... ...	...	... ...	...	
		34 66	56 54	22	6 17	34	

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register.	For the week ending 14th April 1877.	For the week ending 21st April 1877.	For the week ending 28th April 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·933	26·956	26·870
Mean temperature of air	82·9	81·8	82·5
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	162·	162·5	158·8
Maximum in shade	93·7	93·9	95·3
Minimum in shade	71·9	71·40	72·5
Depth of rain in inches	...	...	0·01

T. C.

STATEMENT No. XXVI. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 11th May 1877.

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' Reports by telegram, dated 8th and 9th May 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the previous week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876. Rs.	Expenditure up to latest known date. Rs.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. During the past week.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. During the previous week.	Average rainfall, i.e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
Khandesh ...	10,102	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Partial showers of rain in District. Small-pox and fever prevalent.	Roads	2,767	2,804	·27	2,46,733	1,65,597	Jowari ... 56	31	29½	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	6 cents rain in one Taluka. 2 deaths from cholera.	Tanks ... ... Miscellaneous*	18,859	13,160	1·8	4,84,101	2,38,778	Bajri ... 54	28½	27½	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	Grain imports enough. 31 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	26,442	27,150	3·5	14,75,634	4,25,667	Jowari ... 47	31	27	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	No rain. Grain supply ample. Slight cholera in District.	Ditto ...	36,700	40,000	4·4	12,90,911	7,12,866	Bajri ... 76	25½	25	24·3	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply fair. Emigrants returning. 7 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	48,145	56,534	7·87	15,91,847	11,45,785	Jowari ... 66	24	23	30·6	20·76
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	No rain. Grain supply sufficient. 356 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	33,760	37,484	3·62	5,87,582	4,58,768	Bajri ... 66	20½	20½	25·21	8·11
Kaládgi ...	5,895	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	From 19 to 37 cents of rain in 6 Talukas. Grain supplies sufficient in all Talukas, except Muddebihal and Hungund. Emigrants returning with cattle. Cattle dying from want of fodder. 296 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	47,557	57,889	7·09	10,44,392	5,78,818	Jowari ... 61	21½	21½	25·21	8·11
												Bajri ... 66	19	19	54·60	25·43
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	83 cents of rain in Belgaum and 25 cents in the Parasgard Taluka. Grain supply plentiful. 83 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	32,000	38,000	4·04	7,03,366	4,21,527	Jowari ... 60	...	...	54·60	25·43
												Bajri ... 39	17	17		
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	2 inches and 77 cents of rain in five of the eleven Talukas. Grain imports as before. 319 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	43,545	46,187	4·67	12,18,700	5,02,339	Jowari ... 56	17	17	22·43	6·13
												Bajri ... 76	14½	14		
												Jowari ... 43	15	15	30·48	21·34
												Bajri ... 54	16	16		
												Jowari ... 43	15	14½	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,365	34,139	79,63,927	50,18,966			2,89,775	3,19,206	4·01	86,43,266	46,50,145					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

There have been slight showers of rain in Khandesh and Nasik, while the fall in parts of Kaladgi and Belgaum has been considerable, and in parts of Dharwar heavy.

2. There is again a slight rise in the price of grain, and jowari now averages little more than 21 lbs. per rupee throughout the affected area. The supply, however, continues to be sufficient, and the rise this week has been chiefly in districts where grain has hitherto been fairly cheap.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 319,208 against 289,775 last week, and there are also 10,403 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The increase is large, and is due to the fact that many people who have hitherto been able to support themselves without assistance from Government are now obliged to resort to the relief works.

The decrease in Nasik is due to the transfer of about 5,000 labourers from that district to a section of the Dhond-Manmad Railway earth-works. About half this contingent have declined to accept employment on this work, and have returned towards their villages. Government have directed that their condition should be watched, but that no other employment should be given to them.

4. Cholera appears to be slightly on the decrease in the Southern Mahratta Country, but continues to be prevalent in Satara.

5. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 5th May, the number of people upon Civil Works was 30,681, the number upon works under Public Works Department Agency being 291,456. It appears, therefore, that the proportion of people upon the former as compared with the latter is not materially changed.

6. Government have sanctioned the extension of the Mutha Canal from Warwand to Patas as a relief work.

7. The Sanitary Commissioner has again visited the Nehr, Pingli and Mhaswad Tanks, three large relief works in the Satara Collectorate employing upwards of 28,000 labourers, and reports that the condition of the people who have been some time on the works is very fair, but that some new comers—especially the children of such persons—showed signs of protracted innutrition. Government have ordered careful special treatment in such cases, and have reiterated their orders regarding very close village inspection.

8. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 28th April, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works. Comparing it with the table which accompanied the last Summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 16,065 to 19,608, while the number of children under 7 years of age has increased from 76,088 to 84,856 :—

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	139	42	1,215	866	82	1,181
Nasik	14	5	212	7,224	1,014	9,594
Ahmednagar	1,999	598	9,742	10,681	1,135	8,458
Poona	5,371	2,185	20,882	14,458	1,622	25,178
Sholapur	2,067	2,213	25,262	14,400	1,438	15,426
Satara	896	311	6,651	11,731	1,483	11,852
Kaladgi	1,079	1,073	5,890	8,937	999	5,780
Belgaum	5,111	1,984	9,244	6,568	884	4,171
Dharwar	2,583	1,506	10,052	2,114	1,023	6,001
Kanara	343	648	842	791	103	466
Ratnagiri	6	5	5	86	13	45
TOTAL ..	19,608	10,570	89,997	84,856	9,596	88,127

9. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works employing 1,000 labourers, or more. It will be seen that 265,680, or nearly

five-sixths, of the labourers are now concentrated upon the works enumerated :—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	Remarks.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,353	1,353	
Nasik ...	Kherwari-Sinnar Road ...	4,509	12,109	
	Sinnar-Ghoti Road ...	2,376		
	Nasik-Poona Road ...	1,902		
	Bawarbari-Sattana Road ...	1,667		
	Road from Yeola to Nizam's Frontier.	1,655		
Ahmednagar ...	Oojhar Canal ...	1,657	24,006	
	Shahpur Tank ...	1,205		
	Dhond-Manmad Railway ...	18,821		
	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	2,323		
Poona ...	Mutha Canal ...	11,841	35,456	
	Nira Canal ...	8,742		
	Matoba Tank ...	6,256		
	Shirsophal Tank ...	5,565		
	Patas Tank ...	1,491		
	Poona to Paud-Pimpri Ghaut Road	1,561		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank ...	14,202	40,654	
	Pangaon Tank ...	3,552		
	Motibagh Tank ...	3,194		
	Sholapur-Barsi Road ...	5,184		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road ...	4,193		
	Poona-Hyderabad Road ...	3,271		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road to British Frontier.	2,947		
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road ...	2,595		
	Aljapur Road ...	1,516		
Satara ...	Mhaswad Tank ...	10,417	35,788	
	Nehr Tank ...	10,203		
	Pingli Tank ...	8,056		
	Islampur Tank ...	4,479		
	Karad-Nagar Road ...	2,633		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank ...	5,735	47,841	
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	10,954		
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	8,379		
	Sholapur-Hubli Road ...	7,845		
	Indi-Bijapur Road ...	7,164		
	Kaladgi-Badami Road ...	3,630		
	Almella-Adurkhed Road ...	3,053		
	Bijapur-Hipergi Road ...	1,081		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal ...	3,361	36,761	
	Gaddikeri Tank ...	1,207		
	Belgaum-Panchgaum Road ...	16,923		
	Belauky-Kanmodi Road ...	4,419		
	Athni-Belauky Road ...	3,907		
	Belgaum-Lingamutt Road ...	2,177		
	Athni-Gokak Road ...	2,148		
	Metalling the Mail Road ...	1,365		
	Arbhavi-Nargund Road ...	1,254		
Dharwar ...	Kulgutgi Tank ...	1,224	31,712	
	Haveri Tank ...	1,216		
	Ron-Nawalgund Road ...	5,398		
	Hubli to Sunguttieope Road ...	5,241		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road ...	5,130		
	Hubli-Kaladgi Road ...	4,905		
	Gadag-Dambal Road ...	3,390		
	Haliyal-Annigeri Road ...	2,553		
	Karwar-Bellary Road ...	1,652		
	Bunkapur-Hangal Road ...	1,002		
	GRAND TOTAL ...		265,680	

10. Maps are not sent with this Summary, as they would merely repeat the information already given.

11. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

12. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 7th May to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 7th May was 266,722 tons. The total for the week is 10,371 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October and November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	In April 1877.	In May (up to 7th.)	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports.	26,903	17,312	13,459	16,075	16,798	21,399	7,015	118,961
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur.	41,697	25,498	15,471	12,477	13,760	12,856	2,916	124,675
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal.	9,223	3,606	1,615	2,622	3,234	2,346	440	23,086
TOTAL ...	77,823	46,416	30,545	31,174	33,792	36,601	10,371	266,722

13. On the whole, the food supply is sufficient, though grain is becoming dearer; the import trade at the Southern Mahratta Country Ports has been very active, the total amount during the week having reached 7,015 tons. This movement, which is likely to continue till the Coast is closed, is evidently due to the desire of the trade to take the greatest advantage of the sea route while it is still open. The general condition of the people continues fairly good. The condition of the cattle in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Kaladgi is still causing anxiety, but it will be impossible to ascertain it exactly until the animals are driven back from the grazing grounds on the hills, and are collected at the villages. Sowing of quick-growing crops has been commenced to a considerable extent in Dharwar and Belgaum, where the rain-fall has been comparatively heavy. There has been a net increase of 33,517 labourers upon Relief Works. This has been caused by the increased stringency of the situation, but is also due to the greater efficacy of the arrangements for village inspection, which has caused numbers to resort for relief to the works, who would otherwise have swelled the lists of those on charitable relief, or would have suffered the utmost distress in their villages and homes. Cholera, though not increasing, continues prevalent.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General*, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

* *Statement regarding the condition of Native States.*

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the previous week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the previous week.
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Grain slightly dearer. Cholera prevalent, and out of 809 cases, 393 proved fatal during the week.	Roads Tanks Miscellaneous*	20,013	21,898	1·59	Rs. 4,95,959	Rs. 3,50,128	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44	16½ 16¾	16½ 16¾
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,2 2	58,000	Prices rising, otherwise no change.	Ditto	2,568	2,853	3·64	51,562	39,430	Jowari ... 61	18⅞	18¼
Jath ...	894	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received	Ditto	2,261	+	+	32,811	26,071	Jowari ... 63	14⁴⁄₁₀	+
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	Report not received	Ditto	727	+	+	17,400	8,440	Jowari ... 54	+	+
Pant Pratinidhi ...	213	138	68,335	44,594	Report not received	Ditto	78	50	·02	18,479	9,061	Jowari ... 55½	15	+
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	1,90,814	...	Grain dearer. Imports of grain Rs. 854, exports Rs. 200. Slight fever and cholera.	Ditto	110	165	1·04	1,500	948	Nachani ... 55	25⅝	25
Savanur ...	70	18	15,757	2,020	Report not received	Ditto				10,000	1,314	Jowari ... 61½	18	+
TOTAL ...	8,374	4,804	18,50,190	8,47,848						6,27,711	4,35,392			

† Reports not received.

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

A

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXVI.)

Districts.	For the week ending 27th January 1877.		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the week ending 10th February 1877.		For the week ending 17th February 1877.		For the week ending 24th February 1877.		For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.		For the week ending 7th April 1877.		For the week ending 14th April 1877.		For the week ending 21st April 1877.		For the week ending 28th April 1877.		For the week ending 5th May 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,233	90	3,128	33	3,331	26	3,289	14	2,930	33	4,204	36	4,346	15	2,207	...	2,757	77	2,727
Nasik ...	....	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,220	...	16,022	...	16,891	...	10,986	...	11,597	...	14,015	...	15,574	...	15,759	...	17,648	...	17,178	...	17,905	...	18,759	...	13,157
Ahmednagar	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861	686	16,443	411	17,495	698	19,213	984	21,493	1,128	24,066	1,418	24,901	1,179	24,111	1,770	24,580	1,826	24,528
Poona ...	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,218	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	23,914	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702	4,979	30,111	4,768	30,977	4,517	31,491	4,338	34,132	4,512	36,769
Sholapur ...	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,304	8,973	40,262	3,539	38,864	4,020	42,532	4,293	42,926	4,521	43,405	5,103	45,554	6,105	42,867	6,804	41,344	6,321	48,287
Satara ...	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424	316	24,396	377	20,272	297	27,086	79	27,047	474	28,727	514	29,566	570	31,131	653	33,191	417	30,897	528	33,269	807	36,593
Kaladgi ...	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615	6,754	22,994	7,672	24,513	6,208	32,945	7,868	36,201	8,063	34,179	7,562	39,897	*7,562	49,197
Belgaum ...	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,520	9,270	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,976	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426	4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316	5,416	24,227	6,080	25 924	5,603	23,641	5,361	28,889	*5,361	37,711
Dharwar ...	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,259	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	2,064	29,516	2,860	30,921	2,737	35,768	3,198	33,282	2,699	40,785	3,108	40,992	4,215	40,937	*4,215	42,487
Total ...	1,00,661	1,79,347	79,577	1,84,051	63,659	1,83,015	47,613	1,76,549	39,680	1,84,318	37,060	1,74,415	29,526	1,92,335	19,106	1,93,223	24,118	2,10,926	26,369	2,22,973	26,053	2,41,019	28,525	2,59,057	29,007	2,48.290	30,578	2,64,564	30,681	2,91,456
Grand Total	2,80,008		2,63,628		2,46,794		2,24,162		2,23,998		2,11,475		2,21,861		2,12,329		2,35,044		2,49,342		2,67,072		2,87,582		2,77,297		2,95,142		3,22,137	
Ratnagiri ...	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416	150	503	465	1,260	457	1,164	593	1,407	828	882	765	1,202	1,017	1,495	999	2,169	1,664	1,166	3,135	2,910
Kanara ...	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126	85	1,109	181	1,074	127	1,017	127	1,042	131	1,554	103	2,094	128	1,974	72	1,239	2,250	1,636	2,722
	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,276	588	1,567	1,441	1,531	1,291	1,610	1,534	1,870	1,013	2,319	1,305	3,111	1,622	2,973	2,241	2,903	3,416	4,771	5,632
Total ...	6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924		3,560		1,864		3,006		2,822		3,144		2,883		3,624		4,734		5,214		6,319		10,403	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	2,86,849		2,69,773		2,48,695		2,27,086		2,27,558		2,13,339		2,24,867		2,15,151		2,38,188		2,52,175		2,70,696		2,92,316		2,82,511		3,01,461		3,32,540	

* Collector's Returns for 5th May not received last week's figures have been entered.

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.
(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXVI.)

Week ending	Civil Works Department Agency.				Civil Agency.				Grand total of			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
	Expenditure up to date.				Expenditure up to date.				Expenditure up to date.			
	Rs.				Rs.				Rs.			
27th January	73,912	77,090	28,354	1,79,347	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	1,16,032	1,20,724	43,252	2,80,008	23,20,955
3rd February	74,536	80,093	29,422	1,84,051	9,67,240	42,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	1,07,509	1,15,120	41,072	2,63,628	24,81,077
10th February	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,290	63,659	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704	27,14,451
17th February	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162	28,82,416
24th February	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,318	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998	30,34,942
3rd March	72,589	76,051	25,775	1,74,415	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475	31,68,456
10th March	76,987	85,094	30,254	1,92,335	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861	33,09,939
17th March	78,770	85,084	29,369	1,93,223	11,77,975	6,456	5,317	2,053	19,106	85,226	90,401	31,422	2,12,329	34,41,482
24th March	83,667	94,393	32,866	2,10,926	11,95,669	10,299	10,373	3,446	24,118	93,966	1,04,766	36,312	2,35,044	35,89,321
31st March	88,086	1,00,604	34,283	2,22,973	12,23,844	10,776	11,769	3,824	26,369	98,862	1,12,373	38,107	2,49,342	37,71,196
7th April	94,049	1,09,892	37,078	2,41,019	12,45,953	10,242	11,985	3,826	26,053	1,04,291	1,21,877	40,904	2,67,072	39,59,306
14th April	1,01,859	1,18,417	38,751	2,59,067	12,63,493	10,445	13,170	4,910	28,525	1,12,304	1,31,617	43,661	2,87,582	41,20,630
21st April	97,938	1,12,782	37,570	2,48,290	12,66,232	11,065	13,332	4,610	29,007	1,09,003	1,26,114	42,180	2,77,297	42,74,865
28th April	1,03,803	1,20,333	40,428	2,64,564	12,84,391	11,068	13,773	5,197	30,578	1,15,411	1,34,106	45,625	2,95,142	44,50,721
5th May	1,12,413	1,32,792	46,251	2,91,456	12,93,425	11,282	14,015	5,384	30,681	1,23,695	1,46,807	51,635	3,22,137	56,50,145

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women, and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

No. 2177.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 11th May 1877.

THE Board herewith submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 5th May, with maps and statements as per margin.

Maps for—

Nellore. Bellary. Cuddapah. North Arcot. South Arcot. Chingleput. Madura. Salem. Coimbatore.

Statements.

No. 1. Price Return.
" 2. Relief Report.
" 3. Talukwar Abstract.
" 4. Classified list of expenditure.
" 5. Statistics of gratuitous relief.
" 6. Memo. of sums sanctioned.

2. *Prices.*—There is a very general rise in prices, as will be seen on looking at the district averages. Rice has risen in all districts except *Coimbatore* and *Tinnevelly*, cholum in 9 districts out of 12; ragi in all, and cumboo in six. In *Nellore* the rise in the price of rice occurs in Polur and in the northern taluks; of cholum in Nellore and Kanigiri, and of ragi and cumboo in Venkatagiri. Reports are wanting for two taluks in *Cuddapah*; rice has risen at five, cholum at 7, and ragi at 8 of the 11 stations whence reports have been received. In Bellary the rise of price is not so general, but has been heavy in several instances. Details for *Kurnool* are not available yet, but rice, cholum, and ragi have all risen, especially the last. In Chingleput there is a general rise in the price of rice, and ragi has risen in Conjeveram, Saidapet and Chingleput. In North Arcot the rise is very general but is most marked in the case of dry grains at Chittoor, Palmanair and Punganur. In South Arcot also prices are rising. In *Madura* and *Trichinopoly* there are no changes of importance, and in *Tinnevelly* prices are stationary. In Coimbatore, though the district averages have gone up slightly, there is no general rise at any particular station or in any particular grain.

In *Salem* prices generally tend to rise, and their is a sharp increase in Utangarai, Oossoor and Dharumpuri, which extends to all grains.

Districts.	Rice.		Ragi.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Nellore	7·0	10·50	8·75	14·00
Cuddapah	6·64	8·71	7·50	10·50
Bellary	5·94	8·64	7·76	9·70
Chingleput	7·99	9·18	9·88	11·98
North Arcot	7·00	9·70	8·50	12·00
South Arcot	8·75	10·50	10·10	13·10
Trichinopoly	7·25	9·95	10·46	13·17
Madura	8·45	9·20	10·07	12·60
Tinnevelly	8·20	9·40	10·50	12·00
Coimbatore	6·12	9·06	8·34	10·66
Salem	6·56	8·46	7·50	9·75

The general tendency to increase which is noticed this week is due to the cessation of the April showers which promised to be favorable in the early part of the month. The highest and lowest prices of rice and ragi in each district are noted in the margin.

3. *Rainfall.*—There were slight showers in seven taluks of *Bellary*, but nowhere reaching an inch; in *Kurnool* 0·9 inch fell in Ramalakota; in Tinnevelly there were showers in Sattur and Sankaraninarkovil; and in Coimbatore 0·75 inches fell in Collegal. There have been reports of heavy rainfall on the 5th in Tinnevelly, but this is not included in the report under review.

Roads.	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
New works	2,16,337	45,10,529
Repairs	35,342	8,94,285
	2,51,679	54,04,814
Irrigation Works	31,418	5,90,597
Miscellaneous	47,754	6,77,235
	3,30,851	66,72,746

4. The grants to 5th May amounted to Rs. 1,36,35,288, and the outlay against them to Rs. 1,24,80,451. The totals of statement 4 are given in the margin.

5. The district numbers are compared as usual below. No report has been received from the East Coast Canal and the number entered for last week is repeated.

	28th April.	5th May.	
Kistna	1,978	1,773—	205
Nellore	27,859	28,292+	433
Cuddapah	51,192	52,459+	1,267
Bellary	229,233	236,839+	7,606
Kurnool	211,889	204,972—	6,917
Chingleput	5,499	7,029+	1,530
North Arcot	41,042	50,724+	9,682
South Arcot	724	546—	178
Madura	11,631	12,832+	1,201
Tinnevelly	499	462—	37
Coimbatore	21,958	24,425+	2,467
Salem	57,989	54,160—	3,829
	661,493	674,513+	13,020
East Coast Canal ...	40,691	40,691	
	702,184	715,204+	13,020

6. The slight increase in Nellore seems to be due to resumption of work in Kandakur taluk. That in *Cuddapah* results from increase of nearly 6000 in the three taluks of Voilpaud, Madanapalli, and Royachoti, and of decrease in Irodatur, Cuddapah, Budwail and Kadiri. Reports from two taluks are wanting, and last week's figures are repeated for them. The Sub-Collector has made a note in the return to the effect that the numbers in the sub-division are understated by 12,000 coolies; especially as regards Kadiri which in the report shows a decrease. The sub-division numbers have therefore very largely increased, notwithstanding that nearly 7,000 coolies have, it is stated, been despatched to the Nellore Canal. The cause of decrease in the principal division taluks is emigration to Nellore.

7. The increase in the *Bellary* district is almost accounted for by increase in Madaksira and Raidrug. In the former taluk it is ascribed to greater pressure of the famine, but there must be some more special reason for the large number and the increase in this taluk which should be enquired into by the Collector. In Raidrug the increase results from extension of works. The numbers in the extreme western taluks of Hadagalli and Harpanahally rose and fell respectively by about 4,300 coolies. The rise is due to abatement of cholera; the fall to concentration of works. There is no great change in other taluks. Adoni shows a slight increase said to be due to fraud, which has been discovered, and a reduction is expected in the current week. The coolies employed on the Hooblee Railway in the Bellary taluk are not included in this return. They should be in future.

8. The telegram from *Kurnool* states that there has been increase of 6,446 in four taluks, due to increased pressure, and a decrease of 13,863 in four others, owing to drafts for Nellore, and defective report from Nundial. The railway works are not included in the *Chingleput* return, and apparently also some officers of the Public Works Department in the district have failed to supply information as to works under their control. Hence the small numbers. The taluk details for North Arcot which presents a large increase are compared in the margin. The increase is due to the inclusion of 7,793 coolies (under Eastern Zemindaries) working on the railway line to Arconum. *Madura* shows increase of 1,360 in Pulni, which has now 9,873 coolies out of 12,832 in the district. The increase in Coimbatore district occurs in Coimbatore, Erode, Palladam and Dharapuram. It is ascribed to subsidence of cholera and opening of fresh works. In *Salem* the numbers in the sub-division have fallen from 31,482 to 27,732, but there is increase in Ahtur which is unsatisfactory.

	28th April.	5th May.	
Chittoor			
Chendragiri	4,593	3,061	—1,532
Palmanair	328	336	+ 8
Gudiattum	1,493	1,797	+ 304
Vellore	1,207	1,137	— 70
Polur	6,168	6,896	+ 728
Wandiwash	1,594	2,458	+ 864
Arcot	1,300	1,898	+ 598
Wallajah	4,118	3,600	— 518
Eastern Zemindaries	7,188	6,639	— 549
Western Zemindaries	9,434	17,935	+9,481
	4,729	4,997	+ 268
Total ...	41,042	50,734	+9,692

9. *Rates of wages.*—The only material alteration to be noted is that in Adoni, Alur, Gooty and Tadpatri in the Bellary district; the relief officers have considered it necessary to raise wages by 3 pies above scale, and in Adoni the wage for men has been raised by 6 pies. The rates now are in these taluks 1 anna 9 pies, 1 anna 6 pies, and 1 anna for men, women and children, and 2 annas for men in Adoni. The matter is before Government. Elsewhere there is no change of importance to be noted.

10. *Gratuitous relief.*—The following statement gives the usual comparison by districts of the total numbers:—

	28th April.	5th May.	
Kistna	509	364	—145
Nellore	13,151	18,431	+5,280
Cuddapah	24,988	24,810	—178
Bellary	1,01,623	1,08,499	+6,876
Kurnool	63,797	64,817	+1,020
Chingleput	9,059	10,441	+1,382
North Arcot	8,071	12,843	+4,772
South Arcot	1,280	1,991	+711
Madura	6,224	7,776	+1,552
Tinnevelly	225	568	+343
Coimbatore	11,181	12,632	+1,451
Salem	35,540	60,420	+24,880
TOTAL ...	275,648	323,592	+47,944

The increase is to a great extent due to the extension of the special grant to young children, whose number has risen from 99,802 to 126,890 or by 27,088; of which increase upwards of 20,000 will be found in the *Ceded Districts*, and nearly all the rest in *North Arcot*. The number of these children are now altogether excessive in *Bellary* and *Kurnool*, and fraud is suspected. The concession to young children is now introduced in all districts except Chingleput and Coimbatore, and the numbers will further increase. The extension of this concession accounts for the increase on the whole which appears in *Bellary*, *North Arcot* and *Kurnool* (where camp and village relief have decreased). The increase in *Nellore*, *Chingleput* and *Coimbatore* is under camp relief.

11. The enormous increase in *Salem* is due to the extension of village relief which has attained enormous dimensions in that district. The numbers on village relief have gone up from 29,318 to 52,853 as shown by taluks in the margin. The increase is chiefly in Ossoor, and the Board cannot but think that the system is being abused or overdone. The village relief is probably made too permanent, and it seems to be forgotten that when distressed persons who are able to work or can be moved are discovered in the villages, they should be transferred to works or camps. There may, however, be some error in the Oossoor return.

	28th April.	5th May.	
Salem ..	2,266	2,265	—1
Ahtur ..	79	383	+304
Namkul ..	1,408	1,465	+57
Trichengode ..	2,647	3,973	+1,326
Tripatore ..	1,711	1,910	+199
Utangarai ..	984	1,572	+588
Dharampuri ..	8,875	11,439	+2,564
Oossoor ..	6,071	24,319	+18,248
Kistnagiri ..	5,277	5,527	+250
	29,318	52,853	+23,535

12. The abstract appended (No. 5) gives details of the organization for gratuitous relief in each district. There were 229 camps or relief houses with 94,947 persons; relief was given to 101,391 persons in villages; and 126,890 children were in receipt of 3 pies a day. The deaths in relief camps were 771 during the week against 110 last week. *Chingleput* with 421 deaths shows the highest figure. Of these 408 occurred in Conjeveram, and the Collector will be called upon to report regarding this extraordinary mortality. The increase in mortality is probably due to more accurate reporting in the week under review. The outlay on gratuitous relief during the week was Rs. 94,692 and up to the week Rs. 7,23,533.

13. The following statement shows the progress of operations under the Land Improvement Act:—

	In the week.	Up to the end of the week.
Nellore	...	18,182
Cuddapah	2,150	91,437
Bellary	...	10,515
Chingleput	10,063	51,483
North Arcot	250	300
Madura	3,113	13,183
Tinnevelly	410	32,400
Coimbatore	810	2,655
Salem	6,172	19,896
Total ...	22,968	240,031

The attention of the Collector of Chingleput is called to the apparently excessive advances being made in his district. A further advance of Rs. 3,260, making a total of Rs. 6,831, was made to weavers in *Salem*.

14. The special establishment according to the most recent returns is as follows :—

	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Superior officers included.	
	No.	Monthly pay.	No.	Monthly pay.	No.	Monthly pay.	No.	Monthly pay	No.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Nellore	172	7,572	..	..	34	588	206	8,160	8	4,441
Cuddapah	303	13,309	61	668	106	1,839	470	15,816	20	9,201
Bellary	1,023	20,694	152	1,921	73	1,550	1,253	24,165	12	4,132
Kurnool	748	21,440	212	2,208	83	1,272	1,043	25,010	26	9,857
Chingleput	73	1,941	7	96	2	27	82	2,064	1	641
North Arcot	259	6,775	25	505	147	1,171	431	8,451	6	3,004
Madura	106	3,349	19	294	20	300	145	3,943	2	1,235
Tinnevelly	66	252	..	...	1	8	67	260	..	..
Coimbatore	125	2,640	1	15	21	352	147	3,007	1	425
Salem	364	11,366	..	...	63	917	427	12,183	6	3,146
Total ...	3,239	89,238	477	5,797	555	7,524	4,271	1,02,559	83	36,166

15. The usual memorandum of advances sanctioned by the Board accompanies. The total is Rs. 1,36,49,493.

16. The report of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, shows a daily average of 15,580 paupers resident in Camps and of 14,445 persons fed, against 14,814 and 14,188 in the previous week. There were 1,163 fresh admissions, of whom 587 were from *Chingleput*. The strength in hospital was 482, and the deaths in the week 159, of which 142 occurred in hospital. The resident population on the 5th May was 15,765, of whom were from *Chingleput* 8,004, North Arcot 3,868, Nellore 3,739 and other districts 154. The outlay in the week was Rs. 9,484, and up to the week Rs. 4,41,045, the President of the Municipal Commission had 1,297 persons at the Sattankad Camp on the 5th May, and 3,807 persons employed on relief works. He spent Rs. 2,700 in the week, and Rs. 39,647 up to the week.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolas per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th May 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd Sort.		Cholum.		Horsegram.	Wheat.		Cumboo or Sazza.		Ragi.		Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Price on same date last year.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
															Inches	Inches	Inches
Kistna	8·54	8·60	11·28	11·26	28·02	7·36	14·45	10·20	35·93	10·54	36·03	14 23	13·83	32·07	0·28	4·13	0·40
Nellore	8·04	8·22	9·77	10·01	26·10	7·14	12·58	10·01	27·11	9·89	33·11	12·79	12·36	28·84	...	1·80	0·79
Cuddapah	7·81	8·09	8·83	9·21	25·97	6·81	11·99	8·07	23·79	7·97	26·79	9·77	8·97	25·17	...	0·35	0·57
Bellary	7·00	7·07	7·89	8·12	22·65	7·02	13·87	8·48	24·04	8·36	26·71	8·98	8·68	24·53	0·14	0·89	0·79
Kurnool	7·18	7·27	8·30	8·49	26·64	7·45	14·94	9·47	29·30	9·47	31·29	10·20	9·77	28·61	0·11	1·60	...
Chingleput	8·74	9·52	9·95	11·30	26·84	6·35	9·84	10·78	19·80	10·78	23·91	11·52	11·02	...	...	0·52	3·47
North Arcot	8·24	8·77	9·34	9·85	24·21	6·35	11·19	8·65	18·61	8·87	22·22	10·58	10·23	22·26	...	1·05	0·47
South Arcot	9·23	9·67	11·04	11·99	24·14	5·29	11·79	8·87	26·17	12·33	26·97	12·88	12·04	27·56	...	0·06	4·11
Trichinopoly	8·27	8·34	16·80	16·80	25·56	6·20	11·01	8·48	21·84	11·11	25·41	11·01	10·40	30·10	...	1·11	1·74
Madura	8·78	8·81	12·39	14·17	26·63	5·75	11·82	8·48	24·04	10·50	32·11	10·66	10·63	35·96	...	3·17	4·14
Tinnevelly	8·98	8·98	11·20	10·90	18·90	6·00	11·02	9·17	27·00	11·25	28·60	12·10	11·70	22·50	0·08	3·77	3·47
Coimbatore	8·01	8·01	9·05	9·29	21·09	6·45	12·24	9·62	22·28	9·36	22·33	9·53	9·49	19·31	0·08	1·72	3·21
Salem	7·67	8·26	8·74	9·36	24·26	5·80	10·37	8·72	21·57	8·48	22·67	9·57	9·18	22·66	...	1·74	3·20

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secretary to Govt.

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
11*th May* 1877.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 5th May 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 5th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No
Kistna	90,000	...	1,571	61,640	76,725	3,299	276	...	...	...	1,773	...	...	...	364
Nellore	9,53,000	5,83,215	16,083	6,17,682	6,17,682	77,649	6,399	8,243	14,305	5,744	28,292	2,756	5,003	9,672	17,431 1,000
Cuddapah	21,20,000	16,15,200	39,376	14,59,194	18,07,217	38,163	6,788	19,150	27,513	5,796	52,459	3,209	4,125	17,476	24,810
Bellary	50,16,000	28,98,638	1,45,622	34,31,104	41,97,195	3,22,820	28,494	73,037	128,441	35,361	236,839	9,820	13,353	85,326	108,499
Kurnool	37,21,000	...	1,11,378	36,74,167	36,74,167	1,13,360	19,960	...	...	...	204,972	...	...	...	64,817
Chingleput	1,95,365	2,11,768	6,624	1,34,197	2,01,741	32,588	3,794	3,234	3,065	730	7,029	2,105	3,411	4,925	10,441
North Arcot	3,45,450	6,12,939	71,176	3,03,763	3,56,319	7,391	1,854	18,527	24,680	7,517	50,724	1,840	2,385	8,618	12,843
South Arcot	15,000	5,166	210	2,840	4,480	1,413	622	242	287	17	546	497	645	849	1,991
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	1,43,748	1,09,575	7,074	66,079	88,700	12,570	2,772	4,431	8,200	201	12,832	1,606	2,864	3,306	7,776
Tinnevelly	64,200	14,059	428	8,801	16,711	2,209	209	293	149	20	462	116	273	179	568
Coimbatore	4,00,000	4,48,577	14,541	2,02,122	2,74,665	13,428	3,505	8,602	14,893	930	24,425	2,604	4,956	5,072	12,632
Salem	5,61,000	7,09,772	28,145	3,25,115	4,38,455	26,643	20,019	22,444	26,906	4,720	54,160	12,121	21,809	26,490	60,420
Malabar	5,520	5,000	1	149	149	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,36,35,283	...	4,42,229	1,03,46,913	1,17,56,918	7,23,533	94,692	...	...	...	674,513	...	...	...	323,592

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
11*th May* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN.
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 5th May 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 5th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,05,537	703	83,289	84,803 939	3,534	784	1,056	2,073	564	3,693	711	787	602	2,100	
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,658	3,546	1,32,993	1,33,075 5,271	1,282	346	563	1,774	259	2,596	98	145	394	637	
	Prodattur	...	1,15,000	323	55,306	59,836 2,916	2,520	482	380	602	85	1,067	207	401	771	1,379	
	Cuddapah	...	1,22,993	2,740	94,203	1,14,429 30,344	2,740	565	1,201	1,843	322	3,366	252	351	1,204	1,807	
	Budwail	...	1,39,134	3,075	90,305	91,136 3,098	4,127	817	1,588	1,896	677	4,161	339	524	1,663	2,526	
	Sidhout	...	37,599	1,237	23,843	53,773 4,480	955	244	896	986	198	2,080	110	137	2,186	2,433	
	Pullampett	...	1,47,499	7,675	1,26,063	1,26,663 2,128	10,048	1,565	4,304	6,813	1,361	12,478	699	770	5,476	6,945	
	Kadiri	...	2,37,780	4,386	2,26,799	2,60,244 29,766	1,408	390	2,094	2,528	574	5,196	118	137	916	1,171	
	Royachoti	...	2,11,500	5,256	1,17,290	1,42,908 50,157	3,283	540	1,117	1,686	431	3,234	170	299	508	977	
	Madanapally	...	2,77,500	7,747	2,96,111	2,96,331 50,496	6,161	646	2,842	3,414	843	7,099	322	369	896	1,587	
	Voilpaud	...	Not given	2,688	2,07,992	2,19,409 45,015	2,105	409	3,109	3,898	482	7,489	183	205	2,860	3,248	
		Total ...	21,20,000	16,15,200	39,376	14,59,194	18,07,217	38,163	6,788	19,150	27,513	5,796	52,459	3,209	4,125	17,476	24,810	
Bellary.	Adoni	...	5,81,500	37,095	4,88,825	7,55,290 8,906	48,429	2,632	17,400	27,561	11,447	56,408	353	472	16,117	16,942	
	Alur	...	3,55,250	12,137	3,55,250	3,73,784 601	7,086	1,182	6,946	10,497	3,542	20,985	251	351	9,154	9,756	
	Gooty	...	1,56,861	4,980	1,56,861	2,63,784 3,080	21,674	1,054	2,740	4,654	1,126	8,520	513	759	3,030	4,302	
	Tadpatry	...	1,00,000	7,215	48,065	1,37,571	13,560	1,245	3,598	6,441	1,637	11,676	531	727	4,297	5,555	
	Anantapur	...	1,37,743	5,855	1,24,555	1,42,719	5,597	1,285	2,773	8,140	2,477	13,390	515	744	5,637	6,896	
	Dharmaveram	...	1,31,061	10,963	1,30,701	1,63,368 979	6,715	730	1,023	2,269	762	4,054	282	420	1,651	2,353	
	Pennakondah	...	1,35,189	3,800	1,61,451	1,62,250	33,884	2,524	1,745	4,322	1,590	7,657	943	1,362	4,055	6,360	
	Hindupur	...	34,550	867	1,49,163	1,52,442 3,047	71,828	2,087	486	983	189	1,658	786	1,150	2,274	4,210	
	Madaksira	...	13,760	12,199	2,14,527	2,14,527	44,334	5,302	6,337	13,945	1,903	22,185	1,535	1,970	13,176	16,681	
	Raidrug	...	1,78,422	3,995	1,26,502	1,26,502	8,377	629	2,625	4,239	1,400	8,264	495	550	3,032	4,077	
	Bellary	...	...	13,898	7,70,796	8,26,966 67,111	10,804	1,818	8,952	10,554	2,417	21,923	348	539	5,175	6,062	

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 5th May 1877—(Continued.)

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 5th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Bellary.—*contd.*	Hospett	...	...	2,37,638	9,018	1,89,292	2,10,236	16,883	1,850	5,068	9,860	2,048	16,976	1,060	1,197	5,826	8,083	
	Sundur	...	...	6,655	1,763	4,517	43,678	1,494	246	550	2,350	524	3,424	98	217	757	1,072	
	Kudligi	...	...	3,74,483	5,648	1,74,936	1,77,443 / 1,588	6,760	1,087	3,374	6,259	1,144	10,777	328	490	2,231	3,049	
	Harpanhally	...	...	2,12,022	4,789	1,39,111	1,53,774 / 4,578	13,204	1,083	3,991	5,361	929	10,281	839	1,296	4,663	6,798	
	Huvinhadgally	...	...	2,43,504	11,400	1,96,612	2,01,001	17,191	3,740	5,429	11,006	2,226	18,661	943	1,109	4,251	6,303	
	Total	...		50,16,000	28,98,638	1,45,622	34,31,164	41,97,195	3,22,820	28,494	73,037	128,441	35,361	236,839	9,820	13,353	85,326	108,499	
Salem.	Salem	...	...	...	1,50,048	4,397	82,581	89,849	10,461	1,592	4,914	4,889	853	10,656	698	1,599	652	2,949	
	Ahthoor	...	...	...	44,554	904	22,999	23,391	870	197	1,379	1,680	234	3,293	134	250	94	478	
	Namkal	...	...	...	70,233	2,619	35,555	37,117	511	943	1,755	991	149	2,895	703	1,179	552	2,434	
	Trichengode	...	...	...	79,770	3,721	38,515	40,012	8,396	1,811	3,272	2,548	300	6,120	803	2,112	1,486	4,401	
	Tripatore	...	...	...	45,494	2,924	23,902	26,545	8,959	1,262	1,187	1,897	380	3,464	564	985	861	2,410	
	Uttengiri	...	...	...	82,479	2,505	35,232	38,193	13,466	2,080	2,664	3,139	676	6,479	558	1,152	1,175	2,885	
	Darampury	...	...	...	67,566	3,579	50,275	59,918 / 2,311	30,840	5,668	3,074	4,478	920	8,472	3,034	4,662	6,154	13,850	
	Oossoor	...	...	..	74,976	2,839	44,791	56,011 / 1,456	10,012	3,857	1,581	2,476	269	4,326	4,571	8,211	12,333	25,118	
	Kistnagiri	...	...	...	94,652	4,657	51,265	55,174 / 2,480	10,528	2,609	2,618	4,898	939	8,455	1,056	1,626	3,183	5,865	
	Total	...		5,61,000	7,09,772	28,145	3,85,115	4,38,455	98,643	20,019	22,444	26,996	4,720	54,160	12,121	21,809	26,490	60,420	
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	...	...	68,730	1,307	17,578	36,260 / 2,686	2,827	926	2,219	958	234	3,411	630	1,135	1,237	3,002	
	Pulladam	...	...	...	88,494	1,485	45,150	53,576 / 2,371	1,901	569	1,203	2,213	106	3,522	311	627	461	1,399	
	Udumalpetta	...	...	...	66,056	3,262	42,732	67,689 / 1,852	2,262	378	1,770	3,469	6	5,245	454	890	393	1,737	
	Sattiamangalam	...	...	...	56,346	205	13,517	14,009 / 152	793	158	160	422	37	619	218	300	798	1,316	
	Caroor	...	...	...	39,010	2,131	17,399	22,823 / 448	1,264	430	1,254	2,156	44	3,454	259	629	602	1,490	
	Bhowany	..	...	...	35,955	983	19,015	19,515 / 463	2,197	498	254	1,064	18	1,336	257	508	653	1 418	
	Polaçhy	...	...	...	5,226	154	431	431	...	...	79	138	3	2.0	...	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	43,453	2,648	27,235	27,991 / 3,632	912	256	952	1,613	244	2,809	267	360	513	1,140	
	Dharapuram	...	...	...	37,807	2,366	18,841	20,439 / 77	1,094	261	711	2,860	238	3,809	186	488	402	1,076	
	Collegal	...	...	...	7,500	...	224	224 / 27	178	29	...	...	...	...	22	19	13	54	
	Total	...		4,00,000	4,48,577	14,541	2,02,122	2,74,665	13,428	3,505	8,602	14,893	930	24,425	2,604	4,956	5,072	12,632	
Madura.	Madura	...	...	...	30,595	597	8,922	12,820	3,051	530	471	559	75	1,105	321	471	462	1,254	
	Tirumangalam	...	...	...	9,740	893	4,337	10,953	228	165	295	356	55	706	105	163	158	426	
	Melur	...	...	...	3,131	617	1,447	2,352	535	199	260	489	22	771	76	230	42	348	
	Dindigul	...	...	...	3,079	192	1,885	1,885	1,446	395	140	234	3	377	167	355	762	1,284	
	Pulney	...	...	...	63,030	4,775	49,466	51,768	5,187	1,052	3,265	6,562	46	9,873	648	999	1,372	3,019	
	Periacolam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,899	1,539	261	...	...	...	...	128	294	270	692	
	Shivaganga	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	581	170	...	...	...	...	161	352	240	753	
	Total	...		1,43,748	1,09,575	7,074	66,079	88,700	12,570	2,772	4,431	8,200	201	12,832	1,606	2,864	3,306	7,776	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	...	...	5	5	5	3,728	47	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
	Sattur	...	...	...	8,470	94	4,459	5,071	244	35	68	12	...	80	21	46	24	91	
	Senkaranainarkovil	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,475	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ottapidaram	...	...	...	5,584	329	4,337	4,387	1,701	169	225	137	20	382	90	226	154	470	
	Nangunery	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	19	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	
	Tenkasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ambasamudram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...		64,200	14,059	428	8,801	16,711	2,209	209	293	149	20	462	116	273	179	568	
Chingleput.	Madrantakam	...	...	...	32,526	384	12,916	14,961	974	56	365	365	17	747	50	100	134	284	
	Conjeveram	...	...	...	28,237	28	13,783	19,941	3,632	194	207	43	...	250	281	449	9 0	1,630	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	12,498	840	3,501	11,844	2,102	141	622	509	338	1,469	226	261	562	1,049	
	Trivellore	...	...	...	62,405	2,172	42,480	47,358	622	120	648	567	27	1,242	100	141	131	372	
	Saidapett	...	...	...	49,840	1,790	23,939	56,427	23,451	2,300	655	921	248	1,824	847	1,588	2,750	5,185	
	Ponnery	...	...	...	26,262	1,410	37,578	51,210	1,807	983	737	660	100	1,497	601	872	448	1,921	
	Total	...		1,95,365	2,11,768	6,624	1,34,197	2,01,741	32,588	3,794	3,234	3,065	730	7,029	2,105	3,411	4,925	10,441	
Nellore.	Gudur	...	...	...	38,841	428	30.272	30,272	8,755	439	324	356	161	841	136	220	497	853	
	Rapur	...	...	...	30,385	656	22,280	22,280	3,955	447	228	196	60	484	168	253	434	855	
	Nellore	...	...	...	14,302	358	15.773	15,773	13,114	900	184	269	59	512	705	940	1,494	3 ,139	
	Atmakore	...	...	...	98,495	350	92,551	92,551	15,531	185	340	439	89	868	134	350	320	804	
	Kavali	...	...	...	98,750	5,962	1,29.572	1,29,572	11,261	934	3.227	5,772	2,007	11,006	183	445	2,115	2.743	
	Udayagiri	...	...	...	1,20,387	5,367	1,47,174	1,47,174	5.329	1,074	2,451	4,812	2,618	9,881	309	657	1,501	2,467	
	Kandukur	...	...	...	90,225	623	89,921	89,921	4,561	34	439	785	101	1,325	66	145	244	455	
	Kanigiri	...	...	...	34,000	152	33,368	33,368	1.576	209	52	82	14	148	67	170	122	359	
	Ongole	...	...	...	790	...	184	184	2,606	166	...	...	...	...	100	130	183	413	
	Addanki division	...	...	...	9,440	390	10,606	10,606	598	80	160	392	67	619	19	31	401	451	
	Darsi division	...	...	...	8,000	1,066	10,418	10,418	63	12	415	701	364	1,480	9	5	...	14	
	Podile division	...	...	...	5,600	50	5,517	5,517	860	59	...	...	...	...	35	78	26	139	
	Venkatagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15000	
	Sullurpetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,311	1,000	...	...	...	...	557	1,067	1,214	2,838	
	Naidupetta	...	...	...	34,000	681	30,046	30,046	3,346	860	423	501	204	1,128	268	512	1,121	1,901	
	Total	...		9,53,000	5,83,215	16,083	6,17,682	6,17,682	77,649	6,399	8,243	14,305	5,744	28,292	...	...	...	18,431	
Malabar	Wynaad	...	...	5,520	5,000	1	149	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 5th May 1877—(Concluded).

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 5th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	30,389	1,518	21,964	32,549	270	47	1,355	963	743	2,061	41	43	2,744	2,828	
	Chendragiri	...	20,355	59	7,010	1,411 7,570	366	46	113	195	28	336	25	50	42	117	
	Palmanair	...	23,312	808	9,490	23,603	259	123	754	978	65	1,797	92	115	430	637	
	Gudiattam	...	38,198	1,571	10,482	2.627 10,637	110	15	373	729	35	1,137	8	3	2	13	
	Vellore	...	85,433	5,167	54,627	513 62,285	877	353	1,517	3,506	1,873	6,896	402	376	271	1,049	
	Peloor	...	22,935	1,411	3,673	1,922 3,673	356	215	563	1,593	302	2,458	...	...	1,459	1,459	
	Wandewash	...	24,152	544	971	37 971	117	30	589	1,010	299	1,898	2	2	596	600	
	Arcot	...	57,356	2,439	29,638	21 31,335	388	...	1,530	1,966	104	3,600	...	...	...	...	
	Wallajah	...	81,202	3,700	38,755	1,766 38,755	9	9	2,129	4,093	417	6,639	356	430	318	1,104	
	Trippathy	...	15,053	788	3,505	85 3,555	398	146	320	470	131	921	112	100	322	534	
	Narayanavanam	...	27,188	1,451	9,604	9,753	263	14	2,044	1 046	1,030	4,120	28	14	20	62	
	Kalastry	...	11,372	714	3,233	65 3,233	810	102	801	497	381	1,679	219	505	976	1,700	
	Kangundy	...	2,508	334	1,259	103 1 274	71	18	204	367	65	636	...	...	176	176	
	Arnee	...	2,000	143	143	143	5	5	60	120	60	240	29	36	9	74	
	Trittany	...	25,792	924	10,567	15,202	502	45	487	349	150	986	11	32	68	111	
	Arconum	...	68,499	47,091	59,486	59,486	142	7	3,525	5,089	843	9,457	6	4	19	29	
	Punganur	...	75,340	2,118	38,244	41,573 526	1,202	393	1,797	1,434	890	4,121	271	428	547	1,246	
	Maderpauk	...	1,855	396	1,112	1,669 47	1,246	286	366	275	101	742	238	247	619	1,104	
	Total ...	3,45,450	6,12,939	71,176	3,03,763	3,56,319	7,391	1,854	18,527	24,680	7,517	50,724	1,840	2,385	8,618	12,843	
	Villupuram	...	300	6	6	1,496	...	...	19	17	7	43	...	...	...	...	
	Tindivanam	...	150	41	105	250	129	107	96	27	...	123	41	32	20	93	
	Trinomalai	...	4,716	163	2,729	2,734	641	357	127	243	10	380	367	405	509	1,281	
	Chengam	...	...	...	...	...	443	101	...	...	...	...	55	182	295	532	
South Arcot.	Merkanum	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gingee	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	
	Trickolore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	
	Vanoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	29	...	...	...	...	9	1	22	
	Tittangudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhownagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
	Ellavandoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	
	Chillumburum	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	6	...	...	...	...	7	11	18	
	Kullakurchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	18	...	...	...	6	6	8	20	
	Total ...	15,000	5,166	210	2,840	4,480	1,413	622	242	287	17	546	497	645	849	1,991	

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
11*th May* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 5th May 1877.

DISTRICTS.	ROAD WORKS.						IRRIGATION WORKS.			MISCELLANEOUS.			TOTAL.		
	ORIGINAL WORKS.			REPAIRS.											
	Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works, or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.	
		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,571	61,640	..	..	..	..	1,571	61,640
Nellore	4,68,600	13,929	5,12,333	1,500	..	1,661	71,500	167	64,045	41,615	1 987	39,643	5,83,215	16,083	6,17,682
Cuddapah	13 27,333	29,397	11,53,641	68,313	2,774	86,828	1,06,389	4,292	87,088	1,13,165	2,923	1,31,642	16,15,200	39,376	14,59,194
Bellary	17,47,748	1,11,360	24,81,308	6,52,685	17,130	5,91,857	2,83,563	8,323	1,79,268	2,14,642	8,309	1,78,731	28 98,638	1,45,622	34,31,164
Kurnool	Telegraphic Summary received.														
Chingleput	81,374	1,808	53,351	9,000	317	8,025	71,034	2,347	51,580	50,360	2,152	21,241	2,11,768	6,624	1,34 197
North Arcot	2,54,243	52,133	1,65,769	45,142	2,516	21,267	38,635	2,711	9,259	2,74,919	13,816	1,07,463	6,12,939	71,176	3,03,763
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,166	210	2,840	5,166	210	2,840
Trichinopoly	No relief works in progress.														
Madura	50,200	3,244	42,721	3,530	180	352	43,257	2,019	15,280	12,588	1,631	7,726	1,09,575	7,074	66,079
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,420	86	4,368	5,639	342	4,433	14,059	428	8,801
Coimbatore	36,200	1,311	8,909	3,18,616	7,802	1,31,351	44,511	2,781	26,278	49,250	2,647	35,554	4,48,577	14,541	2,02,122
Salem	1,28,507	3,165	92,497	87,287	4,623	52,914	2,20,565	7,121	91,896	2,73,413	13,236	1,47,808	7,09,772	28,145	3,85,115
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	1	149	5,000	1	149
Total	..	2,16,337	45,10,529	..	35,342	8,94,285	..	31,418	5,90,997	..	47,754	6,77,235	..	3,30,351	66,72,746

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
11th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secretary to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday the 5th May 1877.

Districts.	In Camps and Relief-houses.						Village relief.								Relief granted to children under 7 years of age at 3 pies a day.		Total numbers relieved.				Total outlay on gratuitous relief.		Number of deaths during the week.
	Number of relief centres.	Numbers relieved.				Expenditure in the week.	Total number of villages in the taluk.	Number of inspection circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved.				Expenditure in the week.	Number.	Expenditure in the week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.	
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.										
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.
Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Telegraphic summary received.															
Nellore ..	20	2,702	4,614	5,938	13,254 / 1,000	5,130	730	13	23	84	389	198	641	293	3,536	976	2,756	5,003	9,672	17,431 / 1,000	6,399	77,649	25
Cuddapah ..	19	1,714	2,163	2,179	6,056	3,226	1,262	36	515	1,495	1,962	2,106	5,563	2,408	13,191	1,154	3,209	4,125	17,476	24,810	6,788	38,163	68
Bellary ..	68	5,294	6,900	16,485	28,679	12,180	2,547	102	971	4,526	6,453	8,981	19,960	10,254	59,860	6,060	9,820	13,353	85,326	108,499	28,494	3,22,820	43
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	7,584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,037	..	4?,196	..	...	...	43,196	64,817	...	...	...
Chingleput ..	22	1,962	3,206	4,764	9,932	3,641	1,796	58	16	143	205	161	509	153	..	..	2,105	3,411	4,925	10,441	3,794	32,589	421
North Arcot..	12	1,540	2,028	2,150	5,718	1,049	3,324	18	75	300	357	921	1,578	375	5,547	430	1,840	2,385	8,618	12,843	1,854	7,391	15
South Arcot..	1	43	163	264	470	88	2,537	2	51	454	452	515	1,451	534	70	..	497	645	849	1,991	622	1,413	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.											
Madura ..	20	1,474	2,607	2,936	7,017	2,587	1,124	26	88	122	257	85	474	181	285	4	1,606	2,864	3,306	7,776	2,772	12,570	20
Tinnevelly ..	9	113	273	152	538	208	1,639	100	2	3	..	..	3	1	27	..	116	273	179	568	209	2,209	1
Coimbatore ..	47	1,763	3,855	3,192	8,810	2,294	1,843	17	99	841	1,601	1,880	4,322	1,211	..	..	2,604	4,956	5,072	12,632	3,505	13,428	18
Salem ..	11	1,605	2,316	2,468	6,389	4,361	4,263	98	2,917	10,516	19,493	22,844	52,853	15,516	1,178	142	12,121	21,809	26,490	60,420	20,019	98,643	160
Total ..	229	18,210	27,625	40,528	86,363 / 8,584	34,764	20,922	470	4,757	18,464	31,129	37,691	87,354 / 14,037	30,926	126,890	8,766	36,674	58,824	205,109	257,411 / 65,817	74,456	6,06,875	771

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
11th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 6.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for relief works up to 10th May 1877, and expenditure up to 5th May 1877.

Number.	Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 5th May 1877.	
			On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Kistna	90,000	76,725	3,299
2	Nellore	9,53,000	6,17,682	77,619
3	Cuddapah	21,20,000	18,07,217	38,163
4	Bellary	50,16,000	41,97,195	3,22,820
5	Kurnool	37,21,000	36,74,167	1,13,360
6	Chingleput	1,95 365	2,01,741	32,588
7	North Arcot	3,45,450	3,56,319	7,391
8	South Arcot	15,000	4,480	1,413
9	Tanjore	10,000	*Nil*	
10	Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	
11	Madura	1,43,748	88,700	12,570
12	Tinnevelly	64,200	16,711	2,209
13	Coimbatore	4,00,000	2,74,665	13,428
14	Nilgiris	4,210	*Nil*	
15	Salem	5,61,000	4,38,455	98,648
16	Malabar	5,520	149	
	Total ...	1,36,49,493	1,17,56,918	7,23,533

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, MADRAS; 11*th May* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

Agriculture and Horticulture.—Famine.

No. 444, dated 12th May 1877.

ERRATUM.—In last line of paragraph 5 of the Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated the 24th April 1877, relative to the utilization of the Public Works officers in Madras on relief works in certain districts, published at page 1245 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 5th instant, for "and in the distressed part of Poona 3·7," read "and in the distressed part of Poona 10·5."

No. 459, dated Simla, the 17th May 1877.

ERRATUM.—In column 2 of the 2nd of the two statements inserted in the margin of the 18th paragraph of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 418, dated the 5th May 1877, reviewing the detailed reports of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency, and published in the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the same date—

Against May	*for*	11,871
	read	213,471
„ July	*for*	232,304
	read	225,782

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17TH MAY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been good rain in Malabar and parts of Tinnevelly, and showers in South Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Salem, with slight rain in parts of Kistna, Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot, Chingleput, Tanjore and Madura; the reported number on relief works is 702,737, which is exclusive of the labourers on the Nellore Canal, who are probably about 50,000 in number: excluding them from both weeks, the numbers now reported exceed those of last week by about 32,000: the chief increases are in Cuddapah 15,500, Bellary 11,400, and Salem 4,600: there is a decrease of 2,500 in Malabar: the numbers on gratuitous relief are 325,258, an increase of 5,419. In Mysore there has been no rain, and its failure is said to have intensified the distress: in Coorg the coffee crop is reported to be threatened: the numbers on relief works are 62,511 and gratuitously fed 94,873: the former are slightly less, the latter 7,000 more than last week. In Bombay there have been slight showers in parts of Khandesh, Belgaum and Dharwar: a little rain is also reported from Sind. In the Central Provinces light rain fell in five districts: the threshing of the *rabi* and the ploughings for the *kharif* are proceeding. In Berar there has been no rain: ploughing continues. No rain is reported from Central India. Showers have fallen in parts of Rajputana. In Bengal moderate rain is reported from almost all districts: prospects are good. In Assam good rain has fallen. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather is now settled and prospects are good. In the Punjab there have been light showers in many districts, but the weather has generally improved and prospects are more favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (May 14th)	1·0 in Tirur; ·45 in Palnad; *nil* elsewhere.	*Jonna, sajja*, maize, &c., sown after late rain are good but want rain prices slightly risen in Repalli and Gudivada, steady elsewhere; seers of Rs. 80 weight, rice 8·57, *cholum* 11·19, *raggi* 14·10, *cumboo* 11·18; import at Guntur from Godavery, rice 12·95 tons; 1,871 on relief works; 278, Guntur report wanting, fed gratuitously by Government; 1,386 by people; cholera seizures 107, deaths 47, small-pox and cattle disease in some taluks; fodder scarce; markets fairly supplied.
Nellore („ 15th)	*Nil*	Average prices, second sort rice 7·75 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·74, *raggi* 11·96, *cumboo* 9·70; imports by sea on behalf of Government none, on behalf of merchants, rice 334 tons, *raggi* 1 ton, *cholum* 16 tons; imports by merchants into the town of Nellore by road, rice 32 tons, *cholum* 3 tons, *raggi* 12 tons; number on district relief works 28,016, number on canal for week ended 5th May, as per district engineer's return received yesterday, 49,102, his return for this week not received; number fed gratuitously 21,797; 76 deaths from cholera reported; cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhœa prevalent in some taluks; cholera prevailing among coolies that have come from the west; water-supply insufficient over the greater part of the district, so much so as to cause great anxiety in Gudur and Polur, and anxiety in Venkatagiri; prospects of cattle same as in last week.
Cuddapah ...	*Nil*	Average prices, seers per rupee, second sort rice 7·49, *cholum* 8·76, *raggi* 9·42, *cumboo* 8·94; people on relief works 70,337, gratuitously fed 28,726; cholera deaths 311; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 655.
Bellary (May 15th)	·5 at Gooty; slight shower at Tadpatri.	Average price of second sort rice 7·27, boiled rice at Bellary 7·83, *cholum* or great millet 8·09, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 9·01, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·47, *cumboo* 7·96 seers of 80 tolas; import 902 tons; accounts from 1 railway station only; 245,266 persons on relief works; increase as compared with return for previous week 11,468, this is owing to the increasing pressure of the famine; 119,738 gratuitously fed; increase as compared with return for previous week 12,312, this is chiefly due to the payment of 3 pies to the children of coolies employed on relief works, but also to an increase in the numbers in relief houses; 2,989 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera decreasing but still in all taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent, but the former decreasing; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Kurnool (May 15th)	·1 in Ramalkota; *nil* elsewhere.	Weather close and trying now; water-supply good; slight fresh continues in Tumbudra; paddy in Nandial taluks being harvested; cholera throughout, but in Markapur abated, small-pox and fever general, cattle continue dying for want of fodder; cholera seizures 90, deaths 54; second sort rice per rupee in Imperial seers 7·27, *cholum* 8·10, *raggi* 9·81, *cumboo* 8·74; number on relief works 204,858, gratuitously fed 61,049, including 40,752 children under 7 years and 13,394 people fed by village heads; import Government grain 73 tons, private 205 tons; in the taluks the net decrease of coolies is 114, fluctuations in numbers great in some taluks either owing to emigration or fresh admissions; decrease in village relief attributable to improved checks; physique of coolies indifferent.
North Arcot („ „)	0·18, average of two stations.	Average prices in Government seers second sort of rice per rupee 7·9, *cholum* 9·3, *raggi* 9·7, *cumboo* 8·5; relief works' coolies 45,797; persons gratuitously fed 11,851, decrease not explained; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some places; pasture scarce; cattle still dying of starvation in some parts.
Chingleput („ „)	Slight rain fell in some parts of the Trivalore and Conjeveram taluks.	Prices of rice second sort 8·79, *raggi* 10·99, *cholum* 9·95, *cumboo* 10·78; imports rice 169·75, *raggi* 39·12 tons; cholera prevalent more or less in all taluks; small-pox and fever in some, dysentery in others; condition of cattle poor; deaths occurring from disease in some taluks; pasturage *nil*; water failing and dry fodder very scarce and expensive; on relief works 6,146; gratuitous relief 12,894.
South Arcot („ „)	·78; in Tricalore and Kolacoorchy 1·5; ·1 in Trinamally.	Rice second sort 9 seers, *cumboo* 11¾, *raggi* 11¾, *cholum* 11, little dearer owing chiefly to absence of rain; number employed last day of week 1,627, gratuitously fed last day at Chengam 1,151, in villages 2,015; children paid 3 pies; people generally healthy; deaths from cholera 326 out of 375 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture deficient.
Tanjore („ „)	Slight rain in some villages of Tanjore taluks.	Prices seers, rice 8¼. *raggi* 10 ⅛, *cumboo* 10½, *cholum* 10 7/10; imports by sea, rice 2,445 tons; relief works none; deaths from cholera 111, small-pox almost throughout the district; cattle disease in Tanjore, Combaconum, Mayaveram and Sheally taluks with some loss of life; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	·47	Second sort rice 7 9/10 seers, *cholum* 16¾, *raggi* 11, *cumboo* 10¾; import of grains for week ending Saturday 97 tons; no relief works; gratuitously fed on 12th instant by public subscription 2,349; deaths from cholera 199, from small-pox 65; pasture and health of cattle unchanged.
Madura („ „)	Slight fall at Palany and Periacolum.	Rice second sort 8¾, *cholum* 9½, *raggi* 10, import, rice 2,703 tons, other grains 164; number on relief works 13,476, number fed gratuitously 8,286; cholera continues, deaths 285; cattle disease in some taluks.
Tinnevelly („ „)	Heavy rain in Tenkasi and Satur; slight fall in 5 taluks.	A few tanks received partial supplies; standing crops in good condition except in two taluks, 327 deaths to 429 attacks; cattle disease in three taluks with mortality; heat severe; prices rising slightly, average prices per rupee, second sort rice 8¾ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 13½, *cumboo* 11 and *raggi* 11½; import of grain, rice 491 tons; number on relief works 818; number gratuitously fed 677.
Coimbatore („ „)	·10 at Coimbatore on 7th and 8th; ·20 at Collegal on 7th; ·25 at Erode; ·50 at Bhowany; ·25 at Dharpuram; ·10 at Oodoomulpetta; showers in parts of Palladum, Sattiamangalum and Erode taluks on 7th.	Prices rising, rice second sort 7·61, *cholum* 8·62, *raggi* 9·20, *cumboo* 9; imports estimated, rice 682 tons, other grains 410; severe cholera in all taluks, attacks 1,133, deaths 945; fever and small-pox prevalent; no cultivation except to a small extent under wells; some crops on *punjah* and well lands are suffering from want of rain; cattle poor, losses in Collegal and Sattiamangalum; fodder and water scarce; on relief works 23,770; no deterioration in physique of work people reported; gratuitously relieved 15,996; increase due to opening of relief houses to meet local distress.
Salem („ „)	·31	Prices, rice 7¾, *raggi* 8¾, *cumboo* 8, cholum 8 1/16; import of all grains 1,300; number on relief works 57,600; number gratuitously fed 40,800, number fed by private charity 800; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number falling off 30 per cent. due to erroneous entry in Oossoor return.
Malabar („ „)	1·38, average of 7 taluks.	Rainfall not quite sufficient in some places for first crop cultivation; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 6,475, *raggi* 8, *cholum* 556 tons; exports, rice 1,023 and *raggi* 750 tons; prices of rice stationary in Cherakal, Wynaad, Walluvanaad and Cochin, and slightly risen elsewhere, highest 7¼ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10¾ in Cochin, average 10¾ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 10¾ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13¼; small-pox in 8 taluks; cholera in all except Cochin, deaths from latter 279; cattle healthy; pasture good in Cochin and improving everywhere; 3,155 coolies on Kolathur roads. *General Remarks.*—General prospects unchanged; exports of grain by rail from Madras 9,165 tons during week ending 12th May.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— **(May 17th)**		
Sind—(May 16th)		
Kurrachee ...	·01 in Kurrachee.	Total fall since 1st January 1·69 in Manora; 2·25 in Sehwan; 1·35 in Jeruck; freshes in Gaj; river at Kotri on 14th 10 feet 9 inches, 7 inches higher than last year; 5 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee.
Shikárpur ...	...	Rather hot; river high; public health good.
Hyderabad ...	...	No change.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Slight rain on 9th.	Weather warm; peshras crops healthy.
Guzerat—(May 16th)		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather warm; small-pox in Dholka.
Kaira ...	...	Weather very hot; cotton-picking completed.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	·20 to ·50 in eastern talukas.	Hail-storms at Taloda; small-pox and fever continue; water-supply very scanty in some places.
Násik ...	...	Two deaths from cholera in Yeola.
Konkan—(May 16th)		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera continues in 4 talukas; small-pox in almost all talukas.
Deccan—(May 16th)		
Poona ...	...	Cattle disease in Khed, Sirlur and Haveli talukas; cholera and small-pox as last reported.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in 7 talukas, cases 87, deaths 37.
Sholapur ...	...	18 deaths from cholera; weather hot.
Satara ...	...	20 deaths from cholera on Islámpur tank, and 8 on Nahr tank, total deaths in the district 345; small-pox in three talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country—(May 16th)		
Belgaum ...	A little rain fell in three villages in Athni taluka.	99 deaths from cholera on 10th.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain at Dharwar, Muridargi and Bankapur; average fall ·29.	Cholera prevalent, deaths 187.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevalent, deaths 51.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera cases 354, deaths 215; small-pox in Baghalkot taluka.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—(May 16th)		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot and cloudy; general health good.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather and health same as before.
Baroda ...	...	Small-pox has decreased since last week.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot throughout the presidency; cholera decreasing in Southern Mahratta Country, but continuing in parts of the Deccan and Tanna, where also small-pox is prevalent.
Bengal— **(May 17th)**		
Chittagong ...	·90	Cholera still prevails on a diminished scale.
Noakholly ...	1·50	Health of the district much improved.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	·39	
Hill Tipperah ...	2·76	Still some cases of cholera at Agartala.
Backergunge ...	·31	Still much sporadic cholera and fever; cattle are healthy, in one thána disease is reported to have appeared among them.
Furreedpore ...	·89; Goalundo ·60; Madareepore ·7; Rajbári ·41.	
Dacca ...	1·11	Cholera decreased except in thána Roopgunge.
Tipperah ...	1·32	
Mymensingh ...	2·36	
24-Pergunnahs ...	Return not received.	
Jessore ...	1·37	
Nuddea ...	·29	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Moorshedabad ...	·62; Aurungabad ·38.	Cholera prevalent in parts.
Pubna ...	1·18	
Rajshahye ...	·49	Cases of cholera in nearly all thánas, but they have not been severe in any part except in Lukhunbatee.
Bogra ...	·65	
Maldah ...	2·14	Cholera much worse; 386 deaths, of which 276 in Shibganj and Kaliachuck thánas, 138 in each; a native doctor has been sent and a special man asked for from the Deputy Surgeon-General.
Dinagepore ...	·03; ·81 in Roy-gunge.	Cholera somewhat abating.
Rungpore ...	1·46; 2·47 in Gaibanda; 2·37 in Bagdogra; 1·43 in Kurigram.	Cholera disappeared from Kurigram sub-division, but stated to be prevalent in Bhabániganj in Gaibanda sub-division.
Cooch Behar ...	2·24; Dinhátа; 2·83; Mátabhánga 1·85.	A few isolated cases of cholera, but no regular outbreak as yet.
Jalpáiguri ...	·17	
Darjeeling ...	·71	
Midnapore ...	·03	
Howrah ...	·32	
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Cholera and cattle disease still exist.
Burdwan ...	·37; Culna ·29; Boodbood 1·12; Raneegunge ·24; Jehanabad ·66.	Cholera abated, but fever prevalent.
Bankoora ...	·92	
Beerbhoom ...	·17	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·43; Deoghur 1·08; Godda ·26; Rajmehal ·9.	
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil* ·35 in previous week.	Health improved.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*; ·31 in Begoo Serai; ·42 in Jamooee.	Cholera prevalent slightly in several parts.
Purneah ...	·25; 1·68 in Kissengunge; 1·90 in Arrareah.	Cholera prevalent in Dhámdaha and in the eastern thánas.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported from Hajeepore and Seetamurhee sub-divisions.
Sarun ...	·22; Sewan ·15.	General health good, but cholera in a mild form has broken out in the town and some villages in the interior.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Cholera and small-pox still reported.
Patna ...	·03	Sporadic cases of cholera throughout the district.
Gya ...	·10; Nowáda ·15.	
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Health good.
Hazáribágh ...	1·47	Cases of small-pox still reported.
Lohardugga ...	·71; Palamow ·45.	Public health good, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox in Palamow.
Manbhoom ...	·74	
Singhbhoom ...	·90	District healthy.
Balasore ...	·99	Cholera on the decline.
Cuttack ...	·55	
Pooree ...	·67; Khoordah 2·11	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in most districts, and the prospects of the crops have much benefited by it.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (May 16th)	...	Weather dry and hot.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Nothing new to report.
Jhansi („ 17th)	...	Weather now clear and seasonable.
Agra („ 16th)	·1 to ·5	
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear.
Bareilly („ „)	...	Weather clear and seasonable.
Almora („ 14th)	...	Weather cleared since 9th, only two partial storms since.
Lucknow („ 16th)	...	Nothing particular.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather more seasonable; grain being threshed out.
Fyzabad („ „)	...	Weather seasonably hot; sugarcane irrigation going on.
		General Remarks.—Cessation of storms and rain is generally reported; heat is increasing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab— (May 16th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Health good; harvest over.
Hissar ...	Occasional slight showers.	Stormy weather; harvesting in progress; *kharif* ploughing commenced; health generally good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Jullundur ...	·1	Crops reaped; fever about.
Lahore ...	·1	Health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	·2	Crops partially damaged by rain; health good.
Mooltan ...	1·0	Crops considerably damaged; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·5	Health and harvest good.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good and weather becoming more settled.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (May 12th)	·84	Cloudy and hot; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Sambalpur ...	·08	Sugarcane not so good as usual; health good; prices steady.
Biláspur ...	...	Sugarcane good; slight fever; prices rising.
Raipur ...	...	Threshing *rabi* continues; cholera continues; prices steady.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy and hot; threshing *rabi* continues; cattle disease prevalent; health good; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	...	Cloudy and close; some grain damaged by previous week's rain; health good; prices stationary.
Chánda (May 13th)	...	Hot; cattle disease and small-pox continue; prices rising.
Betúl („ 14th)	...	*Rabi* threshing concluded; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Bhandára („ 15th)	·35	Threshing and winnowing *rabi* continue; fever, small-pox, and cholera continue; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 16th)	...	Cloudy and close; threshing *rabi* completed; *kharif* ploughing continues; health good; prices rising.
Wardha ...	...	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Nimár ...	...	Oppressive; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Hoshangabad ...	·09	Cloudy and close; small-pox continues; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Hot; *rabi* slightly damaged by late rain and hail-storm; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and warm; threshing and winnowing progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Threshing and winnowing progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Threshing and winnowing continue; health good; prices rising.
Mandla ...	·04	Threshing continues; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Winnowing progressing; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in 5 districts; ground is being prepared for *kharif* sowing; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent in most districts; prices rising.
British Burma— (May 17th)		
Arrakan Division ...	...	Seven deaths from cholera in Akyab town; cholera and cattle disease in Naaf township in the Akyab district; public health good in Kyoukphyoo and Sandoway districts.
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon ...	...	A few deaths from choleraic diarrhœa in Twantay.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	Public health normal; 1 death from cholera in town, 19 in district; slight cattle disease.
Henzada ...	...	Slight cattle disease in Tahpoon and Mengyee townships; 3 deaths from cholera in Zaloon; otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Two deaths from cholera in Prome town; otherwise healthy.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Three deaths from cholera in Thayetmyo, 11 in Myedai.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Cholera in Moulmein; small-pox in Tounghoo; health good in Shwegyeen district.
Assam—		
Gauháti (May 17th)	2·34	Clear hot days; violent bursts of stormy weather at night with heavy rain; *asu* and *bao* cultivation nearly complete; *salee* cultivation commenced; tea manufacture in progress; a few cases of diarrhœa reported in the station.
Sylhet ...	1·38	Sowings of *ous* and *amun* going on; prices unchanged; some fever, small-pox and cholera remains.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 17th)		
Mysore ... }	*Nil*	Failure of timely rain has intensified distress in nearly all districts, and in Coorg the coffee crop is threatened; prices of food grains have risen; ordinary rice selling in Bangalore at 13 lbs. per rupee; deaths from cholera in Mysore Province 1,240, in Coorg 75; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved is in—
Coorg ... }	·03	Bangalore district including town ... 6,581 and 50,325 Kolar ... ... 6,534 „ 11,753 Túmkúr ... ... 4,676 „ 12,952 Mysore ... ... 798 „ 3,649 Hassan ... ... 1,320 „ 4,099 Shimoga ... ... 1,028 „ 1,072 Kadur ... ... 1,419 „ 1,288 Chitaldroog ... ... 9,996 „ 9,735 Total ... 32,352 and 94,873 excluding those employed by the Professional Department, daily average of which is 30,159.

At page 1089 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, 21st April 1877, opposite Pesháwar in the rainfall column for "·3" read "3·0."

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Amráoti	(May 17th)	.:.	Ploughing continued; small-pox still prevalent; cholera decreasing.
Central India—			
Indore	(May 16th)	...	Weather seasonable.
Gwalior	(„ „)	...	
Neemuch	(„ „)	...	Health good.
Rutlam	(„ „)	...	
Sutna	(„ „)	...	
Rajputana—			
Abu	(May 17th)	Slight showers.	Sultry and close with occasional clouds.
Sirohi	(„ 13th)	·05	Frequent storms during week; health good.
Marwar	(„ 12th)	·75	Cloudy and stormy; temperature low for season; health good.
Meywar	(„ 11th)	·3	Stormy and high winds; some damage to crops during harvest by rain; small-pox much less.
Bikanir	(„ 9th)	Light showers at Bikanir; good rain in neighbourhood and districts.	Weather hot, dust-storms; no epidemic; grain prices rising.
Harowtee	(„ 12th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Deoli	(„ 18th)	...	
Tonk	(„ „)	·5	
Kotah	(„ „)	1·3	
Jhallawar	(„ „)	...	Windy; health good.
Ajmere	(„ 17th)	...	Weather turned hot; small-pox still rampant.
Jeypo[illegible]	(„ [illegible])	...	Crops prospects unchanged; small-pox disappearing; weather becoming more seasonable.
Ulwar	(„ 16th)	...	Weather becoming settled and warm, but no hot winds yet.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 21. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1877. Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE REDUCTION OF RATES BY THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY FOR THE CARRIAGE OF GRAIN FROM THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

No. 320 A. & H., dated Simla, 24th August 1876.

Office memo. from—C. J. LYALL, Esq., Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Reve., Agri., & Commerce,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

In forwarding copy of the letter noted in the margin, on the subject of the export of wheat to England, the undersigned is directed to request that the suggestion contained in paragraph 3 thereof, *viz.*, that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company should be moved to reduce their rates for the carriage of grain on through freight to Bombay, may be considered in the Public Works Department.

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 1235 A, dated the 24th July 1876.

No. 1235A, dated Naini Tal, 24th July 1876.

From—B. W. COLVIN, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces,
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Reve., Agri., & Commerce.

I am directed to submit, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces, regarding the export of wheat to England.

*No. $\frac{T}{18A}$, dated 3rd July.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it is very desirable that information should, if possible, be obtained before the rabi is sown in this country, as to the limits of prices which both wheat and barley are expected to command in the London markets during the spring and summer months which precede the harvest in European countries. This information, if procurable, might be published in the Gazette or otherwise for general information, and might prove very useful for the purpose indicated by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce. His Honor, however, does not approve of the Director's suggestion to circulate it among the people through Government officials.

3. In view of the increasing export trade in wheat to Europe, and of its possible future extension, His Honor would suggest for consideration the propriety of endeavouring to induce the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to lower their rates of freight. These add greatly at present to the cost of carriage of grain [illegible]nt by Bombay, which is the nearest and most convenient port for consignments to Europe.

No. 1236 A.

Copy forwarded to the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces, for information, in reply to his letter No. $\frac{T}{18 A}$, dated the 3rd July.

No. $\frac{T}{18 A}$, dated Naini Tal, 3rd July 1876.

From—E. C. Buck, Esq., Director of Agriculture and Commerce, N.-W. Provinces,

To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces.

I have the honor to make the following representation for the consideration of Government.

2. The export of wheat has of late years been attracting attention. The amount exported depends upon—

(1.) The quantity available in India.
(2.) The price in England.
(3.) The price in India.

3. The large export of the present year is due in a great measure to the low price of grain in India, which has allowed safe profits to the exporting merchants.

4. The quantity of good wheat available for export, *i. e.*, of the kind which fetches the best price, has been small. It is evident, however, that the area under the best wheat would probably be increased if the cultivating classes could be made to accept the information that the price of good wheat would be high.

5. From enquiries which I have made, it appears possible that information might be obtained in September of the probable limits of the price of wheat in March and April in London. The cold-country harvests are then over, and the supply of wheat from them known. If this is the case, the information could be telegraphed to India in time to warn the cultivators before the wheat is sown in India.

6. I have the means, through the *kanúngos* and *pátwaris*, of communicating information very widely in a few days. A Hindi circular would be sent to each *kanúngo*, who would make the 30 or 40 pátwaris under him copy it when collected on their monthly visit at the tahsil. The pátwaris would be directed to explain it to the cultivators.

7. At present no custom of offering advances for wheat has arisen, nor, from the enquiries which I have made, is it likely to arise at present. Under these circumstances, it will be not undesirable that Government should lead the way in endeavouring to induce cultivation to increase the supply to meet a foreign demand.

8. I request, therefore, that Government may be pleased to consider whether the Government of India may not be moved to address the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, with a view of ascertaining whether any reliable information as to the probable price of wheat for six months can be obtained in September, and if so, of procuring telegraphic information on the subject.

9. I may add that the first orders received in Cawnpore for foreign export are said to have arrived this year in December. Despatches commenced in January.

No. 2410R, dated 15th September 1876.

From—The Government of India, P. W. Dept.,

To—The Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept., Railway Branch.

In forwarding for your information a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, on the subject of the export of wheat to England, I am directed to enclose a comparative statement of the special grain rates per ton per mile in force on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

From Govt., N.-W. P., to Govt. of India, R., A., and C. Dept., No. 1235 A, dated 24th July 1876.

From Dir. of A. and C., to Govt., N.-W. P., No. $\frac{T}{18 A}$, dated 3rd July 1876.

From Govt. of India, R., A., and C. Dept., to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept., No. 320, dated 24th August 1876.

Comparative Statement showing the special grain rates per ton per mile in force on the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways.

	G. I. P.	E. I.	G. I. P.	E. I.	G. I. P.	E. I.	G. I. P.	E. I.
	Up to 200 miles.	Over 150 and under 301 miles.	From 200 to 400 miles.	Over 300 and under 501 miles.	From 400 to 600 miles.	Over 500 miles.	Above 600 miles.	From Cawnpore and stations above to Howrah and Jabalpur.
	Pies.	Pies.	Pies.	Pies.	Pies.	Pies.	Pies.	
Special grain rate.	7·0	6·81	7·0	6·0	6·5	5·45	6·0	5·1

No. 2411 R.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department for information, with reference to its No. [illegible] of 24th August 1876.

No. 498, dated Bombay Castle, 29th March 1877.

From—Major-General M. K. Kennedy, R. E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, P. W. Department,

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

With reference to your memorandum No. 834 R., dated 20th instant, I am directed to state that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have not reduced their rates for carriage of wheat from the North-West Provinces since the receipt of your letter No. 2410 R., dated 15th September last, and there is no *immediate* prospect of their doing so.

2. The late Agent, Mr. LeMessurier, in reply to the reference made to him on the subject, wrote as follows on 11th October:—

> "On the subject of the rate charged on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for wheat and other grains, I have the honor to state that the rate from Jabalpur to Bombay is 5½ pies per ton per mile, without terminal, and that is the maximum rate charged from that district.
>
> "Our rates were fixed after much enquiry and discussion, and I am informed that the merchants in Bombay have repeatedly stated that they are satisfied with them, and are enabled to export wheat, &c., with a profit. The large increase in the export of grains, &c., is perhaps as good a test as any that can be obtained. I am therefore of opinion that so long as the merchants do a prosperous and largely increasing trade, we can hardly be called upon to lower our present very moderate charges."

3. He also on 1st November forwarded a comparative statement of cost of carrying wheat from Cawnpore to London and Liverpool *viâ* Calcutta and Bombay respectively. A copy of this statement is appended.

4. The subject was also referred for the opinion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and copies of the correspondence with that body and extracts from speeches made on the 16th instant at a meeting of the Chamber by Messrs. Graham and Bythell are appended. It will be seen that, in the opinion of this Government, the present is not an opportune time for pressing farther reductions in the rates for grain from the North-West Provinces on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

First, because the rate from Jabalpur has already been reduced below any other, *viz.*, to 5½ pies* per ton per mile, without terminal, and is believed to leave a very small margin of profit.

* The East Indian rate to Jabalpur and Howrah appears to be $5\frac{1}{10}$ pies per ton per mile.

Secondly, because the London Board would be likely to oppose reduction, having recently expressed themselves as of opinion that reduction had been carried far enough for the present.

Thirdly, and chiefly, because the famine traffic, superadded to the ordinary traffic, is now taxing the carrying powers of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the uttermost.

The force of the last objection is admitted to a certain extent by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. It will, of course, lose force if the traffic falls off, but apart from the famine there is a marked increase this season in the quantity of cereals and oil-seeds brought to Bombay for export, and the necessity of increasing the carrying powers of the line in order to admit of a further reduction in rates, whether from Jabalpur or elsewhere, is becoming daily more obvious.

No. 1189, dated Bombay Castle, 29th September 1876.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept., Railway Branch.

Read—

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, No. 2410R, dated 15th September 1876. In forwarding for information a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, on the subject of the export of wheat to England, encloses a comparative statement of the special grain rates per ton per mile in force on the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

From Government, North-Western Provinces, to Government of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, No. 1235 A, dated 24th July 1876.

From Director of Agriculture and Commerce, to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. $\frac{T}{18 A}$, dated 3rd July 1876.

From Government of India, P. W. Dept., No. 320, dated 24th August 1876.

Resolution.—To be communicated to the Consulting Engineer for Railways and the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for early report, after consultation with the Company's officers. The subject is a very important one, and every endeavour should be made to effect any arrangement by which export of agricultural productions would be facilitated and stimulated.

No. 3846, dated Bombay, 18th October 1876.

Memo. by—Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Govt. of Bombay for Railways.

Submitted,* with reference to Government Resolution No. 1189, dated 29th September last.

* Letter from Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, No. 8824, dated 11th October 1876, embodied in paragraph 2 of Bombay Government letter to Government of India, No. 498, dated 27th March 1877.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's rate from Jabalpur, which alone affects the trade of the North-Western Provinces, is 5½ pies per ton per mile without terminal, the East

Indian Railway rate to Jabalpur and Howrah is quoted at $5\frac{1}{10}$ pies. A reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ pie per ton per mile would be equivalent to about Re. 1-10 per ton or 1 anna per Bengal maund in Bombay.

No. 1325, dated Bombay Castle, 26th October 1876.

From—Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E., Under Secy. to Govt., Bombay, P. W. Dept., Railway Branch,

To—The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward copies of the papers marginally noted, and to request that the Chamber will be so good as to favor Government with their opinion on the general question of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway rate for grains.

From the Government of India, No. 2410, dated 15th, and accompaniments.

Government Resolution No. 1189, dated 29th September 1876.

* See para. 2 of letter to Government of India. { Letter* from the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, dated 11th October 1876, No. 8824.

Memorandum by the Consulting Engineer for Railways, No. 3846, dated 18th October 1876.

No. 89, dated 23rd January 1877.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government of Bombay in the Public Works Dept., Railway Branch.

Read the following :—

From—J. Gordon, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,

To—The Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept., Railway Branch.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1325 of the 26th October last, with its accompaniments, and with reference to paragraph 3 of the letter of the Government of the North-Western Provinces to the Government of India, dated 24th July last, to state that in the opinion of this Chamber a reduction in the present high rates charged by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the carriage of grain would be attended with great benefit to all concerned in the trade, and to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company itself. A reduction of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's rate would, the Chamber believes, result in a considerable expansion of the export trade. It would bring from Delhi, Cawnpore, and other places in Upper India large quantities of rape-seed, wheat, &c., which only struggle down to Bombay occasionally, and it would tend to render the export of wheat from this port continuous under changing circumstances of freight and exchange. At present the export is uncertain, and so sensitive is it to any increase of charge, that it frequently ceases, when the rate of freight by steamer rises even a little, say 2*s.* 6*d.* or 5*s.* per ton.

The experience which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has had of the results of reduced rates, proves beyond question that it would be greatly to the interest of that Company to make further concessions. The reduction of the rates made in September 1875, for the carriage of wheat and seeds to Bombay, led to a very great increase in the traffic, which a further reduction would doubtless stimulate still more, to the advantage of all concerned. In the year 1872-73, the quantity of wheat exported from Bombay was 74,867 cwt.; in 1873-74 it rose, with the repeal of the export duty, to 434,453 cwt.; in 1874-75 the export was 633,681 cwt.; and in 1875-76 it amounted to 837,869 cwt. The railway charge was reduced in September 1875, and, in the six months ending 31st March 1876, the export of wheat was 415,651 cwt., against 264,835 cwt. in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The effect of reduced charges on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway seeds traffic is still more remarkable. In August 1875 the export duty on seeds was abolished, and about the same time the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's rate for the carriage of seeds was reduced. During the six months ending 31st March 1876, the quantity of the three principal descriptions exported, namely, linseed, rape-seed, and teel-seed, rose to the large total of 1,559,369 cwt., against 592,373 cwt. exported in the corresponding period of the previous year. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in his report on the trade and resources of these Provinces for the year 1875-76, remarks: "In former years, oil-seed was an unimportant export in the tables, but this year it has taken the highest place,—higher than cotton, which all along was not approached by any other kind of produce,—that is to say, it brought in this year nearly £500,000,—a higher figure than any other single item of export."

The Chamber believes that there can be no doubt that this extraordinary development of the grain and seeds export trade is principally due to the reduction in the cost of carriage to Bombay. That the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's rates for the carriage of grain and seeds are still much too high, curtailing and hampering trade, is felt to his cost by every merchant engaged in it; and as there is no question of greater importance to the prosperity of the country, affecting as it does the export trade, the land revenue, and railway traffic itself, the Chamber trusts that His Excellency in Council will urge the Government of India to bring its influence to bear on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to induce that Company to make further concessions in its rates.

Resolution.—The following letter to be addressed to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 9th instant, and to forwarsd, for the information of the Chamber, copy of the note of the Consulting Engineer for Railwaye on the analysis of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's revenue account for th half-year ending 30th June 1876, and of Tables C, C-I, and M-V of the Analysis.

2. The method of division of charges adopted in table M-V, is considered by the Consulting Engineer to throw too large a proportion of the working expenses on passengers and too small a proportion on goods; but the average cost of carrying a ton of goods one mile is shown in that table to have been $4\frac{1}{4}$ pies, and as the run of empty wagons is from Bombay towards Jabalpur, the present rate charged by the Company for wheat and other grains from Jabalpur to Bombay, *viz.*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ pies per ton per mile without terminals, does not allow much margin for profit.

3. In the opinion of Government, moreover, the present is not an opportune time for pressing further reductions in rates on the Railway Company. The Railway is at present overtaxed by the demands of the famine districts, and its resources will be even more severely strained as the ordinary traffic of the approaching busy season increases month by month. The London Board of Directors appear to beof opinion that reduction has been carried far enough for the present, and although Government concur with the Chamber that it may fairly be inferred from the success of the reductions already made that the interests of the shareholders will, in the long run, be best secured by still further lowering rates, and thereby increasing traffic, provided the capacity of the line is increased in due proportion, it is obviously not desirable for the Company to undertake more business than they can perform to the satisfaction of their customers.

No. 231, dated Bombay Castle, 15th February 1877.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept., Railway Branch.

Read the following—

Letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated 6th February 1877.

The Committee of the Chamber direct me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 89 of the 23rd ultimo, containing the views of Government on the opinion which the Chamber, at the request of Government, was desired to express with respect to the point raised by the Government of the North-Western Provinces as to the propriety of endeavours being made to induce the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to lower their rates for the carriage of grain.

The Chamber regrets that it cannot concur in the views expressed by Government in the letter under acknowledgment, the tendency of which would be injurious to the public interests and opposed to what were among the principal objects of the Government in sanctioning the construction of railways in India, namely, the multiplication of produce and the consequent increase of the national wealth. Government admits that the interests of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway shareholders would be best secured by still further lowering rates, and thereby increasing traffic, but concludes with the remark that it is obviously not desirable for the Company to undertake more business than they can perform to the satisfaction of their customers; in other words, that because the present rolling-stock has been overtaxed, the traffic has risen to as large a point as it should be encouraged to go.

There is nothing to show that the capacity of the line has been overtaxed, but simply that there is a great deficiency of rolling-stock for the steadily increasing traffic, and this is borne out by the fact that before the scarcity in the famine districts appeared, complaints of delay in forwarding goods were frequent. Moreover, not only is the rolling-stock inadequate to the ordinary, but the Railway Company have none to cope with an emergency; and as famines are periodical in the country, it is incumbent upon them to have a rolling-stock more than equal to the ordinary demands which may be made on the line.

When the Chamber advocates a reduction of rates in order to increase traffic, it, of course, takes for granted that the necessary increase will be made to the rolling-stock. And if a train load carried at lower than present rates would pay its working expenses and contribute sufficiently towards the general expenses and interest, it appears to the Chamber that rates should be reduced, and that the rolling stock should be kept up to a point sufficient for whatever traffic may come. Table M-V shows that the carrying cost of goods per ton per mile was $4\frac{1}{4}$ pies, while the rate charged by the Company for wheat and other grains from Jabalpur was $5\frac{1}{2}$ pies per ton per mile, and Table C. gives the receipts as averaging from 7·08 pies to 49·86 pies per ton per mile. These figures induce the Chamber to believe that further reductions in rates are possible, and ought to be made.

The Chamber admits that, *for the moment*, it is not an opportune time for pressing further reduction in rates on the Railway Company, which, while the famine lasts, could not result in any advantage to the Company or to the public; but there is no reason why the enquiry should not be proceeding, and the efforts of the Company should be directed, not to curing the complaint from which they are suffering of excessive traffic by maintaining rates at figures that will keep down traffic, but by making provision for what they have, and for more, if they can obtain it, and if it will pay them to take it.

RESOLUTION—The following letter to be addressed to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce :—

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated 6th instant, I am directed to inform you that the necessity of increasing the carrying powers of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in view of an increasing traffic, is recognized by Government, and that arrangements are being carried out for adding to the number of locomotive engines, augmenting the carrying capacity of the rolling-stock, and giving more sidings. Government, however, have had no reason to believe that the rolling-stock has hitherto been inadequate for the maximum traffic of ordinary seasons.

2. Government, I am to add, did not intend their general observation, to the effect that it is not desirable for the Company to undertake more business than they can perform to the satisfaction of their customers, to convey an expression of opinion to the effect that traffic has "risen" on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway "to as large a point as it should be encouraged to go;" and are at a loss to understand on what grounds the Chamber assume Government to dissent from the view that the Company's efforts should be directed, not to checking traffic by increasing rates, but to increasing traffic, and making due provision to meet it.

Extract from a speech made by the Hon'ble D. Graham, Chairman at a special general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, held on Friday, the 16th March 1877.

"The next question is that of Railway charges. I refer to those of the Great Indian Peninsula. This is a question which has occupied the attention of the Committee, and indeed it is a question which has occupied the attention of your Committees for many years past. They have, year after year, urged upon the Railway Authorities the necessity of reducing the rates of carriage, and in this we have received the encouragement of the Bombay Government. Lately the Government communicated with the Chamber, admitting that the reduction of rates had brought about increased traffic, but they added that they were doing as much as they possibly could, and could not at present undertake more. The Committee understood this remark to mean that the traffic had reached as high a point as it was desirable to encourage it. They then applied to Government, asking them to increase the carrying capacity of the lines, especially by additional rolling-stock, and entreated them not to restrict traffic. Government said that we have misunderstood the meaning of what they had said, and added that they were ready to encourage the facilities for traffic in every way. The Committee still hope that a further reduction will be made; but at present, with the increase of traffic owing to the famine, it is perhaps not an opportune time to urge the question. That it should be urged when convenient there can be no doubt. Wheat, for instance, costs one-third of its value in coming from Jabalpur to Bombay, and from Cawnpore it costs one-half its value, which shows how important it is that the freights should be reduced as much as possible."

Extract from a speech made by Mr. J. K. Bythell on the same occasion.

"I was also very glad to hear you say that the Committee had been steadily endeavouring to get the Government to get the railways to reduce their rates. Until we have cheaper means of transit for goods, it will be utterly impossible for the trade of this country to be developed as it ought to be. You referred to seed and wheat: the rates for these, no doubt, require further to be reduced. We have, however, had a considerable reduction in them, but in spite of that, no reduction has been made in the rates of cotton. Of course I am speaking of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. I found that last year when I came out from England we were actually paying more than was charged in 1869, when cotton was double the price. I wrote to the Chamber about it, and I believe the Chamber wrote to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company about it, but even with the slight reduction which has been made we pay more than in 1867. Fortunately there has been a considerable advance in the price of cotton this year. If it had not been so,—if we had it at the same price as last year,—I believe there would have been considerable curtailment in the production of cotton. I think it is impossible to expect that when cotton cost four pence a lb., the freight from Kurrachee should be one halfpenny, or one-eighth of the cost, as was the charge last year, *minus* a slight reduction of what had been previously charged for ghât haulage. I believe that if the Chamber persists in urging this matter, a considerable reduction will be effected. When I came out here last year, I had as fellow-passengers some prominent members of Government, and we had conversations on the matter. I think I am justified in saying that they are entirely with us. What we want is to increase our exports, and the exports would be enormously developed if we had cheaper means of transit. Under the old Act, Government had it in their power to make the railways do so. Unfortunately now they have not that power, but we know that if they choose to bring pressure to bear upon the railways, they are obliged to submit; and as we know that the Government are with us, I hope that the Committee will persist in getting Government to bring its influence to bear.

Statement showing the Cost of conveying Indian Wheat per ton to London and Liverpool from Cawnpore viâ *Calcutta and Bombay.*

Rate of Exchange.		Carriage to Calcutta, 684 miles.	Carriage to Bombay, 964 miles.	Freight. Calcutta to London.	Freight. Calcutta to Liverpool.	Freight. Bombay to London.	Freight. Bombay to Liverpool.	Total cost. Calcutta to London.	Total cost. Calcutta to Liverpool.	Total cost. Bombay to London.	Total cost. Bombay to Liverpool.	Date.
s. d. 1 8	£	1 11 11½	2 5 4½	3 10 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	5 1 11½	4 16 11½	5 5 4½	4 10 4½	30th October 1876.
	Rs.	18 14 5	26 12 3	41 4 4	35 9 8	35 5 4	26 8 0	60 2 9	54 7 8	62 1 7	53 4 0	

From Kutnee to Bombay 673 miles, and on to Liverpool, per ton £3-19-9½, or Rs. 46-12-0.
Wheat is shipped to Liverpool. The London freight does not affect the question. I am told by one of the largest Liverpool ship-owners that at present anything over £3 per ton on the voyage round, *i. e.*, out and home, is clear profit.

31*st October.* H. P. LEMESSURIER.

NOTE.—Difference of time at sea is about six and a half to eight days in favor of Bombay.
Brokerage charge ¼ per cent. in Bombay; believed to be same in Calcutta.
In spite of our heavy gradients and charges for fuel, wheat can come to Bombay from Kutnee, per ton, 673 miles, for Rs. 20-4-0. By East Indian Railway, Cawnpore to Calcutta, 684 miles, the charge is Rs. 18-14-5.

No. 1392 R, dated 10th May 1877.

From—The Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 498, dated the 29th March 1877, with enclosures, and in reply to state that the Government of India concurs with the Government of Bombay in considering it inexpedient at present to press the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to reduce further the rates for the carriage of grain from the North-Western Provinces.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XIII OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 1st April 1876.	For week ending 31st March 1877.	Total from 1st January to 1st April 1876.	Total from 1st January to 31st March 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28th Apl. 1877 ...	East Indian, Main	7,12,605	7,95,710	85,71,807	1,04,71,944	19,00,137	...
28th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	54,450	1,06,592	6,37,918	12,93,169	6,55,251	...
28th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	57,983	65,634	7,41,013	8,42,542	1,01,529	...
14th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	69,614	89,692	8,80,499	10,87,501	2,07,002	...
28th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	2,02,554	2,27,000	21,95,232	24,96,037	3,00,805	...
14th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,50,168	1,88,112	15,62,526	24,14,138	8,51,612	...
31st Mar. 1877 ...	South Indian ...	36,185	63,217	4,36,319	6,45,629	2,09,310	...
21st Apl. 1877 ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	6,44,030	8,18,183	69,53,730	93,65,031	24,11,301	...
14th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	2,10,367	2,35,726	19,20,824	21,38,908	2,18,084	...
	TOTAL ...	21,47,956	25,80,866	2,38,99,868	3,07,54,899	68,55,031	...
	State.						
28th Apl. 1877 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,428	2,248	28,076	27,813	...	263
	Nalhati ...	1,501	1,487	23,432	22,151	...	1,281
28th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	46,918	52,002	6,68,598	7,43,102	74,504	...
21st ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,398	7,937	99,686	84,135	...	15,551
31st ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,779	1,729	17,096	21,003	3,907	...
31st Mar. 1877 ...	Amraoti ...	2,693	3,143	26,757	30,852	4,095	...
31st ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	1,039	1,273	8,873	15,079	6,206	...
31st ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,052	16,004	1,19,212	1,93,853	74,641	...
31st ditto ...	Tirhut ...	2,554	5,014	29,206	57,052	27,846	...
21st Apl. 1877 ...	Punjab Northern ...	11,303	20,613	88,273	1,38,028	49,755	...
31st Mar. 1877 ...	Neemuch ...	...	1,023	...	15,258	15,258	...
21st Apl. 1877 ...	TOTAL ...	85,665	1,12,533	11,09,209	13,48,326	23,117	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,33,621	24,93,399	2,50,09,077	3,21,03,225	70,94,148	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd MAY 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	77,468	4,14,766	903	4,956	...	...	78,371	4,19,722
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	3,905	13,333	...	...	3,905	13,333
„ Other Grains	81	360	8,738	42,923	351	2,103	...	...	9,170	45,386
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	1,100	3,750	...	...	1,100	3,750
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	...	5,644	33,866	4,034	24,204	...	...	9,678	58,070
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	18,809	64,225	...	...	18,809	64,225
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	867	4,736	21,390	1,23,506	...	...	...	...	22,257	1,28,242
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Rice	...	...	33,462	1,72,890	2,137	10,760	22	112	35,621	1,83,762
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	8,168	49,265	343	1,840	8,511	51,105
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	24	6	24
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	15,297	87,402	...	...	...	...	15,297	87,402
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	293	1,600	...	...	452	2,852	745	4,452
Calicut—Rice	...	...	69,376	3,83,891	...	...	485	2,997	69,861	3,86,888
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	7,848	42,929	606	2,910	...	...	3,264	17,707	11,718	63,546
Quilandy—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	1,990	10,532	...	...	52	350	2,042	10,882
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	1,441	4,566	...	...	1,441	4,566
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	1,436	292	1,436
* Mangalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice	867	4,736	224,627	12,26,853	7,074	39,920	559	3,459	233,127	12,74,968
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	33,423	1,35,139	343	1,840	33,766	136,979
„ Other Grains	7,929	43,289	9,637	47,433	351	2,103	4,014	22,019	21,931	1,14,844
TOTAL	8,796	48,025	234,264	12,74,286	40,848	1,77,162	4,916	27,318	288,824	15,26,791
Imports in previous week ... Rice									247,850	13,36,283
Paddy									68,057	2,45,138
Other Grains									39,166	2,01,020
TOTAL									355,073	17,82,441

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd MAY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.									
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyoukphyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	37,665	1,59,887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,665	1,59,887	8,831	28,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,831	28,384
„ Paddy ...	1,496	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,496	3,400	2,683	6,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,683	6,609
Bimlipatam ...	7	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	49,819	2,04,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,819	2,04,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	10,032	25,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,032	25,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin ...	45,656	1,67,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,656	1,67,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	1,496	3,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,496	3,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	27,333	1,00,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,333	1,00,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	513	1,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	1,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	174,017	6,65,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174,017	6,65,853	11,514	34,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,514	34,993
Exports in previous week ...											246,978	9,43,541											37,505	93,336

* No return received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railway, during the week ending 12th May 1877.

Forwarded from	To											
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Coodoor and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras ...	1,257	3,145	831	149	...	376	1,340	818	512	152	100	8,680
Beypore ...	41	416	644	1,321	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,503
Raichore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	137	777	751	...	1,728
Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,137	2,137
Tanjore District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	881
Other Stations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,298	3,561	1,475	1,470	81	376	1,403	955	1,289	903	3,118	15,929

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 15,488.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 19th May 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	296
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations	2,888
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	1,333
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	2,984
Total Tons ...	7,501
Total for previous week, Tons ...	6,324

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam ...	11 8	11 8	17 7	...	...	...	11 3	12 1	17 8	16 2	15 5	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 4	23 4	35 2	16 6	20 0	26 6	466 6	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 2	10 2	10 2	13 6	16 2	17 3	25 9	15 8	15 8	21 8	17 2	18 2	27 3	18 7	18 7	28 1	136 1	136 1	143 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
	Godavery ...	12 0	12 6	13 5	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	22 3	11 0	11 0	23 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	16 3	15 5	36 8	16 1	15 7	29 1	243 0	243 0	262 4	17 7	17 7	17 7	Godavery ...		
	Kistna ...	6 8	6 4	15 4	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	19 4	9 1	9 1	20 4	11 4	11 7	21 8	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	32 3	12 6	12 8	29 1	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kistna ...		
	Nellore ...	6 3	6 3	12 6	...	...	...	7 9	7 4	14 8	8 5	8 0	16 0	10 8	10 1	26 9	...	...	...	11 4	10 9	28 2	9 7	9 7	24 4	129 6	129 6	79 9	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
	Cuddapah ...	7 7	7 7	11 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 7	8 3	8 3	11 2	8 7	9 5	21 3	8 7	9 4	25 4	9 0	10 2	24 0	9 0	9 0	25 8	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
	Bellary ...	8 6	8 6	14 4	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	11 8	8 4	8 4	13 5	9 0	8 7	23 2	8 5	8 5	21 6	9 7	9 2	21 8	9 5	9 5	22 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 7	Bellary ...		
	Kurnool ...	6 3	6 3	13 3	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 5	6 5	6 5	15 7	8 2	8 2	30 1	7 5	8 1	27 5	8 4	9 0	25 8	8 6	9 0	27 7	194 4	194 4	231 3	14 4	15 2	15 2	Kurnool ...		
	Madras ...	7 9	8 2	11 0	...	...	...	8 5	7 8	11 0	9 1	10 0	11 9	10 7	11 4	16 8	10 2	10 6	17 9	10 1	11 1	20 5	11 7	11 7	19 1	145 8	145 8	93 3	19 4	19 4	19 4	Madras ...		
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	9 2	9 4	13 6	...	10 1	...	...	...	19 8	9 7	10 6	22 6	8 9	8 9	23 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	16 4	Chingleput ...		
	North Arcot ...	5 9	5 9	11 0	...	...	...	7 5	7 8	12 1	7 9	8 8	13 2	10 1	10 9	23 7	8 2	8 2	19 8	11 9	12 3	22 3	11 9	11 9	23 3	233 3	231 8	235 7	19 8	19 8	18 4	North Arcot ...		
	South Arcot ...	4 7	...	9 4	...	...	...	9 1	10 4	12 2	10 1	10 9	13 6	...	...	20 2	10 8	11 2	20 0	12 1	12 1	24 5	11 8	11 8	23 6	194 0	194 0	194 0	17 5	17 5	17 0	Tanjore ...		
	Tanjore ...	5 9	5 9	10 3	...	...	...	8 7	9 5	13 7	...	10 8	...	12 5	13 5	28 4	10 5	10 1	21 2	11 1	11 1	24 9	11 2	11 2	25 4	162 8	163 8	157 9	15 4	16 2	16 2	Trichinopoly ...		
	Trichinopoly ...	6 6	6 6	9 9	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	14 4	8 7	8 7	14 9	...	...	16 8	8 10	8 10	22 9	10 5	10 5	29 4	12 5	11 6	25 8	106 9	126 4	106 9	18 7	15 9	18 2	Madura ...		
	Madura ...	6 2	7 0	11 7	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 9	9 3	9 7	13 9	10 1	10 1	...	9 5	9 9	25 0	...	...	21 9	12 5	12 5	18 7	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
	Tinnevelly ...	8 0	8 0	6 5	...	...	...	7 5	9 0	10 5	8 3	9 4	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	9 8	9 8	22 2	9 5	9 5	24 0	145 8	145 8	121 5	11 9	13 3	12 9	Coimbatore ...		
	Coimbatore ...	8 2	8 2	11 8	...	...	...	7 9	7 6	10 5	8 6	8 1	11 4	10 4	10 4	18 8	10 3	10 3	21 5	8 6	8 6	14 4	7 0	9 1	15 8	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
	Nilgiris ...	6 4	6 4	8 5	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	9 6	7 6	7 2	10 0	7 7	7 8	13 1	7 0	8 4	12 6	9 0	9 0	24 0	9 1	9 5	24 1	151 6	151 6	151 6	14 6	15 5	16 5	Salem ...		
	Salem ...	5 9	5 9	10 4	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	12 0	8 3	8 3	14 6	8 4	9 2	22 3	7 7	8 4	23 2	12 3	10 6	21 1	10 6	10 6	16 2	92 3	85 0	85 0	16 1* / 15 4†	16 1* / 15 4†	16 0	South Canara ...		
	South Canara ...	8 6	8 8	11 2	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	9 7	10 5	10 3	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	18 2	11 8	11 8	19 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar ...		
	Malabar ...	10 1	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	12 1	10 5	10 5	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Bombay.	Bombay ...	9 4	9 12	12 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	6 15	6 15	8 7	9 15	10 7	11 13	12 10	13 12	30 0	12 13	13 0	17 3	11 9	11 9	15 5	13 11	13 13	20 5	68 4	68 4	72 12	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad ...	11 8	13 0	17 4	16 0	19 0	30 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	15 0	15 4	25 0	12 12	13 8	22 0	...	...	...	16 4	16 14	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
	Kaira ...	11 14	11 14	15 4	17 12	17 12	32 0	8 0	8 0	9 7	10 0	10 0	12 5	16 0	16 0	22 14	13 5	13 5	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 11	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kaira ...		
	Surat ...	10 9	11 0	13 6	9 4	9 14	14 1	7 0	7 0	7 14	8 0	8 0	10 9	12 5	12 2	16 6	12 14	12 5	14 13	...	...	...	11 6	12 5	17 6	93 7	93 7	100 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat ...		
	Broach ...	11 13½	13 14½	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	13 5½	13 3½	18 1	12 4½	13 5½	16 0	...	...	...	13 5½	13 14½	18 13	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach. ...		
	Tanna ...	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	8 1	8 0	8 0	9 10	9 11	11 0	10 14	10 14	17 0	10 9	10 9	16 0	11 5	11 5	18 0	10 15	10 15	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
	Kolaba ...	9 5	9 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 2	7 10	10 0	9 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 6	15 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	Kolaba ...		
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	13 5	13 5	18 15	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	15 7	16 5	28 9	14 4	14 4	23 12	14 13	14 13	23 5	14 13	14 13	23 5	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	14 12	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
	Násik ...	12 13	12 4	18 10	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	10 6	10 6	11 14	15 6	15 6	27 5	12 11	12 11	19 7	13 12	14 12	27 10	13 7	13 8	25 9	160 0	160 0	150 0	15 9	15 9	14 9	Násik ...		
	Ahmednagar ...	10 4	10 12½	20 4½	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 13½	8 3	8 3	9 13½	11 11	11 12½	29 9	9 11	11 11	21 15	...	...	...	11 7	11 13	26 11	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 1	14 4	14 4	Ahmednagar ...		
	Poona ...	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	10 14	10 14	28 0	9 10	10 2	24 0	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	20 11	76 0	76 0	101 0	15 0	15 0	13 6	Poona ...		
	Sholapur ...	9 1	9 15	19 8	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	12 8	9 7	9 7	13 4	8 10	8 10	28 0	9 10	10 2	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 15	25 8	106 12	106 12	98 0	14 4	14 4	14 4	Sholapur ...		
	Kaládgi ...	5 8	5 8	20 3	...	...	...	...	4 12	12 12	5 6	5 6	14 0	6 2	6 2	28 11	...	...	27 11	...	...	...	6 6	6 15	20 9	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	12 0	Kaládgi ...		
	Satara ...	9 6	9 6	14 11	...	...	...	...	4 12	12 12	5 6	5 6	14 0	6 2	6 2	28 11	...	...	27 11	11 11	11 11	...	10 6	10 6	17 8	167 3	167 3	166 7	14 9	14 9	16 0	Satara ...		
	Belgaum ...	8 0	8 2	16 11	...	...	...	6 14	8 3	9 9	7 14	9 4	11 7	8 11	9 5	19 4	9 1	9 6	16 13	9 13	10 1	22 13	9 13	10 0	16 11	163 5	170 10	160 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	Belgaum ...		
	Dharwar ...	6 4	6 12	21 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 9	14 8	6 15	7 1	15 8	8 13	9 2	20 5	9 11	10 0	20 3	9 8	10 0	32 0	8 14	8 14	18 0	100 0	100 0	92 12	18 8	19 0	18 10	Dharwar ...		
	Ratnágiri ...	9 1	9 1	10 5	...	...	...	5 10	6 2	14 0	6 4	6 14	18 8	8 12	8 10	26 10	9 5	9 8	26 4	12 6	13 0	20 12	10 15	10 15	15 0	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 5	18 5	18 4	Ratnágiri ...		
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	10 1	10 1	10 1	12 15	10 0	10 10	13 12	10 6	11 1	14 4	12 0	12 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
	Panch Máhála (Godhra) ...	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	12 4	10 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Máhála (Godhra) ...		
	Aden ...	...	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	7 7	8 0	...	14 0	20 5	...	12 7	12 8	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	65 5	60 4	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
	Asirgarh ...	13 4	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	16 0	17 0	29 0	16 0	17 0	29 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Asirgarh ...		
	Baroda ...	10 2	10 0	12 9	12 0	10 14	19 4	7 12	7 12	8 2	10 0	10 4	11 7	16 0	17 2	29 0	12 14	14 0	29 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 4	21 9	91 0	91 0	91 8	16 0	16 0	16 9	Baroda ...		
	Disa ...	18 2	18 6	17 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	24 0	23 5	30 0	23 0	23 0	33 8	...	...	...	22 0	20 13	23 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
	Nimach ...	...	15 0	16 4	...	...	21 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	...	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 8	...	160 0	160 0	...	25 0	25 0	Nimach ...		
	Nasirabad ...	22 15	21 3	20 5½	33 9½	33 14	31 5½	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	41 0½	39 5½	33 13½	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Nasirabad ...		
	Rajkot ...	13 0	14 0	15 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 8	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot ...		
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	17 0	19 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	25 0	24 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
	Karachi ...	12 13	13 5	13 13	19 10	18 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 9	17 0	17 0	14 12	15 8	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	16 12	17 8	18 0	110 0	108 0	120 0	54 0	53 0	60 8	Karachi ...		
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad ...		
	Shikarpur ...																															Shikarpur ...		
	Thur and Parkur ...	14 0	13 3	18 14	...	...	...	7 0	7 12	8 14	9 8	8 6	10 0	...	30 0	40 0	21 8	22 15	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	106 12	106 12	120 0	17 8	21 5	17 12	Thur and Parkur ...		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	18 0*a*	16 0	18 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	19 4	19 4	25 8	20 8	20 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	28 0	21 4 to 24 4			160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 12	8 12	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah ...	19 0*b*	21 4	23 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	18 0 to 20 8	27 0	27 0	20 0 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	24 4				480 0	480 0	400 0	8 10	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah ...		
	Beerbhoom ...	21 0*c*	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	19 8	18 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
	Midnapore ...	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Midnapore ...		
	Hooghly ...	14 0*d*	15 8	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	11 0	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	24 0 to 24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
	Howrah	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta ...	13 0	13 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...*e*	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	4	13 12	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 12	13 5	85 0	90 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
	Nuddea ...	13 5*f*	14 8	18 8	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	16 8	20 0	20 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	29 1½	32 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	9 2½	9 2¼	9 2¼	Nuddea ...		
	Jessore																			22 12	21 0	26 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
	Moorshedabad ...	20 0*g*	17 0 to 17 8	26 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	35 0 to 40 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0 to 130 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 18 seers, barley 35 to 39 seers, best rice 15 to 21-12 seers, common rice 17 to 23 seers, and gram 18 to 26 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 25 to 50 seers, best rice 22 to 26-8 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 19 to 22-8 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 24 seers, best rice 19 to 25 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, and gram 24 to 36 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 16 seers, barley 26 to 31-8 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 22-12 to 29 seers, best rice 6-4 to 9-12 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 18-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 21-8 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 22 seers, barley 40 to 42 seers, best rice 15 to 22 seers, common rice 19 to 24 seers, and gram 30 to 36 seers.

* Bombay salt.
† Goa salt.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1877—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore	15 4*h*	15 4	17 0	14 8	14 8	23 0	20 8	20 0	19 8	28 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	15 0 to 21 0	17 4 to 18 0	20 10 to 25 5	48 12	48 12	45 0	16 8 to 18 0	19 4 to 20 10	16 0 to 21 9	21 0 to 24 0	23 0 to 24 0	22 8 to 24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	22 8*i*	30 0	25 8½	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 5½	20 0	18 0	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh	16 8*j*	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	16 4	16 6	18 8	29 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	17 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0 to 14 0	12 0	12 0	22 8	21 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0*k*	8 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	6 8	6 0	5 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	... *l*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	30 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	12 4*m*	12 4	20 0	49 4	53 8	53 5	17 10	18 3	17 10	22 13	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	33 12*n*	33 12	20 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	... *o*	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	13 0*p*	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0	26 8	26 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	11 0*q*	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally	... *r*	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 4	10 10½	10 10½	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 5	10 5	9 5	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 5	26 0	28 0	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	19 0	21 0	26 0	34 0	36 0	37 8	14 0	15 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	25 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...
	Gya	25 0*s*	26 0	25 8	34 0	32 0	35 8	13 0	13 0	13 8	21 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	18 0*t* to 19 0	17 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	25 8	25 0	37 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	18 8*u*	18 8	20 12	30 12	33 0	35 8	15 4	15 4	18 0	17 0	17 8	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	21 0*v*	18 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	16 0	18 0	22 0	32 12	32 8	41 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	19 0	18 8	21 8	36 0	35 0	41 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	20 0*w*	16 0	23 8	44 0	44 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	18 9	21 0	26 2	31 5	31 5	37 8	12 6	13 6	16 8	16 8	18 9	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore	18 15*x*	18 15	24 0	38 0	37 12	37 15	15 2	18 15	18 15	18 15	21 7	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	23 0*y* to 24 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	16 0	25 0	27 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	20 0	21 0	24 0	45 0	55 0	45 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	22 0*z*	16 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	40 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	15 12	17 1	23 10	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	17 1	19 11	19 11	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	18 6*z1*	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	21 0	24 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	23 0*z2*	23 0	20 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	26 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	26 0	26 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom	20 0*z3*	20 0	19 0	32 0	27 8	28 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar																		
	Goálpárá																		
	Gáro Hills																		
	Kámrúp																		
	Darrang																		
	Nowgong																		
	Sibságar																		
	Lakhimpur																		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills																		
	Nága Hills																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	17 0	20 0	20 8	28 0	28 0	33 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	13 8	15 8	15 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Saháranpur	21 8	24 12	22 10	35 2	30 0	28 1	8 9	8 9	10 12	16 0	17 1	14 8*a*	34 4	34 7	25 14	17 2	32 4	23 11
	Muzaffarnagar	20 15	21 8	25 13	35 3	35 3	44 0	6 9	6 9	6 10	18 10	18 10	17 10	35 3	35 3	30 13	26 6	26 6	26 6
	Meerut	23 0	19 8	25 15	36 0	42 0	33 7½	8 8	8 8	8 8	17 0	17 0	18 8	25 0	26 0	31 0	20 0	24 0	33 10½
	Bulandshahr	23 8	23 0	30 0	42 0	45 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	38 0	38 0	...	24 0	32 0	28 0
	Aligarh	22 8	22 0	30 8	35 0	37 0	42 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	...	25 0	29 0
	Kumaun	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A In Rungpore the prices are as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 23 seers, common rice 27 seers, and gram 30 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 30 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 23 seers.
j In Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 9 to 25-11 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6-4 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, lesser millets 13 to 15 seers, maize 16 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 30 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 20 seers, and common rice 22 to 28 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 22 seers, common rice 23 to 25 seers, and gram 26 to 29 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16 to 16-12 seers, paddy 26 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 25 seers, best rice 18 to 30 seers, common rice 24 to 33 seers, and gram 12-4 to 18 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 14 seers, and common rice 12 to 16 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 17 seers, and common rice 15 to 20 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21-4 to 25 seers, barley 28 to 37-8 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 26 to 33-8 seers.
t In Buxar the prices are as follow:—Wheat 18-8 seers, barley 28 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 21 seers, bulrush millet 24 seers, great millet 27 seers, maize 29 seers, and gram 33 seers.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.													
	Dinagepore	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	27 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	33 12	15 0 to 33 12	24 0 to 36 9	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	
	Rungpore	...	...	...	15 0	11 14	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Bograh	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	
	Pubna	...	...	...	24 0	26 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Darjeeling	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	5 0	4 8	
	Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 3	98 3	160 0	160 0	7 0	8 0	7 2	
	Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca	...	...	...	22 13	20 0	24 8	97 0	97 0	100 0	8 14	9 0	9 0	
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	13 8	16 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	
	Tipperah	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	
	Chittagong	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	120 0	127 8	120 0	8 0	9 0	7 8	
	Noakhally	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 8	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 9½	7 9½	6 10	
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	12 5	13 6	11 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Behar.													
	Patna	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	39 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Gya	...	...	...	27 0	32 0	31 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Shahabad	28 0	27 0	...	30 8	30 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Durbhunga	31 12	31 12	28 9	27 8	24 0	30 12	176 0	176 0	160 0	8 8	8 12	7 6	
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Sarun	30 8	30 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	
	Chumparun	32 0	38 0	...	32 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	8 0	
	Monghyr	...	...	...	29 4	31 5	37 8	168 0	147 0	168 0	8 4	8 9	8 4	
	Bhaugulpore	...	...	...	29 0	18 15	35 6	157 12	157 12	157 12	7 9	8 13	8 13	
	Purneah	...	...	...	27 8	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Maldah	...	...	...	34 0	35 0	34 0	180 0	160 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	22 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 9	
	Orissa.													
	Cuttack	22 5	22 5	34 2	19 11	19 11	30 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	13 0	12 0	
	Pooree	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	26 0	105 0	105 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	
	Balasore	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	9 0	9 4	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.													
	Hazáribágh	33 0	35 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Lohardugga	40 0	40 0	40 0	27 0	26 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	
	Maunbhoom	64 0	64 0	64 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Assam.	Sylhet	No return received												
	Cachar													
	Goálpárá													
	Gáro Hills													
	Kámrúp													
	Darrang													
	Nowgong													
	Sibságar													
	Lakhimpur													
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills													
	Nága Hills													
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Saháranpur	...	...	...	37 0	39 12	28 0	150 0	150 0	149 0	9 1	9 1	8 10	
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	33 0	36 5	31 15	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	
	Meerut	...	...	...	33 0	36 0	33 1½	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	39 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 12	
	Aligarh	...	...	...	35 0	36 0	39 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	
	Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 19 seers, barley 24 to 32 seers, best rice 13 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers, murwa 28 to 29 seers, maize 28 to 30 seers, and gram 24 to 25 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22-8 to 35 seers, barley 30 to 60 seers, best rice 18 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 26-4 seers, lesser millets 35 to 45 seers, maize 35 to 45 seers, and gram 30 to 60 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 29 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 12-8 to 17 seers, common rice 16-4 to 19 seers, lesser millets 35 to 50 seers, maize 28 to 40 seers, and gram 19 to 30 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 25 seers, murwa 40 to 45 seers, and gram 16 to 27-8 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 to 32 seers, best rice 24 seers, common rice 25 to 26 seers, and gram 27-8 to 30 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 26 seers, barley 40 to 50 seers, best rice 19-12 to 24 seers, common rice 30 to 27-8 seers, and gram 13 to 29 seers.
z1 In Khoordah the prices are as follow:—Best rice 17-1 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 18-8 seers.
z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 24 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 21 to 25 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize 27 to 30 seers, and gram 21 to 37-8 seers.
z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 30 to 33 seers, best rice 24 to 26 seers, common rice 26 to 34 seers, and gram 20 to 23 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1877 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	11 4	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	Garhwál		
	Bijnor	23 1	18 9	23 1	38 4	37 11	34 5	14 1	14 1	14 10	16 14	17 7	17 7	27 0	27 0	32 10	20 4	22 8	30 6	30 15	29 4	28 2	113 8	113 8	112 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	23 12	21 14	28 2	40 10	42 8	43 2	11 9	11 9	8 12	16 14	18 2	20 0	31 4	31 4	32 8	27 8	27 8	31 4	30 4	32 8	33 12	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	Moradabad		
	Budaun	25 3	24 0	30 12	36 0	36 0	48 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 9½	16 12½	21 0	21 9½	21 9½	36 0	19 3	19 3	33 0	31 3	31 8	39 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun		
	Bareilly	20 15	21 4	30 0	30 0	32 8	40 0	7 8	6 14	7 8	17 3	17 8	20 0	25 0	27 8	36 4	17 8	17 8	33 12	26 4	28 12	36 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 12	8 12	9 6	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	22 0	22 4	34 0	41 14	41 4	54 8	8 12	9 0	8 8	18 8	19 4	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	33 8	38 8	155 0	135 0	160 0	8 14	9 0	9 0	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	23 12	17 8	26 4	40 0	40 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	20 0	...	...	40 0	...	...	37 8	28 12	28 12	30 0	150 0	150 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	23 0	24 8	27 0	64 0	34 0	34 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 8	16 0	18 8	30 0	34 0	30 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	34 0	37 0	36 8	80 0	120 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Muttra		
	Agra	20 0	21 7½	26 4	30 12⅔	32 0	34 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	27 8½	30 8½	32 0	21 5½	23 0	30 8½	30 10½	33 6½	30 8½	100 0	95 0	80 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Agra		
	Farukhabad	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	20 8	22 0	23 8	31 0	36 0	45 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	16 8	20 0	25 0	28 0	35 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	19 8	19 0	31 0	31 0	34 0	40 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	17 0	17 8	20 8	26 0	30 0	40 0	22 8	23 8	40 0	30 0	31 0	39 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah		
	Etah	23 0	25 8	33 0	33 0	36 0	46 4	8 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	32 0	37 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	Etah		
	Jalaun	26 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	37 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	38 0	36 0	40 0	43 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	22 6	22 11	27 0	30 0	30 0	37 6	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	...	...	34 0	28 5	30 6	29 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	22 4	23 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	45 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	34 8	24 0	24 0	25 0	30 8	31 4	34 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	15 0	18 0	28 0	29 0	31 8	44 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	45 0	21 0	21 0	37 0	26 0	27 0	40 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	19 0	19 8	32 8	33 12	33 0	42 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 8	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 8	31 4	44 0	200 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	22 8	22 8	29 4	33 0	32 8	40 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	20 8	21 0	22 8	31 0	31 0	42 0	30 0	31 0	41 0	37 0	39 0	44 0	165 0	165 0	163 0	...	...	11 0	Bánda		
	Allahabad	16 12	19 0	28 10	30 0	33 0	47 12	10 12	11 0	9 10	19 1	17 8	22 7	25 8	27 8	39 7	25 4	28 0	35 12	29 8	31 12	42 12	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 12	8 2	8 4	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	21 3	22 9	31 1	35 5	35 5	38 13	9 2	8 7	8 7	15 8	15 8	21 8	...	...	...	25 6	25 6	22 9	34 9	35 5	40 15	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 6	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	21 14	23 10	32 6	33 4	33 4	49 0	14 0	14 14	21 14	17 1	17 8	28 0	31 8	31 8	45 8	31 8	29 12	...	31 8	33 4	45 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	21 14	22 8	32 8	32 8	33 12	55 0	13 12	13 12	15 10	16 9	16 14	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 4	30 0	41 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 3	Basti		
	Azamgarh	19 8	22 2	25 13	32 7	33 15	32 7	11 13	11 13	13 5	17 11	17 11	22 2	31 0	32 7	...	25 0	30 0	30 0	29 8	29 8	32 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	20 0	20 0	25 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	32 3	32 3	37 9½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur		
	Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Benares		
	Ghazipur	19 5	21 4	24 7	32 3	28 15½	30 14	9 10	9 0	9 0	19 5	19 5	22 8	27 1	27 0	29 10	25 12	25 12	32 3	38 0	39 0	37 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Delhi		
Panjab.	Delhi	23 0	21 0	25 0	41 0	43 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	35 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	33 8	40 0	39 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Gurgáon		
	Gurgáon	22 0	23 0	26 0	41 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	38 0	40 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Karnál		
	Karnál	23 0	23 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	14 0	38 0	38 0	33 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	45 0	46 0	48 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Hissár		
	Hissár	25 0	25 0	24 0	48 0	46 0	49 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	44 0	38 0	39 0	37 0	41 8	40 8	41 8	120 0	120 0	128 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Rohtak [*a*]		
	Rohtak	23 0	22 0	24 0	45 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	36 0	37 0	35 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	55 0	59 0	50 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	38 0	38 0	42 0	Sirsa		
	Sirsa	32 0	32 0	25 0	60 0	63 0	52 0	...	...	...	18 0	15 8	60 0	60 0	60 0	58 0	45 0	46 0	42 0	41 8	40 8	38 5	160 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Umballa [*b*]		
	Umballa	26 8	26 12	24 0	42 0	40 0	28 6	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	42 0	40 0	39 8	22 0	22 0	26 4	49 0	50 0	38 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána [*c*]		
	Ludhiána	28 0	30 0	25 0	60 0	53 0	46 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	12 8	38 0	47 0	47 0	33 0	36 0	32 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Simlá [*a*]		
	Simlá	17 4	19 0	17 0	29 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 4	14 4	12 0	27 0	25 0	...	24 0	20 0	17 0	43 0	47 0	37 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 10	9 10	9 12	Jullundur		
	Jullundur	29 0	30 0	23 0	56 0	56 0	39 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	42 0	42 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	44 0	43 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr [*d*]		
	Hushiárpúr	29 0	28 0	22 4	40 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	44 0	38 0	24 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	Kángra		
	Kángra	16 8	16 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 0	56 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 6	10 6	10 8	Amritsar [*e*]		
	Amritsar	28 0	33 0	22 0	50 0	55 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 4	42 0	50 0	32 0	23 0	24 0	28 0	35 0	39 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Siálkot		
	Siálkot	27 0	30 0	22 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	39 0	38 0	33 0	33 0	30 0	40 0	45 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Gurdáspúr [*f*]		
	Gurdáspúr	30 0	27 0	20 0	48 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	48 0	54 0	36 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	10 2	10 2	10 4	Lahore [*g*]		
	Lahore	29 0	30 0	20 0	60 0	70 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 0	40 0	50 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	56 0	32 0	42 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Ferozepore [*h*]		
	Ferozepore	33 0	34 0	23 0	62 0	65 0	45 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 0	50 0	42 8	45 0	not pro	curable	40 0	45 0	40 0	44 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gujránwála [*i*]		
	Gujránwála	31 0	32 0	21 4	60 0	60 0	45 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	22 0	28 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 8	10 12	10 12	Ráwalpindi [*f*]		
	Ráwalpindi	38 0	41 0	30 0	44 0	45 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	50 0	52 0	42 0	35 0	38 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum		
	Jhelum	34 8	38 0	27 8	51 0	48 0	38 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	42 0	39 0	31 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	39 8	40 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 14	10 12	10 12	Gujrát		
	Gujrát	33 4	34 8	23 8	57 8	55 0	42 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	42 0	44 0	40 0	43 0	44 0	41 0	39 0	39 0	42 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr		
	Shahpúr	32 0	32 0	28 0	44 0	42 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	35 0	35 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	Mooltan [*j*]		
	Mooltan	21 8	24 0	19 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	29 0	37 0	22 0	30 0	34 0	24 0	45 0	47 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	Jhang [*j*]		
	Jhang	28 8	32 0	24 8	45 0	45 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	60 0	55 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery [*k*]		
	Montgomery	36 0	33 0	25 0	50 0	50 0	37 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Muzaffargarh	23 0	23 0	20 0	36 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	28 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	45 0	47 8	43 12	112 0	100 0	100 0	65 0	65 0	57 8	Dera Ismail Khán [*d*]		
	Dera Ismail Khán	32 8	34 6	33 12	47 8	48 12	43 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	50 0	45 0	45 0	43 12	42 8	45 0	31 14	31 4	25 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 14	35 0	32 8	Dera Ghazi Khán		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	22 14	23 7	21 4	33 12	33 12	26 9	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	30 10	23 7	36 10	36 4	43 9	50 10	41 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [*k*]		
	Bannú	46 4	47 8	40 10	68 12	68 12	65 10	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 0	62 8	68 12	50 0	45 0	50 0	50 0	23 6	21 7	24 6	117 0	117 0	104 0	53 7	52 0	39 0	Peshawar [*a*]		
	Peshawar	31 14	29 14	22 12	66 5	59 13	35 1	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 6	40 5	40 5	24 1	34 7	31 4	26 0	32 2	31 14	27 7	127 0	153 0	104 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát [*l*]		
	Kohát	40 13	40 13	31 14	62 8	61 3	45 14	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	16 9	53 8	53 8	42 6	61 3	59 15	48 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Hazára		
	Hazára	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Oudh.	Lucknow	20 4	21 13	33 4	30 0	29 4	43 10	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	24 8	27 0	28 0	45 0	21 0	21 0	40 0	32 0‡	33 0	47 8	27 4	28 2	43 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Lucknow		
	Unáo	19 0	21 4	31 0	29 4	32 4	45 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	17 0	17 8	23 0	33 12	35 0	50 0	22 0	25 8	33 0	26 0††	28 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	42 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	19 0	22 0	32 8	32 0	34 0	48 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	40 0	48 0	16 0	24 0	36 0	35 0§	42 0	60 0	20 0	32 0	47 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Sítápur	25 4	24 4	38 12	60 0	39 12	70 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	16 0	17 4	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	32 0	55 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Sítápur		
	Hardui	22 0	22 10	34 7	38 15	40 8	63 12	7 8	7 8	6 12	15 8	16 6	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 14	28 2	45 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hardui		
	Kheri	No	return	received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 12	30 8	30 8	45 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	20 4	21 0	30 8	32 4	29 0	45 0	12 0	13 12	16 0	16 0	17 0	24 8	...	...	46 0	...	30 0	60 0‖	60 0	80 0	35 0	36 0	47 0	200 0	220 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich		
	Gonda	26 0	26 0	33 0	48 0	48 0	68 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	25 0	44 0	46 0	64 0	20 0	26 0	34 8**	40 13	48 8	32 11	32 10	49 8	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda		
	Rái Barelí	22 9	25 10	35 4	39 6	41 8	53 8	17 0	18 0	25 11	17 8	18 8	26 0	35 0	39 0	60 2	17 0	18 5	32 8	31 8¶	...	25 8	31 0	52 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Rái Barelí		
	Sultánpur	19 0	22 8	38 0	28 8	32 8	50 0	14 0	18 12	27 0	15 0	19 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0*	50 0	56 0	35 0	36 0	50 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 12	Sultánpur		
	Pratábgarh	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received	Pratábgarh		

[*a*] Barley falling.
[*b*] Firewood falling.
[*c*] Barley falling and Jowár rising.
[*d*] Jowár falling.
[*e*] Wheat, barley, jowár and gram rising.
[*f*] Gram rising.
[*g*] Barley, jowár and gram rising.
[*h*] Jowár falling and gram and firewood rising.
[*i*] Gram falling.
[*j*] Jowár rising.
[*k*] Bájra, jowár and gram rising.
[*l*] Firewood rising.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Sáwán.
† Maruá.
‡ Juár (large).
§ Kodon.
‖ Kodon.
¶ Sáwán.
** Marua.
†† Chota juár.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1877—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	19 0	20 8	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	14 8	15 0	17 8	...	21 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	22 0	25 8	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	31 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	22 3	22 3	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	17 1	26 9	27 5	30 0	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	17 12	19 4	30 7	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 14	12 12	13 0	14 3	20 0	20 15	38 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	25 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	20 0	21 0	32 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	34 0	16 0	15 0	23 0
	Saugor ...	22 5	23 10	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	25 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	21 4	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	25 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	21 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	No ret	urn rec	eived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	22 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	17 8	17 8	19 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	21 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	12 10	13 2	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	15 0	15 0	15 15	25 8	15 0	15 15	27 4
	Raipur ...	48 0	60 0	56 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	26 0	26 0	33 0	...	...	...	21 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	80 0	80 0	84 0	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	48 0	56 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	15 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	35 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	9 8	10 8	21 4	...	...	...	6 2	6 3	9 1	7 3	7 3	12 9	11 4	12 3	24 2	12 2	12 1	25 2
	Bolarum ...	10 0	10 7	20 2	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 3	7 2	7 2	12 7	11 3	12 8	22 1	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...	8 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	6 5	6 7	12 5	10 2	10 0	23 0	11 0	12 0	25 0
	Oomraotee ...	18 0	18 0	24 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	10 0	17 0	44 0	16 0	17 0	28 0
	Akola ...	18 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	21 0
	Elichpur ...	12 0	13 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	42 0	12 0	12 0	16 0
	Buldana ...	15 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	48 0	16 0	16 0	33 0
	Woon ...	16 0	16 0	23 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	51 0	12 0	12 0	40 0
	Bassim ...	14 0	14 5	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 5	11 0	10 0	10 5	14 0	22 0	22 0	56 0	16 0	15 0	38 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	7 0	7 2	11 7	8 0	8 0	11 7	7 5	7 2	10 7	8 2	8 2	12 0	9 7	10 2	24 5	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	6 7	7 0	11 2	7 7	7 7	11 2	7 2	7 0	10 2	8 0	8 0	11 5	9 5	9 7	23 5	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 3	8 3	9 1	13 1	8 1	8 9	12 4	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	10 1	8 0	8 8	12 9	7 8	8 6	12 2	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	8 0	6 5	11 0	5 0	5 0	10 5	6 5	6 7	10 5	7 0	7 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	7 5	6 0	10 0	4 7	4 7	10 0	6 0	6 5	10 0	6 7	6 7	10 5	7 5	8 5	16 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	5 7	7 3	10 2	...	...	...	6 3	6 2	10 2	6 4	6 5	10 7	9 4	9 1	20 4	9 6	20 4	
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	5 6	7 1	9 8	...	...	...	6 1	6 0	9 8	6 3	6 3	10 5	9 2	8 7	19 7	9 2	9 4	19 7
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	5 7	6 2	9 5	6 2	6 2	10 5	5 5	5 5	10 7	6 0	8 2	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	3 7	4 2	11 5	6 5	4 5	12 5	5 2	5 2	11 5	5 7	6 2	14 5	6 7	7 2	21 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	4 0	4 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	11 0	6 5	6 5	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	6 0	6 5	12 3	6 0	6 5	13 5	6 2	5 7	11 0	6 7	7 0	12 3	7 0	7 5	23 0	6 5	7 0	20 0
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	5 5	6 0	12 0	5 5	6 0	13 0	6 0	5 5	10 0	6 5	6 5	12 0	6 7	7 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	18 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	6 9	6 1	8 4	6 8	6 5	9 3	6 3	6 5	8 1	7 9	7 9	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	20 8	19 0	...	28 0	29 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	28 0	29 0	...	28 0	28 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	22 0	21 12	...	35 0	34 8	...	10 8	10 0	...	12 0	13 8	...	37 0	38 0	...	32 0	29 8	...
	Alwar ...	22 8	25 0	23 8	31 8	34 0	34 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	11 8	12 0	12 8	34 0	37 0	35 0	27 8	33 0	28 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	22 8	24 4	24 8	28 2	33 8	31 12	8 0	8 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	30 8	32 6	28 0	21 8	22 8	26 0
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 0	19 1	...	25 0	25 0	...	15 4	15 4	...	15 14	15 14	...	27 8	28 2	...	23 2	23 2	...
	Ajmir ...	21 1	20 10	16 12	32 10	32 10	26 10	7 10	7 10	7 8	13 0	12 8	12 8	28 13	29 0	26 4	29 0	32 0	21 6
	Deolie Cantonment ...																		
	Erinpura ...	No return received																	
	Sirohi ...																		
	Aboo ...																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	15 8	16 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	15 10	14 14	15 10	21 2	23 7	21 14	8 10	8 9½	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(Meywar Agency)	18 12	17 4	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	6 4	7 8	13 12	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh "	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	7 2	8 2	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	18 12	17 8	...	25 0	25 0	...	6 4	5 10	...	8 8	8 12	...	26 4	26 4	...	27 8	27 8	...
	Bikaneer ...																		
	Bundi ...																		
	Kota ...	No return received																	
	Tonk ...																		
	Jhallawar ...																		
	Shahpoora ...																		
Central India.	Indore ...	14 5	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	10 14	10 14	10 14	12 0	16 8	17 12	24 0	16 4	16 0	24 0
	Gwalior ...	17 0	17 3	19 11	21 8	21 8	26 12	7 9	7 13	7 13	9 13	10 1	10 1	21 11	21 15	27 6	21 8	21 11	27 14
	Goona ...	33 0	24 0	...	30 0	25 0	...	12 8	12 8	...	14 0	13 8	...	30 0	28 0	...	20 0	20 0	...
	Rutlam ...	14 8	14 8	17 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	17 8	17 12	28 0	18 8	15 4	20 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	24 0	24 0	28 0	36 0	32 8	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	...	28 0	28 0	...

Provinces	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	30 0	160 0	150 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	24 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 12	
	Chanda ...	...	...	...	24 7	27 6	28 0	40 0	440 0	380 0	9 5	9 5	9 0	
	Wardha ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 14	29 0	60 0	164 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	30 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Jubbulpore ...	45 0	50 0	50 0	25 0	24 0	43 0	80 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 12	
	Saugor ...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	6 12	6 12	7 8	
	Damoh ...	...	...	...	34 0	36 0	44 0	200 0	240 0	280 0	8 4	7 3	8 4	
	Seoni ...	...	...	...	28 0	32 0	32 0	200 0	280 0	280 0	9 4	9 0	8 0	
	Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received			
	Betul ...	17 0	17 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Chindwara ...	18 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	28 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	21 4	20 8	30 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
	Narsinghpur ...	34 0	31 8	30 8	24 0	23 0	40 0	100 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Nimar ...	...	...	...	15 8	16 10	30 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	12 3	12 8	11 12	
	Raipur ...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	60 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	25 0	21 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Bilaspur ...	125 0	125 0	130 0	80 0	80 0	63 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
	Upper Godavery ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	12 4	13 1	28 4	11 2	12 9	26 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 3	11 1	
	Bolarum ...	...	...	...	11 3	12 3	24 2	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 7	10 7	10 7	
	Chudderghat ...	...	...	...	10 2	10 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	10 5	
	Oomraotee ...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Akola ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	25 0	130 0	64 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Elichpur ...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	
	Buldana ...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Woon ...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	29 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Bassim ...	11 0	11 5	22 0	19 0	22 0	30 0	170 0	160 0	90 0	10 0	9 5	9 0	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	10 2	10 0	24 0	8 5	8 5	21 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	
	Bangalore { Retail ...	10 0	9 7	23 0	8 2	8 2	21 0	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	9 9	10 5	21 9	8 3	7 6	25 4	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 7	
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	9 7	10 3	21 6	8 0	7 4	25 1	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	8 5	8 9	30 7	6 7	7 5	21 0	122 0	122 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	8 0	8 4	27 7	6 0	7 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	9 3	9 3	19 1	7 4	7 6	20 4	75 0	75 0	81 0	8 4	9 0	9 1	
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	9 2	9 2	18 7	7 3	7 5	19 7	72 0	72 0	78 0	8 3	8 7	8 3	
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	8 0	7 7	22 0	6 2	6 2	15 7	135 0	133 0	150 0	6 5	7 2	9 5	
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	7 5	8 7	25 0	6 2	6 2	14 5	620 0	600 0	400 0	8 7	9 2	9 5	
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	7 0	7 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	8 5	8 5	26 5	6 0	6 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	8 0	8 0	21 0	5 5	5 5	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	10 2	8 9	19 9	7 9	7 4	16 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 8	8 7	10 4	
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	...	...	...	29 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	41 0	41 8	...	...	...	...	41 0	42 0	...	
	Alwar ...	...	...	...	27 0	26 8	26 0							
	Bharatpur (City) ...	...	...	...	91 8	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 8	28 8	
	Kerowli (City) ...	29 10	32 8	32 0	34 2	33 8	31 8	180 0	160 0	110 0	35 1	35 5	...	
	Ajmir ...	26 4	28 2	...	26 14	29 6	...	200 0	200 0	...	45 0	45 0	37 8	
	Deolie Cantonment ...	...	...	...	39 8	40 2	23 8	95 0	95 0	80 0				
	Erinpura ...													
	Sirohi ...	No return received												
	Aboo ...													
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...				22 8	22 0	30 0	7 Pie*	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	10 0	10 8	13 0	* Per man's load.
	Meywar ...	...	...	...	24 10½	24 4	21 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	23 8	23 7	25 0	
	Banswarra(Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	12 8	
	Partabgarh "	...	...	...	18 12	20 10	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 14	...	
	Marwar ...	...	...	...	30 0	28 12	...	70 0	70 0	...	27 8	50 0	...	
	Bikaneer ...													
	Bundi ...													
	Kota ...	No return received												
	Tonk ...													
	Jhallawar ...													
	Shahpoora ...													
Central India.	Indore ...	...	...	...	17 7	20 0	20 6	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 2	10 14	10 0	
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	21 8	26 8	25 15	109 8	109 8	100 6	13 11	13 9	13 7	
	Goona ...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	16 0	17 0	...	
	Rutlam ...	...	...	...	19 4	20 0	26 4	...	160 0	...	9 4	9 10	9 12	
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	36 0	...	200 0	...	9 0	8 12	8 0	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF APRIL 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1284, 1285, 1290 AND 1291 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 12TH MAY 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nugles, &c.) *Panicum cum Eleusine Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.	C.S.	C.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.	
Ganjam	...	11	8	11	7	...	...	12	11	8	15	15	8	14	14	4	...	...	...	23	23	6	26	26	8	13	13	8	13	13	8	
Godavery ‡	...	12	6	12	6	13	5	10	4	8	11	0	9	23	5	22	8	7	8	15	15	5	15	15	5	85	85	0	85	85	0	* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
South Canara	...	8	8	9	0	11	2	8	7	7	10	3	9	8	4	11	8	2	7	7	2	7	6	2	6	243	243	0	388	388	8	16 1/2 † 15 1/4
Secunderabad	...	10	8	10	0	20	6	...	...	...	7	2	7	2	1	9	6	3	6	5	1	9	6	4	6	243	243	0	388	388	8	16 1/2 † 15 1/4
Bolarum	...	10	7	10	7	30	5	...	...	...	6	2	7	2	1	9	6	4	6	4	9	3	7	2	6	117	29	7	26	9	2	1
Chadarghat	...	8	0	9	0	15	0	...	...	...	5	7	5	7	6	2	5	7	5	7	6	2	6	7	5	117	29	7	26	9	2	1

‡ These figures are to be read for those for the Godavery District at pages 1284 and 1285 of the Supplement.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 2154, dated 9th May 1877.

Read relief reports for the week ending 28th April 1877, from the Collector of Kistna District, dated 1st May 1877, from the Collector of Kurnool, dated 3rd May 1877; and from the Collector of Malabar, dated 1st May 1877.

The detailed relief reports for the Kistna, Kurnool, and Malabar districts for the week ending 28th April, are herewith submitted to Government.

2. Prices in Kistna were very nearly stationary. Rice has fallen in three taluks and risen in none; cholum and ragi each rose slightly in one taluk, and cumbu in two. In Kurnool rice has fallen in Ramalkota, and ragi risen in Koilkuntla; other prices are unchanged. With the exception of three-tenths of an inch in Nandikotkur no rain fell in either of the two districts. No price report is furnished for Malabar.

3. Works have been commenced in the last named district, some minor works on which Rs. 148 were expended having been started in the Wynaad during the week. The numbers employed are not given, and the statement of works in progress is blank. The Collector will report whether as the Board believe the works are stopped, no demand for labour at relief rates being found to exist. In Kistna the Commamur Canal and the Kistna embankment were in progress, but the numbers (1,978) are reported for the former only. Rs. 4,521, of which Rs. 4,481 were on the Commamur Canal, were expended during the week.

4. The numbers on relief works in the several taluks of Kurnool are compared below with those for the 21st April.

	21st April.	28th April.	
Ramalkota	36,800	32,550	— 4,250
Nandikotkur	15,199	16,724	+ 1,525
Nandial	30,467	32,651	+ 2,184
Sirwell	16,214	16,555	+ 341
Koilkuntla	33,502	33,411	— 89
Pattikonda	25,448	28,472	+ 3,024
Cumbum	45,582	49,434	+ 3,852
Markapur	10,010	7,092	— 2,918
Total	213,172	221,989	— 1,269

The decrease in Ramalkota is due to drafts for the East Coast Canal; that in Pattikonda to some items being entered on estimate; and that in Markapur to reduction of wages, emigration to canal, concentration of works, and cholera. The increase in Cumbum is nominal, the figures for the 21st being wrong; and those in the other taluks are ascribed to increasing pressure. The outlay upon relief works in the week was Rs. 1,14,216.

5. Except on large road works entirely under the Public Works Department (on which there were 36,072 coolies employed), wages corresponding under Scale II to grain at 7½ and 8 seers per rupee were paid in all taluks.

6. The statement of gratuitous relief in Kistna does not call for detailed notice. In Kurnool the numbers were 63,797, including 31,306 children under 7 years of age. These are not distinguished in the return, and the Board have assumed that they are included in the numbers entered under camps and relief houses. After excluding them the proportion of children in relief camps becomes very low, and the Collector will be asked to explain. The Board fear there is some confusion in the return. The number fed in 34 camps and relief houses was 13,581; and in 612 out of 769 villages in the district 18,910 persons were in receipt of relief. The cost of gratuitous relief was Rs. 19,870 in the week.

Taluk-wise Statement of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 28th April 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 28th April 1877.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sanctioned for their execution.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Outlay since the commencement of distress. On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	Bellary		4,481	45,036	65,000	1,258	710	10	1,978	269	150	164	195	509	45,756	1,675
	Beswada		41	15,033	80,656						1			1	8,382	664
	Rayalli										2			4	15,033	94
	Gunitur										51	26	62	139	6,433	567
	Palaad															1
	Nandigama															7
	Nuzvid															6
	Sattenapalli									1		1		2		7
	Total		4,522	60,069	95,656	1,258	710	10	1,978	269	150	164	195	509	75,154	5,023
Kistna	Ramalkota		18,354	10,11,632		10,068	16,911	5,631	32,550	5,462	925	1,501	12,580	15,006	10,11,632	90,680
	Nandikotkur		9,498	1,72,954		5,181	8,092	3,491	16,724	3,697	257	404	2,736	3,397	1,72,954	16,050
	Nundial		22,461	5,17,173		10,706	15,950	5,995	32,651	2,094	817	1,226	5,240	7,283	5,17,173	12,176
	Sirwell		8,090	2,66,520		5,059	7,734	2,772	16,555	839	608	1,171	3,098	5,867	2,66,520	4,104
	Koilkuntla		18,314	5,08,766		10,147	15,808	6,456	33,411	1,757	1,157	1,808	2,235	5,199	5,08,766	11,899
	Patikonda		9,503	2,99,786		7,044	12,274	6,456	25,472	921	823	887	4,781	6,721	2,99,786	5,671
	Cumbum		25,247	6,15,373		17,745	26,454	11,185	49,474	3,107	1,756	2,639	12,135	16,530	6,15,373	13,670
	Markapur		2,449	1,70,530		3,709	2,100	1,992	7,092	2,003	1,004	1,469	2,290	4,763	1,70,530	9,150
	Total		1,14,216	35,62,759		69,810	101,303	49,776	211,389	19,370	7,027	10,775	45,935	63,737	35,62,789	93,400
Wynaad		5,520	148	148	5,000										148	
	Total	37,21,000														

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 9th May 1877.

Weekly condition report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCES OF MYSORE.

(*No.* XIII.)

Condition report for week ending 5th May 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices have slightly risen. A light shower of rain fell at Bangalore and in the neighbourhood. The standing crops were suffering, and no work could be done in the fields. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent, but the former has much abated in the town.

Kolar District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices have risen slightly. No rain had fallen during the week, and the standing crops are reported to be withering. Public health is bad; cholera, small-pox and fevers being prevalent throughout the district. Cattle suffer generally from want of fodder.

Tumkur District.—Markets fairly supplied. Prices had risen except in three taluks; no rain having fallen during the week. The condition of the standing crops remains unaltered. There has been no improvement in the prospects of the season and matters are beginning to look serious. The tanks which, by this time, should ordinarily have received a fair supply, are, in the majority of cases, empty. Only in a few places have lands been ploughed, and a general uneasiness is therefore beginning to be felt amongst the agricultural classes. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent.

Mysore District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices remained steady except in the Nanjangúd taluk where they rose slightly. Light showers of rain fell in the Chamrajnagar and Periyapatna taluks. Scarcity of drinking water is felt in many places. The standing javari and other crops, except under river channels, are withering for want of rain. Sugarcane is being harvested in parts of the Chamrajnagar and Ashtagram taluks. Prospects continue to be far from favourable. Cholera prevails in all the taluks of the district, and cattle suffer much from want of fodder and also from murrain in some taluks. The movement of coolies to and from the coffee-growing districts of the Wynaad, &c., still continues. A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced at Mandya in this district on the afternoon of the 2nd May.

Hassan District.—Markets fairly supplied. Prices not steady. Rain fell in five out of nine taluks, the quantity registered at head-quarters of taluks varying from 15 cents to 1·74 inches. The standing crops in Arkalgud, Attikuppa, Harnhalli and parts of Narsipur were withering for want of rain, but in other taluks they are doing well. Prospects are reported to be "pretty fair." Cholera, small-pox and fevers are still prevalent. Cattle in the Manjarabad and Belur taluks suffer from foot and mouth disease.

Shimoga District.—Markets continue sufficiently supplied, except in some villages of the Honnali and Shikarpur taluks where cholera prevailed and checked importation. Rain fell in all but two taluks, the quantity registered ranging from 20 cents to 1·05 inches. Ploughing operations are going on in all the taluks generally, and paddy is being shown in the Nagar, Ságar and Kavaledúrga taluks. The standing paddy crop is withering generally, as also the sugarcane crop in the Shikarpur taluk. Cholera prevails in all taluks except Nagar, but has abated somewhat during the week. Fever and dysentery also prevail to some extent.

Kadur District.—Markets continue fairly supplied and prices generally steady. Rain fell in all the taluks except Múdgere, the quantity registered at head-quarters varying from 9½ cents to 1·56 inches. Javari and sugarcane crops in the Banavar and Lakvalli taluks are doing well. There are no standing crops in the other taluks. Prospects remain unchanged. Public health is bad owing to prevalence of cholera and small-pox.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets continue fairly supplied, and prices have remained pretty stationary. Some rain fell in all but three taluks, and 20 to 80 cents were gauged at the head-quarters of taluks. The Deputy Commissioner reports that want of water for domestic purposes is very much felt, and that the wells are fast drying up. The standing crops, paddy, javari and navane are in fair condition in some taluks, but in others they stand in need of rain. Cholera prevails in all the taluks except Kankuppa, and cattle suffer much from want of good fodder and water.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the week ending 5th May, to which this narrative relates, the rainfall reported was very partial and scanty, and has by no means satisfied the needs of the cultivators. In the Nundydroog Division there was no rain at all, except a few light showers at Bangalore and in a few villages of the Nelamangala taluk.

2. In the three districts of the Nundydroog Division and in the Chitaldroog district of Nagar Division the prices of food-grains have slightly risen, but in the other districts they have remained stationary. The markets, however, are sufficiently supplied, and the grain traffic this week, which will be noticed presently, shows signs of increasing activity.

3. The number of deaths from cholera during the week was 1,077 or 188 less than in the previous week :—

Bangalore district, including town and cantonment	... 95	Shimoga district	... 274
Kolar district	... 76	Kadur „	... 79
Túmkúr „	... 76	Chitaldroog „	... 197
Mysore „	... 97	Total	... 1,077
Hassan „	... 183		

4. The number of works in progress under Revenue officers was 2,170, or 97 more than in the previous week. The increase was chiefly in the Kolar, Hassan and Shimoga districts. The daily average number employed on these works was 32,352, or 2,282 more than in the preceding week. The return of the Department of Public Works shews a decrease of 3,024 persons as compared with the figures of the previous week, which is attributed partly to the prevalence of cholera in villages situated close to the works, and partly to the commencement of agricultural operations.

5. The list of recipients of gratuitous relief shews that the daily average number of persons fed at kitchens and camps during the week was 94,873, of whom 55,668 were adults and 39,205 children. The increase, as compared with the figures of previous week, was 7,182.

6. The Commissioner of Ashtagram Division reports that there are 36 kitchens in his Division, *viz.*, one at Mysore town, 15 in the Mysore district and 20 in the Hassan district. Colonel Hay states that "although it is difficult to predict the numbers who may, during the next three months, be found to need gratuitous relief, it is certain that they will rapidly increase till the early crop is reaped."

7. The number of persons belonging to Her Majesty's territory who were fed at the kitchens amounted to 1,083, as against 1,037 of the previous week, and shewn below :—

	Past week.	Present week.
Anekal taluk	... 260	245
Kolar „	... 49	49
Betmangala „	... 21	. .
Mulbagal „	... 35	64
Gudibanda „	... 2	6
Sidlagatta „	... 7	9
Chikballapur „	... 46	39
Malur „	... 49	64
Honnali „	... ...	103
Davangere „	... 528	392
Kankuppa „	... ...	35
Dodéri „	... 40	77
Total	... 1,037	1,083

8. The weight of grain imported by rail was—

at the Bangalore Station	3,573 tons;
„ Kolar Road „	252 „
Total ...	3,825 tons.

or 695 more than in the previous week. The average daily receipts amounted to 546 tons as against 447. Of the total quantity received, 2,799 tons were drawn from Madras, 560 from Beypore, 356 from Negapatam and the Trichinopoly district by the South Indian Railway, 12 from Sholapur and Jubbulpoor by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 19 from Secunderabad and 79 from the adjoining districts of the Madras Presidency.

9. About 2,068 tons of grain, or 91 tons more than in the previous week, were exported from Bangalore for consumption in the interior of the province and the frontier taluks of the Madras Presidency, as shewn below :—

Towards the Túmkúr district	806 tons.
„ Bellary and Chitaldroog	146 „
„ Mysore district	186 „
„ Oossoor in the Madras Presidency ...	409 „
To the taluks around Bangalore	521 „
Total ...	2,068 tons.

By Order,
T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 13.)

Condition Statement for the week ending 5th May 1877.

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	No. and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog. Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	63	124	274	461	452	4,722	5,661	7,198	6,895	2,43,761	1,44,021
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	58	263	142	463	427	6,629	6,534	4,556	4,832	1,90,287	1,29,119
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	48	232	53	333	329	4,048	4,676	2,690	2,165	1,96,284	1,50,384
Ashtagram. Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	55	61	54	170	172	217	798	8,285	6,547	71,598	58,652
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	14	25	20	59	29	1,560	1,320	3,611	3,178	88,903	72,944
Nagar. Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	17	22	72	111	91	1,078	1,028	2,831	2,532	1,10,722	91,689
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	17	36	138	191	190	1,682	1,419	2,156	2,400	60,293	37,392
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	24	57	239	320	322	9,534	9,996	1,856	1,615	2,00,667	1,31,550
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	59	62	61	600	920	...	...	23,152	18,426
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	296	823	1,051	2,170	2,073	30,070	32,352	33,183	30,159	11,85,667	8,34,177

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief.						Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee.						Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 28th April 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
		Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps.		Grants for gratuitous relief.			Total expenditure up to date.	Average in ordinary years.		During last week.		During present week.					
		During last week.	During present week.	Amount of private subscriptions up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Total.		2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
19,16,363	18,95,645	38,667	40,886	1,348	90,060	91,408	95,639	26	60	15	18	14	18	35·	18·39	·22	
		9,923	11,753	5,996	27,666	33,662	29,360	32	80	15	18	13	16	25·4	16·9	...	
		12,587	12,952	849	50,255	51,104	51,391	28	106	14	17	13	16	27·4	17·58	...	
		1,574	950	4,548	1,795	6,343	5,688	24	70	12	17	12	17	24·3	23·80	...	
		3,350	4,099	118	6,645	6,763	5,230	32	76	13	16	13	16	34·4	16·28	·84	
		1,057	1,072	2,429	1,424	3,853	3,424	30	76	12	15	12	15	38·4	20·20	...	
		1,122	1,288	2,258	3,391	5,649	4,041	30	64	13	14	13	14	35·7	24·29	1·56	
		7,605	9,735	4,462	14,744	19,206	11,817	24	88	13	15	12	14	23·5	10·8	·20	
...	...	8,804	9,439	18,796	43,198	61,994	51,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3,002	2,699	11,046	9,825	20,871	16,883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,16,363	18,95,645	87,691	94,873	51,850	2,49,003	3,00,853	2,74,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Notes 1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions, as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
2. The figures entered in columns 17 and 18 are based on the latest accounts received from the Public Works Department.
3. The figures in column 18 exhibit the adjusted expenditure to end of February and unadjusted for March 1877.
4. Explanation has been called for as to the expenditure shown in column 24 exceeding the grant.

T. CLARKE,
Officiating Secretary.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents. Average of 1871, 1872 & 1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	Remarks for 1877.
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		... 1	...	...	...	...	
3rd		... 1	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	
5th		...	...	...	...	...	
6th	Feb.	... 14	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	
9th		...	...	...	...	...	
10th	March	... 9	...	...	...	...	
11th		... 40	...	...	...	...	
12th		...	...	...	... 50	65	
13th		...	...	...	... 7	...	
14th	April	...	...	1	86	...	
15th		... 41	...	...	56	...	
16th		... 20	...	...	... 47	2	
17th		... 40	...	...	... 5	...	
18th		... 2	... 45	...	15	...	1
19th	May	1 86	... 13	...	... 1	37	... 22
20th		... 19	6 20	...	85 1	93	
21st		... 24	1 12	2	39	... 34	
22nd		... 36	3 88	...	35	... 93	
23rd		1 9	4 28	...	48	... 3	
24th	June	... 39	... 20	1	69	... 1	
25th		... 10	... 83	1	43 1	42	
26th		... 88	... 28	...	7	... 21	
27th		1 15	... 30	...	14	... 67	
28th	July	... 14	... 11	1	73	... 75	
29th		1 11	... 48	...	3	... 45	
30th		... 71	3 44	...	39	... 2	
31st		... 19	2 42	...	19	... 23	
32nd	August	1 8	... 28	...	63 1	66	
33rd		2 42	2 74	1	24	... 20	
34th		1 98	1 51	...	59 1	60	
35th		1 97	1 96	...	86	... 58	
36th		... 54	1 45	1	59	... 50	
37th	Sept.	2 30	4 65	...	... 1	7	
38th		3 24	4 63	...	6	... 3	
39th		1 5	3 8	1	19	... ...	
40th		1 56	2 31	...	54	... 45	
41st		3 12	2 20	...	27	... 72	
42nd	Oct.	1 11	... 59	...	...	... ...	
43rd		1 76	1 30	...	45	... ...	
44th		... 48	2 56	1	39	... ...	
45th		... 5	1 75	...	...	... ...	
46th	Nov.	... 33	... 82	...	26	... 52	
47th		... 47	...	...	34	... ...	
48th		... 10	...	...	...	... ...	
49th		... 49	... 35	...	...	... 9	
50th		... 42	... 9	...	...	... ...	
51st	Dec.	... 8	... 1	...	3	... ...	
52nd		... 1	... ...	...	...	... ...	
		34 66	56 54	22	6 17	34	

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register.	For the week ending 21st April 1877.	For the week ending 28th April 1877.	For the week ending 5th May 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·956	26·870	26·890
Mean temperature of air	81·8	82·5	82·2
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	162·5	158·8	156·6
Maximum in shade	93·9	95·3	94·7
Minimum in shade	71·40	72·5	71·3
Depth of rain in inches	...	0·01	0·22

T. C.

Statement No. XXVII regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 18th May 1877.

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' Reports by telegram, dated 16th to 19th May 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large work sanctioned in Government Resolution No 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.	Average rainfall, i.e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the Talukas.
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	20 to 50 cents of rain in Eastern Talukas. Small-pox and fever continue.	Roads	2,804	2,730	·26	2,46,733	Rs. 1,68,885	Jowari ...56 Bajri ...54	29¼ 27¾	29¼ 26¾	24·94	14·4
Nasik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,262	2,50,000	2 deaths from cholera in Yeola	Ditto ...	13,160	10,720	1·47	4,84,101	2,45,307	Jowari ...54 Bajri ...47	27 24	27 24	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,27,976	Imports of grain enough. 37 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	27,150	31,649	4·08	15,55,388	4,39,777	Jowari ...76 Bajri ...66	25 23	24 22½	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,16,601	No rain. Grain supply abundant. Slight cholera in District.	Ditto ...	40,000	43,500	4·79	12,91,751	7,40,925	Jowari ...65 Bajri ...51	20½ 19	19½ 19½	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply fair. 18 deaths from cholera	Ditto ...	56,534	61,331	8·54	16,17,994	11,81,734	Jowari ...66 Bajri ...60	19 ...	18 16	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,662	10,64,002	4,61,900	No rain. Grain supply sufficient. 345 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	37,484	40,218	3·77	5,87,582	4,85,172	Jowari ...39 Bajri ...35	17 17	16½ 16½	54·60	25·43
Kaladgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain supplies sufficient in all Talukas, except Muddibilal and Hungund. Emigrants returning with cattle. 215 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	57,889	66,257	8·11	11,74,043	6,23,733	Jowari ...56 Bajri ...76	14¼ 14	13¾ 13¾	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,33,750	5,01,000	Slight rain in Athni Taluka. Grain supply plentiful. 99 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	38,000	45,000	4·79	8,08,551	4,51,131	Jowari ...43 Bajri ...54	15 15	15 15	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	2 inches of rain in Dharwar, and rain must also have fallen to the eastward. Grain market fairly supplied. 187 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	46,187	53,571	5·42	12,18,700	5,35,688	Jowari ...43	14½	14	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,902			3,19,208	3,54,976	4·45	89,84,843	46,72,352					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

Two inches rain have fallen in Dharwar, and slight showers in Khandesh and Belgaum.

2. Grain has again risen in price, and the average of Jowari throughout the affected area is now about 19½ lbs. per rupee. Bajri has, however, not risen in quite the same proportion as Jowari.

3. The number of people upon Relief Works in the nine affected districts is 354,976 against 319,208 last week, and there are also 9,089 hill-men and immigrants in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The increase is again large, and is due to the same cause as last week, *viz.*, the stringency of the situation forcing upon Relief Works people (many of them returned emigrants) who have hitherto been able to support themselves; also to the increased efficiency of the village inspection.

The decrease is Nasik in due to the continued transfer of labourers from that Collectorate to the Dhond-Munmar Railway in the Ahmednagar district.

4. Cholera continue prevalent in Satara, but appears to be on the decrease in the Southern Mahratta Country.

5. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 12th May, the number of people upon Civil Works in the nine affected districts was 28,817, the number upon works under Public Works Department Agency being 321,802. The proportion of people upon the former is therefore less than 10 per cent. of the total.

6. The monsoon burst at Colombo on the 14th instant with considerable violence, and may therefore be expected in Bombay early in June.

From information which Government called for regarding the classes of the community from which the relief labourers are drawn, it appears that, out of a total of 205,152, 11,366 are mechanics or manufacturers; 85,464 are holders or sub-holders of land, and 108,322 are persons who ordinarily subsist by labour. When the monsoon has fairly set in Government hope that very nearly all the land-holders, and a considerable proportion of the labourers and mechanics will be induced to leave the Relief Works.

7. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 5th May, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works. Comparing it with the table which accompanied the last summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 19,608, to 21,144, while the number of children under 7 years of age has increased from 84,856 to 93,283:—

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	144	54	1,269	793	75	1,256
Nasik	65	28	240	5,455	782	10,376
Ahmednagar	2,660	1,162	10,904	9,693	1,032	9,485
Poona	5,383	2,196	23,078	15,566	1,743	26,865
Sholapur	2,704	1,772	27,034	18,264	1,481	16,907
Satara	* 906	* 338	* 6,989	13,410	1,641	13,515
Kaladgi	1,674	1,394	7,284	12,549	1,331	7,091
Belgaum	5,688	2,504	11,748	7,101	812	4,983
Dharwar	1,313	1,143	11,195	8,969	1,137	7,138
Kanara	567	354	1,296	1,327	136	605
Ratnagiri	10	6	303	156	23	65
TOTAL ..	21,114	10,951	1,01,340	93,283	10,190	98,286

* Collector's return not received.

8. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works in the nine affected Districts employing 1,000 labourers, or more. It will be seen

that 292,948, or nearly five-sixths, of the labourers are now concentrated upon the works enumerated:—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	Remarks.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,211	1,211	
Nasik ...	Kherwari-Sinnar Road	2,650	9,902	
	Nasik-Poona Road ...	2,425		
	Bawarbari-Sattana Road ...	1,695		
	Sinnar-Ghoti Road	1,671		
	Road from Yeola to Nizam's Frontier	1,461		
Ahmednagar..	Oojhar Canal	2,340	28,614	
	Shahpur Tank	1,318		
	Dhond-Munmar Railway ...	22,658		
	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	2,298		
Poona ...	Mutha Canal	12,541	38,454	
	Nira Canal	10,569		
	Matoba Tank	6,399		
	Shirsophal Tank	5,739		
	Patas Tank	1,507		
	Paud-Pimpri Ghât Road ...	1,699		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank	13,478	43,045	
	Pangaon Tank	6,730		
	Motibagh Tank	3,166		
	Rosewari Tank	1,851		
	Sholapur-Barsi Road	4,754		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road	4,218		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road to British Frontier	3,038		
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road ...	2,237		
	Poona-Hyderabad Road ...	1,892		
	Aljapur Road	1,681		
Satara ...	Nehr Tank	11,559	38,581	
	Mhaswad Tank	11,210		
	Pingli Tank	8,586		
	Islampur Tank	4,356		
	Karad-Nagaz Road	2,870		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank	4,808	55,009	
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	10,874		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	10,382		
	Indi-Bijapur Road	8,581		
	Sholapur-Hubli Road	7,673		
	Kaladgi-Badami Road ...	5,594		
	Almella-Adurkhed Road ...	3,730		
	Bijapur-Hipergi Road ...	2,358		
	Kolhapur-Bagewari Road ...	1,009		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal	4,420	40,350	
	Gaddikeri Tank	1,231		
	Belgaum-Punchgaum Road ...	17,808		
	Belanky-Kanmadi Road ...	6,440		
	Athni-Belanky Road ...	4,037		
	Belgaum-Lingamutt Road ...	2,845		
	Athni-Gokak Road	2,249		
	Metalling the Mail Road ..	1,320		
Dharwar ...	Haveri Tank	1,216	37,762	
	Kulgutgi Tank	1,184		
	Karwar-Bellary Road (three Sections from Sangticope to Hesroor)	12,190		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road	7,655		
	Hubli-Kaladgi Road	5,586		
	Ron-Nowlgund Road	5,170		
	Bunkapur-Hangal Road ...	2,914		
	Hullial-Annigerry Road ...	1,867		
	Grand Total ...	...	292,948	

9. Maps are not sent with this Summary, as they would merely repeat the information already given.

10. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

11. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 7,578 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 15th May, and during the same week 3,021 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 10,599 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 15th May to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 15th May was 287,692 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October and November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	In April 1877.	In May (up to 15th.)	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports.	26,903	17,312	13,459	16,075	16,798	21,399	14,593	133,554
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur.	41,697	25,498	15,471	12,477	13,760	12,856	5,708	130,383
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal.	9,223	3,606	1,615	2,622	3,234	2,346	669	23,755
TOTAL ...	77,823	46,416	30,545	31,174	33,792	36,601	20,970	287,692

12. On the whole, the situation does not differ materially from that of last week. The food supply is sufficient, though grain is gradually becoming dearer. The trade down the coast continues very active, and the amount of grain sent in the week ending the 15th instant (7,578 tons) is the largest quantity shipped in any week since 7th December. This export trade must, however, diminish as the monsoon comes up the coast, and when the rains have fairly set in the ports will be closed. Arrangements are being completed for laying down fodder to assist the grain traffic along the principal lines of communication from the railway and the western markets to Kaladgi and the eastward. The heavy rain in Dharwar will assist the crops already sown, facilitate further cultivation and the growth of fodder for the cattle, and probably cause a reduction in the number of people upon relief works in that district. The net increase of 34,454 persons on relief works is due to the same causes at last week, *viz.*, the increasing stringency of the situation, the return of emigrants, and the greater efficiency of village inspection. The additional numbers of persons who are receiving relief have been given occupation on the large public works, where a return will be secured for the aid afforded. It is satisfactory to note that the number of persons upon charitable relief is small; it amounts to only 21,114. The general condition of the people is good, and cholera is not on the increase. The condition of the cattle in the central and eastern districts is still causing anxiety; elsewhere t is favourable.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General*, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXVII.)

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Prices rising. Cholera prevalent, and out of 637 cases, 342 proved fatal during the week.	Roads Tanks Miscellaneous* ...	21,898	21,985	1·6	Rs. 5,02,081	Rs. 3,73,020	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44	16⅝ 16⅝	15⅞ 15⅝
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	No change	Ditto	2,853	3,130	4·	56,796	41,389	Jowari ... 61	18¼	18⅜
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received	Ditto	+	+	+	32,811	26,071	Jowari ... 63	+	+
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	Report not received	Ditto	+	+	+	17,400	8,440	Jowari ... 54	+	+
Pant Pratinidhi ...	213	138	68,335	44,594	Report not received	Ditto	+	+	+	18,479	9,061	Jowari ... 58½	+	+
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	1,90,814	...	No rain. Market steady. Importation Rs. 7,565, and exportation none. Slight fever, cholera decreasing.	Ditto	41	50	·02	1,575	1,084	Nachani ... 55	25	25
Savanur ...	70	18	15,767	2,020	No rain. Sufficient supply of grain, but it is slightly dearer. Importation continues steady. Slight cholera; 5 deaths.	Ditto	324	165	2·05	10,000	1,514	Jowari ... 61½	17	16½
TOTAL ...	8,374	4,804	18,50,190	8,47,848						6,39,142	4,60,579			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

A

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXVII.)

Districts.	For the week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the week ending 10th February 1877.		For the week ending 17th February 1877.		For the week ending 24th February 1877.		For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.		For the week ending 7th April 1877.		For the week ending 14th April 1877.		For the week ending 21st April 1877.		For the week ending 28th April 1877.		For the week ending 5th May 1877.		For the week ending 12th May 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	536	2,981	322	3,012	322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,233	90	3,128	33	3,331	26	3,289	14	2,930	33	4,204	36	4,346	15	2,207	...	2,757	77	2,727	...	2,591
Nasik ...	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891	...	10,986	...	11,597	...	14,015	...	15,574	...	15,759	...	17,648	...	17,178	...	17,905	...	18,759	...	13,157	...	10,719
Ahmednagar	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861	686	16,443	411	17,495	698	19,213	984	21,493	1,128	24,066	1,418	24,901	1,179	24,111	1,770	24,580	1,826	24,528	2,335	29,211
Poona ...	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	28,914	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702	4,979	30,111	4,768	30,977	4,517	31,491	4,338	34,132	4,512	36,769	3,299	39,516
Sholapur ...	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,304	8,973	40,262	3,589	38,864	4,020	42,532	4,293	42,926	4,521	43,405	5,103	45,554	6,105	42,867	6,804	41,344	6,321	48,287	9,291	51,337
Satara ...	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424	316	24,396	377	20,272	297	27,086	79	27,047	474	28,727	514	29,566	570	31,131	653	33,191	417	30,897	528	33,269	807	36,593	1,016	39,400
Kaladgi ...	4,149	46,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615	6,754	22,994	7,672	24,513	6,208	32,945	7,868	36,201	8,063	34,179	7,562	39,897	8,276	49,197	*8,276	57,079
Belgaum ...	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426	4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316	5,416	24,227	6,080	25,924	5,603	23,641	5,361	28,889	2,113	37,711	*2,113	41,838
Dharwar ...	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	2,064	29,516	2,860	30,921	2,737	35,768	3,198	33,282	2,599	40,785	3,108	40,992	4,215	40,937	2,487	42,487	*2,487	50,111
Total ...	79,577	1,84,051	63,659	1,83,045	47,613	1,76,549	39,680	1,84,318	37,060	1,74,415	29,526	1,92,335	19,106	1,93,223	24,118	2,10,926	26,369	2,22,973	26,053	2,41,019	28,525	2,59,057	29,007	2,48,290	30,578	2,64,564	26,419	2,91,456	28,817	3,21,862
Grand Total	2,63,628		2,46,704		2,24,162		2,23,998		2,11,475		2,21,861		2,12,329		2,35,044		2,49,342		2,67,072		2,87,582		2,77,297		2,95,142		3,17,875		3,50,679	
Ratnagiri ...	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416	150	509	465	1,260	457	1,164	888	1,407	828	882	189	1,202	22:	1,495	257	2,169	256	1,166	256	2,910	256	3,174
Kanara ...	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126	85	1,100	181	1,074	127	1,017	127	1,042	131	1,554	103	2,094	128	1,974	72	1,239	2,250	1,636	2,722	1,512	4,147
	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,276	588	1,565	1,441	1,531	1,291	1,905	1,534	1,870	1,013	1,743	1,305	2,321	1,623	2,231	2,241	1,495	3,416	1,892	5,632	1,768	7,321
Total ...	6,145		1,991		2,924		3,560		1,864		3,006		2,822		3,439		2,883		3,048		3,944		4,472		4,911		7,524		9,089	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	2,69,773		2,48,695		2,27,086		2,27,558		2,13,339		2,24,867		2,15,151		2,38,483		2,52,175		2,70,120		2,91,526		2,81,769		3,00,053		3,29,661		3,59,768	

* Collector's Returns for 12th May not received last week's figures have been entered.

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXVII.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.				Public Works Department Agency.				Grand total of			
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
3rd February	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,536	80,093	29,422	1,84,051	24,81,077	1,07,509	1,15,120	41,072	2,63,628
10th February	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704
17th February	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
24th February	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998
3rd March	11,46,643	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	1,74,415	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	1,92,335	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861
17th March	11,77,975	6,456	5,317	2,053	19,106	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	1,93,223	34,41,482	85,226	90,401	31,422	2,12,329
24th March	11,95,669	10,299	10,373	3,446	24,118	23,93,652	83,667	94,393	32,866	2,10,926	35,89,321	93,966	1,04,766	36,312	2,35,044
31st March	12,23,344	10,776	11,769	3,824	26,369	25,47,352	88,086	1,00,604	34,283	2,22,973	37,71,196	98,862	1,12,373	38,107	2,49,342
7th April	12,45,953	10,242	11,985	3,826	26,053	27,13,353	94,049	1,09,392	37,078	2,41,019	39,59,306	1,04,291	1,21,877	40,904	2,67,072
14th April	12,63,488	10,445	13,170	4,910	28,525	28,57,147	1,01,859	1,18,417	38,751	2,59,057	41,20,630	1,12,304	1,31,617	43,661	2,87,582
21st April	12,66,232	11,065	13,332	4,610	29,007	30,08,633	97,938	1,12,782	37,570	2,48,290	42,74,865	1,09,003	1,26,114	42,180	2,77,297
28th April	12,84,391	11,068	13,773	5,197	30,678	31,66,330	1,03,803	1,20,333	40,428	2,64,564	44,50,721	1,15,411	1,34,106	45,625	2,95,142
5th May	12,99,789	9,658	12,613	4,148	26,419	33,56,720	1,12,413	1,32,792	46,251	2,91,456	46,56,509	1,22,071	1,45,405	50,399	3,17,875
12th May	13,08,613	10,189	13,965	4,663	28,817	35,63,739	1,23,743	1,46,829	51,230	3,21,802	48,72,352	1,33,932	1,60,794	55,893	3,50,619

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women, and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 2297, dated 18th May 1877.

Statement No. 1, Prices.
" " 2, Relief Reports.
" " 3, Talukwar Abstract.
" " 4, Statistics of Gratuitous Relief.
" " 5, Memo. of sums sanctioned.

Maps—Cuddapah.
" North Arcot.
" Bellary.
" Madura.
" Chingleput.

THE Board submit to Government the usual relief reports and statements with maps for the week ending 12th May 1877. The South Arcot report has not been received.

2. Prices have continued to rise almost everywhere. In *Kistna* rice, cholum and ragi are dearer, but cumboo has slightly fallen. In *Nellore* prices tend to rise to the north of the Penair, rice having risen in Kandakur, Kalgiri, Alur, Kavali and Atmakur, and dry grains also in Kandakur and Ongole. The change is probably due to temporary slackness of imports. In the north-west of the *Cuddapah* district prices are slightly easier, but there is a sharp rise in almost all quotations in the sub-division taluks and in Budwail and Sidhout. In *Bellary* rice has risen in 9 out of 15 taluks; the prices of other grains are fluctuating, and on the whole higher, but there is no very marked change; in Alur the rise of price extends to all grains. The *Kurnool* district average of cumboo is higher, but other grains are nearly stationary. In *Chingleput*, there is little change except a slight fall in Saidapett. The rise noted last week for the northern and north-western taluks of *North Arcot* has extended to the rest of the district. In Arcot and Wandewash all grains are now dearer. The cause is said to be decreased import and strong demand for other districts. At *Trichinopoly* and in *Madura* rise is very general, but the great increase in the Madura district average for cholum is due to the absence of a report from Ramnad, where an inferior and cheap kind of cholum is usually sold. In *Tinnevelly* all rates in Srivilliputtur have risen. In *Coimbatore* and *Salem* also the district average for all grains are higher. Rice has risen in 5, cholum in 6, and ragi in 4 taluks of *Coimbatore*. The Collegal price of rice (5·36 seers) is now the highest in the Presidency. In *Salem* there is a sharp rise in prices of all dry grains in Tripatore and Namkul, and rates in other taluks are fluctuating.

3. *Rainfall.*—There have been showers in all districts except *Nellore*, *Cuddapah* and *Chingleput*. From *Kistna* an average of one inch is telegraphed, but the Board doubt the correctness of the report. In *Bellary* there was a slight shower at Gooty, and in *Kurnool* an inch fell at Ramalkota. There was rain during the week in two taluks of *North Arcot*, 2 of *Trichinopoly*, 2 of *Madura*, 1 of the distressed taluks in *Tinnevelly*, 5 of *Coimbatore*, and 8 out of 9 taluks of *Salem*; but in no case did the fall reach one inch. There was good rain on the 5th May in the river valley in *Tinnevelly*.

4. The grants for district relief purposes to 12th May amounted to Rs. 1,36,35,283, and the outlay against them (excluding South Arcot) to Rs. 1,29,72,442. The following statement shows the number and description of the works and the mileage of the roads—many of the latter are mere village tracks :—

	In progress.		Completed.	
	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.
Roads.				
New works	419	2,837	116	330
Repairs	355	2,832	88	448
Total ...	774	5,669	204	778
Irrigation works.				
New works	54	...	14	...
Repairs	888	...	169	...
Miscellaneous	3,543	...	1,990	...
Total ...	4,485	...	2,173	...
Grand Total ...	5,259	...	2,377	...

5. The numbers on relief works in the several districts compare with last week's return as follows :—

	5th May.	12th May.	
Kistna	1,773	2,149	+376
Nellore	28,292	28,016	—276
Cuddapah	52,459	81,921	+29,462
Bellary	236,839	251,655	+14,816
Kurnool	204,972	204,858	—114
Chingleput	7,029	5,276	—1,753
North Arcot	50,724	44,885	—5,839
South Arcot	546	546*	...
Madura	12,832	13,476	+644
Tinnevelly	462	612	+150
Coimbatore	24,425	23,770	—655
Salem	54,160	57,782	+3,622
	674,513	714,946	+40,433
East Coast Canal	40,691*	49,102	+8,411
25th April	715,204	764,048	+48,844

* Last week's report.

6. The returns show a considerable increase. In *Nellore* district, a decrease of 2,299 in Kavali is counterbalanced by increase in the Venkatagiri zemindari and in some other taluks. The increase in the number on the East Coast Canal is for a fortnight and amounts to 8,411. The taluk details for the *Cuddapah* district are compared in the margin. The increase is to some extent nominal and due to the numbers being under-stated last week. The true numbers in Jamalamadugu and Pulivendla on 5th May were 4,112 and 4,509. The rest of the increase in Pulivendla is ascribed to return of coolies from Nellore and cessation of emigration. It is to be noted however that wages have been raised in these taluks. No explanation is given as to the considerable increase (16,423) in the sub-division, but about 7,000 are now entered on estimate, and as noted in last report the numbers were then supposed to be understated by 12,000. The Collector will take steps to cause the returns from the sub-division taluks to be more punctually sent.

	5th May.	12th May.	
Jamalamadugu	3,693	6,222	+2,529
Pulivendla	2,596	13,317	+10,721
Prodattur	1,067	1,149	+82
Cuddapah	3,366	3,504	+138
Budwail	4,161	3,970	—191
Sidhout	2,080	2,084	+4
Pullumpett	12,478	12,234	—244
Kadri	5,196	6,285	+1,089
Royachoty	3,234	7,186	+3,951
Madanapalli	7,099	13,620	+6,521
Voilpaud	7,489	12,351	+4,862
Total ...	52,459	81,921	+29,462

In the *Bellary* district also the increase is considerable as shown in detail in the marginal statement. The increase is generally ascribed to increased pressure of the famine, but it is to be noted that in the first four taluks where increase is heavy wages have been raised. In Adoni the enhanced rates are paid only on works more than 10 miles from the town, and in the other three taluks only for six days in the week. On the other hand, it is to be observed that wages have also been raised in Raidrug and Harpanhalli which show decrease. The increase in Bellary is due to the inclusion of 3,152 coolies on the Hubli Railway. The decrease in Hindupur is ascribed to the coolies being under transfer from roads to irrigation works.

	5th May.	12th May.	
Adoni	56,408	58,688	+2,280
Alur	20,985	24,181	+3,196
Gooty	8,520	13,129	+4,609
Tadpatri	11,676	12,544	+868
Anantapur	13,390	13,370	—20
Dharmaveram	4,054	5,079	+1,025
Pennakonda	7,657	8,692	+1,035
Hindupur	1,658	1,215	—443
Madaksira	22,185	20,636	—1,549
Raidrug	8,264	8,052	—212
Bellary	21,923	24,330	+2,407
Hospett	16,976	19,790	+2,814
Sundur	3,424	3,670	+246
Kudligi	10,777	13,745	+2,968
Harpanhalli	10,281	9,225	—1,056
Hadgalli	18,661	15,309	—3,352
Total ...	236,839	251,655	+14,816

7. There is little change in *Kurnool*. In Chingleput decrease occurs in all taluks but one. It is partly due to the cessation of the railway works and the want of report of numbers on works under the Department Public Works, and partly to stoppage of works in the sub-division. The Collector's attention is called to this. The decrease in *North Arcot* occurs chiefly in Chittoor, Arcot and Wallaja, and is due partly to short return and partly to reduction of wages. The numbers in the eastern zemindaries are now 22,168 including 6,074 on the railway works near Arconum. The *Madura*, *Tinnevelly* and *Coimbatore* returns call for no remark. In *Salem* there is an increase of 3,622 which is accounted for by increase in the Kistnagiri and Utengarai taluks, where distress is very severe.

8. *Rates of wages*.—It has been already noticed that wages have been raised, under the discretion vested in relief officers, in several taluks of *Bellary* and *Cuddapah*. The "sliding scale" is said to be in force in the sub-division of the latter district, but the actual rates are not given. The Collector will now report them. In three taluks of *Bellary* grain wages on the 1lb scale *plus* the regulated money allowance are given in these taluks in view to using up grain locally purchased. There are no other changes to be noticed in connection with the subject.

9. The Board called upon Collectors to note in the reports for this week the works under officers of the Department Public Works, but this has not been completely done. The annexed statement, however, contains such particulars as have been given, and shows that 125,735 coolies or 16·5 per cent. of the whole are employed exclusively under skilled supervision.

Districts.	Number of works.	Estimated cost.	Outlay on works executed by Department Public Works. In the week.	Outlay on works executed by Department Public Works. To the end of the week.	Number of coolies.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kurnool	5	.....	20,710	1,97,840	34,948
Chingleput	15	85,604	744	66,697	1,597
Madura	3	4,475	.....	2,612	.....
Tinnevelly	*12	6,037	224	4,511	417
Salem	†335	3,51,371	12,187	1,76,963	26,361
Kistna	...	.....	1,505	63,144	2,149
Nellore.					
East Coast Canal	...	.....	.....	.....	49,102
Cuddapah.					
Repair of Cheyar Embankment	1	22,316	1,132	19,728	1,945
Bellary.					
Hubli Railway	1	Not	given ...	.....	3,152
North Arcot.					
Railway works, doubling the line between Ambatur and Arconum	1	51,463	3,321	49,642	6640
Total ...	373	5,21,266	39,823	5,81,137	125,735

* 11 Minor Works.
† 236 ditto.

10. The total numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in the several districts are compared below with those last reported :—

	5th May.	12th May.	
Kistna	364	382	+18
Nellore	18,431	21,797	+3,366
Cuddapah	24,810	28,726	+3,916
Bellary	108,499	120,917	+12,418
Kurnool	64,817	61,049	—3,768
Chingleput	10,441	13,477	+3,036
North Arcot	12,843	11,563	—1,280
South Arcot	1,991	1,991*	...
Trichinopoly	...	40	+40
Madura	7,776	8,286	+510
Tinnevelly	568	677	+109
Coimbatore	12,632	16,003	+3,371
Salem	60,420	44,146	—16,274
Total ...	323,592	3,29,054	+5,462

* Last week's return.

11. The increase in *Nellore* is in the camp relief; village relief is small. Of the increase in *Cuddapah*, 1,273 is under camps, but 3,653 under young children on works. Village relief has decreased, but is pretty general, having been given in 581 out of 1,219 villages. It is however deficient in the sub-division taluks. In *Bellary* there is increase in all classes, but it is greatest under young children. Village relief was given in 1,124 out of 2,519 villages; but the system needs extension in Alur and Gooty. In *Kurnool* numbers under all these classes have decreased; details are not yet available. In *Chingleput* the increase is chiefly in camp relief, owing to the opening of a camp at the Contelliar; village relief has increased but is still trifling in extent; the allowance to young children in not given. In *North Arcot* the numbers in camp and village relief have declined. The latter is not sufficiently extended, having been given only in 85 out of 3,963 villages. It is given chiefly in Punganur and Tritany divisions. In *Madura* the increase is due to some extension of village relief. In *Coimbatore* the grant to young children has been introduced for the first time, and there has been increase both in camp and village relief. The decrease in *Salem* is apparent only, and is due to the return for the Oossoor taluk noticed last week having been erroneous.

12. The following shows the total numbers in receipt of each kind of relief (excluding Kistna and South Arcot districts) :—

Camp and relief houses	1,02,711
Village relief	87,335
Children on works	1,36,635
Total ...	3,26,681

13. The number of deaths during the week amongst recipients of gratuitous relief was 750, and the total deaths amongst such persons reported to date 1,105. The report of deaths in *Chingleput* last week was erroneous and due to clerical error—408 having been entered in a wrong column.

14. The outlay is reported as follows:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	4,05,910	1,21,47,382
Gratuitous relief	1,02,668	8,25,060
Total ...	5,08,578	1,29,72,442

The grants sanctioned by the Board up to 12th May amount to Rs. 1,36,49,493.

15. The following statement shows transactions under the Land Improvement Act, and advances to weavers in Salem:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	...	17,202
Cuddapah	6,623	1,02,660
Bellary	...	10,515
Chingleput	11,938	63,421
North Arcot	1,000	1,300
Madura	5,096	24,229
Tinnevelly	500	32,900
Coimbatore	950	3,605
Salem	5,179	25,075
Total ...	31,286	2,80,907
Salem.		
Advanced to weavers	11,934	18,765

16. The establishments according to the latest data are as follows:—

Districts.	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Superior officers included.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Nellore	172	7,572	...	...	37	688	209	8,260	8	4,441
Cuddapah	338	14,133	49	489	99	1,262	486	15,384	20	9,375
Bellary	1,023	20,694	152	1,921	78	1,550	1,253	24,165	12	4,132
Kurnool	880	22,324	234	2,238	84	1,164	1,198	25,726	26	9,857
Chingleput	90	2,988	8	104	2	27	100	3,119	3	1,041
North Arcot	321	8,430	26	530	55	867	402	9,827	7	3,651
Madura	91	3,261	19	294	20	300	130	3,855	2	1,235
Tinnevelly	66	231	...	...	1	8	67	239	..	..
Coimbatore	132	2,655	7	136	19	422	158	3,213	1	425
Salem	460	12,329	9	144	142	1,800	611	14,273	9	3,670
Total ...	3,573	94,617	504	5,856	537	8,088	4,614	1,08,561	88	37,827

17. The report of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, shows the following particulars: average daily strength in Camps 16,537, average non-resident 16,435, fresh admission, 1,307, of whom 641 were from Chingleput, 352 from North Arcot, 303 from Nellore, and 11 other districts; strength in hospital 535, and total deaths in the week 153, of which 123 in hospital; distribution of residents on 12th May, from Chingleput 8,369, North Arcot 4,192, Nellore 4,266, other districts 189; outlay in the week, Rs. 51,057 and up to the week Rs. 4,92,102.

18. The President of the Municipal Commission, Madras, had 764 paupers in camp at Sathankad on 12th May and 3,942 persons on relief works. His outlay was in the week Rs. 2,891 and up to the week, Rs. 42,539.

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolas per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 12th May 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholam.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horsegram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	8·47	8·54	18·82	11·24	11·28	31·61	13·58	13·83	36·77	10·86	10·54	35·71	6·48	6·84	14·56	11·40	11·13	28·07	1·00	4·17	0·47
Nellore	7·75	8·04	15·28	9·74	9·77	28·77	11·96	12·36	33·11	9·70	9·89	28·55	6·82	7·06	12·51	8·00	8·66	25·32	...	1·80	1·23
Cuddapah	7·51	7·76	13·22	8·42	8·72	25·22	8·67	9·97	26·65	7·86	8·03	23·87	6·56	6·61	12·07	8·76	8·80	25·25	...	2·43	1·42
Bellary	7·25	7·56	14·26	8·06	8·13	25·06	8·47	8·42	25·46	7·91	7·93	22·33	6·54	6·68	13·20	8·16	8·55	25·28	·03	0·90	1·24
Kurnool	7·27	7·16	14·36	8·10	8·30	27·87	9·81	9·77	32·28	8·94	9·47	28·20	7·31	7·21	15·02	8·10	8·28	26·01	·01	1·72	0·72
Chingleput	8·86	8·74	15·04	9·95	9·95	...	10·96	11·02	24·14	10·78	10·78	19·80	6·35	6·35	9·84	11·07	11·07	21·18	...	0·52	3·63
North Arcot	7·92	8·23	14·08	9·28	9·34	22·07	9·73	10·23	22·63	8·53	8·65	19·13	5·70	5·62	10·78	9·96	10·10	24·28	0·02	1·07	1·81
South Arcot	Not received.	8·27	14·07	16·80	16·80	30·33	10·97	10·40	25·41	10·37	11·11	23·87	6·20	6·20	11·09	11·01	11·01	25·56	0·19	1·30	2·48
Trichinopoly	7·91	8·41	14·65	10·63	12·39	32·00	10·04	10·63	31·00	10·10	10·50	30·13	6·11	5·75	10·53	11·42	11·82	25·88	0·19	3·36	4·42
Madura	8·62	9·00	12·10	10·50	11·20	...	11·43	11·70	28·51	11·20	11·25	27·00	5·83	6·00	9·28	10·92	11·12	18·90	0·13	3·90	3·59
Tinnevelly	7·61	8·01	12·12	8·62	9·05	19·27	9·20	9·49	22·42	9·00	9·36	22·08	6·51	6·45	10·60	8·90	9·09	21·00	0·14	1·86	4·46
Coimbatore	7·71	7·67	13·37	8·68	8·74	22·28	8·66	9·18	22·78	8·53	8·48	21·78	5·61	5·80	10·29	9·52	9·59	24·27	0·35	2·01	4·87

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 18th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 12th May 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 12th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	90,000	...	1,505	63,144	78,229	3,584	285	...	...	...	2,149	...	...	382	...
Nellore	9,53,000	6,13,197	20,313	6,38,372	6,38,372	86,671	8,741	8,594	13,869	5,553	28,016	3,919	6,765	11,113	21,797
Cuddapah	21,20,000	16,39,747	38,083	14,92,912	18,61,224	46,316	8,056	29,285	42,365	10,271	81,921	3,145	4,020	21,561	28,726
Bellary	50,16,000	30,55,308	1,48,924	36,11,633	43,49,297	3,51,029	28,609	77,495	1,37,547	36,613	251,655	10,749	15,190	94,978	1,20,917
Kurnool	37,21,000	...	1,12,998	37,58,510	37,58,510	1,28,803	15,443	...	...	...	204,858	...	...	...	61,049
Chingleput	1,95,365	2,11,768	4,514	1,37,516	2,05,263	37,095	4,506	2,461	2,299	516	5,276	3,097	4,060	6,320	13,477
North Arcot	3,45,450	6,57,458	27,541	3,26,906	3,83,881	15,958	8,567	16,718	21,127	7,040	44,885	1,881	2,267	7,415	11,563
South Arcot	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	142	36	...	...	...	...	18	13	9	40
Madura	1,43,748	1,20,267	6,330	70,951	95,030	15,804	3,234	4,524	8,758	194	13,476	1,726	3,048	3,502	8,286
Tinnevelly	64,200	14,507	393	9,139	17,104	2,422	241	46	125	21	612	168	328	181	677
Coimbatore	4,00,000	4,68,522	15,413	2,27,175	2,90,280	18,369	5,226	7,931	14,867	972	23,770	3,329	6,577	6,097	16,003
Salem	5,61,000	7,39,007	29,896	4,13,323	4,67,331	1,18,367	19,724	23,027	30,184	4,571	57,782	9,451	16,816	17,879	44,146
Malabar	5,520	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,36,35,283	...	4,05,910	1,07,49,586	1,21,47,382	8,25,080	1,02,668	...	...	...	714,400	...	...	...	3,27,063

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
18th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 12th May 1877.

Districts.	Talukas.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 12th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,07,999	2,660	85,661	86,933 997	4,055	676	1,980	3,278	964	6,222	332	612	1,233	2,177	
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,658	1,914	1,32,853	1,32,935 5,527	1,486	378	3,409	7,627	2,281	13,317	180	227	567	974	
	Prodattore	...	1,15,000	323	55,264	59,794 2,916	3,000	481	380	602	167	1,149	207	401	771	1,379	
	Cuddapah	...	1,23,187	2,490	96,693	1,16,919 32,078	3,434	692	1,235	1,932	337	3,504	308	407	1,526	2,241	
	Budwail	...	1,40,229	2,704	92,747	93,840 6,201	4,460	352	1,511	1,860	599	3,970	276	158	1,660	2,094	
	Sidhout	...	36,280	1,237	28,601	55,010 5,039	1,115	158	887	996	201	2,084	86	111	3,000	3,197	
	Pullampett	...	1,44,316	7,110	1,33,245	1,33,772 2,564	11,543	1,495	4,136	6,781	1,317	12,234	674	743	5,612	7,029	
	Kadiri	...	2,36,078	2,312	2,29,112	2,62,567 31,905	2,290	441	2,213	3,200	872	6,285	198	207	1,115	1,520	
	Royachoti	...	2,25,000	3,194	1,20,484	1,46,102 54,181	4,761	1,477	2,448	3,814	923	7,185	318	535	1,586	2,439	
	Madanapally	...	2,91,000	2,074	2,98,195	2,98,405 51,600	7,134	973	5,815	5,992	1,813	13,620	376	406	813	1,595	
	Voilmud	...	Not given	12,065	2,20,057	2,31,474 50,416	3,038	933	5,271	6,283	797	12,351	190	213	3,678	4,081	
	Total ...	21,20,000	16,39,747	38,083	14,92,912	18,61,224	46,316	8,056	29,285	42,365	10,271	81,921	3,145	4,020	21,561	28,726	
Bellary.	Adoni	...	5,81,500	35,518	5,24,343	7,90,398 10,305	51,902	3,473	17,264	30,139	11,285	58,688	370	510	18,652	19,532	
	Alur	...	3,69,274	14,024	3,69,274	3,87,808 706	8,286	1,210	8,178	11,854	4,149	24,181	252	353	8,877	9,482	
	Gooty	...	1,63,403	6,541	1,63,403	2,70,326 3,156	24,369	2,696	3,891	7,455	1,783	13,129	509	797	4,608	5,914	
	Tadpatry	...	1,00,000	7,708	55,773	1,45,279	14,981	1,421	3,773	6,683	2,088	12,544	542	792	5,160	6,494	
	Anantapur	...	1,38,210	5,813	1,90,368	1,49,633	7,046	1,449	2,745	8,260	2,365	13,370	607	922	5,944	7,473	
	Dharmaveram	...	1,47,492	4,834	1,35,535	1,68,202 983	7,635	920	1,172	2,944	963	5,079	303	476	1,960	2,739	
	Pennakondah	...	1,40,716	4,231	1,66,481	1,66,481	36,127	2,243	1,967	5,163	1,562	8,692	989	1,439	3,955	6,383	
	Hindupur	...	30,950	1,234	1,50,397	1,84,079 3,089	73,632	1,803	426	672	117	1,215	811	1,221	2,572	4,604	
	Madakasira	...	13,760	13,425	2,27,951	2,27,951	499,99	5,494	6,407	12,380	1,849	20,636	1,611	2,043	12,789	16,443	

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 12th May 1877—(continued).

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 12th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sums sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Bellary—(contd.)	Raidrug	...	1,79,102	4,383	1,29,207	1,29,699	4,583	1,206	2,514	4,347	1,191	8,052	563	663	3,390	4,616	
	Bellary	...	...	17,293	7,88,089	8,46,259 69,644	12,259	1,455	9,537	12,149	2,644	24,330	472	907	7,025	8,404	
	Hospett	...	2,54,305	9,954	1,99,246	2,20,191 7	18,801	1,918	6,257	11,096	2,437	19,790	962	1,120	7,067	9,149	
	Sundur	...	47,341	1,860	43,771	44,516 1,046	1,851	268	795	2,296	579	3,670	104	224	850	1,178	
	Kudlighi	...	4,15,438	6,359	1,81,295	1,83,802 1,634	7,678	918	4,507	7,870	1,368	13,745	415	596	2,700	3,711	
	Harpanhally	...	2,27,089	4,959	1,44,506	1,58,670 4,645	14,481	1,296	3,830	4,829	566	9,225	1,253	1,840	4,507	7,600	
	Huvinhadgally	...	2,46,728	10,788	2,01,994	2,11,930	17,569	850	4,232	9,410	1,667	15,309	986	1,287	4,922	7,195	
	Total ...	50,16,000	30,55,308	1,48,924	36,11,633	43,49,297	3,51,029	28,609	77,495	137,547	36,613	251,655	10,749	15,190	94,978	120,917	
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	32,526	197	13,114	15,158	1,030	56	27	13	2	42	36	93	140	269	
	Conjeveram	...	28,237	30	13,813	19,971	3,841	208	56	38	...	94	384	535	1,039	1,958	
	Chingleput	...	12,498	577	4,079	12,422	2,310	208	559	494	280	1,333	303	396	771	1,470	
	Trivellore	...	62,405	1,371	43,850	48,729	25,966	2,515	573	432	5	1,010	1,249	1,848	3,318	6,415	
	Saidapett	...	49,840	1,896	24,640	57,331	1,003	381	610	757	218	1,585	329	338	280	947	
	Ponnery	...	26,262	443	38,020	51,652	2,944	1,137	636	565	11	1,212	796	850	772	2,418	
	Total ...	1,95,365	2,11,768	4,514	1,37,516	2,05,263	37,095	4,506	2,461	2,299	516	5,276	3,097	4,060	6,320	13,477	
Salem.	Salem	...	1,56,247	4,373	86,954	94,220	11,894	1,433	5,215	5,375	703	11,293	703	1,723	735	3,161	
	Ahthur	...	45,467	2,475	25,474	25,866	1,098	228	966	1,118	151	2,235	133	235	97	465	
	Namkul	...	71,535	1,728	36,626	38,188	6,401	1,290	2,083	1,753	170	4,006	704	1,609	815	3,128	
	Trichengode	...	79,636	3,144	41,108	48,739	10,279	1,883	3,203	2,378	278	5,859	741	1,953	1,706	4,400	
	Tripatore	...	46,416	1,715	25,460	28,260	10,224	1,265	1,022	1,235	330	2,587	702	1,143	829	2,674	
	Uttengiri	...	85,926	2,221	37,135	40,414	16,229	2,763	2,032	4,796	635	7,463	850	1,806	1,979	4,635	
	Darampury	...	79,411	5,060	55,335	64,978 2,315	36,194	5,354	3,040	4,509	879	8,428	3,715	4,722	6,235	14,672	
	Oossur	...	74,967	1,972	46,763	57,983 1,461	12,819	2,807	1,669	2,621	187	4,477	911	1,661	2,461	5,033	
	Kistnagiri	...	99,402	7,208	58,473	62,382 2,525	13,229	2,701	3,797	6,399	1,238	11,434	992	1,964	3,022	5,978	
	Total ...	5,61,000	7,39,007	29,896	4,13,328	4,67,331	1,18,367	19,724	23,027	30,184	4,571	57,782	9,451	16,816	17,879	44,146	
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	69,930	1,623	19,281	37,966 2,706	4,700	1,659	1,198	1,198	190	2,586	694	1,392	1,779	3,865	
	Pulladam	...	88,494	1,977	47,127	55,553 2,371	2,827	926	1,231	2,192	158	3,581	392	813	637	1,842	
	Udumalpetta	...	65,056	3,704	56,859	71,393 1,947	2,912	650	1,657	3,278	2	4,937	894	1,849	596	3,339	
	Sattiamangalam	...	56,360	735	14,252	14,744 152	984	191	407	905	87	1,399	213	277	607	1,097	
	Caroor	...	39,330	2,451	19,850	25,274 451	1,828	563	1,582	2,080	58	3,520	270	692	767	1,729	
	Bhowany	...	35,955	968	19,983	20,483 463	2,724	527	186	1,131	17	1,334	317	562	695	1,574	
	Pollachy	...	5,226	255	686	686	...	...	108	196	11	315	...	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore...	...	61,864	2,422	28,794	30,413 3,633	1,178	266	1,131	1,613	207	2,951	307	388	540	1,235	
	Darapuram	...	37,807	1,278	20,119	21,717 77	1,506	412	631	2,274	242	3,147	231	584	468	1,283	
	Collegal	...	7,500	...	224	224 27	210	32	...	...	...	...	11	20	8	39	
	Total ...	4,00,000	4,68,522	15,413	2,27,175	2,90,280	18,869	5,226	7,931	14,867	972	23,770	3,329	6,577	6,097	16,003	
Madura.	Madura	...	30,595	577	9,499	13,397	3,799	748	451	363	46	860	323	692	484	1,499	
	Tirumangalam	...	8,213	926	4,079	11,879	377	149	590	733	92	1,415	124	200	266	590	
	Melur	...	3,144	214	1,387	2,566	726	191	167	314	5	486	188	266	86	540	
	Dindigul	...	3,579	202	2,087	2,087	1,847	401	216	582	15	813	181	369	829	1,379	
	Pulney	...	70,736	4,411	53,877	56,179	6,429	1,242	3,100	6,766	36	9,902	711	1,014	1,405	3,130	
	Periacolam	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	1,838	299	...	...	...	...	129	295	273	697	
	Shivaganga	...	4,600	...	22	22	785	204	...	...	...	...	80	212	159	451	
	Total ...	1,43,748	1,20,267	6,330	70,951	95,030	15,804	3,234	4,524	8,758	194	13,476	1,736	3,048	3,502	8,286	
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	...	...	...	3,728	61	14	...	...	...	...	21	8	...	29	
	Sattur	...	8,470	169	4,628	5,240	280	36	166	29	...	195	50	80	21	151	
	Senkaranainarkovil	...	...	...	...	3,475	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ottapidaram	...	6,037	224	4,511	4,611	1,887	186	300	96	21	417	91	237	155	483	
	Nangunery	...	...	...	...	50	24	5	...	...	...	...	6	3	5	14	
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ambasamudram	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tenkasi	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	64,200	14,507	393	9,139	17,104	2,422	241	466	125	21	612	168	328	181	677	
Nellore.	Gudur	...	38,841	559	30,831	30,831	9,254	499	386	564	239	1,189	154	333	870	1,357	
	Rapur	...	30,385	254	22,534	22,534	4,498	543	102	62	13	177	178	287	373	838	
	Nellore	...	14,829	327	16,477	16,477	16,154	3,040	173	311	89	573	873	1,207	1,786	3,866	
	Atmakur	...	98,495	611	93,162	93,162	15,591	60	505	804	214	1,523	137	338	445	920	
	Kavali	...	98,750	5,773	1,35,345	1,35,345	12,278	1,017	2,613	4,510	1,584	8,707	194	467	1,734	2,395	
	Udayagiri	...	1,20,387	5,222	1,52,396	1,52,396	6,149	820	2,404	4,677	2,761	9,842	272	594	1,944	2,810	
	Kandukur	...	90,225	694	90,615	90,615	4,908	66	438	902	78	1,418	101	210	331	642	
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	193	33,561	33,561	1,734	158	52	81	12	145	84	176	134	394	
	Ongole	...	790	143	327	327	2,822	216	458	37	...	495	93	146	185	424	
	Addunki Division	...	9,440	325	10,931	10,931	710	112	163	292	47	502	16	29	331	376	
	Darsi Division	...	8,000	786	11,204	11,204	72	9	271	605	274	1,150	9	6	...	15	
	Podile Division	...	35,055	37	5,554	5,554	919	59	...	...	...	...	39	73	29	141	
	Venkatagiri Division	...	15,000	5,025	20,732	20,732	4,663	880	842	796	151	1,789	197	322	468	987	
	Polur Division	...	19,000	364	14,703	14,703	6,919	1,262	187	228	91	506	1,572	2,577	2,483	6,632	
	Total ...	9,63,000	6,13,197	20,313	6,38,372	6,38,372	86,671	8,741	8,594	13,869	5,553	28,016	3,919	6,765	11,113	21,797	

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 12th May 1877—(concluded).

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 12th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Outlay since the commencement of distress. On relief works.	Outlay since the commencement of distress. Gratuitous relief.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	44,132	1,381	23,162	33,930 / 1,441	338	68	1,063	821	566	2,450	6	7	427	440	
	Chendragiri	...	20,759	288	7,300	7,858	436	70	198	298	37	533	65	98	115	278	
	Palmanair	...	26,923	1,003	10,493	24,506 / 2,649	418	159	926	1,234	83	2,243	96	107	455	658	
	Gudiattam	...	42,552	754	11,236	11,391 / 513	212	102	223	409	16	648	11	6	293	310	
	Vellore	...	88,185	3,442	58,029	65,727 / 1,830	1,285	408	1,427	3,324	1,652	6,403	402	416	309	1,127	
	Poloor	...	22,935	1,451	5,124	5,124 / 37	504	148	553	1,422	255	2,230	...	...	1,200	1,200	
	Wandewash	...	24,152	897	1,868	1,868 / 33	195	78	869	1,567	427	2,863	3	5	587	595	
	Arcot	...	67,133	2,370	32,008	33,705 / 1,766	388	...	199	257	44	500	...	...	...	...	
	Wallajah	...	81,424	3,506	42,261	42,261 / 85	6,126	6,117	999	2,051	159	3,209	513	610	888	2,011	
	Trippatty	...	15,053	637	4,142	4,192	582	184	325	384	136	845	146	149	415	710	
	Kalastry	...	11,372	834	4,067	4,067 / 110	896	86	840	532	389	1,761	27	58	530	615	
	Narayanavanam	...	28,188	2,425	12,029	12,178 / 65	339	76	2,930	1,518	1,479	5,927	41	30	110	181	
	Punganur	...	75,280	2,348	40,532	43,921 / 531	1,936	733	1,523	982	704	3,209	500	679	399	1,578	
	Kangundy	...	2,679	283	1,542	1,557	90	19	176	327	50	553	...	...	180	180	
	Arnee	...	2,000	145	288	288	6	1	72	108	60	240	4	7	...	11	
	Trittany	...	22,942	954	7,445	16,156	608	107	744	1,099	123	1,966	27	64	1,157	1,248	
	Arconum	...	77,914	4,537	64,023	64,023	177	35	3,387	4,604	791	8,782	34	24	141	199	
	Maderpauk	...	3,835	286	1,357	1,914 / 55	1,422	176	264	190	69	523	6	7	209	222	
	Total ...	3,45,450	6,57,458	27,541	3,26,906	3,83,881	15,958	8,567	16,718	21,127	7,040	44,885	1,881	2,267	7,415	11,563	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kolutalai	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Perambalur	...	...	...	...	...	97	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Udayarpalem	...	...	...	...	...	27	8	...	...	...	...	14	9	6	29	
	Musiri	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	11	
	Total ...	5,000	...	...	...	...	142	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
													18	13	9	40	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, MADRAS; 18th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

No. 5.

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday the 28th April 1877.

Districts.	In Camps and Relief-houses. Number of relief centres.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure in the week.	No. of deaths in the week.	Village relief. Total number of villages in the taluk.	Number of inspection circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure in the week.	Number of deaths in the week.	Relief granted to children under 7 years of age at 3 pies a day. Number.	Expenditure in the week.	No. of deaths in the week.	Total numbers relieved. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total outlay on gratuitous relief. In the week.	Up to the week.	Number of deaths. In the week.	Up to the week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tele	graphic	summary	received.																
Nellore ..	19	3,461	5,863	6,896	16,220	7,799	61	2,181	42	54	458	902	421	1,781	445	..	3,706	497	..	3,919	6,765	11,113	21,797	8,741	86,671	61	86
Cuddapah ..	15	1,937	2,484	2,958	7,329	4,367	132	1,219	42	581	1,208	1,586	1,729	4,553	1,934	12	16,845	1,755	..	3,145	4,020	21,561	28,726	8,056	46,316	144	212
Bellary ..	56	5,473	7,657	16,404	29,534	8,320	97	2,519	105	1,124	5,276	7,533	11,262	24,071	12,127	12	67,312	8,162	...	10,749	15,190	94,978	120,917	28,609	3,51,029	109	152
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	6,903	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,394	..	..	40,752	..	..	...	...	..	61,049	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	21	2,676	3,609	5,945	12,230	4,042	18	2,197	64	32	421	451	375	1,247	464	..	..	..	..	3,097	4,060	6,320	13,477	4,506	37,095	18	31
North Arcot..	12	1,690	1,994	1,384	5,068	7,499	120	3,963	20	85	191	273	217	681	546	3	5,814	522	1	1,881	2,267	7,415	11,563	8,567	15,953	132	147
South Arcot..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	Not	received.																		
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	1,214	..	18	18	13	9	40	36	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	20	1,524	2,641	3,071	7,236	2,955	24	1,124	29	116	212	407	137	756	275	1	294	4	..	18	13	9	40	36	142	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	9	168	328	160	656	239	6	1,639	100	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	21	2	..	1,736	3,043	3,502	8,286	3,234	15,804	25	45
Coimbatore ..	51	2,315	4,427	3,347	10,089	3,075	15	1,343	16	111	1,014	2,150	2,486	5,650	2,145	1	264	6	..	168	328	181	677	241	2,422	6	7
Salem ..	11	1,796	2,715	2,935	7,446	5,636	172	4,263	102	2,850	7,655	14,101	13,406	35,162	13,955	17	1,538	133	..	3,329	6,577	6,097	16,003	5,226	18,869	16	56
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None.	..	..	...	..	...	..	9,451	16,816	17,879	44,146	19,724	1,18,367	239	869
Total ..	214	21,040	31,668	43,100	95,808 / 6,903	43,932	653	21,662	520	4,971	16,453	27,416	30,072	73,941 / 13,394	31,927	96	95,883 / 40,752	11,081	1	37,493	59,084	169,055	265,632 / 61,049	86,940	6,92,673	750	1,105

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, MADRAS; 18th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary*

No. 6.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for famine relief works up to 17th May, and expenditure up to 12th May 1877.

Number.	Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress.	
			On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Kistna	90,000	78,229	3,584
2	Nellore	9,53,000	6,38,372	86,671
3	Cuddapah	21,20,000	18,61,224	46,316
4	Bellary	50,16,000	43,49,297	3,51,029
5	Kurnool	37,21,000	37,58,510	1,28,803
6	Chingleput	1,95,365	2,05,263	37,095
7	North Arcot	3,45,450	3,83,881	15,958
8	South Arcot	15,000	Not	received.
9	Tanjore	10,000	*Nil.*	
10	Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	142
11	Madura	1,43,748	95,030	15,804
12	Tinnevelly	64,200	17,104	2,422
13	Coimbatore	4,00,000	2,90,280	18,869
14	Nilgiris	4,210	*Nil.*	
15	Salem	5,61,000	4,67,331	1,18,367
16	Malabar	5,520	149	
	Total ...	1,36,49,493	1,21,47,382	8,25,060

Revenue Board Office, Madras; 18th *May* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

Scarcity in Western and Southern India.

No. 32 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 19th April 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

The despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 2nd March, No. 13 of 1877, giving a summary of the matters which had engaged the attention of your Government in connection with the famine in Southern and Western India during the week ending 27th February, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I approve of your resolution to sanction the earth-work of the railway from Bellary to Hubli as a relief work, on the understanding that your Government is not pledged to carry on the line to Carwar.

3. The equalisation of the through rate for grain from the port of Negapatam, in Tanjore, to Bangalore, and the suspension of port dues at Negapatam in the case of vessels importing grain equal to a quarter of their whole cargo will, I trust, greatly diminish the difficulties now experienced in carrying grain into the interior. Such also will be the effect of doubling the line from Ambatur to Arconum. It is also to be hoped that some of the grain now sent from Calcutta, Burma, and elsewhere to Madras may be shipped to Negapatam, and thus find its way to the distressed districts in the south of the Madras Presidency.

4. The intelligence received from Sir R. Temple relative to Nellore, Bellary, and Tinnevelly, and also to the spring crops in Cuddapah and North Arcot, is on the whole satisfactory.

5. I have already, in my despatches of the 15th March and 6th April, Nos. 24 and 28 of 1877, expressed my opinion that, while the utmost efforts are made to preserve life, Government relief should be accompanied by such conditions as to prevent it being accepted by any but the really destitute. I concur, therefore, with the principles which have guided you in your instructions upon this subject to the Government of Bombay.

No. 33 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 26th April 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

The despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 9th March, No. 14 of 1877, relative to the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The insufficiency of the means at present available for the transport of grain from Madras to the interior, and especially to the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, must reasonably have caused much anxiety. The efforts hitherto made to increase the carrying power of the Railway have been met by unforeseen difficulties; but as the subject is now engaging the earnest attention of Your Excellency's Government and that of Madras, I trust that means will be devised for overcoming the present obstacles.

3. Your instructions to the Government of Madras relative to the necessity of removing the misapprehensions which exist in the public mind as to the relations between the Government and the firm of Arbuthnot and Company have my approval. If, after consultation with the Madras Government, your suggestion for the sale of the Government reserve stock be acted upon, I trust that the periods of sale and quantities sold may be so arranged as not to disturb the ordinary operations of trade.

4. I trust that the local authorities in Nellore, the Ceded Districts, and Kurnool will succeed in carrying into execution the plan suggested by Sir R. Temple of drafting labourers from the relief works in those districts to the great work of the East Coast Navigation Canal. The end to be attained is so important that I trust no exertions will be spared to make use of the present opportunity for the completion of this useful work.

5. I shall await the result of your deliberations on the subject, to which the Sanitary Commissioner of the Madras Government has drawn attention, of the alleged insufficiency of the reduced rate of wages lately prescribed for the relief works in that Presidency.

6. I fully concur in the views expressed in the Resolution of Your Excellency's Government on the returns received from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore relative to the scarcity in that Province. The Chief Commissioner and the officers of the Administration appear to have well deserved the praise bestowed on them by Your Excellency in Council for the zeal, judgment and humanity which have characterised their arrangements and exertions to meet the great calamity which has fallen on the Province.

7. I concur with Your Excellency in the emphatic recognition which you record of the value of Sir R. Temple's labours.

Telegram, dated 25th May 1877.

From—Simla, | *To—London,*
From—Viceroy, | *To—Secretary of State.*

No despatch this week. General rainfall in Madras Presidency has greatly improved prospects there. Quantity about as follows: Kistna one inch and half, Nellore from three to eight inches. In different parts tanks received two and three months' supply; Cuddapah average two decimal seven inches, Kurnool two inches, North Arcot two decimal three inches, Chingleput two to seven and half inches, Madras City twenty-one inches, Tanjore two to six inches, Trichinopoly two decimal three inches, Salem three-quarters of inch, Coimbatore general one inch, Tinnevelly slight rain. In Mysore showers throughout the province; one decimal three inches at Bangalore. In Bombay two inches rain in Dharwar; slight showers in Belgaum and Khandesh. Madras Government have raised rate of wages for relief labourers to value of one pound grain *plus* one anna when fifty per cent. of ordinary task is performed. In Bombay Presidency three hundred sixty-four thousand on works, one hundred fourteen thousand charitably relieved. In Mysore sixty-six thousand on works, one hundred two thousand charitably relieved. In Madras seven hundred eighty-eight thousand on works, besides three thousand five hundred on Arconum-Ambatur Railway, three hundred fifty-five thousand charitably relieved, besides sixty-six thousand in relief camps. Temple on 23rd telegraphs as follows:—

"Numbers increasing on relief works considerably, but on charitable relief slightly, caused by returning immigrants and by perfecting village inspection; sanitary reports regarding condition labourers favourable everywhere. Cattle as before; more rain South Mahratta Country, where ploughing progressing, sowing commenced. Trade active on coast on railway as before. Prices slightly higher. Moonsoon reported Malabar Coast, expected shortly Bombay. Great Indian Peninsula Railway continues sending grain towards Madras, giving preference to grain over all other articles."

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24TH MAY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras copious rain fell during the week in all the districts on the Coromandel coast: it was especially abundant in Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Nellore and Tanjore: in Tinnevelly and Malabar the fall was slight; the rain extended inland to Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore, and has done great good: agricultural operations are expected to commence at once in most districts. The reported numbers on relief works are 788,573, which includes those on the Nellore Canal, but not those employed on some other works in that district: the Vellore returns are also wanting in North Arcot: the total increase on last week is probably about 25,000; the numbers on gratuitous relief are 348,155, an increase of 22,897. Showers have fallen throughout Mysore; the returns (which refer to the period immediately before the rainfall) show 66,503 on works and 102,399 on gratuitous relief. In Bombay rain is reported throughout the Southern Mahratta Country and Deccan, besides showers in Khandesh and Násik; it has been heavy in parts of Kanara, Kaládgi, Satara and Poona. In the Central Provinces there has been slight rain with storms in 14 out of 19 districts: threshing the lately cut crops is going on, and ground is being prepared for the *kharif*. A little rain has fallen in Berar. No rain is reported in Central India or Rajputana, except a shower at Sutna. In Bengal more or less rain has fallen in most districts, in greatest abundance in the East and North: prospects are favourable. Much rain is reported from Assam, and upwards of 12 inches have fallen in Sylhet; prospects are very good No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, except a shower at Benares. The return from the Punjab is also blank, with the exception of a shower at Dera Ismail Khan.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (May 22nd)	1·58 in Masuliptam; 0·10 in Gudivada.	Very heavy gale with rain on 19th; harvest of paddy commenced in Gudivada taluk, outturn about ½; seer of rupees 80 weight, rice 8·46, *cholum* 11·7, *raggi* 13·16, *cumboo* 10·91; imports by sea, rice 8·55 tons, by land from Godavery rice 16·07, *cholum* 6·25, *raggi* 4·88 tons; 2,659 on relief works; 194 fed gratis by Government; 1,177 by people; slight cholera and small-pox continue; cattle disease in some taluks; information regarding weather and crops not received from 10 taluks and divisions owing to bad weather.
Nellore („ „)	8·70 in Nellore; 7·10 at Gudur in Atmakur 4·90; in Kavali 5·80; in Venkatagiri 6·30; in Darsi 4·60; in Ragur 4·75; in Udayagiri 2·0; in Kandukur 3·85; in Ongole 6·05.	Average prices, second sort rice 7·61, *cholum* 9·44, *raggi* 11·64, *cumboo* 9·53; imports by sea none, by land into the town of Nellore rice 38 tons, *cholum* 1 ton, *raggi* 17 tons; number on district relief works 24,445, number on canal 60,704; number fed gratuitously 18,217; returns from Gudur, Addanki and Darsi not received; 62 deaths from cholera reported; cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhœa prevalent in some taluks; water-supply assured; tanks throughout received between 2 and 3 months' supply of water: prospects of cattle improved.
Cuddapah („ „)	Average 2·73	Average prices, seers per rupee, second sort rice 7·72, *cholum* 8·76, *raggi* 9·32, *cumboo* 9·20; people on relief works 74,967; gratuitously fed 26,944; 199 deaths from cholera; number of cattle died for want of fodder and disease 1,608; rain reported from all taluks except one.
Bellary („)	·3 in Bellary; 1·0 in Hospett; 1·3 in Hadgalli; 1·0 in Harpanhally; ·7 in Adoni; 4·4 in Gooty; ·2 in Raidrug; 1·2 in Anantapur; 3·0 in Hindupur; 3·0 in Pennakonda; ·3 in Kudligbi.	Average price second sort rice 7·06, boiled rice at Bellary 8·1, *cholum* or great millet 7·5, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 8·76, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·02, *cumboo* 7·28 seers of 80 tolas; imports 3,034 tons; accounts from two railway stations only; 284,807 persons on relief works, increase as compared with return for previous week 39,541, this is owing to the increasing pressure of the famine; 132,156 gratuitously fed, increase as compared with the return for previous week 12,468, this is chiefly due to the payment of three pies to the children of coolies employed on relief works, but also to an increase in the numbers in relief houses; 2,664 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera decreasing but still in all taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent, but the former decreasing; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water much improved by recent rains.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Kurnool (May 22nd)	Average 2·0 throughout district.	Many tanks have received a small supply; town water-supply abundant; slight freshes continue in Tumbudra and Hindri; agricultural operations commencing on red soil; cholera, small-pox and fever pretty general; cholera seizures 132, deaths 97; cattle suffering greatly from want of fodder; their prospects improved by late rains; second sort rice per rupee in Imperial seers 6·89, *cholum* 7·86, *raggi* 9·62, *cumboo* 9 1; number on relief works 203,742; gratuitously relieved 61,759, including 47,926 children under seven years, and 7,433 people fed by village heads; import, Government grain 62 tons, private 125 tons in three taluks; the decrease of 1,116 in the number of coolies is the net result of 6,627 increase in Pattikonda, and of 7,746 decrease in the other taluks; decrease in village relief attributable to improved checks; physique of coolies indifferent; number of children receiving cash payment has increased, explanation called for.
North Arcot („ „)	2·34, average of 16 stations.	Average prices in Government seers second sort rice per rupee 7·8, *cholum* 8·9, *raggi* 9·5, *cumboo* 8·4; coolies on relief works 36,766, decrease owing to non-receipt of relief reports from Vellore tahsildar, resident engineer and fall of rain; persons gratuitously fed 12,564; cholera still prevalent, fever and small-pox in some places; pasture scarce; cattle still dying of starvation in some parts.
Chingleput („ „)	Heavy rain throughout the district.	Prices rice second sort 8·84, *raggi* 10·83, *cholum* 9·71, *cumboo* 10·78; imports, rice 133 tons, *raggi* 30; cholera more or less prevalent in Saidapet, Trivellore and Ponneri, abating in other taluks; small-pox and fever in some, dysentery and fever in others; condition of cattle poor; deaths in every taluk, about 600 cattle are reported to have died in Conjeveram alone; in consequence of excess of rain, pasturage *nil*, dry fodder very scarce and expensive; water abundant; on relief works 4,325, gratuitous relief 11,735.
South Arcot („ 23rd)	7·5 in Hoozoor; 5·5 in Tendevanum; 5·75 in Villapooram and Chellambram; 3·2 in Trinomalay; 3·25 in Tricalore; 2·0 in Virdachellam; 1·75 in Kallacoorchy. From 2·0 to 6·0 in different parts of the district from 14th to 17th.	Rice second sort 9 seers, *cumboo* 11¾, *raggi* 11¼, *cholum* 10¾ as last week; number employed last day 2,235; gratuitously fed last day at Chengam 776, in villages 2,585; children paid three pice; people healthy; cholera deaths reported 148 against 215 attacks; cattle disease in some parts; pasture deficient.
Tanjore („ 22nd)		Prices rice 7⅞ seers, *raggi* 13, *cumboo* 10½, *cholum* 10⅝; imports by sea, rice 4 tons; relief works none; deaths from cholera 212; small-pox almost throughout district; cattle disease in Tanjore, Cumbaconum, Mayavaram and Negapatam taluks with some loss of life; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	Rainfall general throughout district; average 2·3.	Second sort rice 7 7/10 seers, *cholum* 16¼, *raggi* 10¼, *cumboo* 9⅜; import of grains during this week 69 tons; no relief works; gratuitously fed on 20th instant by public subscription 2,224; deaths from cholera 171, from small-pox 65; cattle disease and diarrhœa prevalent among cattle in some parts; pasture and water-supply improved.
Madura („ „)	Rainfall general, especially good near the sea coast.	Rice second sort 8⅓ seers, *cholum* 9¼, *raggi* 9 7/10, *cumboo* 9⅜; import, rice 1,339 tons, other grains 18; number on relief works 12,581; number gratuitously fed 8,905; deaths from cholera 296; cattle doing poorly for want of fodder; slight mortality in some taluks.
Tinnevelly („ „)	Slight rain in 5 taluks.	No freshes; standing crops in 2 taluks withering; 256 deaths to 303 attacks of cholera; cattle disease in 4 taluks with some loss; prices continue rising; average prices per rupee second sort rice 8⅓ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 11¾, *cumboo* 11¼, *raggi* 11¼; import of grain, rice 11,181 tons; number on relief works 811, number gratuitously fed 786.
Coimbatore („ „)	Rain pretty general; average ·94.	Prices rice (slight rise) second sort 7·49, *cholum* (no change) 8·62, *raggi* (slight rise) 8·96, *cumboo* (slight rise) 8·96; severe cholera in all taluks, attacks 1,436, deaths 1,150; fever and small-pox prevalent in Erode taluk; fever in Collegal; cultivation to a small extent in 5 taluks; in Palladum and Coimbatore *cholum* has been attacked by insects; cattle poor, losses in Collegal and Sattiamangalum; fodder and water scarce; on relief works 22,801; no observable deterioration of physique gratuitously fed 16,234.
Salem („ „)	1·75	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice 7 2/16, *raggi* 8 13/16, *cumboo* 8, *cholum* 8½; imports of all grains 1,500 tons; number on relief works 55,400; number gratuitously fed 55,300; number fed by private charity 700; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number rising 30 per cent., due to large numbers fed in Kistnagherry, Oossoor and Namkal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Malabar (May 22nd)	·73, average of 8 taluks.	Rainfall not sufficient in some places for first crop cultivation; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 4,020 tons, *raggi* 18, *cholum* 316; exports, rice 261 tons and *raggi* 640; prices of rice stationary in Wynaad and Cochin and slightly risen elsewhere, highest $7\frac{1}{3}$ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest $10\frac{3}{4}$ in Cochin, average $9\frac{2}{5}$ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* $10\frac{1}{8}$ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 10; small-pox and cholera in all taluks except Cochin, deaths from latter 280; cattle healthy; pasture improving everywhere; 2,340 coolies on Kolathur roads; strong northerly wind followed by right southerly wind and heavy swell have greatly retarded landing grain operations in Calicut. *General Remarks.*—General prospects greatly improved by late fall of rain; agricultural operations will probably commence in most districts; coolies on Arconum and Ambathoor Railway works 3,535; number fed at 76 relief camps in eight districts 45,847 besides 20,603 at the five Madras city camps; exports of grain from Madras by rail during week ending 19th May 5,239 tons.
Bombay— (May 24th)		
Sind— (May 23rd)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Total rainfall from 1st January 2·89 in Thano Bula Khan, 3·05 in Belo, ·78 in Keti; three fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee; fever very prevalent; locusts in Dadu and Sehwan talukas, did some damage in former to *jowari* crops; freshes in Gaj.
Shikárpur ...	...	Weather very hot; cotton in flower, looking well; river high.
Hyderabad ...	...	River rising; locusts have damaged rice seedlings in Guni taluka cattle disease in one, fever in four, small-pox in six talukas; weather very sultry for four days; dust-storms prevailing.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather hot; 3 cases of small-pox; cattle disease in Kashmor and Thul.
Guzerat—(May 23rd)		
Ahmedabad ...	·03	Weather warm and cloudy; small-pox in Dholka; locusts passed through Viramgam, no damage.
Kaira ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	·10	Weather sultry, rain in Ankleswar and Amod; dust-storm, lightning and hail-stones in Amod.
Khandesh and Násik. (May 23rd.)		
Khandesh ...	Slight rain in five talukas.	Weather oppressive; fever and small-pox continue.
Násik ...	About half inch rain in most talukas.	Eighteen deaths from cholera in Sinnar.
Konkan—(May 23rd)		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera in 5 and small-pox in 3 talukas.
Deccan—(May 23rd)		
Poona ...	·53 in Poona; ·83 in Indápur; ·03 in Khed; ·10 in Purandhar; ·35 in Bhimthari; ·05 in Mawal; 1·05 in Sirur; 2·45 in Baramati.	Cholera increasing in Khed; few cholera and small-pox cases everywhere except in Indápur.
Ahmednagar ...	·94 in Nagar	Cholera in 6 talukas, cases 178, deaths 67.
Sholapur ...	Half inch or more rain in parts of Malsiras, Sangola, Karmala, Madha and Pandharpur on 20th and 21st.	Fifty-six deaths from cholera.
Satara ...	·46 in Satara; 1·30 in Madha on 18th.	Total rainfall 1·67; weather cloudy; 184 deaths from cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay —*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country—(May 23rd)		
Belgaum ...	Light showers of rain in several villages of all talukas except Athni.	Deaths from cholera 179; land being prepared for sowing rice.
Dharwar ...	Rain in every taluka except Bankapur, Hangal and Ron.	Cholera prevalent, deaths 168.
Kanara ...	Rain on 19th 1·25 in Haliyál; 1·5 in Supa; 1·0 in Mundgod, and 2·0 in Sirsi.	Rice sowing commenced; cholera continues, deaths 22.
Kaládgi ...	·11 on 17th, ·07 on 18th, 1·45 on 19th; ·17 in Baghalkot; ·16 in Badami on 17th; ·10 in Hungund.	Cholera cases 579, deaths 326; small-pox decreasing.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—(May 23rd)		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather and health same as last week.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather hot; fever prevalent in Jhinjuwara taluka.
Baroda ...	...	Small-pox decreasing; some of the cattle in the district suffering from mouth disease.
		General Remarks.—Rain to some extent in all the Southern Mahratta Country and Deccan districts, heavy in parts of Kanara, Kaládgi, Satara and Poona; cholera increasing in Belgaum, Kaládgi, Sholapur, Poona, Nagar, Násik and Tanna, decreasing in Kanara, Dharwar and Satara; weather very hot in Kattywar, Guzerat.
Bengal— (May 24th)		
Chittagong ...	4·18	Cholera almost entirely abated.
Noakholly ...	·08	Health much improved.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	·69	
Hill Tipperah ...	3·12	Cholera abated at Agartala.
Backergunge ...	·54	A good deal of sporadic cholera; cattle are healthy.
Furreedpore ...	1·17; 1·77 in Madareepore; ·83 in Goalundo.	
Dacca ...	3·48.	Cholera still bad in thana Roopgunge.
Tipperah ...	4·17	Isolated cases of cholera in various parts.
Mymensingh ...	1·86	
24-Pergunnahs ...	2·86	Public health generally fair.
Jessore ...	*Nil* in previous week. 1·75	
Nuddea ...	·70	
Moorshedabad ...	·16	Cholera prevails in the east.
Pubna ...	2·50	
Rajeshahye ...	·41	Cholera almost altogether disappeared.
Bogra ...	·36	
Maldah ...	·26	Cholera rather less, 255 deaths reported.
Dinagepore ...	11·88	Cholera still bad and deaths numerous.
Rungpore ...	15·82	Some cholera cases reported in Sudder, Gaibanda, and Kurigram sub-divisions.
Cooch Behar ...	3·62; 2·0 in Mekhaliganj; ·95 in Dinhata; ·44 in Matabhanga.	Public health good; no cholera reported.
Jalpigori ...	7·80	
Darjeeling ...	2·03	
Midnapore ...	3·09	
Howrah ...	·47	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Hooghly ...	·99	Cholera abated; cattle disease still prevalent in Pundooah station.
Burdwan ...	·62	Public health fair.
	·61 in Culna; ·12 in Boodbood; 1·27 in Jehanabad.	
Bankoora ...	·78	
Beerbhoom ...	·64	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·76	
Bhágalpur ...	8·14	Cholera, small-pox, and sickness generally are decreasing.
Monghyr ...	6·22	Cholera still exists slightly.
Purneah ...	5·9	Cholera disappearing; general health improving.
Durbhunga ...	1·05	
Mozufferpore ...	·62	General health good with the exception of cholera in Seetamurhee sub-division.
Sarun ...	*Nil.*	
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Cholera on the increase.
Patna ...	2·48	Health generally good.
Gya ...	*Nil;* ·02 in Aurungabad.	Public health fairly good.
Shahabad ...	1·47	General health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Health generally good.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Cholera has appeared in Palamow sub-division, and several fatal cases have occurred.
Manbhoom ...	2·66	
Singhbhoom ...	·54	District healthy.
Balasore ...	2·79	Cholera disappeared from the town, and cases reported from the interior are fewer.
Cuttack ...	3·29	
Pooree ...	·30 ·16 in Khoordah.	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen throughout Bengal during the week, and the general prospects of the crops are favourable.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (May 23rd)	Slight rain on 20th.	Weather cool till 21st, since hot again; wind westerly.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Weather hot and dry.
Agra („ „)	...	Nothing particular since; heat is increasing.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather hot and dry.
Bareilly („ „)	...	No change.
Jhansi („ 24th)	...	No change.
Kumaon („ 21st)	Slight rain.	Weather still unsettled; harvest gathered in greater part of district.
Lucknow („ 23rd)	...	No change.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	No remarks.
Fyzabad („ „)	...	Nothing of importance; hot wind rages.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot and dry, westerly winds prevailing.
Punjab— (May 23rd)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Health good.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Health good; *kharif* sowings in progress.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Health good; crops harvested.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Health good.
Rawalpindi ...	*Nil.*	Health good; agricultural prospects fair.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Health good; threshing in progress.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·3	Health good; crops being harvested.
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	Health good; reaping in progress.
		General Remarks.—Health and agricultural prospects good.
Central Provinces—		
UpperGodávari (May19th)	·03	Cloudy and stormy; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Sugarcane flourishing; ploughing continues; health good.
Bilaspur ...	·65	Cloudy and stormy; sugarcane flourishing; prices rising.
Raipur ...	·72	Cloudy and stormy; *kharif* ploughing continues; cholera abating; prices rising.
Bilaghát ...	...	Stormy; *kharif* ploughing continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices falling in Behir tahsil.
Chhindwára ...	·50	Cloudy; winnowing continues; sugarcane good; *kharif* ploughing commenced; health good; prices easy.
Chánda (May 20th)	1·80	Cloudy; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Nándi („ 21st)	...	*Rabi* threshing completed; prices of grain fallen.
Bhandára („ 22nd)	·73	Winnowing *rabi* almost completed; *kharif* ploughing continues; fever, cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 23rd)	·25	*Kharif* ploughing continues; health good; prices rising.
Wardha ...	·17	Small-pox continues; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Nimár ...	·12	Stormy; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Hoshangabad ...	·08	Cloudy and stormy; small-pox continues; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur (May 23rd)	...	Threshing and winnowing completed; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	·18	Cloudy and hot; threshing and winnowing *rabi* continue; health good.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; threshing and winnowing *rabi* progressing; prices slightly fallen.
Seoni ...	·25	Threshing and winnowing *rabi* continue; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	·18	Threshing *rabi* delayed owing to unsettled weather; *kharif* ploughing commenced; fever continues; prices falling.
Damoh ...	...	Winnowing *rabi* continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather stormy; slight rain in 14 districts out of 19; winnowing *rabi* completed, except in Seoni, Mandla, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh; ground is being broken for *kharif* sowings; prices rising.
British Burma— ...	...	Report not received.
Assam—		
Gauháti (May 24th)	4·3	Weather unsettled; heavy storms with much rain; *sali* cultivation and tea manufacture in progress; a few cases of diarrhœa still reported in station; cholera reported in the district.
Sylhet („ „)	12·80	Some of the *aman* sowings have been flooded; general prospects good; health as last week.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 24th)	Showers of rain have fallen throughout the province; 1·30 in Bangalore; 1·35 in Coorg.	Slight fall in ordinary rice, which sells in Bangalore at 14 lbs. per rupee; deaths from cholera in Mysore Province 1,086, in Coorg 65; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved as per last tabulated statement is in—

Bangalore district including town	...	6,428	and	55,399
Kolar	...	5,312	„	11,792
Tumkúr	...	4,259	„	14,268
Mysore	...	942	„	4,613
Hassan	...	1,698	„	4,785
Shimoga	...	1,363	„	970
Kadur	...	1,599	„	1,270
Chitaldroog	...	10,080	„	9,302
Total	...	32,281	and	102,399

excluding those employed by the professional department, daily average of which is 34,222, these returns refer to a period immediately prior to the rainfall and show therefore no decrease.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Amráoti	(May 23rd)	·36	Ploughing continued; small-pox still prevalent; cholera slightly decreasing.
Central India—(May 23rd)			
Indore ...		...	No change since last report.
Gwalior ...		...	
Neemuch ...		...	
Rutlam ...		...	
Sutna ...		·24	
Rajputana—			
Abu	(May 24th)	...	Quite clear and windy.
Sirohi	(„ 20th)	...	Seasonable, health good.
Marwar	(„ 19th)	...	Windy and cloudy; heat increasing; mild hot winds; isolated cases of cholera; health good.
Meywar	(„ 18th)	...	Cloudy sky; occasional storms; no hot wind; *rabi* crop a fair one; small-pox much less.
Harowtee	(„ 19th)	...	Health good; hot winds during day.
Jhallawar	(„ „)	...	East winds; thermometer 95°.
Ajmére	(„ 24th)	...	Hot; seasonable weather with high winds.
Jeypore	(„ „)	...	Agricultural prospects unchanged, weather seasonable; small-pox almost disappeared.
Bhurtpore	(„ „)	0·5 in previous week.	Prices moderate; health good.
Ulwur	(„ 23rd)	...	Hot winds regularly set in.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1876, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 66, 67, 68 AND 69 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 27TH JANUARY 1877.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.						REMARKS.
		Able-bodied Agricultural Laborers.			Syces or Horse-keepers.			Common Masons, Carpenters, or Blacksmiths.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
N. W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	
	Saháranpur ...	4	0	1½	4	8	0	11	9	8	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	5	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	
	Meerut ...	5	0	0	4	8	0	9	0	0	
	Bulandshahr ...	3	13	4	4	12	8	7	10	8	
	Aligarh ...	4	4	9	4	0	0	8	5	4	
	Kumaun ...	8	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	
	Garhwál ...	4	8	0	5	0	0	8	10	8	
	Bijnor ...	3	12	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	
	Moradabad ...	3	0	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	
	Budaun ...	3	4	0	3	8	0	7	5	4	
	Bareilly ...	3	4	0	...			6	8	0	
	Sháhajahánpur ...	3	0	0	3	14	0	6	5	4	
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	
	Muttra ...	4	8	0	4	8	0	9	10	8	
	Agra ...	4	12	0	4	0	0	12	8	0	
	Farukhabad ...	3	10	1¾	2	14	10½	7	13	0	
	Mainpuri ...	4	0	0	4	8	0	8	0	0	
	Etawála ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	
	Etah ...	1	11	8	1	15	8	4	0	9	
	Jaluun ...	3	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	
	Jhánsi ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	
	Lalitpur ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	
	Cawnpore ...	3	14	0	4	8	0	7	8	0	
	Fatehpur ...	3	4	0	4	0	0	6	12	0	
	Bánda ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	12	0	
	Allahabad ...	4	8	0	4	8	0	10	10	8	
	Hamirpur ...	3	0	0	4	3	0	6	0	0	
	Jaunpur ...	3	8	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	
	Gorakpur ...	2	4	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	
	Basti ...	2	13	0	3	12	0	7	6	0	
	Azamgarh ...	3	4	6	3	8	0	5	3	9	
	Mirzapur ...	3	4	0	4	0	0	4	8	0	
	Benares ...	1	12	0	4	0	0	9	5	7	
	Ghazipur ...	3	0	0	3	0	0	5	10	0	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 30th MAY 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	137,552	7,42,546	4,547	22,498	...	...	142,099	7,65,044
„ Paddy	...	...	381	1,365	600	2,050	...	...	981	3,415
„ Other Grains	...	...	32,952	1,66,812	895	5,720	29	220	33,876	1,72,752
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	956	3,918	...	...	...	...	956	3,918
„ Paddy	...	...	177	362	...	...	...	...	177	362
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	6,836	23,343	...	...	6,836	23,343
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	...	718	4,165	5,829	34,974	...	...	6,547	39,139
„ Paddy	70	244	...	...	18,162	63,567	...	...	18,232	63,811
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	...	...	5,785	32,797	...	...	...	...	5,785	32,797
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	180	30	180
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	1,830	12,500	...	...	1,830	12,500
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	15,191	82,936	...	...	...	...	15,191	82,936
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	3,031	17,051	...	...	...	...	10,916	60,768	13,947	77,819
Quilandy—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	959	5,240	...	...	...	...	959	5,240
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice	...	...	161,161	8,71,602	10,376	57,472	30	180	171,567	9,29,254
„ Paddy	70	244	558	1,727	27,428	1,01,460	...	...	28,056	1,03,431
„ Other Grains	3,031	17,051	32,952	1,66,812	895	5,720	10,945	60,988	47,823	2,50,571
TOTAL	3,101	17,295	194,671	10,40,141	38,699	1,64,652	10,975	61,168	247,446	12,83,256
Imports in previous week ... Rice									243,800	13,39,663
Paddy									36,838	1,47,731
Other Grains									22,018	1,15,346
TOTAL									302,656	16,02,740

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 30th MAY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.									
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	63,850	2,47,547	...	...	13,782	54,981	...	...	...	...	77,632	3,02,528	1,110	4,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,110	4,312
„ Paddy ...	1,496	4,080	...	...	1,707	3,480	...	...	...	...	3,203	7,560	25,549	70,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,549	70,782
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	19,932	81,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,932	81,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	2,493	5,440	...	...	293	600	...	...	...	...	2,786	6,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin ...	37,699	1,49,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,699	1,49,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	15	50	...	...	...	...	15	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	73	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	2,992	10,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,992	10,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	128,535	4,98,711	...	...	15,797	59,111	...	...	...	...	144,332	5,57,822	26,659	75,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	26,659	75,094
Exports in previous week ...											173,504	6,64,453											11,514	34,993

* No return received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railway, during the week ending 19th May 1877.

Forwarded from	To											
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Co-door and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	South Indian Railway.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras ...	891	2,919	474	107	...	222	1,224	427	474	342	...	7,080
Beypore ...	22	547	353	1,596	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,619
Raichore ...	...	49	...	...	...	...	35	225	839	735	...	1,883
Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	1,800
Tanjore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,031	1,031
Other Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,122	1,122
Total ...	913	3,515	827	1,703	101	222	1,259	652	1,313	1,077	3,953	15,535

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 15,929.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 26th May 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations ...	255
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations ...	3,997
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore ...	619
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore ...	3,113
Total Tons ...	7,984
Total for previous week, Tons ...	7,501

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 2330, dated 22nd May 1877.

Read relief reports for the week ending 5th May 1877, from Kistna District, dated 8th and 11th, and from Kurnool, dated 9th, 10th and 11th May 1877.

The detailed relief reports for the Kistna and Kurnool districts for the week ending 5th May are submitted, for the information of Government, in continuation of Board's Proceedings, 11th May, 1877, No. 2177.

2. Prices rose slightly in Kurnool, but there was no very marked change. In Kurnool rice rose in Ramalkota, all grains in Nandikotkur, and cholum and ragi in Koilkuntla. There was slight rain in the Palnad and in Bezwada taluk in Kistna, and 0·9 inches at Ramalkota in Kurnool.

3. There is no change as regards relief works in Kistna, the Commamur Canal with 1,773 persons being the only work in progress. The following are the talukwar details of numbers in Kurnool :—

	28th April.	5th May.	
Ramalkota	32,550	32,863	+ 313
Nandikotkur	16,724	15,249	— 1,475
Nandial	32,651	23,571	— 9,080
Sirwell	16,555	18,044	+ 1,489
Koilkuntla	33,411	31,670	— 1,741
Pattikonda	23,472	27,578	+ 4,106
Cumbum	49,434	47,684	— 1,750
Markapur	7,092	8,130	+ 1,038
Total	211,889	204,789	— 7,100

The increase in Pattikonda, Sirwell and Markapur is nominal, the return for 28th April having been based partly on estimate. The decrease in Nandikotkur and Nandial has followed on concentration of coolies on trunk roads, and that in Koilkuntla and Cumbum is ascribed to the selection of able-bodied persons for emigration to the East Coast Canal. There is no change to be noticed as regards rates of wages.

4. In Kistna 367 persons were on gratuitous relief. Of these, 117 were casuals in villages in the taluks of Bapatla, Guntoor, Sattenapalli and Nuzvid, and the remainder were in two relief camps. In Kurnool 64,817 persons were gratuitously relieved—6,864 in camps and relief houses, 14,037 in villages, and 43,916 children under seven years of age allowed 3 pies each. The 753 villages in the district are divided into 26 circles, and in 616 villages relief was given. The average per village is 23 persons, which does not seem high. The Collector is watchful against abuses. The numbers of children admitted to 3 pies is too great. The number of relief houses is 34.

Taluqwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 5th May 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 5th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sums sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
KRISTNA	Bapatla		65,000	1,571	46,606	46,926	1,695	251	1,047	704	22	1,773	81	106	86	273
	Bezwada		30,655	Not reported	15,033	8,332	671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Repalli		...	...	...	15,033	24	111	...	...	...	...	33	16	24	73
	Guntur		...	...	...	6,433	678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palnad		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Nandigama		...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	2	15
	Nuzvid		...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sattenapalli		...	...	...	...	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	95,655	1,571	61,639	76,724	2,599	369	1,047	704	22	1,773	127	128	112	367
KURNOOL	Ramallcota	90,000	...	18,400	10,30,032	10,30,032	24,718	4,038	10,059	17,098	5,706	32,863	1,092	1,504	12,767	15,363
	Nandikotkur		...	8,922	1,58,960	1,81,876	13,019	2,669	4,509	7,445	3,296	15,249	474	535	2,524	3,533
	Nandial		...	15,179	5,32,357	5,32,357	14,530	2,163	7,895	11,233	4,443	23,571	625	1,024	6,479	8,128
	Sirwell		...	9,010	2,75,530	2,75,530	4,063	830	5,028	8,950	3,466	18,044	485	822	5,163	6,470
	Koilkuntla		...	17,774	5,29,229	5,29,229	13,996	1,497	8,455	16,589	6,626	31,670	289	493	4,990	5,772
	Pattikonda		...	15,220	3,11,124	3,11,124	8,604	2,533	9,258	14,445	3,875	27,578	230	401	6,346	6,977
	Cumbum		...	22,670	6,14,937	6,14,937	16,126	2,456	16,252	20,269	11,163	47,684	487	642	11,942	13,071
	Markapur		...	4,203	1,70,427	1,70,427	12,625	2,773	2,761	3,707	1,662	8,130	715	1,165	3,623	5,503
	Total	37,21,000	..	1,11,378	36,22,496	36,45,512	1,13,899	19,960	64,817	99,736	40,236	204,789	4,397	6,586	53,834	64,817

(Signed) H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, MADRAS; *The 22nd May 1877.*

Weekly condition report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 14.)

Condition report for week ending 12*th May* 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices have risen slightly. There was no rain in any of the taluks except Anekal, where 14 cents were registered. The standing crops were suffering much from want of rain. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent. Cattle suffer from want of good fodder.

Kolar District.—Markets fairly supplied. Prices unsteady. The condition of the standing crops and the prospects of the season remain unaltered. No rain fell in the district during this week. The public health is not good, cholera, fever and small-pox being still prevalent. Cattle suffer from want of forage.

Túmkúr District.—Markets continue fairly supplied and prices of food grains have risen. There was no rain in any of the taluks, and no improvement in the condition of the crops. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent, but abating somewhat. Cattle suffer much from want of fodder and water.

Mysore District.—Markets continue fairly supplied except in the Malvalli taluk, where the supply received, it is reported, was barely sufficient for requirements. Steps are being taken to enquire into the alleged deficiency and to apply an adequate relief. Prices have risen generally. Light showers of rain fell in five out of eleven taluks, the quantity registered at head-quarters of taluks ranging from 19 to 53 cents. The standing crops, except under river channels, were withering for want of rain. Sugarcane and black and green gram were harvested in the Ashtagram taluk. Scarcity of drinking water is still felt in many places.

Hassan District.—Markets continue fairly supplied, but prices have risen. A light shower of rain fell in a few villages of the Hassan Taluk only. The young crops of paddy, ragi, maize, and other cereals were suffering from want of rain in every taluk except Manjarabad, where paddy was thriving. Cholera is prevalent throughout the district; fever, small-pox and dysentery also in some taluks. Cattle in the Manjaradad Taluk suffer from foot and mouth disease, and those in Attikupps and Belur from murrain.

Shimoga District.—Markets sufficiently supplied, except in a few villages of the Honnali taluk, where cholera prevented importation on a large scale. There was a slight fall of rain in one taluk only. The standing paddy and sugarcane crops are in tolerably good condition in the Sorab and Nagar taluks and in parts of Sagar also, but in other places they are suffering from want of rain. Fresh sowings are being carried on in all the taluks except Channagiri and Sorab. Cholera, fever and dysentery are prevalent.

Kadur District.—Markets continue fairly supplied and prices pretty steady. There was a slight fall of rain in one taluk (Lakvalli), the sugarcane crop in which is doing well. There are no standing crops in the other taluks. Cholera, fever and small-pox are still prevalent.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets continue fairly supplied, and prices have remained pretty stationary, except in those places where cholera prevailed and checked importation. No rain fell in any of the taluks excepting 5 villages in Hiriyur where the fall was very scanty. The standig corps in the Dodéri, Budihal and Pavagada taluks were suffering, but in others they were in fair condition. Javari and gingelly oil seeds were fresh sown during the week in parts of the Hiriyur taluk. The public health continued to be bad, cholera, small-pox and fevers being still prevalent. Cattle suffer much from want of water and fodder, and from disease also in some places.

General Remarks.

During the week ending 12th May, little or no rain had fallen, and the condition of the country was generally such as to cause considerable anxiety and apprehension. The young crops in any place were beginning to wither, and prospects, in almost all the districts, were somewhat critical. The Commissioner of Ashtagram Division reports that much more than the usual breadth of land had been prepared for the cultivation of the earlier spring crops, but the area over which the crops has actually sprung is less than usual, owing to much of the seed having failed. In the Nagar Division, the districts of Shimoga and Kadur have since benefited largely by the recent rain, and the prospects are somewhat more hopeful there. But as regards the Chitaldroog district no improvement had occurred.

2. The epidemics of cholera and small-pox are still very prevalent. The number of deaths from the former was 1,246 as shewn below, or 169 more than that of the previous week :—

Bangalore district, including town and cantonment	... 159	Shimoga district	... 90
Kolar district	... 139	Kadur „	... 69
Túmkúr „	... 116	Chitaldroog „	... 237
Mysore „	... 243	Total	... 1,246
Hassan „	... 193		

3. The number of works in progress under Revenue officers was 30 more than in the previous week, new works having been started in the Kolar, Túmkúr and Hassan districts; but the daily average number of coolies employed this week was 32,281, exhibiting a small decrease of 71 as compared with the returns of the preceding week. There was, however, an increase of 4,063, in the number employed on works carried out under the officers of the Public Works Department, notwithstanding that some works had to be stopped in the Chitaldroog and Kolar districts, owing to the prevalence of cholera. The Assistant Engineer of the Kadur range reports that the generality of the people coming from the maidan táluks for employment on works are in a miserable state and advances have, consequently, to be continually made to them, with a view to their supplying themselves with food.

4. The daily average number of persons fed at Government kitchens was 102,399 or 7,526 more than in the previous week. The increase was chiefly in the Bangalore district.

5. The number of persons belonging to Her Majesty's territory, who were fed at the kitchens, has been reduced during the week under review to 830.

6. Three thousand and three tons of grain were received by rail at the Bangalore station, and 611 tons at the Kolar road station, making in all 3,614 tons, or 211 less than in the preceding week. The daily average receipts amounted to 516 tons. The imports were drawn from the following places :—

From Madras	...	2,810 tons.
„ Beypore	...	458 „
„ Trichinopoly and Negapatam on the S. I. Railway ...		199 „
„ Sholapur on the G. I. P. Railway		10 „
„ the neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency		137 „
Total	...	3,614 tons.

7. About 2,313 tons of grain were exported from Bangalore for consumption in the interior of the Province and the frontier táluks of the Madras Presidency, as shewn below :—

Towards the Túmkúr district	...	920 tons.
„ Bellary and Chitaldroog		238 „
„ Mysore district		251 „
„ Ossoor in the Salem district	...	337 „
To the táluks adjoining Bangalore		567 „
Total	...	2,313 tons.

8. An endeavour has been made to estimate the extent to which home-grown produce is still stored in the Province, but as yet with very imperfect success. The Commissioner of the Nagar Division reports, that the people in the Shimoga district live chiefly on home-grown produce, supplemented by moderate supplies received from the neighbouring markets in British territory, which, however, are expected to cease after the monsoon commences. In the Chitaldroog district, three táluks are reported

to be chiefly supplied from Bangalore, two from the Bellary markets and three from the Shimoga District; and there is no reason to apprehend that the imports will be insufficient to meet the demand. The imports into the Kadur District were chiefly from the western coast. The merchants at the seaport towns are said to have collected stores of rice in anticipation of the stoppage of imports from other places.

9. There has been great mortality amongst cattle which has considerably increased the distress and difficulties of the agricultural class. According to the returns received for the quarter ending 31st March last, the number of deaths from various causes amounted to 1,31,858 as against 38,832 of the corresponding period in 1876. The following abstract gives the details districtwar :—

Districts.	For quarter ending 31st March 1876.	For quarter ending 31st March 1877.	Percentage of increase.
Bangalore	3,711	9,626	159·4
Kolar	5,316	36,168	580·4
Túmkúr	4,067	29,550	626·6
Mysore	4,082	8,105	98·5
Hassam	5,263	19,449	269·5
Shimoga	5,387	6,581	22·2
Kadur	3,230	10,190	215·5
Chitaldroog	7,776	12,189	56·7
Total ...	38,832	131,858	239·5

"By Order,"

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,

Assistant Secretary.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 14.)

Condition Statement for the week ending 12*th May* 1877.

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	No. and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog. Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	61	123	270	454	461	5,661	5,270	6,895	5,992	2,44,664	1,47,514
Nundydroog. Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	58	273	147	478	463	6,534	5,212	4,832	6,331	1,95,558	1,33,016
Nundydroog. Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	55	241	56	352	333	4,676	4,959	2,165	2,285	1,98,011	1,53,185
Ashtagram. Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	54	45	61	160	170	798	942	6,547	8,404	98,482	60,630
Ashtagram. Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	17	32	24	73	59	1,320	1,698	3,173	4,131	91,006	74,332
Nagar. Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	17	24	71	112	111	1,028	1,363	2,532	3,301	1,11,199	93,261
Nagar. Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	17	36	138	191	191	1,419	1,599	2,400	2,587	70,938	38,948
Nagar. Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	24	58	236	318	320	9,996	10,080	1,615	1,191	2,01,864	1,36,813
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	59	62	62	920	1,158	...	...	23,152	19,602
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	303	835	1,062	2,200	2,170	32,352	32,281	30,159	34,222	12,34,874	8,55,301

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief.						Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee.						Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 5th May 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
		Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps.		Grants for gratuitous relief.			Total expenditure up to date.	Average in ordinary years.		During last week.		During present week.					
		During last week.	During present week.	Amount of private subscriptions up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Total.		2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
19,16,363	18,95,645	40,886	45,414	1,460	1,03,725	1,05,185	1,11,768	26	60	14	18	13	17	35·	18·61	...	
		11,753	11,792	6,086	32,770	38,856	33,699	32	80	13	16	13	16	25·4	16·9	...	
		12,952	14,268	1,022	55,975	56,997	56,637	28	106	13	16	12	16	27·4	17·58	...	
		950	823	5,840	1,804	7,644	7,016	24	70	12	17	11	16	24·3	23·80	...	
		4,099	4,785	128	8,375	8,503	7,279	32	76	13	16	12	13	34·4	17·07	...	
		1,072	970	2,475	1,624	4,099	3,708	30	76	12	15	12	15	38·4	20·20	...	
		1,288	1,270	2,259	3,841	6,100	4,539	30	64	13	14	13	14	35·7	24·85	...	
		9,735	9,302	4,537	17,909	22,446	14,796	24	88	12	14	12	14	23·5	11·	...	
...	...	9,439	9,985	19,088	43,560	62,648	55,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2,699	3,790	11,146	9,825	20,971	17,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,16,363	18,95,645	94,873	1,02,399	54,041	2,79,408	3,33,449	3,12,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Note 1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions, as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
2. The figures entered in columns 17 and 18 are based on the latest accounts received from the Public Works Department.
3. The figures in column 18 exhibit the adjusted expenditure to end of February and unadjusted for March 1877.
4. Explanation has been called for as to the expenditure shewn in column 24 exceeding the grant.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Assistant Secretary.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents.										Remarks for 1877.
		Average of 1871, 1872 & 1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	65	
12th		...	...	...	...	...	86	...	7	...	...	
13th	April	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	47	...	...	
14th		...	41	...	...	...	31	...	...	2	20	
15th		...	20	...	14	...	...	...	47	...	...	
16th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
17th		...	2	...	45	...	15	...	...	...	1	
18th	May	1	86	...	13	...	...	1	37	...	22	
19th		...	19	6	20	...	85	1	93	...	...	Week ending 12th May 1877.
20th		...	24	1	12	2	39	...	34			
21st		...	36	3	88	...	35	...	93			
22nd		1	9	4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd	June	...	39	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	10	...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	88	...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		1	15	...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th	July	...	14	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th		1	11	...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		...	71	3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th		...	19	2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st		1	8	...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd	August	2	42	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	98	1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	97	1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		...	54	1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sept.	2	30	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th		3	24	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		1	5	3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		1	56	2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		3	12	2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	Oct.	1	11	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	76	1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		...	48	2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		...	5	1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	33	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th		...	47	...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	49	...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th	Dec.	...	42	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th		...	8	...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		34	66	56	54	22	6	17	34			

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register.	For the week ending 28th April 1877.	For the week ending 5th May 1877.	For the week ending 12th May 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·870	26·890	26·875
Mean temperature of air	82·5	82·2	83·30
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	158·8	156·6	160·9
Maximum in shade	95·3	94·7	95·5
Minimum in shade	72·5	71·3	72·8
Depth of rain in inches	0·01	0·22	...

T. R. A. T.

Statement No. XXVIII regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 25th May 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' Reports by telegram, dated 21st to 25th May 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.	Average rainfall, *i.e.*, the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the Talukas.
										Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Slight rain in 5 Talukas. Cattle dying from scarcity of water or fodder. Fever and small-pox continue.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous *	2,730	2,771	·26	2,46,733	1,71,127	Jowari ...56 Bajri .. 54	29¼ 26⅔	29¼ 26⅔	24·94	14·4
Nasik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	About half an inch of rain in most of the Talukas. 18 deaths from cholera in Sinner.	Ditto ...	10,720	10,080	1·38	5,11,967	2,52,717	Jowari .. 54 Bajri ...47	27 24	27 24	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar	6,617	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	2 inches and 80 cents of rain at Kopergaon, one inch and 35 cents at Parner, 94 cents in Ahmednagar. Grain imports enough. 67 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	31,649	29,739	3·84	15,61,034	4,60,903	Jowari ...76 Bajri ...66	24 22½	23 21	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	53 cents of rain in Poona, 1 inch and 74 cents in Indapur, 35 cents in Bhimthari, 1 inch and 5 cents in Sirur, 2 inches and 45 cents in Baramati, 2 inches and 25 cents in Purandhar. Grain supply plentiful. A few cholera cases in District.	Ditto ...	43,500	45,800	5·04	12,91,898	7,69,277	Jowari ...65 Bajri ...51	19½ 19½	19½ 19½	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	About half an inch of rain in 4, and about an inch in one of the 7 Talukas. Grain supply fair. 56 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	61,331	59,571	8·29	16,17,994	12,17,412	Jowari ...66 Bajri ...60	18 ...	18 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	46 cents of rain at Satara, and 1 inch and 30 cents at Medha, about 3 inches in Wai Taluka, an about 2 inches in Walwa Taluka. Rain also in Man and Tasgaon Talukas. Weather cloudy. Grain supply plentiful. 184 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	40,218	43,786	4·11	5,87,582	5,15,410	Jowari ...39 Bajri ...35	16 16½	15¼ 16¼	54·60	25·43
Kaladgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	1 inch and 56 cents of rain in Kaladgi, 1 inch and 6 cents at Badami, and 83 cents at Bagewadi. Showers in other Talukas, except Muddibehal. Grain supply as before. 356 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	66,257	76,752	9·4	11,74,043	6,76,655	Jowari ...56 Bajri ...76	13¾ 13¾	13½ 13⅜	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	83 cents of rain in Belgaum, 1 inch and 40 cents in Sampgaon, 1 inch and 74 cents in Athni; showers in other Talukas. Grain supply plentiful. Land is being prepared for sowing ricc. 179 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	45,000	45,000	4·79	8,12,161	4,84,433	Jowari ...43 Bajri ...54	15 15	15 14	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	1 inch and 44 cents of rain in Dharwar, and rain in all except 3 Talukas. 168 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	53,571	53,808	5·44	12,24,289	5,71,949	Jowari ...43	14	14¼	26·39	13·81.
TOTAL ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992			3,54,976	3,67,307	4·61	90,27,701	51,19,883					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

There has been a considerable quantity of rain during the week; from one to two inches have fallen over a large extent of all the affected Districts, except Khandesh and Nasik, where the showers have been lighter. The rain has been heavier in the eastern than in the western Talukas, and was perhaps connected with the cyclone which lately swept along the Coromandel Coast.

The fall of rain will prove very beneficial in enabling such cultivators as are prepared to take advantage of it to sow their lands, or prepare them for sowing. It will also be of much assistance to the quick-growing crops already sown, good accounts of which have been received from Dharwar. The benefit as regards fodder for the cattle, and wells used for irrigation and for other purposes, will be very great. Should the monsoon not be very seriously delayed, and should the rain-fall prove sufficient, the season promises to be a good one.

2. Grain has very slightly risen in price, the average of jowari throughout the affected area being now rather less than 19½ lbs. per rupee. Prices have, however, slightly given way in the Bombay market during the last few days.

The average price of jowari, throughout the affected area, is now almost exactly what it was during the week ended 22nd November; from that time until the first week in February, prices gradually fell, the lowest point touched being the average of 23¾ lbs. per rupee, noticed in Statement No. XIII. for the week ending 9th February. In the following week there was a slight rise, and prices remained nearly stationary at 23 lbs. per rupee for about two months, and rose to 22½ lbs. per rupee in the first week of April, since which time there has been a gradual rise at the rate of about half a pound a week.

Prices are highest in Kaladgi, but Government hope that the pressed fodder, which they have placed along the main roads leading to that isolated Collectorate, will, by facilitating the grain traffic, prevent the rise from becoming serious.

3. The number of people upon Relief Works in the nine affected districts is 367,307 against 354,976 last week, and there are also 9,613 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The increase is not marked except in Kaladgi. It is probable that many of the relief labourers will, after receiving their pay for the week, return to their fields, in order to take advantage of the recent heavy fall of rain.

4. Cholera continues prevalent, but appears to be decreasing in Satara.

5. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 19th May, the number of people upon Civil Works in the nine affected districts was 31,765, the number upon works under Public Works Department Agency being 335,545. The proportion of people upon the former is therefore less than 10 per cent. of the total.

6. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 12th May, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works. Comparing it with the table which accompanied the last summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 21,114, to 28,666, while the number of children under 7 years of age has increased from 93,283 to 106,167:—

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	38	15	1,284	823	91	1,347
Nasik	1	10	251	4,591	628	11,004
Ahmednagar	3,584	1,829	12,733	12,755	1,263	10,748
Poona	6,034	2,670	25,748	17,123	2,088	29,012
Sholapur	6,361	3,083	29,254	19,294	1,724	18,681
Satara	*1 210	* 497	* 7,598	14,266	1,835	15,320
Kaladgi	1,294	1,163	8,447	15,339	1,588	8,080
Belgaum	6,782	3,860	15,786	8,962	1,012	6,115
Dharwar	2,585	2,431	13,626	11,017	1,335	8,473
Kanara	777	957	2,158	1,772	194	799
Ratnagiri	*	*	*. 303	225	29	94
TOTAL ..	28,666	16,515	1,17,188	1,06,167	11,782	1,10,223

* Collector's returns not received.

7. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works in the nine affected Districts employing 1,000 labourers, or more. It will be seen

that 2,98,845, or nearly five-sixths, of the labourers are now concentrated upon the works enumerated:—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	Remarks.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,245	1,245	
Nasik ...	Nasik-Poona Road ...	3,084	10,001	
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road ...	2,505		
	Bawarbari-Sattana Road ...	1,710		
	Sinnar-Ghoti Road ...	1,436		
	Road from Yeola to Nizam's Frontier ...	1,266		
Ahmednagar ...	Oojhar Canal ...	1,430	26,098	
	Shahpur Tank ...	1,007		
	Dhond-Manmad Railway ..	20,731		
	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	2,930		
Poona ...	Mutha Canal ...	12,977	40,094	
	Nira Canal ...	11,512		
	Matoba Tank ...	6,420		
	Shirsophal Tank ...	5,943		
	Patas Tank ...	1,543		
	Paud-Pimpri Ghaut Road ...	1,699		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank ...	14,275	41,132	
	Pangaon Tank ...	7,453		
	Motibagh Tank ...	2,922		
	Rosewari Tank ...	2,390		
	Bhend Tank ...	1,088		
	Yerrup Tank ...	1,048		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road ...	4,255		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road to British Frontier ...	3,008		
	Aljapur Road ...	1,895		
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road ...	1,438		
	Sholapur-Akulkote Road ...	1,360		
Satara ...	Mhaswad Tank ...	12,844	42,157	
	Nehr Tank ...	12,592		
	Pingli Tank ...	8,741		
	Islampur Tank ...	4,765		
	Karad-Nagaz Road ...	3,215		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank ...	4,605	66,573	
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	14,373		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	9,851		
	Indi-Bijapur Road ...	9,639		
	Kaladgi-Badami Road ...	7,201		
	Kohlar-Bagewari Road ...	6,616		
	Sholapur-Hubli Road ...	5,409		
	Almella-Adurkhed Road ...	5,263		
	Bijapur-Hipergi Road ...	3,616		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal ...	4,942	39,881	
	Gaddikeri Tank ...	1,164		
	Belgaum-Panchgaum Road ...	17,222		
	Belanky-Kanmadi Road ...	5,519		
	Belgaum-Lingamutt Road ...	4,677		
	Athni-Belanky Road ...	2,920		
	Athni-Gokak Road ...	2,289		
	Metalling the Mail Road ...	1,148		
Dharwar ...	Kelgeri Tank ...	1,405	31,664	
	Haveri Tank ...	1,404		
	Nagnoor Tank ...	1,149		
	Karwar-Bellary Road (three sections from Sangticope to Hesroor) ...	12,698		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road ...	9,829		
	Hubli-Kaladgi Road ...	5,179		
	GRAND TOTAL ...	298,845		

8. Maps are not sent with this summary, as they would merely repeat the information already given.

9. A table is appended showing the condition of the affected Native States.

10. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 6,145 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 23rd May, and during the same week 3,185 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 9,330 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 23rd May to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 23rd May was 286,651 tons. An error in the last table has been corrected:—

Food-grains sent to	In October and November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1876.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	In April 1877.	In May (up to 23rd)	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports	26,903	17,312	13,459	16,075	16,798	21,399	20,738	132,684
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	41,697	25,498	15,471	12,477	13,760	12,856	8,597	130,356
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal ..	9,223	3,606	1,615	2,622	3,234	2,346	965	23,611
Total ...	77,823	46,416	30,545	81,174	33,792	36,601	30,300	286,651

11. On the whole there is a slight change for the better in the general situation as compared with that of last week. The food-supply continues sufficient, and prices have not materially risen. The grain trade continues active, though that down the coast has, as anticipated in the last summary, slightly decreased. The amount despatched to the Southern Mahratta ports is however large, amounting to 6,145 tons. Large quantities of pressed fodder have been thrown into the eastern districts to facilitate the grain traffic, and a portion of it is available for cultivators' cattle. More encouraging accounts of the condition of the cattle have been received from some districts, and the expectation is gaining ground that agricultural operations will not be materially impeded for want of plough cattle. The heavy and general rainfall will do much good as regards water both for drinking and irrigation; it will cause fodder to spring up for the cattle, assist the crops which are already sown, enable others to be sown, and land to be prepared for cultivation. On the other hand, as this heavy rainfall was unexpected, many of the people will, from their own absence, or that of their cattle from their fields, and from other causes, be unable to take full advantage of it. The net increase of 12,855 in the number of people upon relief works is due to the causes previously noticed, and is not so great as it was last week; and information has been received of the commencement of a movement of the immigrants from the works towards their homes. The general condition of the people continues to be fairly good, but the numbers receiving charitable relief are increasing; this is due to the continued activity of the village inspection. Cholera is not on the increase.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXVIII.)

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.
										Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Prices rising. Cholera continues, and out of 554 cases, 269 proved fatal during the week.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*...	21,985	25,717	1·87	5,75,786	4,24,667	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44	15 1/11 15 2/5	14 5/6 15
Akalkot	498	373	78,222	58,000	Grain dearer, otherwise no change	Ditto ...	3,130	3,221	4·11	56,796	43,493	Jowari ... 61	18 3/5	17 1/2
Jath	884	879	64,000	63,628	Grain cheaper. Cholera prevalent. Fodder very scarce. Public health generally good.	Ditto ...	2,528	†	†	55,159	27,407	Jowari ... 63	14 9/10	15 1/2
Phaltan	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto ...	860	915	1·54	17,500	11,999	Jowari ... 54	21 3/8	21 3/8
Pant Pratinidhi ...	213	138	68,335	44,594	Report not received	Ditto ...	†	†	†	18,479	9,061	Jowari ... 58 1/2	†	†
Sawant Wari	904	...	1,90,814	...	Prices steady. Grain worth Rs. 938 imported. Exportations none. Fever increasing; cholera decreasing.	Ditto ...	41	86	·04	1,764	1,002	Nachani ... 55	25	25
Savanur	70	18	15,757	2,020	Prices rising. Market sufficiently supplied. Importation continues slow. Cholera prevalent, 7 deaths.	Ditto ...	324	368	2·33	10,000	1,744	Jowari ... 61 1/2	16 1/2	15
TOTAL ...	8,374	4,804	18,50,190	8,47,848						7,35,484	5,19,373			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXVIII.)

Districts.	For the week ending 10th February 1877.		For the week ending 17th February 1877.		For the week ending 24th February 1877.		For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.		For the week ending 7th April 1877.		For the week ending 14th April 1877.		For the week ending 21st April 1877.		For the week ending 28th April 1877.		For the week ending 5th May 1877.		For the week ending 12th May 1877.		For the week ending 19th May 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	322	3,012	322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,23[illegible]	90	3,128	33	3,331	26	3,289	14	2,930	33	4,204	36	4,346	15	2,207	...	2,757	77	2,727	....	2,591	...	2,559
Nasik ...	...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891	...	10,98[illegible]	...	11,597	...	14,015	...	15,574	...	15,759	...	17,648	...	17,178	...	17,905	...	18,759	...	13,157	...	10,719	...	10,587
Ahmednagar	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861	68[illegible]	16,44[illegible]	411	17,495	698	19,213	984	21,493	1,128	24,066	1,418	24,901	1,179	24,111	1,770	24,580	1,826	24,528	2,335	29,211	2,478	26,736
Poona ...	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,29[illegible]	26,365	12,213	31,787	7,63[illegible]	23,801	3,39[illegible]	23,914	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702	4,979	30,111	4,768	30,977	4,517	31,491	4,338	34,132	4,512	36,769	3,299	39,516	3,589	41,425
Sholapur ...	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,304	8,97[illegible]	40,262	3,589	38,864	4,020	42,532	4,293	42,926	4,521	43,405	5,103	45,554	6,105	42,867	6,801	41,344	6,221	48,287	9,985	51,337	10,088	49,647
Satara ...	93	23,363	125	23,424	316	24,396	377	20,27[illegible]	297	27,08[illegible]	79	27,047	474	28,727	514	29,566	570	31,131	653	33,191	417	30,897	528	33,269	807	36,593	1,016	39,400	1,511	42,942
Kaladgi ...	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	6,24[illegible]	22,58[illegible]	5,28[illegible]	21,615	6,754	23,994	7,672	24,513	6,208	32,945	7,868	36,201	8,063	34,179	7,562	39,897	8,276	49,197	8,171	57,079	*8,171	68,380
Belgaum ...	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426	4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316	5,416	24,227	6,080	25,924	5,603	23,641	5,361	28,889	2,113	37,711	4,063	41,838	*4,063	41,709
Dharwar ...	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	2,064	29,516	2,860	30,921	2,757	35,768	3,198	33,282	2,599	40,785	3,108	40,992	4,215	40,937	2,487	42,487	1,865	50,111	*1,865	51,560
Total ...	63,659	1,83,045	47,613	1,76,549	39,680	1,84,318	37,060	1,74,415	29,526	1,92,335	19,106	1,93,223	24,118	2,10,026	26,369	2,22,973	26,053	2,41,019	28,525	2,59,057	29,007	2,48,290	30,578	2,64,564	26,419	2,91,456	30,734	3,21,802	31,765	3,35,545
Grand Total	2,46,704		2,24,162		2,23,998		2,11,475		2,21,861		2,12,329		2,35,044		2,49,342		2,67,072		2,87,582		2,77,297		2,95,142		3,17,875		3,52,536		3,67,310	
Ratnagiri ...	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416	150	503	465	1,260	457	1,164	888	1,407	828	882	189	1,202	227	1,495	257	2,169	256	2,405	256	2,910	256	2,879	*256	2,724
Kanara ...	924	236	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126	85	1,100	181	1,074	127	1,017	127	1,042	131	1,554	103	2,094	128	1,974	72	1,239	2,250	1,636	1,783	1,512	4,147	1,549	5,084
	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,276	588	1,565	1,441	1,531	1,291	1,905	1,534	1,870	1,013	1,743	1,305	2,321	1,623	2,231	2,241	1,495	4,655	1,892	5,632	1,768	7,321	1,805	7,808
Total ...	1,991		2,924		3,560		1,864		3,006		2,822		3,439		2,883		3,048		3,944		4,472		6,150		7,524		9,089		9,613	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	2,48,695		2,27,086		2,27,558		2,13,339		2,24,867		2,15,151		2,38,483		2,52,175		2,70,120		2,91,526		2,81,769		3,01,292		3,29,661		3,61,625		3,76,923	

* Collector's Returns for 19th May not received: last week's figures have been entered.

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.
(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXVIII.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.				Public Works Department Agency.				Grand total of			
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.				Rs.				Rs.				
10th February	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704
17th February	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
24th February	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998
3rd March	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861
17th March	11,77,975	6,456	6,317	2,053	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	34,41,482	85,226	90,401	31,422	2,12,329
24th March	11,95,669	10,299	10,373	3,446	23,93,662	83,667	94,393	32,866	35,89,321	93,966	1,04,766	36,312	2,35,044
31st March	12,23,844	10,776	11,769	3,824	25,47,352	88,086	1,00,604	34,283	37,71,196	98,862	1,12,373	38,107	2,49,342
7th April	12,45,953	10,242	11,985	3,826	27,13,353	94,049	1,09,892	37,078	39,59,306	1,04,291	1,21,877	40,904	2,67,072
14th April	12,63,483	10,445	13,170	4,910	28,67,147	1,01,859	1,18,447	38,751	41,20,630	1,12,304	1,31,617	43,661	2,87,582
21st April	12,66,232	11,065	13,332	4,610	30,08,638	97,938	1,12,782	37,570	42,74,865	1,09,003	1,26,114	42,180	2,77,297
28th April	12,84,391	11,068	13,773	5,197	31,66,330	1,03,803	1,20,333	40,428	44,50,721	1,15,411	1,34,106	45,625	2,95,142
6th May	12,99,789	9,658	12,613	4,148	33,56,720	1,12,413	1,32,792	46,251	46,56,509	1,22,071	1,45,405	50,399	3,17,875
12th May	13,20,783	10,573	14,529	5,632	35,63,739	1,23,743	1,46,829	51,230	48,84,522	1,33,316	1,61,358	56,862	3,52,536
19th May	13,29,787	10,760	15,114	5,891	37,90,096	1,28,580	1,53,215	53,750	51,19,883	1,39,340	1,68,329	59,641	3,67,310

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women, and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

Weekly relief report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 2389, dated 25th May 1877.

THE Board forward herewith, for the information of Government, the relief reports for the week ending 19th May. Maps and statements as per margin accompany.

Maps:

Chingleput.
North Arcot.
Madura.
Coimbatore.
Bellary.
Nellore.
Cuddapah.
South Arcot.
Salem.

Statements.

No. 1. Prices.
" 2. Relief Report.
" 3. Talukwar Abstract of relief.
" 4. Talukwar abstract of gratuitous relief.
" 5. Districtwar Statistics of ditto.
" 6. Number and description of works.
" 7. Memorandum of sums sanctioned.
" 8. Works under supervision of Department Public Works.

2. *Prices* generally continued to rise, but it is to be hoped that the heavy rainfall of the week will produce a decline which will appear in the reports for the 26th. In *Kistna* the district averages show nearly stationary rates. The detailed report has been received, but it is very incomplete. The chief rise of prices is at Guntoor and Narasarowpett. In *Nellore* prices are almost unchanged except in the north and north-west of the district. Rice has risen in Podili, Udayagiri and Kandukur, cholum in Kanigiri, and ragi in Addanki and Kanigiri. In *Cuddapah* all prices have risen in Budwail, but are elsewhere fluctuating tending generally to fall in the south-east of the district. The *Bellary* quotations show strong tendency to rise of price. Rice has risen nearly 15 per cent. in Harpanhalli, and is dearer in 6 other taluks, while in 4 taluks it shows a slight fall. Cholum has risen in 12 out of 15 taluks; ragi in 6 out of 11 in which it is quoted; and cumboo in 6 out of 9. The *Kurnool* district averages, except for cumboo, show rising prices. In *Chingleput* rice and ragi have risen in Chingleput, and rice in Trivellore. In *North Arcot* prices have risen in Polur, Arcot, and Arnee and in Chendragiri, Chittoor and Godiattum. The rates for ragi show most increase. In *South Arcot* prices incline to rise in Trinomalai and Tindevanum, which taluks are the worst off, and are fluctuating in the rest of the district. At Trichinopoly all rates have risen, and in *Madura* rice has risen in two taluks, ragi in three, and cumboo in four. All rates except for rice have risen in Pulni. *Tinnevelly* prices have risen slightly. The rise in the average for rice in Coimbatore is due to heavy rise in Collegal, where rice now sells at 4·59 seers, the highest quotations yet reached in the Presidency. Ragi has also risen in this taluk, but is nearly stationary elsewhere in Oodoomulpettah and Dharapuram where it has also risen. Cholum and cumboo are scarcely changed. In *Salem*, cholum, ragi and cumboo are nearly stationary, but rice has risen in 5 taluks, especially Utangarai and Oossoor.

3. *Rainfall.*—There was a cyclone accompanied by heavy rain, which affected chiefly the East Coast districts of *Chingleput*, *Nellore*, and *Kistna* and the adjoining parts of *North Arcot*, *South Arcot* and *Cuddapah*, but all the distressed districts received more or less rain. At Madras itself 21·18 inches were registered. The rain will probably suffice to start agricultural operations in all the districts, but reports as to its effect are not yet complete. The Collector of Kurnool telegraphs that two inches fell on the average throughout the district, and that prospects are improving. The following statement shows, for other distressed districts, the number of taluks which received rain, the district average, and the maximum and minimum fall recorded :—

Districts.	Taluks which received rain.	District average, inches.	Highest fall. Station.	Highest fall. Inches.	Lowest fall. Station.	Lowest fall. Inches.
Kistna	9 taluks from which reports have come.	3·23	Bapatla ...	9·05	Nuzvid ...	1·00
Nellore	All taluks ...	5·35	Nellore ...	8·70	Kanigiri ...	2·00
Cuddapah	Ditto ...	2·70	Pullampett ...	9·95	Jamalamadugu ...	0·50
Bellary	8 out of 15 ...	0·74	Gooty ...	4·40	Raidrug ...	0·20
Chingleput... ...	All taluks ...	9·15	Sydapett ...	20·4	Conjeveram ...	4·15
North Arcot ...	16 out of 18 stations.	2·08	Maderpauk ...	7·85	Polloor ...	0·40
South Arcot ...	7 out of 8 taluks ...	4·48	Cuddalore ...	7·70	Cullacoorchy ...	1·72
Salem	All taluks ...	1·77	Tripatore ...	3·90	Darampuri ...	0·65
Coimbatore ...	Ditto ...	0·94	Erode ...	2·50	Udumulpetta ...	0·15
Trichinopoly ...	Ditto ...	2·31	Udayarpalyum ...	3·03	Trichinopoly ...	1·78
Madura	6 taluks from which reports received.	0·78	Pariakolum ...	1·60	Pulni ...	0·45
Tinnevelly	4 out of 5 distressed taluks.	0·28	Srivullipootoor ...	0·40	Sunkernayanar-coil.	0·27

The rain in Bellary was light and partial and none fell in the west. The north-western taluks of Cuddapah also received very little rain. In *South Arcot* good rain fell, especially in the north of the district; Tanjore also received an average fall of two inches.

4. The district grants sanctioned up to the 19th May amounted to Rs. 1,45,35,283 and the outlay to Rs. 1,26,27,660 on relief works, and Rs. 9,25,746 on gratuitous relief.

The following is an abstract of the statement appended showing number and description of works in progress and completed—

	In Progress.		Completed.	
	Number.	Miles.	Number.	Miles.
Roads, New Works ...	441	2,963	111	321
Repairs ...	319	2,839	91	499
	760	5,802	202	820
Irrigation, New Works	57		18	
Repairs	904		197	
Miscellaneous ...	3,694		2,116	
	5,415		2,633	

5. The Board enclose a statement showing particulars, for all Districts but *Nellore*, *North Arcot* and *Coimbatore*, of works under the supervision of the Department Public Works. The total number of coolies employed upon these works is 152,114.

6. The following statement compares the numbers on relief works in each district with those for 12th May—

	12th May.	19th May.	
Kistna	2,149	2,765	+ 616
Nellore	28,016	24,445	— 3,571
Cuddapah	81,921	77,876	— 4,045
Bellary	251,655	288,179	+36,524
Kurnool	204,858	203,742	— 1,116
Chingleput	5,276	3,539	— 1,737
North Arcot	44,885	38,892	— 5,993
South Arcot	1,627	2,235	+ 608
Madura	13,476	12,681	— 795
Tinnevelly	612	463	— 149
Coimbatore	23,770	22,801	— 969
Salem	57,782	55,209	— 2,573
	716,027	732,827	+16,800
East Coast Canal	49,102	62,098	+12,996
	765,129	794,925	+29,796

7. The increase in the week is thus nearly 30,000 of which however 13,000 are on the East Coast Canal, resulting from the considerable emigration which for some weeks past has been going on from *Kurnool* and *Cuddapah*. In *Kistna* as usual the only work in progress is the Commamur Canal extension. *In Nellore* the numbers in Rapur taluk have increased on the Venkatagiri road and there is also increase in Kavili; but in Udayagiri and the Zemindari Divisions, North and South, there is considerable decrease. The latter is perhaps due to the opening of the Raja of Venkatagiri's relief works. In *Cuddapah* the numbers in the Sub-Division have decreased by 5,839, and slightly in Cuddapah and Pullumpett, but have increased in Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla. The decrease in the Sub-Division is not explained, but is probably due to efforts to send coolies to Nellore, and this cause is reported to have led to decrease in Pallumpett. The increase in the other taluks appears to be ascribed to greater pressure of distress.

8. The Bellary numbers show enormous increase, and the taluk details are compared as usual in the margin. The increase may be said to be general. The increase in Raidrug and Kudlighi is ascribed to the opening of fresh works; in nine other taluks the cause is said to be more intense pressure of the famine. The increase in Adoni is very great, and the numbers threaten to rise to the former excessive pitch. The increase in the taluk is said to be amongst women and children and in the inefficient or weakly gangs. The enhanced wages are paid only for six days, and to gangs working more than 10 miles from Adoni. The decrease in Tadpatri is said to be due to efforts to get coolies to go to the Hubli railway; on this work there were only 1,470 persons against 3,152 on the 12th May, but the numbers are stated to have since largely increased. In Sundoor the fall is ascribed to severity of the weather, and in Hindupur there is increase, although all works except minor ones have been stopped. The Collector will be called upon to report on this point and on the increase in Adoni and Alur.

	12th May.	19th May.	
Adoni	58,688	64,636	+5,948
Alur .. .	24,181	28,203	+4,022
Gooty	13,129	11,755	—1,374
Tadpatri	12,544	11,463	—1,081
Anantapur	13,370	14,352	+ 982
Dhurmaveram	5,079	9,131	+4,052
Penkonda	8,692	9,982	+1,290
Hindupur	1,215	2,866	+1,651
Madakaira	20,636	24,335	+3,699
Raidroog	8,052	10,166	+2,114
Bellary	24,330	27,283	+2,953
Hospett	19,790	22,857	+3,067
Sundoor	3,670	3,276	— 394
Kudlighi	19,745	24,413	+4,667
Hurpanhalli	9,225	10,425	+1,200
Hudagalli	15,809	19,037	+3,728
Total ...	251,655	288,179	+36,524

9. The small decrease in *Kurnool* results from increase of 6,627 in Puttukonda, and of decrease of 7,746 in other taluks. The fall in *Chingleput* is ascribed to no work having been done in some places on the last day of the week owing to the heavy rain. The numbers in the district are very small. The numbers in *North Arcot* generally tend to increase, but not considerably. The decrease in the district total is due to non-receipt of the report from the Vellore taluk (which had 6,403 coolies on the 12th) and to decrease (from 6,064 to 4,792) in the numbers on the railway works approaching completion. In *Madura* the decrease in the Madura taluk, which however is slight, is ascribed to commencement of agricultural operations; but that in Pulni (1,012) is unexplained. In Tirumungalum there is increase. The decrease in *Coimbatore* apparently results from ordinary fluctuations. That in *Salem* results from fall in Namkul, Utungari, and Dharampuri, which is not explained in the report.

10. *Rates of wages.*—The Board noted last week increase of wages in certain taluks of Bellary and Cuddapah. These rates are maintained, and in one other taluk of Bellary, *viz.*, Hospett, where grain and money wages were in force, 1½lbs. (¾ seer) have now been substituted for 1lb. of grain. There is nothing of importance to note as regards wages in other districts.

11. *Gratuitous relief.*—The Board now submit to Government a talukwar as well as district abstract showing full details under this head. The totals for districts are compared as usual below with those for the previous week:—

	12th May.	19th May.	
Kistna	382	259	—23
Nellore	21,797	18,217	—3,580
Cuddapah	28,726	27,434	—1,292
Bellary	120,917	132,394	+11,477
Kurnool	61,049	61,759	+710
Chingleput	13,477	11,540	—1,937
North Arcot	11,563	12,304	+741
South Arcot	2,844	3,443	+599
Trichinopoly	40	32	—8
Madura	8,286	8,905	+619
Tinnevelly	677	786	+109
Coimbatore	16,003	16,234	+231
Salem	44,146	56,026	11,880
Total ...	329,907	349,333	+19,426

The numbers in receipt of relief of the different kinds are shown below:—

	12th May.	19th May.	
In camps and relief houses	103,750	103,289	—461
Village relief ...	89,444	94,454	+5,010
Children on 3 pies ...	136,713	151,590	+14,877
	329,907	349,333	+19,426

12. The increase, it will be seen, occurs in village relief and under non-working children allowed 3 pies a day. The number of camps and relief houses is 225. Relief given in them increased in all districts except Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput and North Arcot; but the variation is considerable only in Bellary (+3,054), in Nellore (—2,224) and Chingleput (—2,093). Village relief has materially decreased in Nellore, Cuddapah and Kurnool, and increased in Salem, from 35,162 to 47,807, which is an excessive number and accounts for the great increase in the total of gratuitous relief in that district. Village relief was given (excluding Kurnool) in 4,884 villages against 5,067 on 12th May. The increase in the *Bellary* total above shewn is almost entirely under young children who now number 75,584 against 67,312 on the 12th May, and amount to 21 per cent. of the total population on the works. In Kurnool the children have gone up from 40,752 to 47,926; and the latter number is 19 per cent. of the population on the works. The proportion ought not to exceed 16 or 17 per cent. The concession of the allowance for children is not largely availed of except in the Ceded Districts, Kurnool and North Arcot.

13. The deaths amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief reported for the week are as follows:—

	Number in the week.
In camps and relief houses	727
Village relief	146
Children under 7 on works	5
	878

The deaths reported since the orders on the subject were issued are 2,019.

14. The following statement shows operations under the Land Improvement Act:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
Nellore	...	17,202
Cuddapah	5,358	1,09,483
Bellary	...	10,515
Kurnool	...	350
Chingleput	2,867	66,288
North Arcot	600	1,900
Madura	3,852	28,081
Tinnevelly	...	32,900
Coimbatore	1,530	5,135
Salem	2,540	27,615
Total ...	16,747	2,99,469

Advances, amounting to Rs. 34,288, have been made to weavers in Salem and Madura; particulars for other districts are not reported.

15. The special relief establishments are reported as follows:—

District.	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts, &c.		Total.		Payment of superior officers included.	
	No.	Monthly pay.	No.	Monthly pay.	No.	Monthly pay.	No.	Monthly pay	No.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Nellore	171	7,661	1	20	37	688	209	8,369	8	4,441
Cuddapah	346	14,171	48	386	110	1,277	504	15,834	20	11,397
Bellary	1,023	20,694	152	1,921	78	1,550	1,253	24,165	12	4,132
Kurnool	880	22,324	234	2,238	84	1,164	1,198	25,726	26	9,857
Chingleput	97	3,022	8	103	2	27	107	3,152	3	1,041
North Arcot	401	6,053	30	576	62	999	493	7,628	7	3,651
Madura	92	3,248	19	294	20	300	131	3,842	2	1,235
Tinnevelly	67	239	..	...	1	8	68	247	..	..
Coimbatore	135	2,840	7	151	19	422	161	3,422	1	425
Salem	467	12,492	7	134	139	1,774	613	14,400	9	3,670
Total ...	3,679	92,753	506	5,823	552	8,209	4,737	1,06,785	88	39,849

16. The grants sanctioned by the Board to date amount to Rs. 1,54,49,493.

17. The following particulars are extracted from the report of the Commissioner of Police:—Average daily strength, resident 17,670, non-resident 15,452; of those resident on 19th May, 8,696 were from Chingleput, 4,405 from North Arcot, 4,034 from Nellore and 162 from other districts, total 17,297. There were 500 remaining in hospital and 118 deaths in hospital and 22 in camps occurred during the week. The outlay was in the week Rs. 11,831 and up to the week Rs. 5,03,933.

The President of the Municipal Commission, Madras, had 1,670 paupers in camp at Sattankad on 19th May. His relief works seem to have been stopped probably owing to the rain on the 17th and 18th, and on the 19th only 100 coolies were present. His outlay was Rs. 1,870 in the week, and Rs. 44,809 up to the 19th May.

(True Extract).

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolas per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 19th May 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholam.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horsegram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	8·44	8·47	18·77	11·23	11·24	30·55	13·60	13·58	36·85	10·59	10·86	35·84	6·65	6·48	15·74	10·98	11·40	25·52	3·23	7·48	0·91
Nellore	7·61	7·75	15·41	9·44	9·74	28·77	11·64	11·96	33·11	9·53	9·70	28·55	6·82	6·82	12·52	8·67	8·00	25·26	5·35	7·96	1·37
Cuddapah	7·67	7·53	13·40	8·31	8·39	25·31	8·40	8·54	26·46	7·93	7·86	23·61	6·30	6·51	11·92	8·72	8·70	26·25	2·70	4·66	1·78
Bellary	7·06	7·27	14·09	7·52	8·06	24·19	8·06	8·47	24·94	7·91	7·91	21·52	6·35	6·54	13·05	8·16	8·70	24·85	0·74	1·69	2·12
Kurnool	6·89	7·27	14·57	7·86	8·10	28·38	9·62	9·81	32·61	9·19	8·94	28·20	6·35	7·31	14·84	7·97	8·10	24·94	2·00	3·73	1·52
Chingleput	8·81	8·87	15·96	9·05	9·28	...	10·84	10·97	24·25	10·78	10·78	18·48	6·35	7·09	18·77	11·07	11·07	20·40	9·15	9·67	3·81
North Arcot	7·80	7·92	13·82	8·94	9·28	21·90	9·48	9·73	22·57	8·42	8·52	18·77	5·75	5·70	10·65	10·00	9·96	23·64	2·08	3·15	2·27
South Arcot	8·87	8·92	15·48	10·78	11·14	25·37	11·45	11·60	26·76	11·83	11·73	26·51	5·45	5·70	10·39	11·63	11·74	24·05	2·11	2·35	1·77
Trichinopoly	7·69	7·91	14·14	16·80	16·80	30·33	10·81	10·97	25·68	9·74	10·37	23·88	6·20	6·20	10·43	11·01	11·01	25·26	2·31	3·61	3·24
Madura	8·31	8·41	14·79	9·82	10·63	31·79	9·69	10·01	30·48	9·61	10·10	30·75	6·04	6·11	10·72	10·90	11·42	25·81	0·78	4·23	5·43
Tinnevelly	8·40	8·62	12·06	10·50	...	...	11·20	11·43	28·50	10·50	11·20	26·50	5·87	6·00	8·38	10·82	10·92	18·90	0·28	4·17	3·95
Coimbatore	7·49	7·61	12·29	8·62	8·62	19·27	8·96	9·20	22·03	8·95	9·00	21·80	6·43	6·51	10·46	8·85	8·90	21·01	0·94	2·81	5·27
Salem	7·53	7·71	13·25	8·57	8·68	22·37	8·68	8·66	22·79	7·99	7·99	21·78	5·70	5·61	10·81	9·52	9·52	24·27	1·77	3·78	5·84

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 25th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

No. 2.

Report of relief works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 19th May 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 19th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	90,000	95,655	3,999	67,142	82,227	3,716	131	1,571	1,119	75	2,765	172	31	56	259
Nellore	9,53,000	6,13,197	13,728	6,52,100	6,52,100	93,489	6,818	7,000	12,507	4,938	24,445	2,706	5,340	10,171	18,217
Cuddapah	21,20,000	15,71,740	47,132	15,39,395	19,23,590	55,001	7,364	27,131	40,694	10,051	77,876	3,027	3,715	20,692	27,434
Bellary	59,16,000	31,50,122	1,67,090	37,81,490	45,20,847	3,79,136	28,244	86,637	158,885	42,657	288,179	11,820	16,076	104,498	132,394
Kurnool	37,21,000	...	1,22,698	38,58,192	38,81,208	1,41,043	12,240	...	...	...	203,742	...	...	...	61,759
Chingleput	1,95,365	2,16,652	4,288	1,41,637	2,09,551	41,422	4,327	1,591	1,491	457	3,539	2,513	3,308	5,719	11,540
North Arcot	3,45,450	6,89,428	31,894	3,56,405	4,18,122	18,429	2,377	15,723	17,940	5,229	38,892	1,669	2,118	8,517	12,304
South Arcot	15,000	6,276	678	4,009	5,649	3,216	1,045	1,020	1,058	157	2,235	818	1,142	1,483	3,443
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	194	44	...	...	...	...	19	9	4	32
Madura	1,43,748	1,16,487	7,714	76,362	1,02,744	19,218	3,337	4,425	8,068	188	12,681	2,237	3,424	3,144	8,965
Tinnevelly	64,200	14,772	348	9,359	17,452	2,868	446	332	116	15	463	222	361	203	786
Coimbatore	4,06,000	4,72,631	16,870	2,28,262	3,07,188	25,387	6,429	7,846	14,149	806	22,801	3,287	5,819	7,128	16,234
Salem	5,61,000	7,75,626	37,127	4,46,011	5,04,121	1,42,626	25,259	22,603	27,094	5,512	55,209	10,769	18,806	26,451	56,026
Malabar	5,520	...	...	149	149	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287,574
Total ...	1,45,35,283	...	4,53,561	1,11,60,513	1,26,27,660	9,25,736	98,061	...	...	...	732,827	39,359	60,149	188,066	349,333

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
25th *May* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 19th May 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 19th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,08,108	3,872	89,513	91,047 1,152	...	...	1,885	3,193	1,100	6,178	...	...	...	...	
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,658	2,249	1,35,102	1,35,184 5,536	...	...	4,321	8,741	2,432	15,494	...	...	...	...	
	Prodattore	...	1,15,000	2,021	57,650	62,180 4,841	...	...	567	1,043	346	1,956	...	...	...	...	
	Cuddapah	...	1,22,897	3,626	1,00,210	1,20,546 35,018	...	...	925	1,733	446	3,104	...	...	...	...	
	Budwail	...	1,40,140	2,619	94,616	96,159 6,469	...	...	1,640	1,871	520	4,031	...	...	...	...	
	Sidhout	...	35,491	930	29,407	55,940 5,783	...	...	844	943	199	1,986	...	...	...	...	
	Pullampett	...	1,48,252	6,777	1,40,022	1,40,549 2,859	...	...	3,721	6,608	1,190	11,519	...	...	...	...	
	Kadiri	...	2,37,194	2,634	2,31,746	2,65,191 33,043	...	...	1,301	1,918	810	4,029	...	...	...	...	
	Royachoti	...	2,25,000	5,568	1,26,052	1,51,670 56,326	...	...	2,940	3,949	1,075	7,964	...	...	...	...	
	Madanapally	...	2,19,000	11,949	3,10,133	3,10,354 54,227	...	...	4,107	4,713	1,232	10,052	...	...	...	...	
	Voilpaud	...	...	4,887	2,24,944	2,36,361 52,855	...	...	4,880	5,982	701	11,563	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	21,20,000	15,71,740	47,132	15,39,395	19,23,590	...	...	27,131	40,694	10,051	77,876	...	...	...	...	
Bellary.	Adoni	...	5,81,500	39,794	5,62,015	8,30,603 11,839	...	...	17,711	34,062	12,863	64,636	...	...	...	...	
	Alur	...	3,85,755	16,481	3,85,755	4,04,290 1,107	...	...	9,680	13,645	4,878	28,203	...	...	...	...	
	Gooty	...	1,70,125	6,722	1,70,125	2,27,048 3,418	...	...	3,380	6,768	1,607	11,755	...	...	...	...	
	Tadpatry	...	1,00,000	6,969	62,742	1,52,248	...	...	3,173	6,170	2,120	11,463	...	...	...	...	
	Anantapur	...	1,38,278	6,611	1,36,999	1,55,163	...	...	3,045	8,802	2,505	14,352	...	...	...	...	
	Dharmaveram	...	1,48,526	1,823	1,37,358	1,70,025 988	...	...	2,278	5,384	1,469	9,131	...	...	...	...	
	Pennakondah	...	1,72,330	5,849	1,72,330	1,72,330	...	...	2,160	5,586	2,236	9,982	...	...	...	...	
	Hindupur	...	30,950	1,346	1,51,742	1,55,022 3,086	...	...	776	1,832	258	2,866	...	...	...	...	
	Madakasira	...	13,760	14,696	2,42,647	2,42,647	...	...	7,034	14,900	2,401	24,335	...	...	...	...	

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 19th May 1877—(continued).

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 19th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Bellary—(contd.)	Raidrug	...	1,80,399	5,312	1,34,519	1,35,011	...	...	3,278	5,558	1,330	10,166	...	...	...	...	
	Bellary	...	Not given	19,378	8,08,429	8,66,599	...	...	11,185	13,103	2,995	27,283	...	...	...	...	
						70,457											
	Hospett	...	2,68,261	15,698	2,14,944	2,35,889	...	...	7,413	12,735	2,709	22,857	...	...	...	...	
						7											
	Sundur	...	47,341	2,011	45,782	46,527	...	...	737	2,081	458	3,276	...	...	...	...	
						1,055											
	Kudlighi	...	4,28,438	7,637	1,88,943	1,91,440	...	...	5,341	10,984	2,087	18,412	...	...	...	...	
						1,770											
	Harpanhally	...	2,24,830	5,412	1,48,921	1,63,986	...	...	4,069	5,756	600	10,425	...	...	...	...	
						5,016											
	Huvinhadgally	...	2,59,629	11,351	2,18,239	2,23,281	...	...	5,377	11,519	2,141	19,037	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	59,16,000	31,50,122	1,67,090	37,81,490	45,20,847	...	...	86,637	158,885	42,657	288,179	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	32,526	959	14,072	16,117	...	...	399	345	102	846	...	...	...	...	
	Conjeveram	...	28,237	128	13,941	20,099	...	...	294	138	19	451	...	...	...	...	
	Chingleput	...	17,382	428	4,507	12,850	...	...	468	376	139	983	...	...	...	...	
	Trivellore	...	62,405	1,720	45,571	50,449	...	...	53	45	...	98	...	...	...	...	
	Saidapett	...	49,840	1,022	25,662	58,353	...	...	377	587	197	1,161	...	...	...	...	
	Ponnery	...	26,262	31	37,884	51,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1,95,365	2,16,652	4,288	1,41,637	2,09,551	...	...	1,591	1,491	457	3,539	...	...	...	...	
Salem.	Salem	...	1,59,158	5,603	92,398	99,823	...	...	5,710	5,264	974	11,948	...	...	...	...	
	Ahthur	...	46,577	3,558	29,022	29,424	...	...	1,135	1,324	187	2,646	...	...	...	...	
	Namkul	...	71,665	2,031	38,294	39,856	...	...	1,585	1,042	113	2,740	...	...	...	...	
	Trichengode	...	79,446	3,163	44,081	51,902	...	...	2,426	2,585	607	5,618	...	...	...	...	
	Tripatore	...	49,851	2,125	27,585	30,385	...	...	870	1,166	308	2,344	...	...	...	...	
	Uttengiri	...	86,153	5,154	41,895	45,568	...	...	1,829	2,351	674	4,854	...	...	...	...	
	Darampury	...	78,397	3,602	55,881	68,580	...	...	2,748	4,161	629	7,538	...	...	...	...	
						2,331											
	Oossur	...	75,209	4,928	51,731	62,911	...	...	2,627	3,016	756	6,399	...	...	...	...	
						1,471											
	Kistnagiri	...	1,29,170	6,963	65,124	69,345	...	...	3,673	6,185	1,264	11,122	...	...	...	...	
						2,525											
	Total ...	5,61,000	7,75,626	37,127	4,46,011	5,04,121	...	...	22,603	27,094	5,512	55,209	...	...	...	...	
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	73,827	1,365	20,731	39,416	...	...	1,033	506	86	1,625	...	...	...	...	
						2,637											
	Pulladam	...	94,912	1,896	49,023	57,449	...	...	1,660	2,252	111	4,023	...	...	...	...	
						2,371											
	Udumalpetta	...	62,656	3,692	46,018	75,085	...	—	1,675	3,207	...	4,882	...	...	...	...	
						1,947											
	Sattiamangalam	...	56,360	441	14,693	15,185	...	...	296	645	70	1,011	...	...	...	...	
						153											
	Caroor	...	38,730	2,024	21,874	27,398	...	...	1,318	2,126	28	3,472	...	...	...	...	
						453											
	Bhowany	...	35,955	927	20,919	21,410	...	...	281	1,477	24	1,782	...	...	...	...	
						463											
	Pollachy	...	5,226	299	985	985	...	...	111	186	14	311	...	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore...	...	61,858	3,744	33,401	34,157	...	...	1,082	1,735	241	3,058	...	...	...	...	
						3,649											
	Darapuram	...	35,607	2,482	20,403	24,201	...	...	390	2,015	232	2,637	...	...	...	...	
						78											
	Collegal	...	7,500	...	224	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
						27											
	Total ...	4,00,000	4,72,631	16,870	2,28,262	3,07,168	...	...	7,846	14,149	806	22,801	...	...	...	...	
Madura.	Madura	...	29,655	1,067	9,701	14,464	...	...	310	256	29	595	...	...	...	...	
	Tirumangalam	...	9,122	1,353	4,036	13,232	...	...	830	1,235	140	2,205	...	...	...	...	
	Melur	...	3,386	292	1,659	2,858	...	...	166	344	6	516	...	...	...	...	
	Dindigul	...	3,573	245	2,332	2,332	...	...	149	324	2	475	...	...	...	...	
	Pulney	...	70,751	4,757	58,634	60,936	...	...	2,970	5,909	11	8,890	...	...	...	...	
						1											
	Periacolam	...	...	...	...	8,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shivaganga	...	...	...	...												
	Total ...	1,43,748	1,16,487	7,714	76,362	1,02,744	...	...	4,425	8,068	188	12,681	...	...	...	...	
Nellore.	Gudur	...	38,841	694	31,525	31,525	...	...	436	559	238	1,233	...	...	...	...	
	Rapur	...	30,385	1,317	23,851	23,851	...	...	420	416	126	962	...	...	...	...	
	Nellore	...	14,829	232	16,709	16,709	...	...	176	303	88	567	...	...	...	...	
	Atmakur	...	98,495	714	93,876	93,876	...	...	502	849	184	1,535	...	...	...	...	
	Kavali	...	98,750	4,949	1,40,294	1,40,294	...	...	2,765	5,558	1,825	10,148	...	...	...	...	
	Udayagiri	...	1,20,387	4,048	1,56,444	1,56,444	...	...	1,860	3,351	2,250	7,461	...	...	...	...	
	Kandukur	...	90,225	737	91,352	91,352	...	...	431	1,001	80	1,512	...	...	...	...	
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	68	33,629	33,629	...	...	37	63	5	105	...	...	...	...	
	Ongole	...	790	...	327	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Addunki Division	...	9,449	...	10,931	10,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Darsi Division	...	8,000	...	11,204	11,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Podile Division	...	35,055	14	5,568	5,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Venkatagiri Division	...	15,000	829	21,561	21,561	...	...	297	311	102	710	...	...	...	...	
	Polur Division	...	19,000	126	14,829	14,829	...	...	76	96	40	212	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	9,53,000	6,13,197	13,728	6,52,100	6,52,100	...	...	7,000	12,507	4,938	24,445	...	...	...	...	

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 19th May 1877—(concluded).

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 19th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	44,305	1,329	24,491	35,259 3,717	...	...	1,040	878	543	2,461	...	...	...	...	
	Chendragiri	...	20,759	402	7,702	8,260	...	...	226	350	27	603	...	...	...	...	
	Palmanair	...	26,963	1,758	12,251	26,364 2,703	...	...	1,123	1,547	173	2,843	...	...	...	...	
	Gudiattam	...	44,662	812	11,512	12,134 527	...	...	320	607	26	953	...	...	...	...	
	Vellore	...	88,185	...	58,029	65,727 1,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Poloor	...	22,943	1,503	6,627	6,627 37	...	...	619	1,446	197	2,262	...	...	...	...	
	Wandewash	...	24,224	1,318	3,186	3,186 36	...	...	1,032	2,002	512	3,546	...	...	...	...	
	Arcot	...	89,654	1,457	31,806	35,162 1,796	...	...	845	1,288	165	2,298	...	...	...	...	
	Wallajah	...	86,174	2,507	44,768	44,768 85	...	...	315	683	...	998	...	...	...	...	
	Trippatty	...	15,020	362	4,504	4,554	...	...	203	359	109	671	...	..	...	...	
	Kalastry	...	11,855	1,044	5,111	5,111 114	...	...	1,241	668	559	2,468	...	...	...	...	
	Narayanavanam	...	32,570	2,593	14,622	14,771 90	...	...	2,854	1,471	1,435	5,760	...	...	...	...	
	Punganur	...	83,440	2,157	42,689	46,078 539	...	...	1,599	1,058	725	3,382	...	...	...	...	
	Kangundy	...	2,679	277	1,819	1,834	...	...	129	292	47	468	...	...	...	...	
	Arnee	...	2,000	125	413	413	...	...	72	108	60	240	...	...	...	...	
	Trittany	...	12,141	1,663	9,108	17,819	...	...	1,404	2,119	183	3,706	...	...	...	...	
	Arconum	...	77,914	12,352	76,375	76,375	...	...	2,484	2,909	423	5,816	...	...	...	...	
	Maderpauk	...	3,940	235	1,392	2,143 63	...	...	217	155	45	417	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	3,45,450	6,89,428	31,894	3,56,405	4,18,122	...	...	15,723	17,940	5,229	38,892	...	...	...	...	
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	50	18	29	3,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sattur	...	8,525	89	4,678	5,329	...	...	18	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	
	Senkaranainarkovil	...	...	...	...	3,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ottapidaram	...	6,197	241	4,652	4,852	...	...	314	116	15	445	...	...	...	...	
	Nangunery	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	64,200	14,772	348	9,359	17,452	...	...	332	116	15	463	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kistna	Bapatla	...	65,000	3,998	52,072	52,292 8,332	...	...	1,571	1,119	75	2,765	...	...	...	...	
	Bezwada	...	30,655	1	15,070	15,070 6,433	...	...	....	Not reported.							
	Total ...	90,000	95,655	3,999	67,142	82,227	...	...	1,571	1,119	75	2,765	...	...	...	...	
South Arcot.	Villapuram	...	300	84	160	1,645 5	...	...	156	73	43	272	...	...	...	...	
	Tindivanam	...	950	235	551	696	...	...	557	444	29	1,030	...	...	...	...	
	Trinomalay	...	5,026	354	3,298	3,298 5	...	...	307	541	85	933	...	...	...	...	
	Total ..	15,000	6,276	673	4,009	5,649	...	...	1,020	1,058	157	2,235	...	...	...	...	
Malabar	Wynaad	5,520	5,000	...	149	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
25th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Statement showing the number and description of works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th May 1877.

Districts.	ROADS.								TANKS AND CHANNELS (INCLUDING CANALS.)				Miscellaneous: Digging wells, removing prickly-pear, &c.	
	New works.				Repairs.				New works.		Repairs.			
	In progress.		Completed.		In progress.		Completed.		In progress.	Completed.	In progress.	Completed.	In progress.	Completed.
	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...
Nellore	33	303¼	9	43⅝	1	...	1	¼	...	...	7	10	53	84
Cuddapah	93	703	20	29¼	7	65	5	16	2	...	48	13	453	125
Bellary	131	972½	52	141⅛	54	664½	20	131¾	17	4	147	83	523	486
Kurnool	Not received.													
Chingleput	10	92½	14	64	4	15	3	8¾	8	11	68	6	129	225
North Arcot	50	280⅝	7	5	110	637⅜	10	38⅝	1	...	123	1	706	138
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	31	6
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Madura	6	54	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	47	37	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	3	1
Coimbatore	6	36	1	7	69	901¼	34	253¼	...	...	36	14	307	119
Salem	112	520⅞	8	30½	73	555	9	50	27	3	405	31	1,489	931
Total	441	2,962 7/16	111	320 11/12	319	2,838⅝	91	498⅝	57	18	904	197	3,694	2,116

Revenue Board Office, Madras; 25th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN. *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday the 19th May 1877.

Districts.	In Camps and Relief-houses.							Village Relief.									Total.								
		Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.									Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.						Relief granted to children of coolies at 3 pies.			Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Outlay on gratuitous relief.		Deaths reported amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief	
	Number of relief centres.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure in the week.	Deaths reported amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Number of villages in the taluk (inhabited.)	Number of inspection circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure in the week.	Deaths reported amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Number.	Expenditure in the week.	Deaths reported amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.	In the week.	Up to the week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Kistna ..	3	128	6	37	171	98	..	2,094	..	27	44	25	19	88	33	..	..	..	..	172	81	56	259	131	3,716	..	..
Nellore ..	19	2,670	4,969	6,357	13,996	6,121	78	2,181	41	23	36	371	468	875	280	..	3,346	417	..	2,706	5,340	10,171	18,217	6,818	93,489	78	164
Cuddapah ..	15	2,240	2,707	2,941	7,888	4,505	176	1,269	38	592	787	1,008	1,212	3,007	1,736	15	16,539	1,123	4	3,027	3,715	20,692	27,434	7,364	55,001	195	407
Bellary ..	57	6,000	8,330	18,168	32,588	9,931	106	2,447	114	1,188	5,730	7,746	10,746	24,222	10,448	38	75,584	7,865	...	11,820	16,076	1,04,498	1,32,394	28,244	3,79,136	144	296
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	6,400	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	7,433	..	..	47 926	..	..	...	...	..	61,759	12,240	1,41,043	Not given.	27
Chingleput ..	20	2,225	2,930	4,982	10,137	4,043	25	2,197	75	70	268	378	723	1,389	284	..	14	..	1	2,513	3,303	5,719	11,540	4,327	41,422	25	56
North Arcot ..	12	1,482	1,825	1,591	4,898	1,191	119	4,076	36	86	157	298	209	689	510	2	6,717	676	..	1,669	2,118	3,517	12,304	2,377	18,429	122	269
South Arcot ..	1	62	309	405	776	167	..	2,898	2	61	756	823	996	2,585	878	1	82	...	..	818	1,142	1,483	3,443	1,045	3 216	1	4
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	1,214	..	10	19	9	4	32	44	..	..	...	..	19	9	4	32	44	194	..	..
Madura ..	22	2,031	2,880	2,608	7,519	2,940	27	1,124	56	137	306	544	229	1,079	389	7	307	8	..	2,337	3,424	3,144	8,905	3,337	19,218	34	79
Tinnevelly ..	9	220	358	182	760	443	3	1,639	100	2	2	3	1	6	1	..	20	2	..	222	361	203	786	446	2,868	3	10
Coimbatore ..	56	2,256	3,653	4,631	10 540	3,980	42	1,343	23	110	1,031	2,166	2,045	5,242	2,437	1	452	12	...	3,237	5,819	7,128	16,234	6,429	25,387	43	104
Salem ..	11	1,973	2,657	2,986	7,616	5,865	151	4,248	102	2,578	8,796	16,149	22,862	47,807	19,335	82	603	59	..	10,769	18,806	26,451	56,026	25,259	1,42,626	233	602
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total ..	225	21,377	30,624	44,888	96,889 / 6,400	39,284	727	26,730	557	4,884	17,962	29,595	30,514	87,021 / 7,433	36,375	146	1,03,664 / 47,926	10,162	5	39,359	60,149	188,066	2,87,574 / 61,759	85,821 / 12.240	9,25,745	873	2,018

Revenue Board Office, Madras; 25th May 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary*

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th May 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	In camps and relief houses.							Village relief.								Relief granted to children of coolies receiving 3 pie.			Total.							
		Number of relief centres.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Death in the week amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Total number of villages in the taluk (inhabited.)	Number of Inspection Circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Numbers relieved.	Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Number relieved on the last day of the week.				Outlay on gratuitous relief.		Deaths reported amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.	In the week.	Up to the week.
Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu ..	1	259	201	141	601	441	14	127	3	107	71	68	42	181	54	..	464	73	..	330	289	647	1,246	568	4,623	14	
	Pulivendla ..	1	87	95	156	338	...	9	105	4	63	127	138	236	501	308	2	468	52	..	214	233	860	1,307	360	1,846	11	
	Prodatore ..	1	178	305	246	729	317	7	95	6	68	121	173	295	589	298	1	433	7	..	299	478	974	1,751	622	3,779	8	
	Cuddapah ..	1	183	224	174	581	311	28	150	8	66	116	126	223	525	316	3	993	109	..	299	410	1,390	2,099	736	4,170	31	
	Budwail ..	2	187	361	254	802	490	4	118	5	98	65	56	20	141	40	..	690	120	..	252	417	954	1,623	650	5,418	4	
	Sidhout ..	1	81	66	52	199	159	5	82	3	65	21	45	21	87	35	1	2,760	43	..	102	111	2,833	3,046	237	1,352	6	
	Pullampett ..	3	209	221	223	653	360	4	131	3	90	224	261	329	814	620	7	7,745	394	4	433	482	8,297	9,212	1,374	12,917	15	
	Kaderi ..	1	183	155	173	511	356	6	139	2	19	21	45	28	94	22	1	609	68	..	204	200	810	1,214	446	2,736	7	
	Royachoty ..	1	193	382	552	1,127	721	49	100	1	9	12	26	11	49	38	..	757	79	..	205	408	1,320	1,933	838	5,599	49	
	Madanapally ..	1	464	441	600	1,505	853	29	103	1	2	5	5	..	10	3	..	670	73	..	469	446	1,270	2,185	929	7,898	29	
	Voilpaud ..	2	216	256	370	842	497	21	119	2	5	4	5	7	16	2	..	960	105	..	220	261	1,337	1,818	604	4,663	21	
	Total ..	15	2,240	2,707	2,941	7,888	4,505	176	1,269	38	592	787	1,008	1,212	3,007	1,736	15	16,539	1,123	4	3,027	3,715	20,692	27,434	7,364	55,001	195	407
Bellary.	Adony ..	3	217	286	271	774	344	2	204	3	107	146	264	249	659	868	5	20,136	1,947	..	363	550	20,656	21,569	3,159	55,061	7	
	Alur ..	7	246	343	616	1,205	440	...	106	7	1	5	2	2	9	3	7	11,249	1,038	..	251	345	11,867	12,463	1,481	9,767	7	
	Gooty ..	12	285	735	1,185	2,205	891	...	153	11	..	22	25	11	58	34	..	2,575	232	..	507	760	3,771	5,038	1,157	25,556	..	
	Tadpatry ..	8	502	769	1,644	2,915	1,112	17	97	8	46	54	75	101	230	116	..	3,256	305	..	556	844	5,001	6,401	1,533	16,515	17	
	Anantapur ..	1	83	150	133	366	126	7	128	8	112	613	854	1,472	3,009	1,326	17	4,823	527	..	698	1,074	6,428	8,198	1,979	9,025	24	
	Dharmaveram ..	2	170	290	419	879	252	1	196	12	41	228	298	771	1,297	772	2	553	61	..	398	588	1,743	2,729	1,085	8,720	3	
	Penukondah ..	1	165	172	137	474	...	..	115	12	82	824	1,267	1,739	3,830	..	..	2,079	..	..	989	1,439	3,955	6,383	..	36,127	..	
	Hindupur ..	1	447	536	728	1,711	479	5	113	12	96	351	606	920	1,877	1,347	3	420	57	..	798	1,142	2,068	4,008	1,883	75,515	8	
	Madakasira ..	3	415	491	623	1,529	1,074	20	159	12	138	1,127	1,419	2,414	4,960	3,365	4	11,209	1,233	..	1,542	1,910	14,246	17,698	5,672	55,500	24	
	Royadrug ..	1	110	161	181	452	214	..	156	5	102	639	726	1,142	2,507	894	..	2,940	261	..	749	887	4,283	5,899	1,389	5,952	..	
	Bellary ..	..	461	737	1,220	2,427	905	38	161	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,274	690	..	461	737	7,503	8,701	1,595	13,854	38	
	Hospett ..	4	660	761	4,167	5,578	1,246	14	146	..	70	543	610	206	1,359	520	..	2,807	758	..	1,193	1,371	7,280	9,844	2,524	21,325	14	
	Sandur ..	1	88	182	258	528	178	2	28	2	14	29	69	88	186	73	..	285	44	..	117	251	731	1,099	295	2,147	2	
	Kudligi ..	5	426	697	1,389	2,512	970	..	282	7	111	277	282	910	1,579	402	..	2,240	245	..	703	1,089	4,539	6,331	1,617	9,295	..	
	Harapanhally ..	4	630	900	3,978	5,508	1,550	..	240	3	130	674	887	459	2,040	522	..	401	15	..	1,304	1,767	4,878	7,949	2,087	16,768	..	
	Harvinhadgally ..	4	996	1,120	1,210	3,325	150	..	163	7	139	198	262	222	622	206	..	4,137	452	..	1,193	1,322	5,569	8,084	808	18,209	..	
	Total ..	57	6,090	8,330	19,168	32,588	9,931	106	2,447	114	1,188	5,730	7,746	10,746	24,222	10,448	38	75,584	7,965	..	11,820	16,076	1,04,498	1,32,394	28,244	3,79,136	144	296
Salem.	Salem ..	1	284	347	267	898	727	..	462	18	209	525	1,068	592	2,803	1,059	..	..	..	..	809	2,033	859	3,701	1,785	13,679	..	...
	Attoor ..	1	55	46	51	152	69	3	174	2	80	91	214	60	367	175	..	3	..	..	146	262	114	522	244	1,342	3	..
	Namkal ..	1	210	256	215	681	1,014	14	202	6	150	633	1,295	442	2,370	691	..	29	2	..	842	1,551	687	3,080	1,707	8,108	14	..
	Trichengode ..	1	131	233	214	578	427	9	166	8	120	1,083	2,427	1,773	5,283	2,107	24	35	4	..	1,214	2,660	2,022	5,896	2,588	12,867	33	..
	Tripatore ..	1	219	218	176	613	625	13	412	8	412	418	949	525	1,892	702	7	154	19	..	637	1,158	895	2,690	1,346	11,570	20	..
	Uttangarai ..	2	402	579	798	1,779	1,160	37	469	21	296	247	694	695	1,636	755	..	78	1	..	649	1,263	1,481	3,393	1,936	17,165	37	..
	Dharmapuri ..	2	291	594	893	1,778	1,119	65	750	9	195	2,634	2,897	2,889	8,320	2,713	51	304	33	..	2,915	3,461	4,036	10,402	3,865	40,059	116	..
	Ossoor ..	1	227	245	278	750	413	10	938	17	500	1,288	2,513	2,889	7,690	3,906	..	..	..	..	1,515	2,757	4,117	8,389	4,319	17,138	10	..
	Kistnagiri ..	1	154	139	94	387	241	..	653	13	556	1,988	3,533	13,146	17,506	7,228	..	..	..	..	2,042	3,671	12,240	17,953	7,469	20,698	..	..
	Total ..	11	1,973	2,657	2,986	7,616	5,865	151	4,248	102	2,578	8,796	16,149	23,982	47,807	19,335	82	603	59	..	10,769	16,806	26,451	56,026	25,259	1,42,626	233	602

Coimbatore.	Errode ..	2	137	215	202	554	398	12	197	4	35	440	897	956	2,192	1,472	1	..	2	...	577	1,112	958	2,747	1,862	6,650	13	50
	Palladam ..	27	464	857	687	2,008	1,088	..	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	464	857	687	2,008	1,088	3,685	..	3
	Udumulpetta ..	7	623	898	1,620	3,141	885	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	623	898	1,620	3,141	885	3,797	..	..
	Sattiyamangalam ..	5	236	280	669	1,185	209	23	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236	280	669	1,185	209	1,193	23	37
	Caroor ..	2	95	208	161	524	229	..	90	8	46	208	521	458	1,187	405	..	357	6	..	303	789	976	2,068	640	2,468	..	1
	Bhawany ..	2	209	330	409	939	347	7	54	..	11	208	411	408	1,927	182	..	..	..	..	408	741	817	1,966	529	3,253	7	12
	Pollachy ..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	150	..	..
	Coimbatore ..	9	395	489	678	1,562	447	..	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	3	..	395	489	742	1,626	450	1,629	..	..
	Dumpagram ..	2	106	316	205	627	297	..	64	9	12	162	314	305	781	345	..	31	1	..	268	630	541	1,439	633	2,139	..	1
	Collegal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	2	6	13	23	18	54	33	..	..	..	..	13	23	18	54	33	243	..	..
	Total ..	56	2,256	3,653	4,631	10,540	3,980	42	1,343	23	110	1,681	2,166	2,045	5,242	2,437	1	452	12	...	3,287	5,819	7,128	16,234	6,421	25,387	43	104
Madura.	Madura ..	5	308	584	448	1,340	311	8	410	4	29	80	119	67	266	83	1	..	..	...	388	703	515	1,606	39	4,193	9	..
	Tirumangalam ..	1	76	112	180	368	178	..	236	4	27	51	77	90	218	83	1	..	4	..	127	189	314	630	265	642	1	..
	Melur ..	2	101	143	84	328	223	..	96	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	101	143	84	328	224	950	..	..
	Dindigal ..	3	165	339	1,043	1,547	419	6	209	9	45	87	199	23	309	124	2	..	..	...	252	538	1,066	1,856	543	2,390	8	..
	Palani ..	5	1,171	1,184	376	2,731	1,218	9	123	6	18	55	100	40	195	69	3	263	4	..	1,226	1,284	679	3,189	1,291	7,720	12	..
	Periyakolam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	Ramnad ..	3	125	289	294	708	343	4	..	31	6	33	49	9	91	29	..	..	..	..	158	338	303	799	372	2,210	4	..
	Sheveganga ..	3	85	229	183	497	248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	229	183	497	248	1,110	...	..
	Total ..	22	2,031	2,880	2,608	7,519	2,940	27	1,124	56	137	306	544	229	1,079	389	7	307	8	...	2,397	3,424	3,144	8,905	3,337	19,216	34	79
North Arcot.	Chittoor ..	1	56	60	41	157	50	2	674	22	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	322	38	..	56	60	363	479	91	429	2	
	Chandragiri ..	2	3	5	5	13	3	..	418	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	4	..	3	5	92	100	7	443	..	
	Palmaner ..	1	76	80	30	186	96	5	565	..	..	..	2	3	5	1	..	441	47	..	76	82	474	632	144	562	5	
	Gurjattam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	273	..	..	2	..	..	2	53	1	207	16	..	2	..	207	209	99	358	1	
	Vellore ..	1	451	469	513	1,433	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	451	469	513	1,433	..	1,285	49	
	Polour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,218	142	..	..	..	1,218	1,218	142	646	..	
	Wandewash ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	424	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	906	66	..	..	..	906	906	74	269	..	
	Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	388	..	
	Wallajah ..	1	441	557	462	1,460	364	17	305	2	17	40	25	21	86	4	..	390	40	..	481	582	873	1,936	408	6,534	17	
	Tripaty ..	1	164	182	103	449	225	6	80	2	6	2	2	1	5	2	..	154	17	..	166	184	258	608	244	826	6	
	Kalastry ..	1	31	78	104	211	53	2	301	2	1	1	..	..	1	4	..	549	57	..	32	76	653	761	114	1,010	2	
	Narayanasanam ..	1	53	45	59	157	34	...	330	2	1	..	..	4	8	1	..	692	61	..	53	49	755	857	96	435	..	
	Punganoor ..	1	140	226	167	533	225	35	69	2	32	104	211	146	461	64	..	209	53	..	244	437	522	1,203	342	2,278	35	
	Kangundi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	202	20	..	..	..	202	202	88	178	..	
	Arni ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	..	1	7	3	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	10	..	6	..	
	Trittany ..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	322	2	6	27	41	24	92	139	1	627	51	..	27	41	651	719	190	798	1	
	Arcoaum ..	1	8	6	11	25	51	..	..	..	6	4	5	10	19	5	..	451	32	1	12	11	472	495	88	265	1	
	Maderpauk ..	1	59	119	96	274	90	3	172	...	17	...	...	..	..	128	..	262	32	..	59	119	358	536	250	1,719	3	
	Total ..	12	1,462	1,825	1,501	4,898	1,191	119	4,076	36	86	187	293	209	689	510	2	6,717	676	1	1,669	2,118	8,517	12,304	2,377	18,429	122	269
Nellore.	Gudur ..	1	..	..	..	..	49	..	211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	417	53	..	..	..	417	417	102	9,356	..	
	Rapur ..	1	247	428	597	1,272	1,458	20	158	2	1	20	50	62	132	52	..	..	16	..	267	478	659	1,404	1,526	6,024	20	
	Nellore ..	2	957	1,375	1,879	4,211	813	4	175	7	5	46	10	4	20	2	..	25	2	..	963	1,385	1,908	4,256	817	16,971	4	
	Ahtanakur ..	1	156	417	423	996	86	5	148	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	19	..	156	417	595	1,168	105	15,696	5	
	Kanali ..	2	216	590	883	1,689	859	..	93	4	5	4	..	..	4	7	..	1,157	115	..	220	590	2,040	2,850	981	13,259	..	
	Udayagiri ..	2	263	393	359	1,013	483	..	164	4	5	6	311	402	719	213	..	1,575	206	..	268	703	2,336	3,307	902	7,051	..	
	Kandukur ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,908	..	
	Kanigiri ..	1	88	181	155	424	212	2	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	181	155	424	212	1,946	2	
	Ongole ..	1	124	146	182	452	250	..	198	3	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	146	182	452	250	3,072	..	
	Adauki Division ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	710	..	
	Darsi ,, ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	
	Podali ,, ..	1	30	59	28	117	46	1	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	59	28	117	46	965	1	
	Venkatagiri Division ..	1	157	319	417	893	762	41	166	8	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	157	319	417	893	768	5,431	41	
	Polur Division ..	2	433	1,062	1,434	2,929	1,103	5	126	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	433	1,062	1,434	2,929	1,109	8,028	5	
	Total ..	19	2,670	4,969	6,357	13,996	6,121	78	2,181	41	23	36	371	468	875	280	..	3,346	49	..	2,706	5,340	10,171	18,217	6,818	93,489	78	164
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur ..	2	57	32	2	91	29	...	154	12	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	57	32	2	91	29	90	..	..
	Sathur ..	3	55	67	25	147	48	1	208	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	67	25	147	48	328	1	..			
	Sankarnnainar Kovil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	..	..
	Ottapidaram ..	3	105	268	153	516	358	1	523	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	..	105	268	173	536	360	2,247	1	..
	Nangueri ..	1	3	1	2	6	8	1	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	6	8	32	1	..
	Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ambasamudram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..
	Tenkasi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	2	2	3	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	6	1	18	..	..
	Tenkarai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	9	220	368	182	760	443	3	1,639	100	2	2	3	1	6	1	..	20	2	..	222	361	203	786	446	2,868	3	10

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 19th May 1877—(concluded.)

Districts.	Taluks.	Village relief. Numbers relieved on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Relief granted to children of coories receiving 8 fin. Numbers relieved.	Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Total. Number relieved on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Outlay on gratuitous relief. In the week.	Up to the week.	Deaths reported amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief. In the week.	Up to the week.
Chingleput.	Madurantkum	26	68	106	180	23					56	86	496	640	47			
	Conjeveram	288	378	723	1,389	284	1	14			490	482	1,053	2,025	394			
	Chingleput	19	9	4	32	44					160	160	301	620	100			
	Trivellore	510	597	880	1,987	615	1	82	167		62	309	405	776				
	Saidapett	10	3	6	19	5												
	Bonneri	206	194	90	490	168												
	Total	756	833	986	2,585	878	1	82	167		62	309	405	776	47			
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	19	9	4	32	44					56	86	496	640	394			
	Kulittalay	10	3	6	19	33					490	482	1,053	2,025	100			
	Perambalore	26	13	6	45	8					160	160	301	620				
	Udaiyarpalam	7	4	5	16						944	1,372	2,274	4,590	1,666			
	Mensari										566	830	856	2,252	1,946			
	Total	62	29	15	106	85					2,225	2,930	4,982	10,137	4,053			
Southern Arcot.	Trinomalai	62	309	405	776	167												
	Cheigam																	
	Tiruvennam																	
	Melkanum																	
	Gingi																	
	Tirkalur																	
	Ellamanaur																	
	Villupuram																	
	Vanur																	
	Cuddalore																	
	Trinadi																	
	Virdachellam																	
	Tittagudi																	
	Chillambaram																	
	Baumangiri																	
	Mannargudi																	
	Porto Novo																	
	Callakurichi																	
	Total	62	309	405	776	167												
Kistna.	Repalli	59	6	37	112	78												
	Bapatla	69			69	20												
	Guntoor																	
	Palnad																	
	Narsarowpet																	
	Gudivada																	
	Sattanapalli																	
	Bander																	
	Nundigama																	
	Bezwada																	
	Vinnukonda																	
	Nuzvid																	
	Vissanapetta																	
	Total	128	6	37	171	96												

Districts.	Taluks.	In camps and relief houses. Number of relief centres.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure in the week.	Death in the week amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Total number of villages in the taluk (inhabited.)	Number of Inspection Circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Outlay on gratuitous relief. In the week.	Up to the week.	Deaths reported amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief. In the week.	Up to the week.
Chingleput.	Madurantkum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607	..	1	830	604	144	1,578	70	1,069		
	Conjeveram	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	408	7	..	2,025	1,053	182	3,260	394	4,235		
	Chingleput	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	342	42	3	736	301	169	1,206	132	2,442		
	Trivellore	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	303	9	60	1,068	535	200	1,803	206	1,210	12	12
	Saidapett	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	10	2	4,603	2,279	859	7,741	1,675	27,642	13	13
	Bonneri		..	..	..	..	..	..	252	7	4	2,278	859	581	3,718	1,820	4,794		
	Total	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,197	75	70	11,540	5,719	3,303	20,562	4,327	41,422	25	25
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251	..	1	32	4	9	45	44	194		
	Kulittalay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	..	3	2,079	972	597	3,648	618	1,683		
	Perambalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	482	..	6	796	409	321	1,526	172	769		
	Udaiyarpalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	..	1	480	90	184	754	158	389		
	Mensari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..											
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,214	..	10	32	4	9	45	44	194		
Southern Arcot.	Trinomalai	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	488	..	34	2,079	972	597	3,648	618	1,683		
	Cheigam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	685	1	3	796	409	321	1,526	172	769		
	Tiruvennam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			7	480	90	184	754	158	389		
	Melkanum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	376	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Gingi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			1	20	6	4	30	1	21		
	Tirkalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	311	..	1	12	6	9	27	2	14		
	Ellamanaur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			2	26	5	12	43	3	14		
	Villupuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Vanur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				14	6	13	33	5	24		
	Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	493	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	2		
	Trinadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			1	1	..	..	1	..	1		
	Virdachellam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	411	..	4	2	1	2	5	1	5		
	Tittagudi											32	5	12	49	4	12		
	Chillambaram											11	4	9	24	1	6		
	Baumangiri											14	1	12	27	1	39		
	Mannargudi											3	..	2	5	..	18		
	Porto Novo											77	15	26	118	31	194		
	Callakurichi																		
	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,896	2	61	259	56	31	346	131	716	4	56
Kistna.	Repalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	..	1	19	6	3	28	1	95		
	Bapatla	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	..	16	111	43	8	162	101	2,041	1	1
	Guntoor	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	..	9	128	..	..	128	28	851		
	Palnad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
	Narsarowpet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Gudivada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17		
	Sattanapalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Bander	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7		
	Nundigama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	712		
	Bezwada	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	12		
	Vinnukonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Nuzvid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Vissanapetta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Total	3	128	6	37	171	96	..	2,004	..	27	1,046	131	56	1,233	131	3,716	1	58

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, MADRAS; *25th May* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for famine relief works up to 24th May, and expenditure up to 19th May 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress, up to 19th May 1877. On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	90,000	82,227	3,716
Nellore	9,53,000	6,52,100	93,489
Cuddapah	21,20,000	19,23,590	55,001
Bellary	59,16,000	45,20,847	3,79,136
Kurnool	46,21,000	38,81,208	1,41,043
Chingleput	1,95,365	2,09,551	41,422
North Arcot	3,45,450	4,18,122	18,429
South Arcot	15,000	5,649	3,216
Tanjore	10,000	*Nil.*	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	194
Madura	1,43,748	1,02,744	19,218
Tinnevelly	64,200	17,452	2,808
Coimbatore	4,00,000	3,07,188	25,287
Nilgiris	4,210	*Nil.*	
Salem	5,61,000	5,04,121	1,42,626
Malabar	5,520	149	1
TOTAL ...	1,54,49,493	1,26,27,660	9,25,746

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, MADRAS; *25th May* 1877.

J. H. GARSTIN, *Addl. Secy. to Govt.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

Statement showing the number of works under supervision of Department Public Works.

Districts.	Number of works.	Estimated cost.	Outlay on works in progress under supervision of Department Public Works.		Number of coolies employed.	Remarks.
			In the week.	To the end of the week.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kistna	...	...	3,998	67,142	2,765	
Nellore	Particulars not given.					
Cuddapah	6	75,630	6,859	99,919	8,027	
Bellary	4	45,041	1,476	44,997	2,549	
Kurnool	6	...	31,463	2,55,351	50,446	12th May.
Chingleput	16	89,329	2,301	69,706	1,077	
North Arcot	Particulars not given.					
Madura	3	4,475	...	2,612	...	
Tinnevelly	*13	6,197	241	4,652	445	*12 minor works.
Coimbatore	Not distinguished.					
Salem	* 317	3,57,788	15,674	1,90,581	20,261	*215 minor works.
Nellore.						
East Coast Canal ...	...	...	...	...	62,098	
Bellary.						
Hubli Railway	1	...	5,099	6,061	1,470	
Chingleput.						
Doubling the Railway line between Umbathoor and Arconum.	1	12,415	...	15,933		
North Arcot.						
Division	...	51,463	10,768	60,410	2,976	
Total ...	367	6,42,338	77,879	8,17,364	1,52,114	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 25th May 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl, Secy. to Govt.

Scarcity in Western and Southern India.

No. 36 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, the 26th April 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

THE Despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 16th March, No. 15 of 1877, relative to the famine in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I will await the result of the deliberations of Your Excellency in Council, after full communication with the Government of Madras, on the Sangam project. As a reproductive work, it is well worthy of consideration at such a crisis as that which now engages your attention.

3. I am glad to learn that the conclusions at which Sir R. Temple arrived, after his repeated visits to North Arcot, are, on the whole favourable, and that he considers everything has been done which ought to have been done in respect to measures of relief by the local authorities.

4. Sir Richard Temple has discussed with ability the views stated by Dr. Cornish, the Sanitary Commissioner at Madras, as to the scale of rations for labourers on relief works. The question at issue is, without doubt, one of great difficulty, and one on which it would be unwise to lay down an inflexible rule. I am confident that the humane principles already laid down by Your Excellency will be scrupulously carried out by the officers of the Government and that no scale of rations will be maintained which is not adequate to the sustenance of the labourer.

5. It is very satisfactory that progress has been made towards enabling the Madras Railway Company to carry 1,400 tons a day, twice the amount which it has hitherto been able to carry.

6. The statement that the number of persons on the relief works in the two Presidencies has, during the week under review, been reduced by 49,266, is satisfactory.

7. I feel it my duty to record my approbation of the discrimination and judgment with which the calamity before you has been met by Your Excellency in Council, by Sir Richard Temple, by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and by the local authorities in those Presidencies.

No. 39 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 3rd May 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 23rd March, No. 16 of 1877, relative to the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, has been considered by me in Council.

2. With your despatch you have transmitted twelve Minutes and Memoranda by Sir Richard Temple on various questions connected with the famine. The views therein expressed will doubtless receive every attention from the Government of Madras, but they do not at the present time demand remarks from me.

3. Your judgment in determining that relief operations should be so conducted as not to interfere with private trade was sound, and has been fully justified by the event. All doubt as to the manner in which the grain in hands of the Madras Government will be employed has been set at rest by the public declaration of that Government that the grain shall be retained in reserve to meet future emergencies, and will not be utilised so long as private trade meets the requirements of the distressed districts. Under these circumstances, and with this reservation, I am of opinion that the movement and utilization of the reserve may be left to the discretion of the Madras Government.

4. The intelligence that there has been a good fall of rain in Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and other of the afflicted districts, is very satisfactory.

5. The small increase of 2,608 persons on the relief works in the two Presidencies may also be deemed satisfactory, when the period of the year is taken into consideration.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31ST MAY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras heavy rain is reported from Kistna (but this perhaps belongs to last week) and parts of Coimbatore; good rain fell in North and South Arcot, and from all districts more or less is reported: in Tinnevelly the fall was very slight, and in Malabar it was insufficient in places for cultivation to begin; the commencement of cultivation in consequence of the recent rains is reported from Kistna, Kurnool and Coimbatore, and pasture is everywhere improving. The numbers reported on relief works are 771,968, a decrease of 15,241 compared with last week: the decreases are 24,682 in Bellary (some returns wanting), 15,937 in Nellore, 2,277 in Kistna, and 730 in Malabar; there is an increase of 13,835 in North Arcot, 4,745 in Cuddapah, 4,094 in Kurnool, 3,597 in Chingleput, and 2,878 in Coimbatore. The numbers on gratuitous relief are 405,601, an increase of 15,434. In Mysore good rain is reported to have fallen; the numbers on relief works are 64,399 and on gratuitous relief 108,482; the former is less by 2,104 and the latter more by 6,083 than last week. In Bombay there has been good rain in Dharwar and showers in Belgaum, Kanara, Kaládgi, Satara, Poona and Khandesh: sowings and other agricultural operations are reported from Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar. In the Central Provinces heavy rain is reported from the Upper Godávari, Biláspur and Bálaghát districts: ploughing for the *kharif* is progressing. No rain fell in Berar, where ploughing is also going on. In Central India a shower fell at Gwalior, and from Rajputana one is reported at Ulwar; prospects are good. General rain has fallen in Bengal; it has been very heavy in some of the Northern and Eastern districts, and a large quantity is also reported from Gya: prospects are generally favourable, but crops in low lands have in some places suffered from excessive rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather, with the exception of a few showers here and there, has been hot and dry. No rain has fallen in the Punjab; the harvest has been reaped, and the damage done by the late rains is less than was expected. From Burma it is reported that the monsoon has set in as far north as Rangoon. A little rain has fallen in Assam: prospects are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (May 29th)	9·60 in Bapetla; 7·65 in Narsarowpet; 5·70 in Guntur; 5·85 in Sattanapalli; 5·53 in Vinukonda; 4·80 in Palnad; 4·0 in Nandigama; 3·9 in Bezwada; 3·0 in Repalli; 2·5 in Gudivada; 2·0 in Vissanapett and Nuzvid divisions.	**Heavy rain throughout district on 18th and 19th; this rain will generally enable ryots to prepare their lands for future cultivation,** and has also supplied tanks, but wind and heavy rain have damaged standing crops; Kistna rose to 3·50 feet over anicut on 21st; and fresh is telegraphed from Kurnool; *sajja* and *poonna* being sown in upland taluks; prices stationary; seers of 80 rupees weight, rice 8·45, *cholum* 11·13, *raggi* 13·10, *cumboo* 10·19; imports by land from Godavery at Guntur, rice 25·0, *cholum* 15·62 tons; 382 on relief works; 356 fed gratuitously by Government; 1,095 by people; cholera and small-pox slight; cattle disease in some taluks; in Vinukonda and Narsarowpet taluks deaths reported from want of fodder; markets fairly supplied.
Nellore („ „)	1·3 in Atmakur; ·65 in Kavali; ·45 in Udayagiri; 1·1 in Kanigiri; 1·5 in Kandukur.	Average prices second sort rice 7·76 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·58, *raggi* 11·92, *cumboo* 10·18; imports by sea on behalf of Government none, on behalf of merchants rice 189 tons; by land into the town of Nellore, rice 30 tons, *cholum* 2 tons, and *raggi* 10 tons; number on district relief works 26,731, on canal 42,481; number fed gratuitously 16,954; 58 deaths from cholera reported; cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhœa prevalent in some taluks; water-supply assured for drinking, sufficient for agriculture; prospects of cattle, better.
Cuddapah („ „)	·72, average of 10 taluks.	Average prices seers per rupee, second sort rice 7·67, *cholum* 8·69, *raggi* 9·35, *cumboo* 8·69; people on relief works 79,712, increase 4,745, ascribed to stoppage of emigration to Nellore; gratuitously fed 26,391; cholera deaths 372; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 1,018.
Bellary („ 30th)	·25 at Hospett; 1·2 at Kudlighi; ·675 at Adoni; ·15 at Anantapur; 1·25 at Tadpury; 1·5 at Dharmapuram; ·15 at Pennakonda; showers at Bellary, Alur, Hadgally, Harpanhally and Hindupur.	Average price second sort rice 6·98, boiled rice at Bellary 8·1, *cholum* or great millet 7·65, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 8·76, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·11, *cumboo* 7·6 seers of 80 tolas; imports 1,148 tons; accounts from 2 railway stations only; 258,751 persons on relief works; decrease as compared with revised return for previous week 24,682, this is owing to the transfer of able-bodied coolies to the railway and to the accounts of some works not having been received; 151,116 gratuitously fed, increase as compared with revised return for previous week 411; 2,958 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera decreasing but still in all taluks; fever prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water much improved by recent rain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Kurnool (May 29th)	·3 in Nandial taluk.	Weather dry and sultry; town water abundant; slight fresh continues in Tumbudra; agricultural operations commenced in some taluks; cholera, small-pox and fever general; cholera seizures 50, deaths 42; cattle still suffering greatly for want of fodder, but the late rain has improved their prospects; second sort rice per rupee in Imperial seers 6·92, *cholum* 7·86, *raggi* 9·51, *cumboo* 9·19; number on relief works 207,836, gratuitously relieved 62,486 including 50,199 children under 7 years of age, and 5,681 people fed by village heads; import, Government grain 89 tons, private 201 tons in 4 taluks; the increase of 4,094 in the number of coolies is the net result of 9,874 increase in 3 taluks and of 5,780 decrease in 5 taluks; endeavours being made to check number of children receiving cash payment; the decrease in village relief is attributable to improved checks and is satisfactory; physique of coolies indifferent.
North Arcot („ „)	2·51, average of 16 stations.	Average prices in Government seers, second sort rice per rupee 8·0, *cholum* 8·9, *raggi* 9·6, *cumboo* 8·3; relief works coolies 50,601 persons; gratuitously fed 14,753; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some places; pasture scarce; cattle still dying of starvation, some from cold weather and storm.
Chingleput („ „)	1·5, average fall in all taluks except Maduranti-kum and Ponneri.	Prices, rice second sort 8·90, *raggi* 10·87, *cholum* 9·05; imports, rice 127·75, *raggi* 29·37 tons; cholera more or less prevalent in all the taluks except Trivellore; dysentery, small-pox and fever in Saidapet and Ponneri.
South Arcot („ „)	2·62 in Trinomalay; 1·5 in Villapooram; 1·6 in Chellambram; 1·12 in Kallacoorchy; ·5 in Trikalore and Virdachellam.	Rice second sort 9, *cumboo* 11¾, *raggi* 11¼, *cholum* 11; number employed last day 1,830; gratuitously fed in villages last day 4,054; children paid 3 pice; people healthy; deaths from cholera reported 363, attacks 542; cattle disease in some villages; pasture improving.
Tanjore („ „)	From ·12 to 1·75 in different parts of the district on the 22nd.	Prices, rice 8½ seers, *raggi* 12 5/16, *cumboo* 10 13/16, *cholum* 10½; imports by sea, rice 2,622 tons, dry grains 25 tons; relief works none; some freshes in rivers; deaths from cholera 210; small-pox in some taluks; cattle disease in Combaconum and Nannalum taluks; no loss of life; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	·84 (average)	Prices during week ending 26th May, second sort rice 7 7/10 seers, *cholum* 16⅛, *raggi* 10½, *cumboo* 9¾; imports of grain during the week 336 tons; no relief works; gratuitously fed on 26th instant by public subscription 1,671; deaths from cholera 294, from small-pox 54; disease among cattle in Udiarpaliam; pasture improving; small-pox hospital camp opened on 22nd at Government expense, number on Saturday 52.
Madura („ „)	Rain fell in many villages of Periacolum, Tirumangalum, Madura and Shevagunga and in a few villages of other taluks.	Rice second sort 8 1/10, *cholum* 9¼, *raggi* 9 1/10, *cumboo* 9¼; import, rice 2,216, other grains 34 tons; number on relief works 12,354; gratuitously fed 9,106; cattle generally doing poorly; disease in some taluks; deaths from cholera 347.
Tinnevelly („ „)	Slight showers in 5 taluks.	No freshes; no improvement in prospects; 236 deaths to 301 attacks of cholera; cattle disease continues with slight mortality in 4 taluks; prices are stationary; average prices per rupee, second sort rice 8¼ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 11½, *cumboo* 11½, *raggi* 10¾; import of grain, rice 988 tons and *cumboo* 1 ton; number on relief works, 479; number gratuitously fed 738; decrease in number on relief works owing to works having been abandoned.
Coimbatore („ „)	4·50 in Collegal; 1·50 in Suttiamangalum on 25th and 26th; ·45 in Erode on 24th, 25th and 26th; ·45 in Caroor on 24th; ·63 in Bhowany on 22nd and 24th; showers in parts of Palladum and Oodoomulpetta.	Prices (slight rise) rice second sort 7·39, *cholum* 8·43, *raggi* 8·93, *cumboo* 8·78; imports estimated, rice 1,159, other grains 358 tons; severe cholera in all taluks, 1,676 attacks, deaths 1,179; fever and small-pox prevalent; lands visited by rain are being ploughed; standing crops except in Caroor taluk are suffering from want of rain, worst in Palladum; cattle poor; losses in Palladum, Suttiamangalum, Collegal and Bhowany; fodder and water scarce; on relief works 25,679; no observable deterioration of physique; gratuitously fed 21,139; cattle poor; pasturage just beginning to sprout; water abundant; 1,000 head of cattle is reported to have died in Conjeveram and 6,775 in Trivellore during and after the late heavy rain; on relief works 7,922, gratuitous relief 16,245.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Salem (May 30th)	1·12	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice 7⅞, *raggi* 8⅝, *cumboo* 8, *cholum* 9; import of all grains 1,080 tons; number on relief works 55,600; number gratuitously fed 58,800; number fed by private charity 1,000; cholera in all taluks.
Malabar („ 29th)	1·31 (average).	Rainfall insufficient in some places for first crop; cultivation, markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 4,626, *raggi* 50, *cholum* 277 tons; exports, rice 1,049, *raggi* 772 tons; prices of rice stationary in Cherakal, Kotteyam and Wynaad and slightly risen elsewhere, highest 7⅛ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10¼ in Cochin, average 9 1/12 Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 9 Indian seers per rupee, average elsewhere 12⅜; small-pox and cholera in all taluks except Cochin, deaths from latter 230; cattle healthy; pasture improving everywhere; 1,610 coolies on Kolathur roads. *General Remarks.*—General prospects same as last week; coolies on Arconum and Ambathur Railway works 979; number fed at relief camps alone reported fortnightly, at present 23,463 at the five Madras city camps; exports of grains from Madras by rail during week ending the 26th May 7,832 tons.
Bombay— (May 31st)		
Sind— („ 30th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Total fall since 1st January 2·36 in Dádú; 3·45 in Mughalbbin; ·44 in Sákro; only three cases of small-pox remaining in Kurrachee; it continues in Sehwan, Kotri and Sákro talukas; measles in Sehwan and Kohistan; much fever in Kurrachee and districts; warm; keow* in crops in Kurrachee; locusts in Sehwan, Kohistan, Jerruck, Tatta and Mirpur Batoro, doing a little damage in places.
Shikárpur ...	...	Weather very hot; rice sowing commenced in Lárkána division; cattle disease in 5 talukas; river 8 feet 11 inches, last year 8 feet on same date.
Hyderabad ...	...	River one foot lower than on same date last year; locusts in Naushahro taluka on 24th; no damage.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Minimum temperature 81°, maximum 115°; *kharif* preparations in progress.
Guzerat—		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather warm and cloudy; small-pox in Dholka.
Kaira ...	...	Weather very hot; nights cool.
Surat ...	Rain fell in Mándvi taluka.	Eight cholera cases in Pardi, five fatal; small-pox in Bárdoli.
Broach ...	·10	Small-pox in all talukas, except Wagra.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	Slight rain in Chopra taluka.	Small-pox and cattle disease continue.
Násik ...	...	Thirty-one deaths from cholera in Sinnar.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera in 5 and small-pox in 4 talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	·06 in Bárámati.	
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in 6 talukas, cases 289, deaths 112.
Sholapur ...	...	Thirty-nine deaths from cholera.
Satara ...	·15 in Satara.	Total rainfall 1·82; more required; land being prepared for monsoon crops; 12 deaths from cholera on Islámpur and one on Pingli works; total deaths in the district 304.
Southern Mahratta Country—		
Belgaum ...	Rain fell in several villages of all talukas.	Rain has enabled ryots to prepare lands for sowings and supplied tanks with a moderate quantity of water; cholera increasing, deaths 279; a good portion of rice lands sown in Belgaum, Bidi and Sampgaon.
Dharwar ...	Nearly 5·50 in Nawalgund taluka; less copious falls in Bankápur, Hangal, Karajgi, Kalghatgi and Ron; moderate in Hubli and Gadag; average of 8 talukas 2·30.	Cholera prevalent, deaths 156; rice sowing in progress.

* (Sic in telegram.)

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Kanara ...	·87 in Siddapur.	Cholera continues, deaths 38.
Kaládgi ...	·04 in Bijapur on 20th; and ·04 on 22nd; ·05 in Kaládgi on 23rd; ·10 in Sindgi; ·17 in Bagalkot on 17th.	Cholera cases 409, deaths 256.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; health good.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather and health same as before; locusts reported in Bajaná and Dasára talukas; no damage.
Baroda ...	...	Small-pox and cattle disease decreasing; general health good. *General Remarks.*—Good rain in Dharwar, slight showers in Kanara, Kaládgi, Satara and Khandesh; cholera continues in Southern Mahratta Country, slightly less in Dharwar and Kaládgi, increasing in Ahmednagar, commenced in Surat; weather very hot in Guzerat and Sind; no signs of monsoon.
Bengal— (May 31st)		
Chittagong ...	·55	Cholera abating; small-pox reported from Sudder station.
Noakholly ...	2·9	Stray cases of cholera reported from the interior; fever prevailing in the south and east.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	3·87	Cholera has again broken out in the Chengri valley.
Hill Tipperah ...	5·56	Public health has improved at Agartolah.
Backergunge ...	4·03	Still a good deal of sickness; cattle are healthy.
Furreedpore ...	·97; 2·2 in Madareepore.	
Dacca ...	1·28.	
Tipperah ...	1·47	
Mymensingh ...	5·16	
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·54	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	·45	
Nuddea ...	1·14	
Moorshedabad ...	·97	Cholera still prevails, but is abating.
Pubna ...	·24	
Rajshahye ...	1·94	
Bogra ...	4·09	
Maldah ...	6·33	Cholera decreasing.
Dinagepore ...	1·1	
Rungpore ...	·37	
Cooch Behar ...	13·37; 12·82 in Matabhanga; 11·71 in Dinhata; 4·92 in Mekhaliganj.	
Jalpáiguri ...	1·62	
Darjeeling ...	2·09	
Midnapore ...	·53	
Howrah ...	1·91	
Hooghly ...	1·79	Public health normal; cattle disease still exists in one village in Punloah station.
Burdwan ...	·84; 4·6 in Jehanabad.	Cases of cholera have occurred in Púrbasthali.
Bankoora ...	·84	
Beerbhoom ...	·55	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1·27; 2·56 in Deoghur.	
Bhágalpur ...	·42	Health improving.
Monghyr ...	·11	
Purneah ...	·68	Cholera still prevalent in certain parts.
Durbhunga ...	·08	
Mozufferpore ...	·20	Few cases of cholera reported from different parts.
Sarun ...	·66; ·11 in Sewan.	
Chumparun ...	·84	Cholera still continues.
Patna ...	2·07	Health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Gya ...	10·4; 10·3 in Nowada; 8·71 in Aurungabad.	Public health generally good, but there is some cholera in Gya town.
Shahabad ...	·55	Cholera has abated.
Hazáribágh ...	1·26	
Lohardugga ...	1·45; 4·80 in Palamow.	No further reports of cholera from Palamow; there have been a few cases of small-pox in that sub-division and also at Ranchi; cattle disease has appeared in the north-eastern border of the district.
Manbhoom ...	2·75	
Singhbhoom ...	1·85	District healthy.
Balasore ...	·33	Public health fair.
Cuttack ...	·47	General health good, though cholera exists in a sporadic form.
Pooree ...	2·17; 3·32 in Khoorda.	
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in Bengal, and the prospects continue favourable, but in a few districts, especially in Rungpore and Jalpáiguri, the crops in the low lands have suffered from excessive rain.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (May 30th)	...	Weather hot; wind easterly.
Allahabad („ 31st)	...	Hot wind rages.
Jhansi („ „)	Slight rain on 27th & 28th.	
Agra („ 30th)	·1 to ·5	
Meerut („ „)	...	Rain and hail on 28th.
Bareilly („ „)	...	No change.
Almora („ 28th)	...	Weather settled and hot with occasional storms; result of harvest very variable on different soils.
Lucknow („ 30th)	...	No change.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	
Fyzabad („ „)	Slight rain on Monday.	Weather hot.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain is reported in one or two divisions, but the weather generally continues hot and dry.
Punjab— (May 30th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Crops harvested; health good.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *kharif* sowings in progress, and where completed the young crops doing well; small-pox prevalent in Rohtak, otherwise health good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops harvested; health good.
Jullundur ...		
Lahore ...		
Ráwalpindi ...		
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Harvest slightly damaged; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Weather sultry; reaping in progress; health good.
Pesháwar ...		
		General Remarks.—The damage caused by the late rains appears not to have been so great as was expected; health of the province good.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (May 26th)	7·81	*Kharif* ploughing commenced; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	·11; 1·22 in previous week.	Ploughing continues; health good; prices rising.
Biláspur ...	5·50	Grain lying on threshing floors damaged; prices steady.
Raipur ...	·93	Cloudy and hot; *kharif* ploughing continues; cholera abating; prices stationary.
Bálaghát ...	2·65	Cloudy and close; threshing wheat continues; ploughing progressing; health good; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing continues; sugarcane crop good; no epidemic; prices steady.
Chánda (May 27th)	...	Cloudy and close; *kharif* ploughing continues; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices rising.
Betúl („ 28th)	...	Winnowing *rabi* completed; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 29th)	...	Cloudy and close; winnowing *rabi* completed; outturn below average; *kharif* ploughing continues; fever, cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 30th)	...	Sultry; *kharif* ploughing continues; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Cloudy; heat intense; slight small-pox.
Nimár ...	...	Hot; *kharif* ploughing; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy, hot and stormy; small-pox continues; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Winnowing *rabi* completed; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	·04	Threshing *rabi* completed; measles and cattle disease prevalent.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy and hot; threshing completed; winnowing progressing; small-pox prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Seoni ...	·15	*Rabi* threshing; winnowing nearly completed; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	·87	*Rabi* damaged; threshing continues; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Clear; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain in districts of Upper Godávari, Bilaspur and Balaghat; Mahanadi rose 12 feet at Sambalpur; *kharif* ploughing continues.
British Burma—(May 31st)		
Arrakan Division ...	1·0 in Akyab	One death from cholera in Akyab town; otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in 2 townships of Akyab district.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	Heavy rain.	Public health good.
Henzada ...	Slight rain.	
Thonkwa ...	...	
Thayetmyo ...	Slight rain.	
Bassein ...	4·46	
Prome ...	...	One death from cholera and one from small-pox in Prome; 3 deaths from small-pox in Mahathaman; otherwise healthy.
Tenasserim Division.		
Moulmein ...	5·79	A few cases of aporadic cholera in Gyne Salween township in the Amherst district; otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Ploughing not yet begun; monsoon set in in Rangoon.
Assam—		
Gauháti (May 31st)	·84	Weather dry, clear, calm and hot; *sales* cultivation and tea manufacture in progress; fever prevalent in station; diarrhœa nearly disappearing; cholera reported in Ramsah, Panbari, Seelah and Bardoa.
Sylhet („ „)	1·62	Weather sunny and hot; no change in crops since last week.
Mysore and Coorg— ...	·745 in Bangalore; ·03 in Coorg.	Good rain has fallen in the districts; ordinary rice sells in Bangalore at 14 pounds per rupee; deaths from cholera in Mysore Province 940, in Coorg 35; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved as per last tabulated statement is in—

Bangalore district including town	...	...	4,630	and 56,996
Kolar	...	...	4,730	„ 12,389
Túmkúr	...	...	5,529	„ 16,247
Mysore	...	...	700	„ 5,248
Hassan	...	...	1,761	„ 4,701
Shimoga	...	...	1,284	„ 936
Kadur	...	...	1,222	„ 1,247
Chitaldroog	...	...	10,117	„ 10,718
		Total ...	29,933	„ 108,483

including those employed by the professional department, daily average of which is 34,466.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Amráoti	(May 31st)	...	Ploughing continued; small-pox still prevalent; cholera abating.
Central India—			
Indore	(May 30th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Gwalior	...	·30	
Neemuch	...	...	
Rutlam	...	...	
Sutna	...	...	
Rajputana—			
Aba	(May 31st)	...	Quite clear; high south-west winds.
Sirohi	(„ 27th)	...	Tanks, wells, and health good; seasonable.
Marwar	(„ 26th)	...	Water abundant; health good; south-west winds; tillage commenced where rain has been abundant.
Meywar	(„ 25th)	...	Health good; small-pox slight in city; *rabi* crops a fair one; strong south-west winds; not very hot.
Harowtee	(„ 26th)	...	Health good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere	(„ 31st)	...	High winds; seasonable weather; small-pox disappearing, but still reported among horned cattle.
Ulwar	(„ 30th)	·7	Occasional storms; hot winds irregular.

Note.—At page 1561 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, 26th May 1877, opposite Bhurtpore for "0·5 in previous week" read "·31."

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 23.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1877. [Registered

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XIV OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		8th April 1876.	7th April 1877.	to 8th April 1876.	to 7th April 1877.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th May 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,58,458	7,68,392	92,30,265	1,12,40,336	20,10,071	...
5th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	53,527	90,880	6,91,445	13,84,049	6,92,604	...
5th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	48,629	53,154	7,89,642	8,95,696	1,06,054	...
28th Apl. 1877	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,00,438	73,977	9,80,937	11,61,478	1,80,541	...
5th May 1877	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,75,169	2,60,441	23,70,401	27,62,934	3,92,533	...
28th Apl. 1877	Madras ...	1,11,476	1,99,209	16,74,002	26,30,316	9,56,314	...
28th ditto ...	South Indian ...	33,749	62,241	4,70,068	7,10,234	2,40,166	...
5th May 1877	Great Indian Peninsula	6,46,274	8,00,774	76,00,004	1,01,65,805	25,65,801	...
5th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,12,069	2,22,784	21,32,893	23,61,692	2,28,799	...
	TOTAL ...	20,39,789	25,31,852	2,59,39,657	3,33,12,540	73,72,883	...
	State.						
12th May 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,300	2,382	30,276	30,195	...	81
12th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,060	1,584	24,482	23,735	...	747
5th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	48,597	48,596	7,17,195	7,91,698	74,503	...
5th ditto ...	Holkar ...	6,670	6,237	1,06,356	90,372	...	15,984
14th Apl. 1877	Khamgaon ...	2,078	1,943	19,174	22,946	3,772	...
14th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,302	2,730	28,959	33,582	4,623	...
14th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	881	1,210	9,754	16,289	6,535	...
14th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,144	14,045	1,28,356	2,07,898	79,542	...
28th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	2,673	5,289	31,879	62,291	30,412	...
21st ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	6,033	17,128	94,306	1,55,151	60,845	...
5th May 1877	Neemuch ...	...	961	...	16,219	16,219	...
	TOTAL ...	81,528	1,02,050	11,90,737	14,50,376	2,59,639	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,21,317	26,33,902	2,71,30,394	3,47,62,916	76,32,522	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th JUNE 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	85,014	4,63,398	7,570	41,042	...	...	92,584	5,04,440
„ Paddy	...	...	438	1,495	2,519	8,600	...	...	2,957	10,095
„ Other Grains	...	...	17,778	94,259	3,423	20,880	...	...	21,221	1,15,139
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	3	10
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	...	35,440	1,97,722	402	2,470	...	...	35,842	2,00,192
„ Paddy	...	...	7,622	23,423	2,612	8,920	...	...	10,234	32,343
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	...	1,615	63,672	3,47,439	...	...	...	...	65,287	3,56,263
„ Paddy	...	...	850	3,400	...	...	...	...	850	3,400
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	234	39	234
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	615	3,360	...	...	...	...	615	3,360
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	1,068	145	1,068
Calicut—Rice	...	...	46,232	2,68,370	...	...	...	...	46,232	2,68,370
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	9,441	...	...	...	...	6,380	34,321	15,821	85,476
Quilandy—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	915	5,000	915	5,000
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	526	3,434	526	3,434
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice	...	1,615	8,824	230,976	12,80,299	7,972	43,512	954	5,234	241,517	13,37,869
„ Paddy	...	...	...	8,910	28,318	5,131	17,520	...	...	14,041	45,838
„ Other Grains	...	9,441	51,155	17,778	94,259	3,443	20,880	7,051	38,828	37,713	2,05,117
TOTAL	...	11,056	59,979	257,664	14,02,876	16,546	81,912	8,005	44,057	293,271	15,88,824
Imports in previous week	...	Rice	...							192,921	10,23,017
		Paddy	...							44,435	1,60,758
		Other Grains	...							47,928	2,51,075
		TOTAL	...							285,284	14,34,850

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th JUNE 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.									
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.*		Moulmein.*		Kyoukphyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	122,363	4,83,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122,363	4,83,229	5,053	14,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,053	14,518
„ Paddy ...	293	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	600	8,683	21,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,683	21,658
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	88,813	3,49,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,813	3,49,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	23,364	60,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,364	60,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin ...	85,702	3,29,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,702	3,29,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	5,280	12,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,280	12,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,711	53,763	19,711	53,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	6,474	25,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,474	25,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	332,289	12,60,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,711	53,763	352,000	13,14,285	13,736	36,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,736	36,176
Exports in previous week ...	144,332	5,57,822											Exports in previous week ...										26,659	75,094

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railways, during the week ending 26th May 1877.

Forwarded	To										
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Coodoor and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	Total.
By the Madras Railway—	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
From Madras ...	740	2,877	540	98	...	81	1,252	322	977	286	7,173
„ Beypore ...	...	423	491	1,677	143	...	...	...	...	...	2,734
„ Raichore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	202	1,700	1,736	3,672
„ Other Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	647
By the South Indian Railway—											
From Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
„ Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,370
„ Tanjore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006
„ Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,314
„ Other Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,731

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 15,535.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 2nd June 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations ...	341
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations ...	4,994
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore ...	*
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore ...	*
Total Tons ...	5,335
Total for previous week, Tons ...	7,984

No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam ...	11 8	11 8	17 7	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	17 8	14 7	16 2	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 2	10 2	10 2	13 6	16 2	16 2	25 9	15 8	15 8	23 8
	Godavery ...	12 6	12 0	14 2	...	...	...	8 9	10 4	21 8	10 0	11 0	23 0	12 7	14 4	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	6 4	6 8	15 8	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	19 4	9 0	9 1	20 4	11 4	11 4	21 8	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	6 3	6 3	14 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 9	14 8	...	8 5	16 0	10 1	10 8	26 9	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	7 3	7 7	11 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 7	7 9	8 3	11 6	8 7	8 7	23 7	8 3	8 7	29 0
	Bellary ...	7 7	8 6	14 9	...	...	...	6 9	7 6	11 2	7 8	8 4	13 5	8 2	9 0	22 7	7 5	8 5	21 6
	Kurnool ...	5 7	6 3	13 3	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	15 7	6 5	6 5	16 4	7 2	8 2	30 1	6 9	7 5	26 3
	Madras ...	7 7	7 9	11 0	...	...	...	7 2	8 5	11 0	8 9	9 1	11 7	11 2	10 7	17 5	10 2	10 2	17 9
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	8 7	9 2	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	19 8
	North Arcot ...	5 9	5 9	10 2	...	...	...	6 9	7 5	12 1	7 5	7 9	12 6	8 2	10 0	24 6	7 4	8 2	19 8
	South Arcot ...	4 7	4 7	9 4	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	13 0	9 6	10 1	14 4	...	...	20 2	9 6	10 8	20 0
	Tanjore ...	5 9	5 9	10 3	...	...	...	7 7	8 7	14 5	...	...	...	11 1	12 5	28 4	10 1	10 5	23 6
	Trichinopoly ...	6 6	6 6	9 9	...	...	...	6 8	8 3	14 4	7 2	8 7	14 9	...	...	18 2	8 9	10 8	22 9
	Madura ...	6 2	6 2	11 3	...	...	...	7 6	8 4	13 0	8 6	9 3	13 5	9 7	10 1	...	8 4	9 5	25 0
	Tinnevelly ...	8 0	8 0	6 5	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 5	7 9	8 3	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	17 0
	Coimbatore ...	8 2	8 2	10 7	...	...	...	7 6	7 9	11 3	8 6	8 6	12 2	9 6	10 4	18 8	9 5	10 3	21 5
	Nilgiris ...	5 7	6 4	8 5	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	7 6	7 6	10 0	7 7	7 7	13 9	7 0	7 0	11 2
	Salem ...	5 9	5 9	10 4	...	...	...	7 1	7 4	11 7	7 5	8 3	14 6	8 4	8 4	22 3	7 7	7 7	21 7
	South Canara ...	7 9	8 6	11 2	...	...	...	8 5	8 7*	10 7	9 8	10 5	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	8 6	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	9 7	10 1	12 1	10 1	10 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay ...	8 15	9 4	12 4	15 9	16 0	18 0	6 15	6 15	8 7	9 12	9 15	11 13	11 11	12 10	20 0	11 13	12 13	17 3
	Ahmedabad ...	11 8	11 8	17 8	16 0	16 0	28 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	12 12	12 12	22 0
	Kaira ...	10 0	11 14	15 4	16 0	17 12	29 1	7 4	8 0	9 7	8 14	10 0	12 5	13 5	16 0	22 14	11 14	13 5	20 0
	Surat ...	10 9	10 9	12 14	8 3	9 4	14 1	7 0	7 0	9 7	8 14	8 0	10 9	12 12	12 5	16 6	13 6	12 14	14 13
	Broach ...	11 6½	11 13½	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 6	13 5½	13 5½	17 12	11 13½	12 4½
	Tanna ...	8 14	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	7 5	8 1	8 0	9 0	9 10	11 0	10 10	10 14	17 0	10 9	10 9	16 0
	Kolaba ...	9 5	9 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 10	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	15 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	12 12	13 5	19 6	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	15 0	15 7	29 7	13 12	14 4	23 12
	Násik ...	11 12	12 13	18 10	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	10 3	10 6	11 14	14 0	15 6	28 0	11 13	12 11	19 12
	Ahmednagar ...	10 4	10 4	20 4½	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 3½	8 3	8 3	10 3	11 3	11 11	30 4	11 1	11 11	21 3
	Poona ...	9 3	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	9 13	10 14	21 12	9 12	10 6	17 4
	Sholapur ...	9 1	9 1	19 15	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	12 7	9 7	9 7	13 4	9 1	8 10	27 10	9 10	9 10	24 0
	Kaládgi ...	5 0	5 8	19 2	...	...	...	4 12	...	11 11	5 6	5 6	12 15	5 10	6 2	28 11	...	...	27 13
	Satara ...	8 0	9 6	14 11	...	...	...	6 13	6 14	9 9	7 14	7 14	11 7	8 0	8 11	18 15	8 6	9 1	16 13
	Belgaum ...	7 8	8 9	16 6	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	13 10	6 12	6 15	14 10	8 0	8 13	19 2	8 2	9 11	19 9
	Dharwar ...	6 2	6 4	20 12	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	13 12	6 2	6 4	17 10	8 4	8 12	25 14	9 0	9 5	26 12
	Ratnágiri ...	7 12	9 1	10 5	...	...	...	7 8	7 14	10 1	9 5	10 1	12 15	8 12	10 0	13 12	9 2	10 6	14 4
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	8 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	14 0
	Panch Máháls (Godhra) ...	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	17 4	17 4	33 0	14 8	14 8	28 0
	Aden ...	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	14 14	14 14	20 5	12 7	12 7	12 7
	Asirgarh ...	12 0	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	29 0	14 8	16 0	28 0
	Baroda ...	9 9	10 2	12 15	11 2	12 0	18 0	8 9	7 12	7 10	10 2	10 0	11 13	15 9	16 0	19 11	12 14	12 14	18 11
	Disa ...	12 14	13 2	17 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 8	24 0	30 0	22 0	23 0	33 8
	Nimach ...	15 8	15 0	16 12	21 8	21 8	27 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	20 0	22 0	25 0	16 0
	Nasirabad ...	22 13¾	22 15	21 12¾	31 14	33 9¼	31 13½	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	31 14	32 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	26 0
	Rajkot ...	12 12	13 0	15 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	20 12	21 0	20 8	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	18 0	17 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	31 0	25 0	25 0	33 0
	Karachi ...	10 10	12 13	13 10	18 0	19 10	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 9	20 0	15 0	14 12	16 8
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur ...	15 4	17 12	18 0	21 4	22 14	22 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 14	22 14	20 0	24 8	26 1	27 12
	Thur and Parkur ...	13 5	14 0	17 13	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 14	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	40 0	21 14	21 8	24 9
	Western Districts.																		
	Burdwan ...	13 8a	18 0	18 0	40 0	30 0	20 0	18 8	19 4	23 4	19 4	20 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	16 4b	19 0	23 8	32 0	32 0	27 0	24 0	25 0	18 8 to 20 8	27 0	27 0	20 8 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	19 0c	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	21 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	13 0d	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0 to 11 0	16 0	17 0 to 17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	15 4	16 0	16 0	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	12 8	13 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 8	13 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	13 4e	...	10 10	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	12 12	13 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	13 10	13 5½	20 0	35 8	35 8	35 8	14 8	14 8	17 4	15 4	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	14 0f	13 5	18 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 8	17 0	19 12	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	19 8g	20 0	24 0	35 0	40 0	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 18 seers, barley 35 to 36 seers, best rice 16 to 21-12 seers, common rice 17-12 to 22-10 seers, and gram 20 to 22-8 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-8 to 20 seers, barley 32 to 50 seers, best rice 21 to 24 seers, common rice 25 to 29 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 16 to 22-8 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 25 seers, best rice 16 to 25 seers, common rice 21-8 to 27 seers, and gram 24 to 33 seers.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of May 1877.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Madras.	Ganjam ...	23 4	23 4	41 0	18 3	16 6	26 6	388 8	466 6	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	
	Vizagapatam ...	17 2	17 2	27 3	18 7	18 7	25 7	136 1	136 1	143 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	
	Godavery ...	13 8	16 3	34 5	16 8	16 1	26 8	243* 0	243 0	291 6	17 7	17 7	17 7	
	Kistna ...	13 7	16 2	32 3	12 6	12 6	27 4	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 4	17 5	17 5	
	Nellore ...	10 7	11 4	28 2	9 7	9 7	24 4	129 6	129 6	79 9	17 0	17 0	17 0	
	Cuddapah ...	9 0	9 0	27 0	9 5	9 0	25 8	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	
	Bellary ...	9 2	9 7	21 8	8 1	9 5	21 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 2	
	Kurnool ...	7 7	8 4	23 2	8 2	8 6	25 5	215 8	194 4	241 0	12 9	14 4	14 4	
	Madras ...	10 5	10 1	19 3	11 8	11 8	20 1	85 0	85 0	91 7	17 1	18 2	18 4	
	Chingleput ...	10 6	11 3	20 5	11 7	11 7	19 5	145 8	145 8	93 3	19 4	19 4	19 4	
	North Arcot ...	8 5	9 7	23 9	8 9	8 9	22 7	187 1	187 1	187 1	15 4	16 4	16 4	
	South Arcot ...	9 9	11 9	22 3	11 9	11 9	23 3	233 8	233 8	235 7	19 8	19 8	18 4	
	Tanjore ...	10 6	12 1	24 9	11 8	11 8	23 6	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 5	17 0	
	Trichinopoly ...	9 2	11 1	24 9	11 2	11 2	25 4	157 9	162 8	157 9	16 2	15 4	15 4	
	Madura ...	9 7	10 5	27 9	12 0	12 5	25 8	119 1	106 9	106 9	18 2	18 7	17 8	
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	20 5	12 5	12 5	18 7	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	
	Coimbatore ...	9 8	9 8	22 2	9 5	9 5	22 3	145 8	145 8	121 5	11 8	11 9	12 4	
	Nilgiris ...	8 6	8 6	15 1	7 5	7 0	14 9	121 5	121 5	121 5	9 2	11 0	11 0	
	Salem ...	8 2	9 0	22 5	8 6	9 1	24 1	151 6	151 6	151 6	14 6	14 6	16 5	
	South Canara ...	11 4	12 3	18 5	10* 1	10 6	17 2	85 0	92 3	85 0	{16 1* 15 4†	16 1 15 4	{18 4	* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
	Malabar ...	10 9	11 7	18 2	10 9	11 8	18 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	
Bombay.	Bombay ...	11 4	11 9	15 5	12 2	13 11	20 5	68 4	68 4	72 12	14 2	14 2	14 2	
	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	
	Kaira ...	...	...	...	13 15	16 0	26 11	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	
	Surat ...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	17 6	98 7	98 7	100 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	
	Broach ...	...	...	...	12 12½	13 5½	17 12	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	
	Tanna ...	11 5	11 5	18 0	10 15	10 15	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
	Kolaba ...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	...	...	...	13 14	14 13	23 5	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 12	14 4	14 4	
	Násik ...	...	...	...	12 12	13 7	25 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	15 9	15 9	14 3	
	Ahmednagar ...	12 10	13 12	27 10	10 12	11 7	26 5½	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	13 13	14 1	14 4	
	Poona ...	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	20 11	76 0	76 0	101 0	14 7	15 0	13 6	
	Sholapur ...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	24 14	106 12	106 12	105 0	14 8	14 4	14 4	
	Kaládgi ...	...	...	...	6 2	6 6	19 9	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	12 0	
	Satara ...	...	...	...	9 2	10 6	18 3	167 3	167 3	166 7	13 2	14 9	16 0	
	Belgaum ...	9 0	9 13	23 0	8 8	9 13	16 8	150 0	163 5	160 0	16 9	17 8	17 0	
	Dharwar ...	9 6	9 8	32 0	8 6	8 14	18 0	100 0	100 0	92 12	17 0	18 8	16 8	
	Ratnágiri ...	11 11	12 6	20 12	10 4	10 15	15 0	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 5	18 5	18 4	
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	12 0	12 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Panch Máháls (Godhra) ...	80 0	80 0	36 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
	Aden ...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	60 4	32 0	32 0	32 0	
	Asirgarh ...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	
	Baroda ...	...	...	...	13 6	14 0	21 6	91 0	91 0	90 0	16 0	16 0	16 5	
	Disa ...	...	...	...	18 8	22 0	23 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	
	Nimach ...	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	
	Nasirabad ...	...	...	...	38 8½	41 0½	33 4½	100 0	100 0	100 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	
	Rajkot ...	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	17 4	60 0	60 0	60 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	
	Karachi ...	32 0	16 0	...	15 0	16 12	17 0	101 0	110 0	113 8	58 0	54 0	61 0	
	Haidarabad ...	9 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Shikarpur ...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 14	240 0	240 0	240 0	36 4	35 0	32 0	
	Thur and Parkur ...	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	106 12	106 12	120 0	17 8	17 8	19 8	
	Western Districts.													
	Burdwan ...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	27 8 21 4 to 24 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 4	9 0	8 12	
	Bancoorah ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0		480 0	480 0	480 0	8 10	8 10	8 12	
	Beerbhoom ...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	
	Midnapore ...	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	
	Hooghly ...	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Howrah ...	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	
	Central Districts.													
	Calcutta ...	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	90 0	85 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	21	22 8	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2¼	9 2¼	9 2¼	
	Jessore ...	...	...	...	22 0	22 12	23 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Moorshedabad ...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	40 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	{8 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	{8 8	

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley 20 to 31-8 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 14 to 19 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 12-4 seers, barley 22-12 to 25 seers, best rice 7-4 to 9 seers, common rice 12-12 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 19-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 13-4 to 23 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 21 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 15 to 21-8 seers, common rice 18 to 29 seers, and gram 30 to 36 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1877—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																											*Central Districts*—contd.	BENGAL—*continued.*	
	Dinagepore ...	17 4*h*	15 4	17 0	18 12	14 8	23 0	21 12	20 8	20 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	15 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore ...		
	Rajshahye ...	18 12	15 0 to 21 0	20 10 to 24 6	60 0	48 12	48 12	17 4	16 8 to 18 0	18 0 to 21 0	19 11 to 21 9	21 0 to 24 0	21 0 to 22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 12	33 12	35 6	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	18 0*i*	22 8	19 15	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	Bograh ...	17 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	19 0	16 4	18 8	29 0	29 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 10	8 4	8 4	Bograh ...		
	Pubna ...	17 0*j*	17 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	10 0 to 14 0	12 0	20 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	5 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	170 0	160 0	200 0	5 0	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	12 5*l*	...	13 3	...	...	...	13 2	16 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	97 0	98 3	160 0	7 5	7 0	7 0	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																											*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	12 4*m*	12 4	20 0	45 0	49 4	45 8	17 8	17 10	16 12	21 5	22 13	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 10	22 13	31 4	106 0	97 0	100 0	9 0	8 14	9 0	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	21 0*n*	33 12	22 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	... *o*	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensingh ...	13 0*p*	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0	26 8	26 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Mymensingh ...		
	Tipperah ...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	9 0	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong ...	12 0*q*	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chittagong ...		
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 8	Noakhally ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	7 9½	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 5	10 5	9 5	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	14 5	28 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																											*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	21 0	19 0	27 0	32 0	34 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	20 8	21 0	22 0	25 8	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	38 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	24 8*s*	25 0	25 8	35 0	34 0	35 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	21 0	21 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	31 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	19 4*t*	19 0	20 0	31 0	28 0	28 0	17 8	16 8	18 0	19 0	20 8	...	26 0	28 8	37 0	...	...	...	27 8	28 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Shahabad ...		
	Durbhunga ...	20 4*u*	18 8	20 12	33 0	30 12	33 0	14 4	15 4	12 0	17 8	17 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 12	31 4	27 8	27 8	27 8	30 12	176 0	176 0	160 0	7 14	8 8	7 6	Durbhunga ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0*v*	21 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	16 4	16 0	22 8	31 8	32 12	38 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	19 0	19 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	20 0*w*	20 0	23 0	44 0	44 0	40 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	17 8	18 9	27 3	31 5	31 5	36 7	12 6	12 6	14 1	15 7	16 8	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 6	29 4	38 8	168 0	168 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 9	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	17 11*x*	18 15	22 12	37 15	38 0	37 15	18 15	15 2	20 3	20 3	18 15	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 15	29 0	35 7	151 8	157 12	151 8	8 13	7 9	8 13	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	23 0*y* to 27 8	23 0 to 24 0	23 0	...	...	...	22 0 to 24 0	24 0	15 0	26 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0 to 30 0	27 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Purneah ...		
	Maldah ...	20 0	20 0	24 8	45 0	45 0	43 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	25 8	26 0	21 8	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	35 0	120 0	130 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	15 0*z*	22 0	20 0	14 0	28 0	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																											*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	15 12	15 12	22 5	...	...	...	14 7	13 2	17 1	19 11	19 11	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 5	26 4	19 11	19 11	30 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	17 1	18 6	19 11	...	...	...	15 1	13 2	21 0	18 6	18 6	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	18 6	23 10	105 0	105 0	100 0	14 7	14 7	12 0	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	9 4	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																											*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	19 0*z1*	23	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	24 0	26 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	33 0	36 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	26 0	26 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	19 0*z2*	20 0	19 0	28 0	27 8	28 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...																											Sylhet ...	ASSAM.	
	Cachar ...																											Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...																											Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...																											Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...																											Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received									Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...																											Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...																											Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...																											Lakhimpur ...		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...																											Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...																											Nága Hills ...		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	19 0	17 0	20 8	28 0	28 0	36 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	13 8	15 0	22 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
	Saháranpur ...	22 10	21 8	22 3	32 12	35 2	33 6	8 9	8 9	9 11	15 10	16 3	17 2	28 0	34 4	31 13	17 2	17 2	21 9	...	...	...	32 12	37 0	30 11	150 0	150 0	149 0	8 12	9 1	8 10	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	28 2	20 15	25 5	44 0	35 3	44 0	6 9	6 9	6 1	18 10	18 10	17 10	28 10	35 3	30 13	22 0	26 6	26 6	...	...	...	35 8	33 0	30 13	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	25 0	28 0	27 4	39 0	36 0	38 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	16 0	17 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	34 8	33 0	34 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	22 0	23 8	30 8	39 0	42 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	38 0	...	20 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	34 0	41 0	39 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 12	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	22 8	22 8	30 8	33 0	35 0	42 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	36 0	...	...	29 0	...	...	...	33 0	35 0	39 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	13 8	12 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

h In Boygunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 18 seers, best rice 21 seers, common rice 28 seers, and gram 25 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, best rice 15 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, and gram 22-8 seers.
j In Serajgunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 22-8 seers, and gram 23 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 13-5 seers, best rice 6-8 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 23 seers, lesser millets 13 to 16 seers, maize 16 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 33 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 20 seers, and common rice 22 to 24 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16 to 16-13 seers, paddy 26 to 30 seers, and gram 13 to 13 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 30 seers, best rice 12 to 30 seers, common rice 24 to 32 seers, and gram 12-4 to 16 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 13 seers, and common rice 11 to 14 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 16 seers, and common rice 15 to 20 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 24-4 seers, barley 35 to 37-8 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 18-12 to 23 seers, and gram 26 to 35 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 23 seers, barley 23 to 37-8 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 20 to 21 seers, and gram 32 to 36 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 30 to 35 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 17 to 18 seers, murwa 30 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 24 to 25 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 35 seers, barley 22 to 70 seers, best rice 12 to 25 seers, common rice 15 to 26 seers, lesser millets 21 to 40 seers, maize 26 to 45 seers, and gram 24 to 55 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 29 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 10-8 to 18 seers, common rice 15-8 to 19 seers, lesser millets 36 to 45 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 32 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 25 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 20 to 23 seers, common rice 21 to 25 seers, murwa 35 to 45 seers, and gram 23 to 30 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 to 33 seers, best rice 23 to 34 seers, common rice 24 to 26 seers, and gram 26 to 32 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 23 seers, common rice 21 to 24 seers, and gram 21 to 24 seers.
z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 25 seers, barley 28 to 30 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 20 to 23-8 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize 28 seers, and gram 20 to 24 seers.
z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 20 to 26 seers, common rice 22 to 34 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1877 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	16 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	12 8	11 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	22 8	23 1	23 14	39 6	38 4	36 0	14 1	14 1	14 10	16 14	16 14	17 7	28 2	27 0	32 10	21 6	20 4	28 11	29 4	30 15	29 0	113 8	113 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	23 2	23 12	27 14	40 10	40 10	42 8	11 9	11 9	9 8	16 14	16 14	19 7	31 4	31 4	45 3	21 14	27 8	31 4	28 12	30 4	34 6	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	Moradabad		
	Budaun	22 12½	25 3	31 8	32 6	36 0	46 8	12 0	12 0	13 8	15 9½	15 9½	21 0	21 0	21 9½	36 0	18 0	19 3	33 0	26 6	31 3	37 8	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun		
	Bareilly	20 5	20 15	28 12	30 0	30 0	42 3	6 14	7 8	7 8	15 15	17 3	20 0	27 8	25 0	43 12	17 8	17 8	31 4	25 10	26 4	33 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 12	8 12	9 6	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	22 8	22 4	33 9	39 0	41 4	50 8	8 12	8 12	8 8	18 0	18 8	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 12	28 12	31 4	200 0	150 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnáhs	23 12	23 12	27 8	50 0	40 0	55 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	33 8	31 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Tarái Pergunnáhs		
	Muttra	22 0	23 0	27 0	33 0	34 0	36 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 8	18 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	28 13½	30 10½	32 14	105 0	100 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Muttra		
	Agra	19 13½	20 0	26 14	29 2	30 12½	33 15	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	25 8½	27 8½	31 1	19 11½	21 5½	30 6	26 13	27 8	37 14	165 0	165 0	165 0	9 4	8 14	9 8	Agra		
	Farukhabad	21 8	19 10	31 10	35 0	34 0	44 0	8 0	7 8	7 12	14 10	13 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	10 0	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	22 8	20 8	33 0	33 0	31 0	42 8	8 8	8 0	7 0	15 8	16 0	18 8	...	25 0	35 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	30 8	30 0	39 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	20 8	19 8	29 8	31 0	31 0	40 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	16 8	17 0	20 8	26 0	26 0	40 0	21 8	22 8	35 0	28 0	29 8	39 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 6	10 0	10 0	Etáwah		
	Etah	23 8	23 0	23 8	33 0	33 0	45 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	36 0	45 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Etah		
	Jalaun	22 0	26 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	37 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 4	30 8	25 4	320 0	320 0	240 0	7 6	7 8	7 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	21 6	22 4	21 8	30 0	32 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	24 0	...	27 0	26 0	36 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	9 12	10 0	9 0	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	18 0	15 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	43 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	42 8	20 0	21 0	37 0	29 8	30 8	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	18 12	19 0	31 0	32 0	33 12	38 8	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 8	18 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 4	37 0	40 0	165 0	165 0	163 0	...	...	11 4	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	21 7	22 8	29 4	30 4	33 0	38 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	19 7	20 8	22 0	29 8	31 0	40 0	26 8	30 0	40 0	27 12	29 8	41 11	160 0	120 0	140 0	9 2	8 12	9 0	Bánda		
	Allahabad	17 10	16 12	28 14	30 0	30 0	39 12	11 4	10 12	10 0	18 12	19 0	23 12	25 8	25 8	35 8	24 12	25 0	35 6	30 6	34 4	44 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	22 12	24 8	33 0	28 2	31 8	36 0	13 12	14 6	16 0	15 12	15 14	20 4	29 4	31 2	45 0	23 10	27 0	45 0	33 14	34 9	42 6	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 6	8 6	8 1	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	21 3	21 3	31 1	35 5	35 5	40 15	9 2	9 2	7 8	15 8	15 8	24 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 6	22 9	31 8	31 8	45 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	21 14	21 14	32 6	35 0	33 4	47 4	14 0	14 0	21 0	16 10	17 1	28 0	31 8	31 8	45 8	29 12	31 8	...	30 10	31 4	45 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 3	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	21 9	21 14	33 12	33 2	32 8	50 0	18 12	18 12	17 8	16 9	16 9	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	29 8	32 7	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Basti		
	Azamgarh	22 2	19 3	25 13	32 7	32 7	33 15	11 13	11 13	13 6	17 11	17 11	20 10	...	31 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	36 0	130 0	130 0	125 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	19 0	20 0	26 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	26 0	27 8	28 4½	120 0	120 0	140 0	6 8	6 8	7 3½	Mirzapur		
	Benares	17 8	17 8	21 12	27 0	27 0	28 13	11 0	13 0	13 1	16 0	16 0	19 9	27 0	28 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	32 3	32 3	37 8½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Benares		
	Ghazipur	19 5	19 5	24 7	32 3	32 3	32 3	19 10½	9 10	9 0	18 0	19 5	20 9½	20 9½	27 1	20 9½	27 0½	25 12	28 5	32 3	32 3	32 3	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur		
Panjab	Delhi	23 8	23 0	26 8	40 0	41 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	26 0	28 0	31 0	35 0	38 0	36 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Delhi	Panjab	
	Gurgáon	24 8	22 0	27 0	38 0	41 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	38 0	32 0	28 0	31 0	30 0	38 0	40 0	37 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Gurgáon		
	Karnál	22 0	23 0	24 0	42 0	38 0	37 0	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	12 0	28 0	38 0	35 0	21 0	26 0	38 0	37 0	39 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 8	8 12	Karnál [*a*]		
	Hissár	25 0	25 0	25 0	46 0	48 0	49 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	38 0	38 0	39 0	42 0	45 0	48 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Hissár		
	Rohtak	24 0	23 0	25 0	38 0	45 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	37 0	36 0	34 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	41 0	41 8	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Rohtak [*b*]		
	Sirsa	29 0	32 0	25 0	58 0	60 0	52 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	18 4	60 0	60 0	55 0	42 0	45 0	42 0	52 8	55 0	50 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	38 0	38 0	42 0	Sirsa		
	Umballa	24 8	26 8	24 8	42 0	42 0	37 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	15 0	36 0	42 0	38 0	25 0	22 0	27 7	41 0	46 8	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Umballa [*c*]		
	Ludhiána	28 8	28 0	27 0	59 0	60 0	43 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	40 0	38 0	40 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	50 0	49 0	37 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána		
	Simlá	17 0	17 4	18 0	26 0	29 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	13 4	26 0	27 0	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá		
	Jullundur	25 8	29 0	25 0	44 0	56 0	38 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	44 0	42 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	42 0	43 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 10	9 10	9 12	Jullundur [*b*]		
	Hushiárpúr	26 8	29 0	23 0	48 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	35 0	44 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	42 0	44 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr [*d*]		
	Kángra	17 0	16 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	29 0	28 0	25 0	55 0	50 0	34 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	39 0	43 0	32 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	47 0	47 0	38 8	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 6	10 6	10 5	Amritsar [*e*]		
	Siálkot	26 0	27 0	22 0	43 0	46 0	42 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	32 0	34 0	38 0	33 0	33 0	30 0	33 0	35 8	39 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspúr	28 0	30 0	28 0	40 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	34 0	40 0	43 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Gurdáspúr [*f*]		
	Lahore	26 0	29 0	27 0	55 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	45 0	40 0	38 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	10 4	10 2	10 0	Lahore [*g*]		
	Ferozepore	31 0	33 0	30 0	62 0	62 0	45 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	48 0	56 0	42 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ferozepore [*h*]		
	Gujránwála	26 8	31 0	24 8	50 0	60 0	43 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	37 0	40 0	43 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Gujránwála [*b*]		
	Ráwalpindi	36 0	38 0	31 0	48 0	44 0	44 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	10 0	32 0	32 0	43 0	46 0	50 0	48 0	26 8	22 0	36 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 4	10 8	10 12	Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelum	33 0	34 8	28 8	46 0	51 0	37 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	42 0	31 0	40 0	42 0	35 0	31 0	35 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum [*e*]		
	Gujrát	27 8	33 4	26 0	50 0	57 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	42 0	40 0	40 0	43 0	40 0	39 8	39 0	39 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrát [*f*]		
	Shahpúr	32 0	32 0	28 0	44 0	44 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	35 0	35 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	39 0	39 0	41 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr		
	Mooltan	20 0	24 8	19 8	34 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	28 0	30 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	30 0	31 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	Mooltan		
	Jhang	27 8	28 8	25 0	45 0	45 0	33 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	45 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 12	11 0	10 12	Jhang		
	Montgomery	34 0	36 0	25 0	45 0	50 0	37 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 0	60 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery [*f*]		
	Muzaffargarh	23 0	23 0	20 0	34 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	25 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	26 0	30 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ismail Khán	30 0	32 8	33 12	45 0	47 8	41 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	47 8	50 0	45 0	41 4	43 13	43 13	40 0	45 0	45 0	100 0	112 0	100 0	65 0	65 0	57 8	Dera Ismail Khán [*i*]		
	Dera Ghazi Khán	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Ghazi Khán		
	Bannú	44 6	46 4	46 4	68 12	68 12	52 8	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 0	62 8	68 8	50 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	42 8	43 9	48 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [*d*]		
	Pesháwar	31 3	31 14	25 6	62 6	66 5	41 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 6	40 5	40 5	31 3	36 6	34 7	26 0	24 1	23 6	27 15	110 0	117 0	104 0	50 11	53 5	32 8	Pesháwar		
	Kohát	40 13	40 13	33 2	66 5	62 8	56 2	...	...	...	17 14	26 0	16 9	53 8	53 8	43 6	61 3	61 3	48 7	33 2	32 2	37 0	127 0	127 0	104 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát		
	Hazárá	32 0	31 0	26 0	70 0	70 0	50 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	34 0*	33 0*	32 0*	50 0	50 0	46 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá [*j*]		
Oudh	Lucknow	20 0	20 4	33 4	29 8	30 0	44 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	31 0	27 0	45 0	30 0	21 0	40 0	32 0*	32 0	47 8	25 0	27 4	42 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	
	Unáo	19 8	19 0	30 8	20 8	29 4	44 4	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 4	17 0	23 0	34 8	33 12	49 0	27 8	22 0	32 0	33 4†	26 0	41 0	28 0	30 0	41 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	21 0	19 0	32 8	34 0	32 0	50 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	25 0	32 0	31 0	50 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0‡	35 0	60 0	30 0	30 0	49 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Sítápur	24 10	25 4	38 5	41 8	50 0	50 0	9 8	9 4	9 8	15 8	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 4	36 2	41 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 2	9 0	Sítápur		
	Hardui	21 12	22 0	34 11	37 8	38 15	63 12	7 8	7 8	7 0	15 0	15 8	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 2	28 14	45 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hardui		
	Kheri	28 0	28 0	34 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	52 0	45 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	18 12	20 4	31 0	30 8	31 4	48 4	12 8	12 0	12 8	15 12	16 0	24 0	...	...	47 8	...	...	29 8	...	36 4	30 8	42 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 2	Fyzabad		
	Bharaich	25 0	28 0	34 0	48 0	64 0	48 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	42 0	44 0	64 0	30 0	20 0	28 0	80 0¶	60 0	80 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich		
	Gonda	24 4	22 9	35 12	38 3	39 6	55 0	16 15	17 0	24 15	17 4	17 8	25 8	32 11	35 8	58 0	16 14	17 0	33 0	31 2**	34 3	51 0	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda		
	Rái Bareli	19 4	19 0	35 0	25 0	28 8	45 0	15 0	14 0	26 0	15 8	15 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0††	...	26 0	25 8	45 0	220 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Rái Bareli		
	Sultánpur	22 4	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 8	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	28 8	29 0	30 0	44 0	24 0	24 0	34 0	45 0‡‡	50 0	56 0	36 0	35 0	50 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Sultánpur		
	Pratábgarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Pratábgarh		

[*a*] Rice, bájra and jowár rising.
[*b*] Barley rising.
[*c*] Jowár and gram rising.
[*d*] Jowár rising.
[*e*] Barley falling.
[*f*] Barley and gram rising.
[*g*] Barley rising and jowár rising.
[*h*] Rice, jowár and gram rising.
[*i*] Gram rising.
[*j*] Firewood falling.

* Maize or Indian corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juár (large).
† Choti juár.
‡ Kodon.
§ Sáwán.
‖ Maruá.
¶ Kodon.
** Maruá.
†† Sáwán.
‡‡ Sáwán.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1877—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgham.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgham.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgham.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	16 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 8	14 8	16 8	19 0	20 0	34 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	21 0	2 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	19 7	22 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	16 0	15 8	23 3	26 9	28 8	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	16 5	17 12	29 11	...	...	...	7 7	8 8	9 3	12 3	12 12	12 6	18 7	20 0	37 7	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	21 8	20 0	30 8	20 0	19 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	17 0	17 0	22 8	28 0	22 0	33 0	16 0	16 0	21 0
	Saugor ...	23 10	22 5	31 0	...	...	30 0	..	...	10 0	14 8	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	32 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	25 0	25 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	22 33	20 32	35 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 25	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	17 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	23 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	16 0	17 8	19 8	...	...	...	10 2	11 4	11 4	10 12	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	21 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	13 2	12 10	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 4	15 0	14 0	15 0	24 10	14 0	15 0	26 4
	Raipur ...	44 0	48 0	56 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	23 8	34 0	32 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	26 0	26 0	36 0	...	...	...	28 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	80 0	80 0	84 0	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	48 0	56 0	56 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	16 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	21 0	24 0	35 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	9 9	9 8	20 7	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	9 1	7 1	7 3	13 1	11 6	11 4	26 0	11 9	12 2	22 6
	Bolarum ...	9 9	10 0	20 7	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 9	7 1	7 2	12 0	11 5	11 3	28 6	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...	8 0	8 0	16 2	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 7	6 5	6 5	12 5	10 0	10 2	26 0	11 2	11 0	23 0
	Oomraotee ...	12 0	18 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	44 0	15 0	15 0	26 0
	Akola ...	12 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	40 0	14 0	11 0	21 0
	Elichpur ...	12 0	12 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	28 0
	Buldana ...	14 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	49 0	16 0	16 0	34 0
	Woon ...	16 0	16 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	23 0	25 0	46 0	10 0	12 0	40 0
	Bassim ...	13 5	14 0	26 5	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 5	10 0	10 0	14 2	20 5	22 0	56 5	15 0	16 0	38 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	6 7	7 0	11 2	7 5	8 0	12 0	6 5	7 5	10 7	7 2	8 2	12 2	8 7	9 7	24 5	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	6 5	6 7	10 7	7 2	7 7	11 7	6 2	7 2	10 2	7 0	8 0	11 7	8 2	9 5	23 5	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	10 3	8 0	8 3	13 1	8 1	8 1	12 4	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	5 8	6 2	10 1	7 8	8 0	12 9	7 8	7 8	12 2	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	7 5	8 0	12 0	4 7	5 0	10 5	6 2	6 5	10 0	6 5	7 0	11 0	7 5	8 0	17 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	7 0	7 5	11 0	4 5	4 7	10 0	6 0	6 0	9 5	6 2	6 7	10 5	7 0	7 5	16 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	5 4	5 7	10 0	...	...	...	5 6	6 3	10 2	6 0	6 4	11 2	8 3	9 4	21 0	...	9 4	21 0
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	5 2	5 6	9 6	...	...	...	5 4	6 1	10 0	6 6	6 3	11 0	8 1	9 2	20 0	...	9 2	20 0
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	6 2	5 7	9 5	6 7	6 2	10 5	5 5	5 5	9 7	6 2	6 0	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	8 7	8 7	10 5	5 2	6 5	12 5	5 0	5 2	10 5	5 7	5 7	13 5	6 2	6 7	21 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	4 0	4 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	11 0	6 0	6 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	6 0	6 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	5 5	6 2	11 0	6 5	6 7	12 3	6 2	7 0	22 1	...	6 5	...
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	5 5	5 5	12 0	5 5	5 5	13 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 5	12 0	6 0	6 7	20 0	...	6 0	20 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	6 3	6 9	8 3	6 3	6 8	8 8	6 5	6 3	8 8	7 5	7 9	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	21 0	20 0	...	27 0	28 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	27 0	28 0	...	27 0	28 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	22 0	22 0	...	34 0	35 0	...	11 0	10 8	...	13 8	12 0	...	36 0	37 0	...	32 0	32 0	...
	Alwar ...	23 0	22 8	24 8	29 0	31 8	33 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	32 0	34 0	35 0	27 0	27 8	28 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	22 0	22 8	...	28 4	28 2	...	9 0	8 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	27 0	30 8	...	20 8	21 8	...
	Kerowli (City) ...	19 6	20 0	22 8	25 0	25 0	31 0	15 4	15 4	16 4	15 14	15 14	16 14	26 4	27 8	31 4	21 14	23 2	28 12
	Ajmir ...	21 11	21 1	16 12	31 11	32 10	26 10	7 11	7 10	7 8	12 8	13 0	12 8	33 12	28 13	26 4	28 0	29 0	21 ...
	Deolie Cantonment ...																		
	Erinpura ...	No return received																	
	Sirohi ...																		
	Aboo ...																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	16 0	15 8	22 8	19 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	13 12	15 10	16 7	18 12	21 2	22 11	8 0	8 10	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 2	...	12 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh „	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 2	...	8 12	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	18 2	18 12	...	25 0	25 0	...	6 4	6 4	...	8 12	8 8	...	27 8	27 8	...	25 0	26 4	...
	Bikaneer ...	17 0	18 0	...	23 0	25 0	...	5 0	5 8	...	8 0	9 0	...	23 0	26 0	...	28 0	30 0	...
	Bundi ...																		
	Kota ...																		
	Tonk ...	No return received																	
	Jhallawar ...																		
	Shahpoora ...																		
Central India.	Indore ...	14 1	14 1	15 7	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	10 14	10 14	10 7	12 0	16 8	16 0	34 0	16 0	16 0	32 13
	Gwalior ...	15 12	17 0	20 2	21 8	21 8	26 8	7 5	7 9	7 13	9 6	9 13	10 1	20 6	21 11	27 6	20 2	21 8	28 7
	Goona ...	28 0	28 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Rutlam ...	14 0	14 8	17 4	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	10 0	11 12	12 8	16 0	16 8	17 8	26 4	12 4	13 8	20 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	22 0	24 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	...	28 0	28 0	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
	Chanda ...	...	...	...	23 4	24 7	26 3	440 0	440 0	420 0	9 5	9 5	9 0	Chanda ...		
	Wardha ...	...	...	...	19 7	20 0	29 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 14	Wardha ...		
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	35 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat ...		
	Jubbulpore ...	40 0	45 0	51 0	24 0	25 0	44 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	9 0	Jubbulpore ...		
	Saugor ...	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 12	6 12	7 4	Saugor ...		
	Damoh ...	...	...	...	33 12	34 0	44 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Damoh ...		
	Seoni ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 4	8 4	9 0	Seoni ...		
	Mandla ...	30 0	30 0	32 0	50 0	45 0	45 0	280 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mandla ...		
	Betul ...	16 0	17 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...		
	Chindwara ...	16 0	18 0	23 0	28 0	26 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	21 6	21 4	29 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	43 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Narsinghpur ...		
	Nimar ...	35 0	28 8	25 8	24 0	15 8	28 2	100 0	160 0	120 0	12 4	12 3	11 12	Nimar ...		
	Raipur ...	...	...	...	14 0	15 8	28 2	100 0	160 0	120 0	12 4	12 3	11 12	Raipur ...		
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	66 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sambalpur ...		
	Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	32 0	25 0	30 0	320 0	320 0	200 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	Bilaspur ...		
	Upper Godavery ...	125 0	126 0	130 0	80 0	80 0	75 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	8 0	9 4	Upper Godavery ...		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	12 4	12 4	30 6	11 3	11 2	25 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4	11 1	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum ...	...	...	...	11 4	11 3	24 5	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 6	10 7	10 7	Bolarum ...		
	Chudderghat ...	...	...	...	9 7	10 2	22 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	10 5	Chudderghat ...		
	Oomraotee ...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...		
	Akola ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	17 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
	Elichpur ...	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Elichpur ...		
	Buldana ...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
	Woon ...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	28 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
	Bassim ...	10 0	11 0	24 5	17 0	19 0	33 5	160 0	170 0	90 0	9 5	10 0	9 0	Bassim ...		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	9 2	10 2	23 7	8 5	8 5	19 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 5	14 0	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Bangalore { Retail ...	8 7	10 0	22 7	8 2	8 2	19 2	84 0	84 0	72 0	12 7	13 0	13 5	Bangalore { Retail ...		
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	9 5	9 9	22 2	8 3	8 3	21 9	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 7	Kolar ... { Wholesale		
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	9 2	9 7	21 9	8 0	8 0	21 6	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	Kolar ... { Retail ...		
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	7 7	8 5	21 0	6 7	6 7	21 0	122 0	122 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale		
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	7 2	8 0	28 2	6 0	6 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 5	10 0	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...		
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	8 3	9 3	18 4	7 5	7 4	17 0	75 0	75 0	81 0	8 3	8 4	9 6	Mysore ... { Wholesale		
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	8 1	9 2	18 2	7 3	7 3	16 6	72 0	72 0	78 0	8 1	8 3	9 4	Mysore ... { Retail ...		
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale		
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	7 5	8 0	20 0	6 2	6 2	14 7	140 0	135 0	150 0	7 7	6 5	8 5	Hassan ... { Retail ...		
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga ... { Wholesale		
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	7 7	7 5	21 0	6 2	6 2	15 5	640 0	620 0	400 0	10 2	8 7	9 5	Shimoga ... { Retail ...		
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... { Wholesale		
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	7 0	7 0	18 0	5 0	6 0	15 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Kadur ... { Retail ...		
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	7 2	8 5	25 1	6 0	6 0	16 2	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	Chitaldroog { Wholesale		
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	7 0	8 0	20 5	5 5	5 5	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Chitaldroog { Retail ...		
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale		
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	9 5	10 2	19 6	7 2	7 9	15 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 4	8 8	10 9	Coorg ... { Retail ...		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	...	...	...	27 8	29 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	40 0	41 0	...	...	...	...	42 0	41 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
	Alwar ...	...	...	...	28 8	31 8	36 8	...	...	...	27 8	27 0	26 0	Alwar ...		
	Bharatpur (City) ...	...	...	...	28 6	31 2	...	180 0	180 0	...	25 0a	23 0	...	Bharatpur (City) ...		a New Sambhar 25 seers Old „ 30 „
	Kerowli (City) ...	26 5	29 10	...	26 6	26 4	32 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	35 5	35 1	33 12	Kerowli (City) ...		
	Ajmir ...	25 0	25 4	32 8	26 4	26 14	32 12	95 0	95 0	80 0	45 0	45 0	37 8	Ajmir ...		
	Deolie Cantonment ...	...	...	...	28 7	29 8	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deolie Cantonment ...		
	Erinpura ...													Erinpura ...		
	Sirohi ...	No return received												Sirohi ...		
	Aboo ...													Aboo ...		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	30 0	6 Pie*	7 Pie*	9 Pie*	11 0	10 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
	Meywar ...	...	...	...	21 14	24 10½	22 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	23 7	23 8	25 0	Meywar ...		* Per man's load.
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	...	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
	Partabgarh „	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 4	...	Partabgarh „		
	Marwar ...	...	...	...	28 8	30 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	40 0	37 8	...	Marwar ...		
	Bikaneer ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 8	...	95 0	90 0	...	60 0	67 0	...	Bikaneer ...		
	Bundi ...													Bundi ...		
	Kota ...													Kota ...		
	Tonk ...	No return received												Tonk ...		
	Jhallawar ...													Jhallawar ...		
	Shahpoora ...													Shahpoora ...		
Central India.	Indore ...	...	...	...	17 7	18 0	22 5	100 0	96 0	11 2	11 2	9 10		Indore ...	Central India.	
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	20 8	21 11	26 10	...	109 8	...	14 6	13 11	13 4	Gwalior ...		
	Goona ...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	200 0	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	Goona ...		
	Rutlam ...	...	...	...	17 12	19 4	24 12	...	160 0	...	9 8	9 4	11 4	Rutlam ...		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	36 0	...	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF APRIL 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1460, 1461, 1462 AND 1463 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH MAY 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bajra Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhara, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
BOMBAY. Shikarpur	17 12	17 12	18	14 10	21	22	10	10	10	16	16	16	14 22	14 20	14	12 7	12 7	12	8	8	8	24	24	24	35	35	32			
ASSAM. Sylhet	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	10 16	10 16	13 12	16 24	16 24	15 8	22 0	20 14	14 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	240	240	240	107	107	107	9	9	8
Cachar	11 6	11 6	11 2	17 10	26 10	22 6	12 20	12 20	12 4	24 22	24 22	14 10	14 22	14 20	14 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	240	240	240	80	80	64	8	8	6
Goalpara	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	17 8	12 8	14 0	20 16	24 16	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	240	240	160	160	160	160	8	8	8
Garo Hills	15 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	...	24 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	240	240	160	160	160	160	8	8	8
Kamrup	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	240	240	160	160	160	160	8	8	8
Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	240	240	160	160	160	160	8	8	8
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	240	240	120	120	120	120	7	8	6
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	240	240	160	160	160	160	8	8	8
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	240	240	160	160	160	160	8	8	8
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	240	240	160	160	160	160	8	8	8
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	240	240	160	160	160	160	8	8	8

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 31st May 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K. C. S. I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

MILITARY LUNATICS BILL.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR E. B. JOHNSON moved that the Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR E. B. JOHNSON moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BRITISH BURMA EMBANKMENTS BILL.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the execution of works urgently required in connection with embankments in British Burma.

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876. He said that the object of the amending Bill was to restore, in certain provisions, whatever jurisdiction had been taken away from the Courts by certain articles in the Act of last year. The Bill had been framed under instructions from the Secretary of State, and the practical changes which it would effect in the law as it now stood were very slight. In fact it would in no way affect the main object with which the Act of last year was passed. Should leave be given to introduce the Bill, he would take occasion, when introducing it, to explain in detail the exact changes which it would effect.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CHUTIA NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876. He said

that the object of the amending Bill in this case was to extend the period within which the Local Government must decide whether an encumbered estate which had been taken under management under the Act of last year should be retained under management or relinquished. The period of six months provided for in that Act had been found by experience to be too short, and it was proposed to extend it to twelve months.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to define and amend the law relating to the transfer of property. He said—"As this is a convenient opportunity for stating the views of the Government on codification in India, I propose, with the permission of His Excellency the President, to trouble the Council with some remarks on the subject, premising that they are little but a précis of what learned and enlightened lawyers like John Austin and David Dudley Field have written in England and the United States. As no one ever does so, I need not acknowledge my obligations to their master Bentham, of whom Talleyrand said *Pillé de tout le monde il est toujours riche.*

"In the first place, speaking as I am in India, I feel myself relieved from the necessity of proving the possibility of successful codification. Thanks, chiefly, to the labours of Macaulay, Peacock, Maine, Stephen, William Macpherson (the Secretary to the late Indian Law Commission), and my wise and learned predecessor, to work under whom was not only a privilege but an education, British India now possesses Codes on the following subjects:—

I. Criminal Law (Act XLV of 1860).
II. Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872).
III. Civil Procedure (Act VIII of 1859).
IV. Evidence (Act I of 1872).
V. Contract in General—Sale of Goods—Indemnity and Guarantee—Bailment—Agency—Partnership (Act IX of 1872).
VI. Limitation and Prescription (Act IX of 1871).
VII. Specific Relief (Act I of 1877).

"These seven Codes apply to persons of every race and religion in British India. There are, besides, the following, which, as yet, apply only to limited classes of the population:—

VIII. The Succession Act (X of 1865), which deals with domicile, wills and intestacies.
IX. The Divorce Act (IV of 1869).*

"Passing over the Specific Relief Act, which has not yet undergone sufficient probation, it is admitted by all unprejudiced and capable persons that, with one exception (the Code of Civil Procedure, Act VIII of 1859, which will soon be replaced by Act X of 1877), these Codes are working smoothly, and have been found reasonably adequate to provide for the cases that occur in the administration of the branches of the law with which they respectively deal.

"This being so, one might have supposed that no deliberate pause would have been made in the completion of this great and useful work. But such, unfortunately, is not the case. With the solitary exception of the Guardian and Ward Act XIII of 1874 (which does not apply to Bengal, Madras or Bombay), the codifying of our substantive law has since April 1872 totally ceased in India. We know the causes of this cessation, but it would not be expedient to state them.

* Besides these, we have comprehensive Acts which may be regarded as Codes, dealing with the following special subjects; Public Companies (X of 1866), the Post Office (XIV of 1866), Telegraphs (I of 1876), Merchant Seamen (I of 1859), Sea Customs (VI of 1863), Inland Customs (VIII of 1875), Articles of War (V of 1869) Stamps (XVIII of 1869), Court Fees (VII of 1870), Expropriation (X of 1870), Coinage (XXIII of 1870), Paper Currency (III of 1871), Emigration (VII of 1871), Ports and Port-dues (XII of 1875), Administration by Public Officers of trust and intestate estates (XVII of 1864 and II of 1874). In a redistribution of the matter of our law, some of these Acts might form parts of what the New York codifiers call a Political Code.

"Under these circumstances it seems worth while to consider the current objections to codification, and to mention the advantages which may be expected from resuming the work.

"The current objections to codification are four in number. It is said—

(1) that a Code cannot provide for future cases, in other words, that it is necessarily incomplete;

(2) that in the attempt to be systematic and concise the language of codifiers must be left open to different interpretations;

(3) that a Code is inflexible and does not adapt itself to the expanding wants of the society for which it is framed; and

(4) that the Codes which have been framed for foreign countries, in particular France and Prussia, have been failures.

"But these objections have often been answered. As to the first, it is true that a Code cannot provide for all cases, but is that any reason for not providing for as many as possible? Moreover (as Austin points out) this objection is equally applicable to all law—whether it be a Code, a body of judiciary law, or a body of judiciary law supplemented by statutes.

"The second objection—that the language of a Code must be open to different interpretations—is also equally applicable to judge-made law, the specimens of which manufactured in this country are certainly not always free from ambiguity. But the best reply to this objection is, that in India we can continue to follow the system of using concrete illustrations, and that our experience of the Penal Code shews that this method is admirably adapted to preclude uncertainty as to the meaning of the abstract propositions of which the bulk of a Code consists.

"The objection as to the inflexibility of a Code seems as futile as those already discussed. It comes, in India, to this, that it is better for the barrister-judges (who, as a rule, lead the High Courts) to make the law as they go along, than for the legislature, aided as it is by the advice of every capable person in the country, to make the law as a guide beforehand. I feel as strongly as any one that the development of a country's law should be, as far as possible, the natural outgrowth of its material and social wants and of its highest ethical ideas. But for ascertaining these wants, for recognizing these ideas, the supreme Indian legislature is, and must always be, far more favourably situated than a body of judges whose experience is, as a rule, limited to their courts, who are generally ignorant of the languages of the people, and whose ability and learning (considerable as they are at present) will steadily deteriorate as the pecuniary attractions of India diminish. We should remember, too, that the machinery of Indian legislation is singularly swift and simple, and that as soon as the expediency of any amendment is established there is no difficulty in having it at once effected.

"The last objection—that certain foreign Codes have been failures, and that therefore all codification must fail—hardly requires to be answered. But the answer may as well be given. The Codes referred to—that of Napoleon and the Prussian Code of the Great Frederick—were first attempts, framed when the science of law-making was not understood as it is now. For instance, those Codes contain no definitions of technical terms, no explanations of leading principles and distinctions. The result is that they have not superseded the old law, and that they have had to be supplemented by numerous volumes of more or less authoritative interpretations. But such defects are obviously accidental, not inevitable, and they have been avoided in framing the recent German Commercial Code (*das allgemeine Deutsche Handelsgesetzbuch*, 1869) and Penal Code (*Deutsches Strafgesetzbuch*, 1870), the Italian *Codice Civile* (which is an admirable model), Livingston's Louisiana Codes, and, I believe, other Codes (those of Holland, Austria, Spain, Lower Canada, Portugal, Brazil), of which I do not speak positively as I have not seen them.

"Another objection (chiefly made by critics with a smattering of German jurisprudence) is that our Codes are not scientific enough; while a still larger body of critics, who are wholly innocent of law, declare loudly that they are

too scientific, reminding one of those would-be military authorities who assert that already the arms put into the hands of infantry are superior to the average human capacity for using them with effect. But these criticisms are mutually destructive and may be left without further notice.

"So much for the practicability of codification and for the objections usually taken against it. Now as to the expediency of continuing and, if possible, completing the work which has been so well begun in India.

"First of all, it will save the Judges and Pleaders the vast amount of labour now forced upon them in searching for precedents in reports and text-books, which, in the mufassal at least, are seldom thoroughly understood. This, of course, will facilitate the despatch of business, cheapen the cost of litigation, and in some places, perhaps, enable us to diminish the number of our Judges.

"Secondly, an untrained Judge (and most of our Judges in India are and will probably always be, untrained) is far less likely to go wrong in construing a well-framed Code than in drawing inferences from a crowd of half-understood decisions, or in submitting to the guidance of English text-books, written solely with reference to the system of English law—a system from which we, in India, have widely diverged in many important particulars. It is obvious that the number of appeals will thus be greatly lessened, and one urgently needed reform of our system of civil procedure will thus be effected without depriving the Natives in any degree of a right which they have come to regard as an indispensable security.

"Thirdly, the reduction of the whole of our law to a Code would necessarily have the effect of precluding our barrister Judges (and our Civilian Judges misled by barristers) from introducing into India English technicalities and doctrines unknown to litigants and unsuited to this country. Even before the amalgamation of the Supreme and the Sadr Courts this practice had begun, and I could easily produce the most amazing rulings as to champerty, estoppel, laches, inadmissibility of oral evidence, and opening conditional sales which have become absolute. Since that amalgamation the technicalizing of our law has gone on with renewed vigour, and Your Lordship will remember that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has recently recommended us to abolish by legislation one of the doctrines so introduced.

"Fourthly, the process of codification affords an opportunity for settling, by legislative enactment, many disputed questions which the Courts would never be able to settle. Take one or two illustrations of what I mean. For years our High Courts had been disputing whether title could be acquired by positive prescription, and as to the time necessary to give an absolute right to the use of light, of a way, of water, or other easements. One learned Judge thought the proper time might be 'four, five, or six years;' some said it was twelve; others twenty; others that the law applicable to India was the English law before the passing of the Prescription Act in 2 & 3 Wm. IV; others that there was no law at all on the subject. The result was constant and ruinous litigation and great waste of time on the part of the Courts. At last the legislature interposed, and by two short sections (27 and 28 of Act IX of 1871) settled the matter apparently for ever. So far as I know, not a single serious doubt has been raised during the past six years as to the meaning of these sections. Take, again, the subject of Majority. Hindús, Muhammadans, East Indians, Europeans, Jews, Párs'is, had each a different law on this subject. The age of majority according to the Hindú law was, in Bengal, the commencement of the 16th year: elsewhere, the commencement of the 17th year. Then the Courts held that Natives under eighteen were minors for some purposes, but not for others. Till the legislature interposed the state of affairs might be described as insoluble doubt and endless expense and litigation. But the Mahárájá of Vizianagram passed his Act (IX of 1875), and in three months the Courts were happily relieved of a useless and time-consuming branch of their business. Take, again, the question as to what offences can legally be compounded. As to this the High Courts are hopelessly at variance. A single section would remove the difficulty.

"Fifthly, codification would be the safest and easiest method of introducing into the social law of the Natives reforms which are urgently needed, but which only a few of them are enlightened enough to demand. Take, for instance, the abolition of infant marriages. The Courts would never venture to hold such marriages illegal; and the legislature might well hesitate to raise, by an isolated measure, such a storm of excitement as was produced by the Act (XXI of 1850) declaring that rights should not be forfeited by loss of caste, or by the Act (XV of 1856) permitting Hindú widows to marry again. But I believe that by a comprehensive measure dealing with the whole law of Husband and Wife, a measure framed with due regard to social needs and physiological laws, we might abolish infant marriages without meeting anything more than the trival and transitory opposition of few professional agitators. I mention this merely by way of illustration of my meaning. There is no intention of passing any such law.

"Sixthly, when we possess a complete Code the decisions of the Courts will necessarily be nothing but decisions as to its construction, and the system of reporting which we have established for the four High Courts at the annual cost of about Rs. 50,000, may then be replaced by the inexpensive practice of periodical communications from the Registrars of those tribunals to the Government of India in its Legislative Department. The amendments thus suggested could then be considered and (if approved) made by the legislature.

"I might dwell on other benefits sure to accrue from codification—the diminution of the bulk and expense of the libraries with which lawyers and judges must now be provided at their own cost, or at that of the Government: the improvement in the character of the legal profession which would result from making the law simple and scientific: the diffusion among the people of a more accurate knowledge of their rights and duties than could be obtained in any other manner: the effectiveness of good Codes as instruments of education: the beneficial influence which our Codes would exercise on the legislation of England and some, at all events, of her Colonies. But these results are remote and comparatively unimportant.

"I will now describe with some particularity the work which remains to be done before Indian law can be said to be completely codified.

"First, we have to finish and then to arrange our Code of the law of Contract. Here the following subjects have still to be dealt with: Sales of immoveable property; Mortgages and charges on land; Leases; Fixtures: Settlements; Powers; Exchanges; Insurance (Marine, Fire and life); Carriers (Marine and Inland); Bottomry, Respondentia and other liens on Moveables; Negotiable Instruments. All these subjects, with the exception of Exchanges, Carriers, and certain liens on Moveables, were handled by the late Indian Law Commission: we possess their drafts in the Legislative Department; and on one of these drafts the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce is founded.

"As regards the law relating to Persons, we already possess Acts dealing directly or incidentally with Minors and Lunatics; and no further legislation seems necessary at present in this respect.

"Save as regards the infractions provided for by the Penal Code, the law relating to Personal Rights is almost wholly untouched by our legislature. So far as regards the right of protection from bodily injury, defamation and insult, it would be most conveniently dealt with in a Code of the law of Torts or Actionable Wrongs; but to deal with Wrongs one must obviously first know the correlative Rights, and as in many cases these have not yet been ascertained and declared, I would not now take up this subject of Torts.

"We then come to the law of Personal Relations, namely, Husband and Wife, Parent and Child, Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice,

Master and Servant. So much of the law of Husband and Wife as relates to the solemnization of Marriage and to Divorce, has already been codified so far as regards Christians and persons not professing the Christian, Jewish, Hindú, Muhammadan, Pársí, or Buddhist religion; and I have here only to suggest that it would be convenient to amalgamate the Marriage Acts III and XV of 1872, and to withdraw the anomalous power to grant marriage-licenses, which the Presidency High Courts now possess.

"As to Parent and Child, their respective rights and duties, our Statute-book is almost a blank; and some painful litigation as to the rights of fathers to the custody of their children has, consequently, been the result. The law on this subject might easily and usefully be codified; but of course the proposed measure should leave untouched Hindús and Muhammadans, whose parental rights—at all events in the Presidency towns—are secured to them by statute. It might fitly apply to Europeans domiciled in India, East Indians, Armenians, Jews, Native Christians and, probably, Pársis.

"The law of Guardian and Ward is already codified, so far only as regards Europeans, their children and grand-children, in territories not under a chartered High Court, by Act XIII of 1874. I would extend this law to the rest of British India, and make it apply to the whole population except Hindús, Muhammadans and, perhaps, Buddhists.

"The law of Apprentices has been dealt with by Act XIX of 1850 and a section in Act I of 1859. But the law of Master and Servant is still uncodified, though various Acts (such as XIII of 1859 and IX of 1860), have been stuck patchwise on the mass of reported cases in which the bulk of it is contained. Many of these cases are contradictory: all (except to lawyers in the Presidency towns) are inaccessible; and I think there is no subject which might more fitly be taken up and dealt with in a spirit of fairness to the employer, as well as to the employed. Much of the harshness with which Europeans and East Indians sometimes treat Native servants is due, I am convinced, to the absence of any distinct, ascertainable law as to their respective rights and duties.

"The law of Property, which would stand next in a scientific arrangement of a complete Civil Code, is, to a large extent, dealt with by one of the drafts already mentioned. There seems no pressing need for declaring the law as to certain matters not so covered, such as the property of the State and the ownership of animals wild by nature. There remain the three subjects—all of peculiar importance in India—of Trusts, Servitudes (or Easements) and Boundaries. As to Trusts, though one learned Judge has held (4 Beng. O. C. J. 231) that trusts cannot be created by Hindús, another learned Judge of the same High Court (*ibid.* 134) lays down (I venture to think correctly) that there is no country in the world where fiduciary relations exhibit themselves so extensively and in such varied forms as in India, and that possession of dominion over property, coupled with the obligation to use it, either wholly or partially for the benefit of others than the possessor, is familiar to every Hindú. Nevertheless we have no law on this subject save what is scattered through the library called the Equity Reports. Except so far as regards the acquisition of a prescriptive title, the law of Servitudes has also been left untouched by the legislature; and the Indian Courts are consequently left to the guidance (when they can get it) of a host of English cases often conflicting and sometimes unintelligible. The subject of Boundaries in their civil aspect is also untouched save by some local laws dealing with petty matters, such as disputes and the erection and repair of boundary-marks.

"The subjects of Shipping, Corporate Property, Patents, Copyright and Trade-marks may also here be mentioned. But with the exception of Copyright, they have already been dealt with by the Indian legislature, well enough at all events, to render immediate codification unnecessary. As to Copyright, our present law (Act XX of 1847) does not provide for works of the fine arts, photographs and lectures. It is also defective as to piracies by translations. Our law as to Patterns and Designs (Act XIII of 1872) is a dead letter.

"We now come to the law relating to the acquisition of Property, by (1) Occupancy or Prescription; (2) Accession; (3) Transfer *inter vivos*; (4) Will; and (5) Succession.

"Prescriptive titles are sufficiently dealt with by the Limitation Act IX of 1871.

"As to acquisition of property by Accession, we have no law as to Fixtures, except what may be revealed by English text-books. The Bill which I now ask leave to introduce deals, I hope satisfactorily, with this subject. The law of Alluvion and Diluvion is in a land like this, of huge, silt-laden and shifting rivers, obviously of the very first importance; but it is still contained in an old Bengal Regulation (XI of 1825), which is not only incomplete but obscure; and which is encrusted with decisions of the late Sadr Courts, the High Courts, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, many of which are conflicting. Moreover, it does not apply to Sindh, where I believe the only rules on the subject are certain executive orders which, under the Indian Councils Act, section 25, have gained the force of law. The law of Accession to Moveable property is untouched, save by sections 155, 156, 157 of Act IX of 1872.

"Transfer *inter vivos* has, so far as regards sale of moveables, been dealt with by the Contract law, and will, as regards land, be dealt with by the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce, supplemented, as that measure will be, by the Registration Act. But the subject of Gifts *inter vivos* is as yet untouched, though Donations *mortis causâ* are dealt with by the Succession Act.

"Acquisitions under Wills are provided for by Act X of 1865, so far as regards Europeans, East Indians, Armenians, Jews, Pársis, and Native Christians; so far, also, as regards Hindús in the Lower Provinces and the Presidency Towns. The testamentary portion of this Act might now, I think, usefully be extended to Hindús in the rest of British India. But on this matter the Local Governments must first be consulted.

"Succession *ab intestato* is provided for by the same Act, so far as regards the whole population except Hindús, Buddhists and Muhammadans.

"I have hitherto said nothing as to the possibility or the expediency of codifying the Native laws. But as the Advocate General of Madras, in a book of which a large number of copies has been sent to the Legislative Department, proposes to codify "the whole Hindú law"—(including, I presume, the law of Ordeals),—a few remarks may be made on this subject.

"There would obviously be great political danger and no practical advantage in codifying the Muhammadan law, which, as every one knows, is founded on the Kurán, and the Traditions and the Maxims which have been developed out of them.

"Speaking roughly, the only parts of the Hindú law (by which I mean the inspired *Dharmaçástra*) which are now administered by our Courts relate to Inheritance, Maintenance, Partition of undivided Property, Widow's Estate, Mortgages and Adoption. I exclude the law of Hundís (Native bills of exchange), which, so far as I know, is not divinely revealed, but is merely part of the custom of Hindú merchants. There are serious difficulties in the way of touching any of these laws: first because they are all believed to be founded on a divine revelation, and great suspicion would certainly be excited if we *mlechchhas* attempted to meddle with them; secondly, because they vary, more or less, in Bengal, Madras and Bombay (take, for example, the power of a widow to adopt a son to her deceased husband), and uniformity, one great object of a Code, could not therefore be secured save with the certainty of change and the probability of much irritation;

thirdly, because many of the sources of the Hindú law have either not been translated at all, or (like the *Vyavahára Mayúkha*) translated so badly as to mislead rather than guide; fourthly, because even supposing we succeeded in codifying the Hindú law, the result would certainly not be applicable to the Hindús and Síkhs of the Panjáb, nor to the non-Aryan and non-Brahmanic population of the south of India, nor, I believe, to the Hindús in the Central Provinces, where local custom overrides Brahmanic jurisprudence, nor to the aboriginal hill tribes anywhere; lastly, because by codification we should stereotype laws which, however interesting from the archæological point of view, have (like all laws based on theological ideas) something irrational and inhuman about them. For instance, suppose we codified the Hindú law of Inheritance, we should have to found it on the notion that the right of each relation to succeed depends on his comparative efficacy in performing the obsequies of the deceased, and we should consequently have to exclude sons who chanced to be either blind or deaf, and brothers who were addicted to any vice. Suppose, again, we codified the Hindú law of Adoption, we should have to declare that an orphan could not be adopted, because, forsooth, there is no one to give him to his adoptive parent (2 Madras High Court Reports, 129). This, surely, is not the kind of jurisprudence that a civilized nation should try to perpetuate. The wisest and, I believe, the most welcome measure that could possibly be passed affecting the Hindús would be an Act enabling them to discard their own law of property, in other words to adopt (without prejudice to vested rights) the legal status of Europeans domiciled in India, the change of status being formally registered, publicly announced, and, when once made, absolute and irrevocable. This suggestion is immediately due to Mr. J. D. Mayne's paper (*Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, 1864-65) on the administration of Native law in the Courts of the Madras Presidency, the ablest essay that I have ever read on the subject of the law which should be applied to a conquered nation. The ultimate source of the suggestion is of course the well known decision of the Privy Council in *Abraham* v. *Abraham*, 9 Moore, I. A. 195.

"I have thus, I hope, shewn—

(*a*) that laws may be successfully codified in India:

(*b*) that the current objections to codification are groundless:

(*c*) that it is expedient to continue the work of codification except as regards the Native laws:

(*d*) that much remains to be done before that work is complete.

"In determining the order in which subjects should be taken up for codification, we should, of course, be influenced more by the actual wants of the country than by any love for logical arrangement, legal symmetry or scientific completeness. Bearing this in mind, we should, I think, first take up the three Bills which the late Indian Law Commission framed with a view of completing their Code of Contract law (Act IX of 1872). These are:—

"The Transfer of Property Bill, which deals with sales of land, mortgages, leases, fixtures, settlements, and powers, and which I now ask leave to introduce:

"The Insurance Bill, which deals with fire, life and marine insurance:

"The Negotiable Instruments Bill, which deals with bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes, and which we propose to make an embodiment of the actual law on the subject in India and England.

"These three Bills no doubt require considerable modifications; but they could in a few months be made most useful measures, and would be welcomed by every one whose interest is not to keep the law obscure and inaccessible. The subject of Fire, Life and Marine Insurance is one of growing importance in

India, but (like the law of Master and Servant) it is contained in about two thousand reported English cases, patched with four Acts of the Indian Legislature. The Natives have no other law on this subject, though I believe that Hindú merchants have a custom of insuring goods sent by land or river from one part of British India to another. As regards Negotiable Instruments, no doubt we should abstain from contravening the custom of Hindú merchants as to hundís. But the proposed law need not be inoperative as to these instruments, for the Calcutta High Court has held that when the analogy between hundís and bills is complete, the English law applies. The opportunity, too, might be taken to remove the doubts whether a hundí payable to order is negotiable without the written endorsement of the payee (1 Hyde, 155); whether notice of dishonour is necessary in the case of a hundí (Coryton, 56). Of course the provisions as to cheques and promissory notes would extend to Natives as well as Europeans.

"We might then take up the subject of Master and Servant, to which I have already referred. The opportunity might be used to amend the law as to the right of servants to compensation for injury caused by the negligence of foremen in their master's employment, and to enable the Local Governments to establish a system of registering domestic servants.

"The subjects of Alluvion and Diluvion might then be dealt with. In Lower Bengal, in the Panjáb and in Sindh a clear and comprehensive law on these subjects is very necessary, and the text-books in the library of the Legislative Department by American and Italian writers would aid us effectively in working up the decisions of the Indian Courts and the Privy Council.

"I would then take up the law of Servitudes or Easements. The subject is, no doubt, most difficult and complicated. But we have the materials collected in England by Mr. Goddard, one of the gentlemen lately employed under a Royal Commission to prepare a specimen Digest, and we should doubtless receive on such a matter useful suggestions from the local authorities.

"We might then deal with Boundaries. An Act of a few sections would contain all the rules that are needed on this subject, [illegible] as to lateral and subjacent support, trees growing on or near boundaries, the rights of owners of land bordering upon water or bounded by roads, the duties of conterminous owners to maintain boundaries and fences.

"When these measures have been passed it will be found that the rights of the population will, to a large extent, have been ascertained and defined. Then (but not till then) we should take up the subject of Torts or Actionable Wrongs, laying down clear rules as to the measure of damages in the case of each. It has been objected (strange to say by a judge of the Calcutta High Court) that a Code of the law of Torts would suggest kinds of litigation now very rare, if not wholly unknown, in India. What if it would? Because the people are now unaware of the existence of their power to obtain redress by civil suit from those who infringe their rights, are we always deliberately to keep them in ignorance of such power?

"But let us examine the learned judge's [illegible] A collection of our law reports will shew that the Natives [illegible] for each of the three great classes of wrongs, namely, wrongs to the person (such as assault, malicious prosecution, libel, slander), wrongs to immoveable property (such as trespass, stoppage of water, obstruction of lights), wrongs to moveable property (such as wrongful distress, wrongful attachment, [illegible] representation).

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"But let us examine the learned judge's vague prophecy. The most cursory inspection of our law reports will shew that the Natives are in the habit of suing for each of the three great classes of wrongs, namely, wrongs to the person (such as assault, malicious prosecution, libel, slander), wrongs to immoveable property (such as trespass, stoppage of water, obstruction of lights), wrongs to moveable property (such as wrongful distress, wrongful attachment, false representation).

"Besides these, the Indian legislature has expressly recognized or provided for suits for loss of caste, which, I presume, means suits for compensation for expulsion from caste (Act VIII of 1859, section 298), false imprisonment (IX of 1871, schedule II, No. 21), seduction (*ib.* No. 27), obstructing ways and diverting water-courses (*ib.* Nos. 31, 32), taking, damaging or wrongfully detaining moveable property (*ib.* Nos. 26, 33, 34), *misuser* of property (*ib.* No. 38), infringement of patents (XV of 1859, sections 22, 23) and of copyright (XX of 1847, section 7), death caused by actionable wrong (XIII of 1855), negligence of carriers (III of 1865, sections 7 and 8), cattle-trespass (I of 1871, chapter VII), damage done to goods in a bailee's possession (IX of 1872, section 180), injury caused to an agent by his principal's neglect or want of skill (IX of 1872, section 225). It must be admitted that the whole of the English law of torts, except perhaps the law relating to slander of title, has been introduced into, and is actually administered in, British India; and if, in codifying that law, it be thought desirable to declare that certain injuries for which an action would now lie in England should not be actionable *in India*, what can be easier than to do so? I do not know what those injuries are, nor I suspect, does the learned judge; but we ought to make three amendments in our law of torts: first, we should bar suits for mere oral abuse (6 Beng. Appendix 99); secondly, we should finally get rid of suits for criminal conversation, which may apparently still be brought by Hindús; and thirdly, we should alter the law in the Presidency towns so as to allow an injured person to bring a civil suit without instituting criminal proceedings.

"The outline of a complete Civil Code would then be nearly filled in. There would remain the subjects of Parent and Child: Trusts: Gifts *inter vivos*: Accession to Moveables: certain Liens on Moveables: Carriers (Marine and Inland). The order of dealing with them is unimportant.

"The difficult task of arranging scientifically the various chapters of the Civil Code thus produced would then remain; and to the finished work we should either prefix or subjoin a chapter containing rules for its interpretation. The materials for this chapter are already collected in the works of Dwarris, Maxwell, and the American Sedgwick; and its enactment would afford a good opportunity for getting rid of the pernicious and illogical distinctions between the modes of construing remedial statutes, penal statutes, and statutes imposing charges on the subject, which have been imported from England by judges more familiar with the common-law than impressed by the importance of giving effect to the wishes of the legislature.

"And now, my Lord, I have nearly done. In carrying out this great work of codification the Government of India is well aware that it will meet with the hostility of many and (what is worse) the indifference of most of those for whose sake it is undertaken. Some of the judges will, I fear, oppose codification, because when once it is achieved it will limit their discretion and reduce them from their present position of judicial lawgivers to the comparatively humble, but useful, employment of interpreting and carrying out the will of the legislature. The baser sort of my own profession (not, I am glad to say, the more enlightened and unselfish members of it) will naturally oppose everything that tends to make the law clear and accessible, and thus to diminish litigation. The Indian public will doubtless be as indifferent to codification as the English public has hitherto proved to be. Nor can Your Lordship, or any of my colleagues, or I myself, hope to earn the fame which is justly due to those who finish a vast and useful work. For the measures which I have sketched out cannot possibly be prepared, criticised and passed into law in less than nine years, and before that time expires we shall all, so far as India is concerned, have

attained to official *nirvána*. But let the judges and lawyers be comforted with the assurance that we shall alter as little as may be the substance of the laws with which they are so familiar. The Eumenides shall not say to us, as they said to the younger gods, 'Ye have overridden the ancient laws' (*palaious nomous kathippasasthe*). Let the public be consoled with the pledge that no pains will be spared to make our drafts clear, brief and accurate, and that all competent criticism will be heartily welcomed and carefully utilised. And for us, my Lord, let us be satisfied with the consciousness that we shall have resumed, and to some extent carried out, the policy of providing a simple, compact and uniform system of law for the countless millions who now are, and hereafter will be, living and working and gathering wealth, gaining legal rights and incurring legal liabilities, under the beneficent rule of the Empress of India and Her successors."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The very able exposition of principles, and the lucid and interesting narrative of facts, which the Council has just had the advantage of hearing from the Hon'ble Member, who has asked leave to introduce this Bill, make it unnecessary for me to remind Hon'ble Members that the Bill is part of a great undertaking, and that this undertaking, commenced by men of great eminence and ability, has been, for some time, suspended. But I believe I am in a position to inform the Council that the Government of India now resumes the task of codifying the substantive law of India, not only with the sanction, but I think I may say with the sympathy, of the present Secretary of State. This is an encouraging fact.

"My hon'ble colleague has reminded us that codification has been regarded, not only with reluctance, but with some degree of mistrust, by a large and influential body of legal opinion, which has lent its authority to confirm the impression that codification is either not feasible, or, if it be feasible, not beneficial. However, I noticed with considerable satisfaction some months ago that the Chief Justice of England—of whose genius and patriotism all England is justly proud—did not hesitate, in a public speech he then made, to declare that, in his opinion, the time had come for England herself to follow the example of other civilized States, and make haste to get rid of what a great English Poet has called:

> 'the lawless science of our law,
> That codeless myriad of precedent,
> That wilderness of single instances.'

"Now it so happens that my own official life, although wholly unconnected with the legal profession, has led me, at various times, to reside in different continental countries, all of which already possess a completed Civil Code. For instance, I may mention France and Prussia, to which my hon'ble friend has referred; also Austria, Portugal, Italy and Denmark; which latter country was,—according to Bentham,—the first in Europe to codify its law. Perhaps, then, I may be allowed to record the fact that, in all these countries, codification has been found to be not only feasible but exceedingly beneficial to the whole community, and very conducive to the comfort of all classes. I am quite certain that, both in Prussia and France, the present Civil Code, as now revised and amended, is regarded by the whole population as one of the greatest blessings which Government could have given it. Therefore, I think I am entitled to congratulate my hon'ble colleague, Mr. Stokes, upon having inaugurated his administration of the great Department of Government over which he now presides by the question which I have now to put to the Council."

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY said that he did not wish for a moment to dissent from the broad principles which his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes had laid down, or in any degree to depreciate the very great and important task which he had taken upon himself; but at the same time there were passages in his speech, and details of his aspirations, with which he (SIR E. BAYLEY) felt he could not altogether concur; such, for example, as the hope expressed that by codification we should be able to deal eventually with the question of infant marriages. That question, he personally believed, was not matter for legislative action at all. He was by no means prepared to concur in a measure of this kind, and, although in the main agreeing with his hon'ble friend, he wished to record his dissent from any such proposals.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES explained that he had mentioned infant marriages merely by way of illustration of his meaning. He had expressly stated that the Government of India had no intention of passing any law on the subject.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY said he demurred even to the employment of such an illustration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 14th June 1877.

SIMLA,
The 31st May 1877.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 2374, *dated* 24th *May* 1877.

Read relief reports for the week ending 12th May 1877, from Kistna, dated 15th May, and from Kurnool and South Arcot, dated 16th May 1877.

The Board submit to Government, in continuation of their Proceedings No. 2297, dated 18th May 1877, the detailed relief reports for the Kurnool, Kistna and South Arcot districts for the week ending 12th May 1877.

2. Prices in *Kistna* show continued tendency to rise, but not seriously. In *Kurnool* the prices of all food-grains have risen in Nandial, those of ragi and cumbu heavily. Ragi has also risen about 11 per cent. in Koilkuntla. Other changes are unimportant. In *South Arcot* prices have risen, but they are still considerably lower than in most of other districts.

3. There was one inch of rain in the north-west of the Kistna district; as a slight shower (0·1 inch) at Ramalkota in Kurnool, and 1·7 inches at Trikalore in *South Arcot*.

4. In *Kistna* a small sum was spent on the Bank Canal, but the numbers employed are not reported. There were 2,149 persons on the Commamur Canal, on which Rs 1,468 were spent. In *South Arcot* a few minor works employed 1,627 persons. In *Kurnool* the details of numbers by taluks are as follows:—

	5th May.	12th May.	
Ramalkota	32,863	32,610	— 253
Nandikotkur	15,249	20,307	+ 5,058
Nandial	23,571	28,644	+ 5,073
Sirwell	18,044	19,672	+ 1,628
Koilkuntla	31,670	28,452	— 3,218
Pattikonda	27,578	16,946	—10,632
Cumbum	47,684	47,932	+ 248
Markapur	8,130	10,295	+ 2,165
Total	204,789	204,858	—69

The increase in Nandikotkur is due to coolies on works stopped on 5th May having joined the Bairlooty road to which they were directed, and partly to influx from Hyderabad. In Nandial the increase is due to a cause similar to the first of these, in reference to the trunk road under the Department Public Works; in Sirwell to increased distress, and in Markapur to persons improperly admitted to village relief having been drafted to the works by the inspecting officers. The decrease in Pattikonda is ascribed to concentration and to emigration to the East Coast Canal, and in Koilkuntla to the latter cause only. The rates of wages are the same as in last week, except in Cumbum, where the money-wages have been slightly reduced, and the wages in grain alone converted into grain and money as ordered by Government.

5. Gratuitous relief was given to 382 persons in Kistna, of whom 288 were in camps in Bapatla, Guntoor and Bazwada, and the rest 94 in 31 villages. The Vennukonda camp has not been started yet. In *South Arcot* there is one relief house at Chengam, with 751 persons, and relief was given in 65 villages to 9,015 persons. Of these, 1,827 were in 40 villages in the Trinomalai and Tindivanam taluks. In Kurnool the number in camps are 6,903 against 6,864 on 5th May; those in villages 13,394 against 14,037; and the young children receiving 3 pies are 40,752 against 43,916. The decrease under the last class is satisfactory, and the Collector is doing all to prevent fraud under village relief, the dimensions of which, however, are not at all extreme considering the condition of the district. In Ramalkota the numbers of young children are nearly one-third, and in Cumbum one-fourth, of the total number on the works. These propositions are far too high. There were 27 deaths in the Ramalkota relief houses; it is doubtful whether report as to mortality has been furnished from other taluks:

	5th May.	12th May.	
Ramalkota	15,363	14,239	— 1,124
Nandikotkur	3,533	5,742	+ 2,209
Nandial	8,128	4,642	— 3,486
Sirwell	6,470	6,510	+ 40
Koilkuntla	5,772	6,093	+ 321
Pattikonda	6,977	4,618	— 2,359
Cumbum	13,071	13,861	+ 790
Markapur	5,503	5,344	— 159
Total ..	64,817	61,049	— 3,768

The details of total numbers are given marginally.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th May 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works or sums sanctioned for their execution.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 12th May 1877.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Cost of Gratuitous relief during the week.
		On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	To the end of the week.	In the week.			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.
KURNOOL	Rumalkota	10,48,769	23,313	10,48,769	18,737		15,000	9,842	17,011	5,657	32,610	1,000	1,181	12,058	14,239	3,595
	Nandikodkur	1,74,595	20,928	1,74,595	12,719			6,229	9,383	4,695	20,307	577	957	4,208	5,742	2,009
	Nandial	5,51,557	15,594	5,51,557	19,300			9,480	13,884	5,280	28,644	386	835	3,421	4,642	1,255
	Sirvell	2,84,922	6,149	2,84,922	9,302			5,598	9,389	3,785	18,672	682	1,055	4,773	6,510	1,216
	Koilkuntla	5,44,826	15,957	5,44,826	15,987			6,726	12,432	6,294	25,452	301	530	5,952	6,993	1,661
	Pattikonda	3,21,143	9,218	3,21,143	10,919			5,583	8,957	2,406	16,946	279	386	3,953	4,618	1,214
	Cumbum	6,27,017	18,410	6,27,017	22,941			10,994	20,246	11,592	42,832	461	620	12,730	13,801	2,282
	Markapur	1,75,951	15,134	1,75,951	5,254			3,532	4,562	2,211	10,305	598	1,038	3,708	5,344	2,211
	Total	37,76,910	1,25,803	37,76,910	1,12,999		37,21,000	63,284	99,354	41,926	204,858	4,284	6,692	50,163	61,049	15,443
SOUTH ARCOT	Villupuram	1,77,777	3	1,77,777	71	300		109	81	37	227	6	3	..	9	3
	Tindivanam	5,677		5,677												
	Trinomalai	4,01,595	251	4,01,595	211	800		447	392	100	939	87	11	38	136	102
	Chengam	2,94,422	1,065	2,94,422	215	4,966		144	287	30	461	441	554	825	1,820	424
	Merkanum	5,557	596									88	289	421	798	154
	Gingee		21										1	1	2	
	Tirkoyilore		12					3								
	Ellavanasur		12					6								
	Vanur		2					1								
	Vandalore		15					11								
	Irrungi		121					13				3	7		10	
	Vridachellum		7					7				18	9		27	
	Tittagudy		1					1								
	Chillambram		5													
	Bhuvenagiri		27										10	8	27	7
	Mannargudi		1					7				9	7		13	3
	Porto Novo							3				6				
	Kullakurchy		45										1	1	2	
	Total	4,77,751	2,171	4,77,751	707	6,066	15,000	709	760	167	1,637	658	892	1,274	2,824	757
KISTNA	Bapatla	2,52,054	1,941	2,52,054	1,319	65,000		1,319	805	25	2,149	68	86	79	233	114
	Bezwada	5,052	712	5,052		30,655				Not reported.		3	1		4	
	Repalli	15,076	94	15,076												
	Gudiur	6,423	804	6,423								53	31	50	134	125
	Paluad		1													
	Sattenapalli		17					4				3	5		8	
	Nandigama		7											2	3	1
	Nuzvid		10					1				1				
	Total	78,229	3,585	63,141	1,345	95,655	90,000	1,319	805	25	2,149	128	123	131	382	244

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 24th May 1877.

Memorandum as to the Dynamic Value of the task exacted from Labourers on relief works.

Parkes' (Manual of Hygiene, page 389) states:—"It would, therefore, seem certain that an amount of work equal to 500 tons lifted one foot is an extremely hard day's work, which, perhaps. few men could continue to do. 400 tons lifted a foot is a hard day's work, and 300 tons lifted a foot is an average day's work for a healthy strong adult."

"The Reverend Professor Haughton, D. M., has shown that walking on a level surface is equivalent to raising $\frac{1}{20}$ part of the weight of the body though the distance walked. * * * The formula is $\frac{(W+W')\times D}{20\times 2240}$, where W is the weight of the person, W' the weight carried, D the distance walked in feet, 20 the co-efficient of traction, and 2,240 the number of pounds in a ton, the result is the number of tons raised one foot" (Parkes *loc cit*).

Taking 105 lbs. as the weight of a native labourer, and reducing Parkes' estimate of an average day's work in proportion to this weight as compared with 150 lbs. (the weight of an average male European adult), we have as 150 : 105 : : 300 : 210. 210 tons lifted a foot is, therefore, Parkes' estimate of an average day's work, reduced proportionally to weight.

Using Haughton's formula, we find that a man weighing 105 lbs. and carrying 10 lbs., walking on a level does work equal to lifting 13·51 tons one foot for each mile walked; for $(105+10)\times 5280\div 20=30{,}260$ foot-pounds $\div 2{,}240=13{\cdot}509$ foot-tons.

Also $210\div 13{\cdot}51=15{\cdot}55$. Hence, a man weighing 105 lbs. and carrying 10 lbs. in walking on a level 15·55 miles, does work equal to raising 210 tons one foot, *i. e.*, an average day's work of 300 foot-tons reduced proportionally to his weight.

"The basis of the task system upon irrigation works is that in ordinary times, when the lift does not exceed 4 feet, and the lead does not exceed 50 feet, 100 cubic feet of black or red soil can be excavated and disposed of by one man, one woman, and one child, and therefore at the present time 75 cubic feet only is to be exacted. * * * * I am therefore of opinion that under the existing orders of Government the present task set by Colonel Finch is too high, and should be reduced to 75 cubic feet for Public Works Department, and to 50 cubic feet for Civil Agency Works."—(Colonel Merriman, B. E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay. No. 1516, dated 5th March 1877, para. 3).

Estimation of the Dynamic Value of a task of excavating and disposing of 75 cubic feet of black or red soil with a 4-foot lift and 50 feet head, the task demanded on relief works under Public Works superintendence from a man, woman, and child.

For the purpose of calculation, the above task may be stated something in the following way:—

1. Excavation and filling baskets, say 3 baskets to a cubic foot.

2. Lifting the baskets on to the heads of the carriers, say 5 feet 6 inches; say 80 lbs. to the cubic foot; allow 2 lbs. for weight of basket.

3. Carrying away the earth and returning with the empty baskets.

1. *Excavation and filling baskets.*—A rather low estimate of a day's work for an English labourer employed in excavating earth and filling wheel-barrows is 270 cubic feet. Taking the dynamic value of this to be 350 foot-tons, 75 cubic feet=97·2 foot-tons.

2. *Lifting the baskets on to the heads of the carriers.*—$86\times 75\times 5\frac{1}{2}=35{,}745$ foot-lbs. $\div$ $2{,}240=15{\cdot}84$ foot-tons.

3. *Carrying.*—Take for this $75\times 3=225$ trips. The work of each trip consists of *a'*. 105 lbs. (weight of body)+5 lbs. (for clothes and baskets)+26·66 lbs. (=80÷3 or weight of earth) lifted 4 feet+50÷20 (for lead)=total lift $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet=136·66 lbs.$\times 6{\cdot}5$ feet=888·3 foot lbs.; *b'*. Return with empty basket $110\times 2{\cdot}5=275$ foot-lbs.—Hence $888{\cdot}3+275\times 225\div 2{,}240=116{\cdot}85$ foot-tons.

Hence, supposing the whole task to be done by a man weighing 105 lbs., its dynamic value is $97{\cdot}2+15{\cdot}84+116{\cdot}85$=say 230 foot-tons. This, however, is the whole task demanded from a man, woman, and child. Taking the man's work at half of this, we have 115 foot-tons as the dynamic value of the day's work of a man weighing 105 lbs. employed on relief works under Public Works superintendence.

Again, on relief works under Civil Agency two-thirds only of the above task is required $=153\frac{1}{3}$ foot-tons for the whole task of a man, woman and child; and taking, as before, half of this to be the proportion done by the man, we have $76\frac{2}{3}$ foot-tons as the dynamic value of the task demanded from men weighing 105 lbs. employed on relief works under Civil Agency.

Hence, taking 210 foot-tons as an average day's work for a man weighing 105 lbs, (see *ante*) the task of 115 foot-tons demanded from a man (weight assumed as 105 lbs.) on relief works under Public Works superintendence amounts only to 54·75 per cent. of an average day's work. Similarly, $76\frac{2}{3}$ foot-tons, the task demanded on relief works under Civil Agency from a man (assumed weight 105 lbs.) amounts only to 36·6 per cent. of 210 foot-tons, *i.e.*, 36·6 per cent. of an average day's work.

Stated in another way:—it has already been shown that a man weighing 105 lbs. and carrying 10 lbs., walking on level ground does work=13·51 foot-tons for every mile walked. Hence, as 115÷13·51=8·52, and as 76⅔÷13·51=5·68, the task demanded from a man weighing 105 lbs. on relief works under Public Works superintendence is just equal to the work which he would do in walking 8·52 miles on level ground carrying 10 lbs. Similarly, the work demanded from a man weighing 105 lbs. on relief works under Civil Agency is just equivalent to the work which the same man would do in walking 5·68 miles on level ground, carrying 10 lbs.

To show now that natives of India are capable of doing work in proportion to their weight, reckoning 300 foot-tons as an average day's work for a man weighing 150 lb., I cite the two following instances:—

1. An ordinary day's work for 12 palkee bearers is to carry a palkee down from Matheran to Narel and bring it back from Narel to Matheran with a person inside. The distance from Narel to Matheran is 7 miles; the height of Matheran above Narel is 2,377 feet. One of the palkees was found to weigh 195 lbs., and the average weight of the bearers was found to be 117 lbs. as they stood, say 115 lbs.+2 lbs. for clothes. Taking the up-journey only, and supposing the individual inside the palkee to weigh 125 lbs., the load of each bearer=195+125÷12=26·66 lbs; and 26·66+117=143·66 lbs., lift 2,377 feet;+for the 7 miles carried 5,280×7÷20=1,848 feet; 143·66×(2,377+1,848)÷2,240=270·96 foot-tons. The work, therefore, of the up-journey only=270·96 foot-tons, considerably above 230 foot-tons, *i. e.*, 300 foot-tons reduced in the proportion 150 to 115.

2. The recognized load for a Narel cooly is 40 lbs. This, although brought up to the same height, is carried generally a part of the way by short cuts, reducing the distance walked to about 5 miles. Hence, 117 + 40=157 lbs. lifted 2,377 feet + for the 5 miles 5,280 × 5÷20=1,320 feet, and 157 × (2,377 + 1,320)÷2,240=259 foot-tons. Taking no account of the walk back unloaded, this is also considerably above 230 foot-tons, *i. e.*, 300 foot-tons, reduced in the proportion 150 to 115.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S., Surgeon-Major,
Chemical Analyser to Government.

Bombay, 12th May 1877.

Correction of certain errors in Rainfall statement of Mysore.

No. 2076-240G., dated Bangalore, 29th May 1877.

From—MAJOR T. G. CLARKE, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Mysore,

To—THE HON'BLE T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Dept.

SOME errors having been found in the statistics of rain fall furnished by one of the Amildars of Taluks in the Chitaldroog District, I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to request that you will be good enough to cause the following corrections to be made in the statements attached to the Special Famine Reports, as denoted hereunder:—

	Inches.	Cents.
Against Chitaldroog in column 33 of the return No. 11, insert ...	1	30
Ditto in column 32 of the returns Nos. 12 and 13, for ...	10	8
Read	12	12
Against Chitaldroog in column 32 of the return No. 14, for ...	11	0
Read	12	30

Condition of Native States in Bombay.

No. 480, dated Simla, 28th May 1877.

From—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C. S. I., *Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Public Works Dept.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters quoted in the margin, forwarding, as requested in paragraph 6 of my letter of November 30th, 1876, information regarding the condition of Native States comprised in the portion of the Bombay Presidency affected by famine.

No. 20E—85 of January 17th.
No. 177E—627 of March 20th.

2. This information being in some cases imperfect as regards area, population, revenue, or proportion of kharif and rabi cultivation, it has not been found possible to compile it into a definite review such as that regarding the British districts which was issued in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 212, dated February 21st. In view, however, of the difficulty which has no doubt been experienced in obtaining reliable statistics regarding Native States, and of the general view of their condition which has been afforded by the weekly statements, and by the correspondence which has passed in certain cases, His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers it unnecessary to trouble the Government of Bombay with further calls upon the subject.

3. From the various sources of information which are available, it would appear that the States which have been affected by famine, or the condition of which, in view of their probably becoming so, has been the subject of careful enquiry, comprise, roughly speaking, an area of 9,708 square miles and a population of 2,073,066, and that the portion actually suffering from scarcity is at present estimated by the Bombay Government at 4,804 square miles, with a population of 847,848 persons. The following table shews some of the more prominent points regarding each State:—

Names of States.	Approximate gross revenue.	Area.		Population.		By latest accounts.		
		Total.	Affected.	Total.	Affected.	Numbers on works.	Actual expenditure.	Price of staple grain in lbs. per rupee.
	Rs.						Rs.	
Akalkote—under Sholapur ...	2,28,500	498	373	78,222	58,000	3,130	41,389	18⅝
Anjeera—under Colaba ...	3,20,000	324	...	72,000	...	...	...	...
Satara Jagirdars, *viz.*:—								
Jath	79,857	894	879	64,000	63,628	2,261	26,071	14 9/16
Phaltan	1,20,175	397	397	59,124	59,124	657	8,440	?
Pant Pratinidhi... ...	1,24,163	213	138	68,335	44,594	727	9,061	15
Pant Sachiv	4,92,775	500	...	111,680	...	...	...	...
Kolhapur State and its feudatories, *viz.*, Bawra, Inchalkaranji, Kagal, and Vishalgarh.	24,29,000	3,184	2,999	802,691	620,482	21,985	3,73,020	15 1/11
Southern Mahratta States, *viz.*, Miraj (two), Sangli, Kurandwar (two), Jamkhandi, Mudhol, and Ramdurg.	14,90,000	2,734		610,434				
Savanur—under Dharwar ...	81,671	70	18	15,757	2,020	324	1,514	16½
Sawant Wari	2,91,649	904	...	190,814	...	41	1,084	25
	56,57,781	9,708	4,804	2,073,066	847,848	...	...	...

4. As regards failure of crops the case of each State appears to be somewhat as follows :—

Akalkote.—The failure has been about five-sixths of an average crop, or nearly as bad as in the adjoining district of Sholapur.

Jinjeera.—Half the rice crop and three-fourths of the warkas crop have failed, and heavy remissions have been given, but the proximity to Bombay has prevented scarcity of grain.

Jath.—The failure has been almost complete, and the distress similar to that in the adjoining Sholapur and Kaladgi districts.

Phaltan.—Failure nearly the same as in Jath.

Pant Pratinidhi.—A portion of the State is alone much affected, but the failure there has exceeded half the crop.

Pant Sachiv.—This State, owing to its proximity to the Ghauts, has almost entirely escaped loss.

Kolhapur.—The eastern taluks have alone suffered, and that not very severely. The four feudatories likewise have done fairly. On the whole, it would seem that the average loss in affected parts does not exceed half the crop: about two-thirds of the land revenue will be recovered.

Sangli has lost nearly the whole of both *kharif* and *rabi* crops.

Miraj.—Both the senior and junior branches of this State have saved about one-fifth of their crop, on an average, but in some parts the failure has been complete.

Kooryndwar.—The senior branch has got about a half crop, and the junior branch considerably more, so the distress is very slight.

Jamkhandi.—The failure may be said to be complete.

Mudhol.—About one-fifth of the crop has alone been saved.

Ramdurg.—Nearly the whole *kharif* crop has been lost, but the *rabi* has yielded about one-third of an average.

Savanur.—The failure has been slight, except in a few villages.

Sawant Wari.—The yield has been from one-half to three-fourths throughout, so that the distress, if any, is very slight.

5. The circumstance that Akalkote, Jath, Kolhapur with all its four feudatories, Miraj (senior), Sangli, Mudhol, and Sawant Wari, are all under British administration, in consequence of the minority of their chiefs, has tended materially to strengthen the hands of the Government in extending to the suffering people of the territories under their political jurisdiction the measures of relief applied to British subjects. The same fact has tended to render available ample funds for the purpose, the accummulated revenues of Kolhapur and its feudatories, for instance, aggregating twenty-seven and a half lakhs of rupees, and those of Miraj (senior) and Mudhol about fifteen lakhs more.

6. The organization of relief works has been found necessary in all the States excepting Jinjeera, though in some the works are only of a trifling nature. The necessity of every State providing for its own distressed population was brought prominently to the attention of the Bombay Government by the Government of India (No. 1 T, dated December 20th, 1876), and the principle was approved of by the Secretary of State in his despatch No. 21 of the 28th February last. His Excellency the Governor General in Council fully concurs in the efforts in this direction which have been made by the Bombay Government in its orders quoted marginally, and has every confidence that at the present time, when the famine is pressing with daily increasing stringency, no means will be spared to ensure that the relief works in Native States, and the house to house visitation, shall be equal to the occasion.

No. 276E—892 of 19th April.
No. 317E—1021 of 2nd May.

7. With reference to the important question of the freedom of the grain trade, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has only to repeat the full concurrence, expressed in my letter No. 272 of March 7th, in the efforts of the Government of Bombay to suppress the tendency to interference which has been somewhat marked in certain cases, especially in the recent one of Sawant Wari.

8. In conclusion, I am desired to express the sympathy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council with the Political Officers of Bombay in the arduous and delicate task which has fallen to them, and his appreciation of the measure of success which so far, under the guidance of the Local Government, appears to have attended their labours.

Weekly condition report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 15.)

Condition report for week ending 19*th May* 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets continue fairly supplied, and prices were, on the whole, steady. Rain fell throughout the District, the quantity gauged at head-quarters of taluks ranging from 20 cents to 2·25 inches and some tanks received from 15 to 60 days' supply of water. Heavy rain fell at Bangalore on the 17th and 18th May, and 1·30 inches were registered at the Government Observatory. These showers have largely benefited the standing crops, and enabled the ryots to resume their agricultural operations. The prospects of the season have consequently improved somewhat. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent, and cattle suffer from want of good and sufficient fodder.

Kolar District.—Markets fairly supplied. Prices remained steady, except in three taluks where they fell slightly. Rain had fallen in all the taluks, the quantity registered at head-quarters varying from 1 to 3 inches. Some of the tanks in the District received a fair supply of water. These showers have so far proved favourable to the standing crops. Cholera, small-pox and fever still prevail. Cattle suffer generally from want of forage.

Tumkúr District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices remained stationary, excepting in the Chiknayakanhalli and Kunigal Taluks where they fell slightly. Rain fell throughout the District, and as much as from 21 cents to 2·04 inches were gauged at head-quarters of taluks. Eleven tanks in the Koratagere Taluk and a few more in other parts of the District received from 8 to 60 days' supply of water. The rainfall during the week has infused hope and induced the agricultural classes forthwith to commence ploughing operations. New jwari crops are being sown in some places. The standing paddy crops under wells are promising well and the condition of the gardens is improving somewhat. Cholera, diarrhœa and small-pox are prevalent.

Mysore District.—Markets continue fairly supplied, but prices have risen slightly in some taluks. There was no rain during the week in Yedatore and Heggaddevankote Taluks where the crops are reported to be withering. The rainfall in the other taluks was scanty, but has slightly benefited the standing crops. Fresh sowings were carried on in parts of Chamrajnagar, Mysore, Periyapatna and Gundlupet Taluks. Cholera is still prevalent throughout the District, and cattle suffer from want of forage and also, in some places, from murrain.

Hassan District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices fluctuated. Light showers of rain fell in all the taluks of the Districts except two, and a small supply of water was stored in some tanks. The standing crops of paddy, javari, gingelly, oil seed, and other cereals in the Hassan, Arkalgúd, Belur, Harnhalli and Narsipur Taluks, are suffering from want of rain. Paddy is being harvested in the Manjarabad Taluk. Cholera is prevalent in all the taluks, and also small-pox, fever and dysentery in Belur, Manjarabad and Narsipur.

Shimoga District.—Markets fairly supplied, except in some villages of the Channagiri and Honnali Taluks, where cholera prevented importation on a large scale. Prices pretty steady. There was a slight shower of rain in three taluks only. The sugarcane crop in the Shikarpur and Ságar Taluks is suffering from want of rain, while in the Kavalédurga Taluk the standing crops are doing well. There was no improvement since the submission of the last report in the prospects of the season. Cholera prevails in all the taluks except Nagar, but is on the decline.

Kadur District.—Markets sufficiently supplied. Prices unsteady. Rain fell in three out of six taluks, the maximum quantity registered being 50 cents at Lakvalli. Paddy, javari, ragi and other cereals are being sown in the Lakvalli, Koppa, Chikmagalur and Banavar Taluks. The prospects of the season are indifferent and the public health is bad, cholera and fever being prevalent throughout the District.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets continue fairly supplied, except in three taluks where cholera checked importation. Price of ragi has risen in some places. Rain fell in all the taluks, the quantity registered at the head-quarters ranging from 60 cents to 3·05 inches, and some tanks received a supply of water. In many places the ryots have commenced ploughing operations. The standing crops are generally in a fair condition. Prospects remain unaltered. The health of the people has improved somewhat, although cholera still prevails more or less throughout the District. Cattle suffer much from want of fodder.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the week ending 19th May, rain had fallen very generally in the Province; but in the Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur Districts, the rainfall was rather scanty. In the Nundydroog Division, however, there have been constant and copious falls which, to some extent, have relieved the apprehensions of the agricultural classes in the three most distressed districts of Bangalore, Túmkúr and Kolar. The south-west monsoon has not, as yet, set in, but, in expectation of getting more rain, the ryots have resumed ploughing operations, and fresh sowings have taken place in some taluks. In parts of the Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga Districts, the young crops, it is reported, begin to show signs of withering and are, therefore, absolutely in need of rain.

2. Prices of food grains were, on the whole, steady. There was a slight fall in the Kolar District and a rise in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

3. Public health has not much improved, as epidemics of cholera and fever are still prevalent. The number of deaths from cholera, reported during the week, was 1,096 as shewn below, being 150 less than that of the previous week:—

Bangalore District	... 169	Shimoga District	... 100
Kolar „	... 125	Kadur „	... 15
Túmkúr „	... 149	Chitaldroog „	... 123*
Mysore „	... 234		
Hassan „	... 181	Total	... 1,096

4. The number of works in progress under Revenue Officers was 2,276 as against 2,200 of the previous week. The daily average number of distressed persons employed was 29,933 or 2,348 less than in the preceding week. There was, however, a small increase of 244 persons on works under officers of P. W. D., the average daily attendance being 34,466 as against 34,222 of previous week. The heavy rainfall on the 16th instant has, it is said, induced a certain number to forsake the works and to return to their villages to commence ploughing. In some places outbreaks of cholera have seriously impeded work. The Executive Engineer of the Kadur Range reports that cholera has been so bad on one work (opening out Basavankanave ghât) that hardly a cooly will work on it.

5. The daily average number of persons, who were recipients of gratuitous relief at the kitchens, was 108,482, or 6,083 more than in the previous week. The numbers have been steadily increasing in almost every District which, the Commissioner of Ashtagram Division explains, is due, partly, to the prosecution of house-to-house inspection, and partly, to increasing applications from wandering paupers, many of whom are not fit to be employed on works, the majority of them being women with young children. The proportion of men, women and children fed at the kitchens is shewn in the following table:—

	No.	Percentage to the total No.
Men	25,478	23·5
Women	39,066	36·0
Children	43,938	40·5
Total ...	108,482	100·0

* The number of deaths from cholera in the Chitaldroog District for the week ending 19th May was 123, but ten cases were, by mistake, omitted to be included in the season telegram of the 24th idem.

6. It has been ascertained that there were only 36 Mysoreans employed on works in Madanapalli Taluk, Cuddapah District, of H. M.'s Territory. Arrangements have been made to bring them back to their own taluks.

7. The number of persons belonging to Her Majesty's Territory, who were fed at the kitchens in Mysore, was, during the week under review, 826 as against 880 of the previous week.

8. The weight of grain received by rail, during the week, was 3,661 tons as shewn below, being 47 tons more than in the previous week:—

From Madras	2,651 tons.
„ Beypore	456 „
„ Sholapur and Nagpore on the G. I. P. Railway ...	47 „
„ Negapatam and other stations on the S. I. Railway...	400 „
„ Kolar district	8 „
„ the neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency	99 „
Total ...	3,661 tons.

The daily average amounted to 523 tons.

9. About 2,263 tons of grain were exported from Bangalore into the interior of the Province to the frontier taluks of the Madras Presidency as noted below:—

Towards the Túmkúr district	882 tons.
„ Bellary and Chitaldroog districts ...	189 „
„ Mysore district	285 „
„ Oossoor in the Salem district ...	291 „
To the taluks adjoining Bangalore	616 „
Total ...	2,263 tons.

10. The supply of grain appears to be ample for all present needs. The Commissioner of Ashtagram Division reports that markets continue fairly supplied, partly by home-grown produce and, partly, by importation. The taluks of the Mysore District, with the exception of Mandya, are, it is believed, self-supporting, the home-grown produce, chiefly from lands under the river channels, being sufficient for the population. But the greater part of Hassan District is dependent for supplies on the Mysore District and the inland markets of Bangalore and Tiptur on one side and on the Western Coast on the other. "Great efforts," Colonel Hay writes, "are being made by local traders and ryots to bring Canara boiled rice from Mangalore before traffic is stopped by the monsoon, and an entirely new trade in ragi brought by sea to Mangalore has been developed by the present scarcity."

11. The difficulty of procuring forage for cattle is said to be decreasing owing to the recent rainfall, but the great mortality which has already taken place, as reported in the last narrative, has impoverished many a ryot and deprived him of his agricultural stock. In the Ashtagram Division, the condition of the cattle is said to be improving in some places. Grass has sprung up along the water-courses, pasture lands, &c., by which the sheep are specially benefitted. A greater portion of the cattle sent to the jungles has returned. The Commissioner reports that, owing to the great demand for dry straw from the Túmkúr and other districts to the eastward, the thatch of houses has, in some instances, been sold, and the Malnad ryots, who were in the habit of using the straw for manure, have this year used nothing but tank silt, as they have sold off their whole stock of straw.

"By Order,"

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,

Assistant Secretary.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 15.)

Condition Statement for the week ending 19th May 1877.

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	No. and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog. Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	54	125	247	426	454	5,270	3,806	5,992	5,896	2,50,90(	1,50,310
Nundydroog. Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	64	284	162	510	478	5,212	4,730	6,331	5,384	2,07,305	1,36,356
Nundydroog. Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	58	274	60	392	352	4,959	5,529	2,285	2,180	2,00,931	1,54,706
Ashtagram. Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	57	51	62	170	160	942	70	8,404	9,335	1,02,777	60,941
Ashtagram. Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	19	33	23	75	73	1,698	1,761	4,131	4,082	93,202	75,451
Nagar. Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	17	22	59	98	112	1,363	1,234	3,301	3,443	1,33,600	95,466
Nagar. Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	17	37	138	192	191	1,599	1,232	2,587	2,700	71,438	39,636
Nagar. Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	24	61	266	351	318	10,080	10,117	1,191	1,446	2,03,257	1,38,226
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	59	62	62	1,158	824	...	...	23,152	20,388
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	310	890	1,076	2,276	2,200	32,281	29,933	34,222	34,466	12,86,568	8,71,480

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief.					Total expenditure up to date.	Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee.						Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 12th May 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
		Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps.		Grants for gratuitous relief.				Average in ordinary years.		During last week.		During present week.					
		During last week.	During present week.	Amount of private subscriptions up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Total.		2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
19,16,363	18,95,645	45,414	47,157	1,496	1,22,795	1,24,291	1,31,632	26	60	13	17	13	16	35·	18·61	1·30	
		11,792	12,389	6,086	34,701	40,787	38,284	32	.80	13	16	14	16	25·4	16·9	1·60	
		14,268	16,247	1,026	64,337	65,363	62,360	28	106	12	16	12	16	27·4	17·58	2·4	
		823	1,618	5,987	2,670	8,657	7,532	24	70	11	16	11	16	24·3	23·80	·76	
		4,785	4,701	623	10,645	11,268	10,314	32	76	12	13	12	13	34·4	17·07	·23	
		970	936	2,566	1,910	4,476	4,027	30	76	12	15	11	14	38·4	20·20	·11	
		1,270	1,247	2,259	4,041	6,300	5,102	30	64	13	14	12	13	35·7	25·85	·35	
		9,302	10,718	6,401	21,701	28,102	20,158	24	88	12	14	12	14	23·5	12·3	1·	
...	...	9,985	9,839	19,098	43,560	62,658	58,572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3,790	3,630	11,336	9,825	21,161	19,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,16,363	18,95,645	1,02,399	1,08,482	56,878	3,16,186	3,73,063	3,57,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Note 1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions, as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
2. The figures entered in columns 17 and 18 are based on the latest accounts received from the Public Works Department.
3. The figures in column 18 exhibit the adjusted expenditure to end of February and unadjusted for March 1877.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Assistant Secretary.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents. Average of 1871, 1872 & 1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		Remarks for 1877.
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th	Feb.	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th		...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10th	March	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	65	
13th		...	...	...	...	...	86	...	7	...	...	
14th	April	...	41	...	...	1	56	...	47	...	...	
15th		...	20	...	14	...	31	...	...	2	20	
16th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	
17th		...	2	...	45	...	...	...	5	...	...	
18th		1	86	...	13	...	15	...	...	...	1	
19th		...	19	6	20	...	...	1	37	...	22	
20th	May	...	24	1	12	2	85	1	93	...	...	
21st		...	36	3	88	...	39	...	34	1	30	Week ending 19th May 1877.
22nd		1	9	4	28	...	35	...	93			
23rd		...	39	...	20	1	48	...	3			
24th	June	...	10	...	83	1	69	...	1			
25th		...	88	...	28	...	43	1	42			
26th		1	15	...	30	...	7	...	21			
27th		...	14	...	11	1	14	...	67			
28th		1	11	...	48	...	73	...	75			
29th	July	...	71	3	44	...	3	...	45			
30th		...	19	2	42	...	39	...	2			
31st		1	8	...	28	...	19	...	23			
32nd	August	2	42	2	74	1	68	1	66			
33rd		1	98	1	51	...	24	...	20			
34th		1	97	1	96	...	59	1	60			
35th		...	54	1	45	1	86	...	58			
36th	Sept.	2	30	4	65	...	59	...	50			
37th		3	24	4	63	...	...	1	7			
38th		1	5	3	8	1	6	...	3			
39th		1	56	2	31	...	19	...	...			
40th		3	12	2	20	...	54	...	45			
41st		1	11	...	59	...	27	...	72			
42nd	Oct.	1	76	1	30	...	...	...	...			
43rd		...	48	2	56	1	45	...	...			
44th		...	5	1	75	...	39	...	...			
45th		...	33	...	82	...	...	...	...			
46th	Nov.	...	47	...	...	...	26	...	52			
47th		...	10	...	...	...	34	...	...			
48th		...	49	...	35	...	...	...	...			
49th		...	42	...	9	...	...	...	9			
50th	Dec.	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...			
51st		...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		34	66	56	54	22	6	17	34			

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register.	For the week ending 5th May 1877.	For the week ending 12th May 1877.	For the week ending 19th May 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·890	26·875	26·816
Mean temperature of air	82·2	83·30	79·2
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	156·6	160·9	140·8
Maximum in shade	94·7	95·5	89·0
Minimum in shade	71·3	72·8	71·8
Depth of rain in inches	0·22	...	1·30

T. R. A. T.

Weekly Relief Report of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 2535, dated 1st June 1877.

Maps for—

Nellore.
Bellary.
Cuddapah.
Chingleput.
North Arcot.
Kistna.
Madura.
Coimbatore.
Salem and South Arcot.

Statements.

No. 1. Prices.
„ 2. Relief Report
„ 3. Talukwar Abstract of Relief reports.
„ 4. Talukwar Statement of gratuitous relief.
„ 5. Districtwar ditto.
„ 6. Memo. of sums sanctioned.
„ 7. Works under supervision of Department Public Works.
„ 8. Number and description of works.

The relief reports for the week ending 26th May are submitted to Government with Maps and Statements as per margin.

2. *Prices.*—The steady rise of prices which had been going on for some weeks appears to have been checked by the rains of the week ending 19th May, and the district averages for the 26th show a generally stationary condition of prices. In the *Kistna* district rice has fallen and dry grains risen, but very slightly. The *Nellore* prices, especially in the Northern taluks, tend to fall. There is scarcely any change in *Cuddapah*; a tendency to fall in Madanapalli and Kadiri is apparent, but at Peelan all grains except cholum and at Chitwail all except ragi have somewhat risen in price. In *Bellary* prices are stationary at head-quarters, but in the western taluks of Kudligi and Hadgalli all prices have risen, especially those of rice. At Aden also rice, ragi and cumboo have risen, but at Tadpatri all grains are cheaper. In the southern taluks prices are either stationary or falling, and except for rice which is dearer the district averages show slightly easier prices. In *Kurnool* and in *Chingleput* and *South Arcot* prices are almost stationary. In *North Arcot* they tend to fall, rice being cheaper at 4, cholum at 3, and ragi at 6 stations. Cumboo, however, shows a small rise. In *Trichinopoly* ragi has risen at Udayarpalem and in *Madura*, though rice has risen in the Sub-division, dry grains are cheaper. In *Tinnevelly* there is no change of importance. In Collegal in the *Coimbatore* District, there has been a fall of about 10 per cent. on the very high rate for rice noted last week. The price of ragi is stationary in the taluk. In Pollachy all rates have risen, as have those for cholum and ragi at Coimbatore, there is no other marked change. In *Salem*, the only changes calling for notice are a sudden rise in the price of rice at Tripatoor from 8 to 6·4 seers, and a fall in cholum at Ahtur from 10·01 to 13·56 seers per rupee.

3. *Rainfall.*—There was rain in all the distressed districts during the week. A heavy fall occurred in the western taluks of the Guntoor Division of the *Kistna*, 5·65 inches having been received at Narasarowpett, 3 inches fell at Masulipatam. In *Nellore* rain varying from 0·45 to 1·5 inches fell in the central taluks. Rain fell in all taluks of Cuddapah except Pulivendala and Kadiri. In *Bellary* 1·5 inches were received at Penkonda, but only trifling showers in two other taluks; and in *Kurnool*, there were showers at Nandial. *Chingleput* had rain in 3 taluks, and in *North Arcot* rain was general; but it would seem that some of the previous week's fall has been included in the present return. In *South Arcot* rain fell in all taluks except Tindivanam. In *Trichinopoly* and *Madura* the fall was general but light. Pulni however received 1·5 inches. In *Tinnevelly* 1 inch fell in Sattur. At Collegal in *Coimbatore* 4·5 inches were registered and lighter rain in the northern and eastern taluks. All talooks of *Salem* except Kistnagiri received rain. Except in *Bellary* and *Kurnool* the rainfall of the week was on the whole favourable.

4. The grants made to the 26th May for district relief amounted to Rs. 1,58,35,283 and the outlay against them was as follows:—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Relief works	4,53,789	1,30,97,349
Gratuitous relief	1,17,070	10,44,700
Total ...	5,70,859	1,41,42,049

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The district totals are compared below with the returns for the previous week:—

	19th May.	26th May.	
Kistna	2,765	706	—2,059
Nellore	24,445	26,731	+2,286
Cuddapah	77,876	80,643	+2,767
Bellary	288,179	261,482	—26,679
Kurnool	203,742	207,836	+4,094
Chingleput	6,146	12,123	+5,977
North Arcot	38,892	49,621	+10,729
South Arcot	2,235	1,830	—405
Madura	12,681	12,314	—367
Tinnevelly	463	410	—53
Coimbatore	22,801	25,679	+2,878
Salem	55,209	56,146	+937
	735,434	735,521	+87
East Coast Canal	62,098	42,481	—19,617
	997,532	778,002	—19,530

6. The numbers on district works have fluctuated considerably but the total reported is nearly the same as on the 19th May. The decrease in *Bellary* is however, as will be seen below, to a great extent unreal. There is a great and unexplained decrease, nearly 20,000, in the numbers on the East Coast Canal. The decrease in *Kistna* is probably due to the recommencement of agricultural operations. In *Nellore* the increase occurs almost entirely in the Zemindari divisions. In *Cuddapah* numbers have increased in Jammalamadugu by 2,830, owing to increased pressure; in Budwail by 4,140, since emigration to Nellore has been discontinued, and in the subdivision taluks of Rayachoti and Madanapally, reason not stated. In all the other taluks, numbers have fallen owing to employment being obtainable in agriculture.

	19th May.	26th May.	
Adoni	64,636	63,460	−1,176
Alur	28,203	31,383	+3,180
Gooty	11,755	12,530	+775
Tadpatri	11,463	11,743	+280
Anantapur	14,352	15,927	+1,575
Dharmaveram	9,131	1,186	−7,945
Pennakonda	9,982	7,045	−2,937
Hindupur	2,866	1,226	−1,640
Madakaira	24,335	20,851	−3,484
Raidrug	10,166	10,063	−103
Bellary	27,283	21,785	−5,498
Hospett	22,857	26,315	+3,458
Sundur	3,276	2,980	−296
Kudligi	18,412	15,839	−2,573
Harpanhalli	10,425	10,492	+67
Hadgalli	19,037	8,657	−10,380
Total ...	2,88,179	2,61,482	−26,697

7. The *Bellary* numbers, which decreased by 26,697, are compared by taluks in the margin.

The decrease is to a great extent nominal, the returns for Dharmaveram and Hadagalli being imperfect. Of the increases, that in Hospett is ascribed to influx of coolies from other taluks as to which report should be furnished, and those in Alur and Anantapur to increased pressure. The Kudlighi report explains an increase by influx from other taluks but the numbers show decrease. The Collector will explain. In the Bellary taluk the decrease is due to the completion of the Gooty road work and to drafts of men to the railway, which however employs only 3,615 persons, that in Hindupoor is ascribed to a fall of rain on the date of the return; in Madakaira to Mysore coolies who had again apparently gained admittance being sent away. In Penkonda partly to demand for agricultural labor and partly to incorrectness of return, and in Adoni to drafts to the railway.

The increase in *Chingleput* is chiefly due to the Chingleput-Conjeveram railway, which employed 5,548 persons on the 26th against 2,607 on the 19th May. The numbers on ordinary relief works have also generally increased. The increase in *North Arcot* is mainly due to the fact that there was no return from the Vellore taluk (7,418) in last week, but the numbers in Palmanair, Arcot and Wallajah have also gone up. Those in the Eastern Zemindaries have decreased by 2,063; 1,447 persons were still at work on the Madras railway line. In *Madura* there is decrease in all taluks except *Pulni* where fresh works have been opened. Works have been ordered to be stopped in *Tinnevelly*, but one minor work, incomplete, is still in progress. In *Coimbatore* numbers have gone up in Erode, Bhowany, Pollachy (where distress has recently appeared) and Dharapuram. In other taluks there has been decrease. The *Salem* increase occurs chiefly in Dharampuri and Kistnagiri.

8. *Wages.*—The increase of wages ordered in G. O. 22nd May, No. 1788, had not yet taken effect, and the rates underwent no change in the week except in some taluks of Cuddapah.

9. A statement is annexed showing particulars for works under the Public Works Department. The number of coolies is 1,58,138 against 1,69,619, on the 19th May. The falling off is due to the decrease of 19,617 coolies on the East Coast Canal. Particulars are still wanting for two districts, and the Board believe that the return understates the numbers employed under skilled supervision. The present reported total is 20·3 per cent. of the whole number on works.

10. *Gratuitous relief.*—The total numbers gratuitously fed in each district and the numbers in camps and relief houses on village relief and of 3 pie children are compared below with the return for the 19th May.

	19th May.	26th May.	
Kistna	259	179	−80
Nellore	18,217	18,873	+656
Cuddapah	27,434	26,321	−1,113
Bellary	132,394	136,110	+3,716
Kurnool	61,759	62,486	+727
Chingleput	11,540	16,751	+5,211
North Arcot	12,304	14,753	+2,449
South Arcot	3,443	4,108	+665
Trichinopoly	32	103	+71
Madura	8,905	9,106	+201
Tinnevelly	786	738	−48
Coimbatore	16,234	21,220	+4,986
Salem	56,026	58,237	+2,211
Malabar	...	6	+6
In camps, &c.	103,289	116,887	+13,598
Village relief	94,454	100,588	+6,134
3 pie children	151,590	151,516	−74
Total ...	349,333	368,991	+19,658

11. The numbers in camps and relief houses and on village relief have increased, but the numbers of 3 pie children are stationary. The increase in camp relief has been considerable in Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem and Nellore, excluding Kurnool (for which details are not yet available) there were 247 camps and relief houses against 225 on the 19th May. The increase in these relief centres occurs in Bellary, Coimbatore, Madura and Salem. A camp has been opened at Trichinopoly for wandering paupers.

12. The numbers on village relief have increased in less proportion than that in camps owing to the system of sending persons from the villages to the camps when they can be moved. The number of inspecting circles (excluding Kurnool) is 620 against 587 on 19th May. The organization of inspection is extending in Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, North Arcot and Coimbatore and is now nearly completed. Relief was given in 4,970 villages, or nearly one-fifth of the whole. In Bellary, Cuddapah and Salem the proportion is one-half, but the relief appears especially inadequate in Nellore, Chingleput and North Arcot, while in South Arcot it is probably excessive. The numbers have increased considerably in Cuddapah, Bellary and South Arcot, and decreased in Nellore and Kurnool.

In the districts there is no great change. It is satisfactory that the apparently too rapid increase of this relief in Salem has been checked.

13. The 3 pie children have increased in Kurnool and North Arcot, but decreased in Nellore and Cuddapah and slightly in Bellary. In the southern districts the allowance has not been yet extensively given.

14. The following table shews the mean strength (an average between the numbers on 19th and 26th May) in camps and relief houses and on village relief, the number of deaths reported, and the equivalent returns per mille per annum:—

	Camps and relief houses.			Village relief.		
	Mean strength.	Deaths in the week.	Ratio per mille per annum.	Mean strength.	Deaths in the week.	Ratio per mille per annum.
Kistna	145	...	...	64	...	...
Nellore	14,702	144	511	704	...	...
Cuddapah	7,703	259	1,753	4,666	29	324
Bellary	32,836	176	280	26,057	25	50
Kurnool	6,503	Not	reported.	6,557	Not reported.	
Chingleput	12,506	37	154	1,485	...	...
North Arcot	5,138	140	142	1,029	18	912
South Arcot	754	6	415	2,954	...	...
Trichinopoly	26	...	...	41	...	...
Madura	7,693	35	237	1,082	7	338
Tinnevelly	748	9	627	4	1	13,040
Coimbatore	12,939	30	121	5,244	10	99
Salem	8,390	204	1,267	47,877	114	124
Malabar	3	...	...	...	...	...
	103,585	1,040	524	91,187	158	90
	6,503			6,557		

The rates are, of course, calculated on too short a period, and in some cases on too small numbers to give reliable results; but they show terrible mortality in the Cuddapah and Salem camps. Of the 259 deaths in Cuddapah camps 187 occurred in the sub-division.

15. The following statement shews advances under the Land Improvement Act. The large sum shewn in Nellore is the result of several weeks' payments now reported:—

	In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	44,245	61,447
Cuddapah	4,974	1,14,457
Bellary	...	10,515
Kurnool	1,000	1,350
Chingleput	430	66,718
North Arcot	1,000	2,000
Madura	14,700	42,781
Tinnevelly	...	32,900
Coimbatore	1,100	6,235
Salem	10,922	38,537
Total ...	77,471	3,76,940

Rupees 44,059 have been advanced to weavers.

16. The establishment statement is annexed :—

Districts.	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Payment of superior officers included in the foregoing.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Nellore	171	7,661	1	20	37	688	209	8,396	8	4,441
Cuddapah	346	14,171	48	386	110	1,277	504	15,834	20	11,897
Bellary	1,023	20,694	152	1,921	78	1,550	1,253	24,165	12	4,152
Kurnool	872	21,747	259	2,494	87	1,282	1,216	25,523	26	9,859
Chingleput	114	3,312	8	103	2	27	124	3,442	3	1,041
North Arcot	550	12,019	34	621	31	1,221	665	13,861	7	3,651
Madura	140	3,699	16	215	18	303	174	4,219	2	1,225
Tinnevelly	61	191	...	...	1	8	62	199	..	..
Coimbatore	142	2,925	7	151	18	414	167	3,490	1	425
Salem	506	12,643	9	174	150	2,015	665	14,832	7	3,290
Total ...	3,925	99,062	532	6,085	582	8,785	5,039	1,13,932	86	39,469

17. The sum sanctioned by the Board up to 31st May amounts to Rs. 1,59,99,493.

18. The report of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, gives the following details. Average daily strength, resident 18,097, non-resident 151,175. Of those resident on 26th May 7,324 were from Chingleput, 5,995 from North Arcot, 4,340 from Nellore and 155 from other districts, total 17,824; the fresh admissions numbered 1,124; 546 remained in hospital, and the deaths were in hospital 134 and out of it 29, total 163 or 470 per mille per annum. The outlay during the week was Rs. 40,827, and up to the week Rs. 5,44,760.

19. The President, Municipal Commission, Madras, had 1,819 persons in the camp at Sathankad on the 26th May and 803 persons on relief works. His expenditure in the week was Rs. 285 and up to the week Rs. 44,694.

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government hours of 60 tolas per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 26th May 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.		Cholam.		Wheat.		Horsegram.		Ragi.		Cumboo or Sazza.		Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
													Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	8·50	8·44	11·11	11·22	6·60	6·65	11·08	10·98	13·11	13·60	10·35	10·59	1·34	8·38	1·74
Nellore	7·76	7·62	9·58	9·44	7·05	6·85	8·69	8·66	11·02	11·64	10·18	9·53	0·36	5·79	1·57
Cuddapah	7·67	7·69	8·35	8·31	6·35	6·38	8·72	8·72	9·49	8·40	7·70	7·94	0·72	6·38	2·56
Bellary	6·82	7·06	7·62	7·52	6·35	6·35	8·08	7·98	8·02	7·70	7·28	7·28	0·14	1·51	2·92
Kurnool	6·92	6·89	7·86	7·86	6·55	7·00	8·32	7·97	8·51	9·62	9·19	9·19	0·04	4·12	3·12
Chingleput	8·90	8·81	9·05	9·05	6·35	6·35	11·07	11·07	10·84	10·84	10·78	10·78	0·75	10·42	3·81
North Arcot	7·98	7·80	8·92	8·94	5·76	5·76	10·03	10·00	9·01	9·48	8·42	8·42	0·75	2·23	2·37
South Arcot	8·88	8·87	10·94	10·78	5·63	5·41	11·42	11·65	11·53	11·45	11·83	11·75	0·87	5·38	4·10
Tinnevelly	7·69	7·69	16·80	16·80	6·34	6·20	10·93	11·01	10·43	10·81	26·66	9·74	1·01	6·00	4·45
Madura	8·12	8·21	9·85	9·83	6·02	5·96	11·42	11·12	10·25	9·91	23·37	9·76	0·84	4·45	3·59
Tinnevelly	8·40	8·40	11·60	11·20	6·00	5·87	10·72	10·82	8·54	11·20	28·66	9·80	0·47	4·64	5·81
Coimbatore	7·39	7·49	8·43	8·43	6·29	6·43	8·39	8·85	10·46	11·20	26·50	10·50	0·20	4·38	4·29
Salem	7·40	7·53	9·10	9·10	5·47	5·70	9·66	9·52	10·46	11·20	21·96	8·95	0·75	3·56	5·93
											21·78	7·98	0·87	4·66	6·75

G. STOKES,
Under Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
the 1st June 1877.

No. 2.

Report of relief works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday the 26th May 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 26th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	90,000	95,655	2,314	69,456	84,541	1,913	197	458	195	53	706	59	61	59	179
Nellore	12,53,000	6,13,347	12,609	6,64,709	6,64,709	1,80,969	7,500	8,358	13,817	4,556	26,731	2,992	6,369	9,602	18,873
Cuddapah	21,20,000	15,93,372	56,215	15,77,093	19,89,036	65,068	9,299	28,050	42,444	10,149	80,643	3,355	4,269	18,697	26,321
Bellary	59,16,000	32,14,813	1,59,272	39,38,861	46,86,467	4,15,462	83,270	78,054	145,329	38,099	261,482	12,198	17,149	106,763	136,110
Kurnool	46,21,000	...	1,16,781	39,75,679	39,98,695	1,54,708	13,665	...	...	...	207,836	...	...	...	62,486
Chingleput	1,95,365	2,17,747	10,709	1,52,508	2,20,261	49,997	7,565	4,697	5,805	1,621	12,123	2,784	5,513	8,424	16,751
North Arcot	3,45,450	7,24,146	38,556	3,95,874	4,56,761	23,710	3,621	18,049	24,090	7,482	49,621	1,963	2,301	10,489	14,753
South Arcot	15,000	9,884	306	5,944	5,955	4,820	1,593	898	777	155	1,830	1,029	1,301	1,778	4,108
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	304	110	...	...	...	...	48	43	12	103
Madura	2,43,748	1,21,566	6,743	82,119	1,07,966	22,043	2,824	4,137	7,652	525	12,314	2,166	3,862	3,078	9,106
Tinnevelly	64,200	10,410	248	6,424	17,700	1,808	341	134	177	49	410	200	348	190	738
Coimbatore	4,00,000	4,70,004	17,021	2,42,278	3,24,240	28,128	7,928	7,661	16,846	1,172	25,679	4,432	7,952	8,836	21,220
Salem	5,61,000	7,96,658	34,015	4,75,258	5,38,157	1,27,297	28,141	21,830	29,517	4,799	56,146	10,747	20,203	27,287	58,227
Malabar	5,520	5,520	...	149	149	7	6	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6
Total ...	1,58,35,283	...	4,53,789	1,15,86,352	1,30,97,349	10,[illegible]	1,27,070	...	...	...	735,521	...	...	...	368,991

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
1st June 1877.

H. STOKES,
Addl. Under Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Taluk wise Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 26th May 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 26th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,08,108	6,940	96,453	97,997 1,152	...	...	2,821	4,691	1,496	9,008	...	...	...	...	
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,658	7,583	1,42,685	1,48,757 5,711	...	...	3,208	7,213	2,009	12,430	...	...	...	...	
	Prodattore	...	1,15,000	1,121	58,271	63,301 5,105	...	...	520	987	318	1,825	...	...	...	...	
	Cuddapah	...	1,07,740	2,492	85,801	1,25,033 39,310	...	...	715	1,175	374	2,264	...	...	...	...	
	Budwail	...	1,39,375	4,767	97,793	1,01,305 6,518	...	...	3,090	3,971	1,110	8,171	...	...	...	...	
	Sidhout	...	35,463	566	29,945	56,566 1,523	...	...	585	574	120	1,279	...	...	...	...	
	Pullampett	...	1,48,252	8,388	1,48,410	1,48,097 3,393	...	...	3,701	6,564	1,145	11,410	...	...	...	...	
	Kadiri	...	2,39,776	2,554	2,34,300	2,07,785 24,997	...	...	1,115	1,702	405	3,222	...	...	...	...	
	Royachoti	...	2,25,000	6,111	1,32,198	1,67,791 37,791	...	...	4,008	5,037	1,265	10,310	...	...	...	...	
	Midnapally	...	2,54,000	11,191	3,21,336	3,21,446 36,367	...	...	4,291	5,198	1,377	10,866	...	...	...	...	
	Vellpand	...	Not given.	4,502	2,29,448	2,40,063 35,318	...	...	3,996	5,332	530	9,858	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	21,20,000	15,93,372	56,215	15,77,093	19,89,036	...	...	28,050	42,444	10,149	80,643	...	...	...	...	
Bellary.	Adoni	...	5,80,000	39,175	6,01,190	5,89,778 16,278	...	...	14,624	35,821	13,015	63,460	...	...	...	...	
	Alur	...	4,03,834	18,092	4,03,834	4,23,960 1,161	...	...	10,738	15,100	5,545	31,383	...	...	...	...	
	Gooty	...	1,77,237	7,112	1,77,237	1,84,180 4,265	...	...	3,697	7,280	1,613	12,590	...	...	...	...	
	Tadpatry	...	1,00,000	7,767	70,519	1,00,000	...	...	3,515	6,444	1,784	11,743	...	...	...	...	
	Anantapur	...	1,39,122	7,197	1,44,208	1,39,122	...	...	3,690	9,547	2,769	16,006	...	...	...	...	
	Dharmavaram	...	1,50,166	1,481	1,38,789	1,71,166	...	...	404	566	214	1,186	...	...	...	...	
	Penukondah	...	1,76,716	4,396	1,76,716	1,76,716	...	...	1,771	4,554	720	7,045	...	...	...	...	
	Hindupur	...	39,960	1,949	1,88,691	1,39,960	...	...	383	748	95	1,226	...	...	...	...	
	[illegible]	...	12,220	12,144	2,44,744	2,44,744	...	...	5,799	13,097	1,961	20,857	...	...	...	...	

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 26th May 1877—(continued).

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 26th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Bellary—(*contd.*)	Raidrug	...	1,80,699	7,525	1,42,043	1,42,536	...	...	3,556	5,106	1,401	10,063	...	...	...	...	
	Bellary	...	Not given	10,448	8,18,877	8,77,047 71,459	...	...	8,872	10,822	2,091	21,785	...	...	...	...	
	Hospett	...	2,84,617	17,062	2,30,962	2,52,950 7	...	...	8,834	14,304	3,177	26,315	...	...	...	...	
	Sundur	...	47,341	1,828	47,609	48,354 1,063	...	...	762	1,882	336	2,980	...	...	...	...	
	Kudlighi	...	4,45,988	7,493	1,96,425	1,98,932 2,172	...	...	4,787	9,372	1,680	15,839	...	...	...	...	
	Harpanhally	...	2,23,800	5,504	1,54,660	1,69,490 5,085	...	...	4,212	5,608	672	10,492	...	...	...	...	
	Huvinhadgally	...	2,60,523	9,157	2,27,316	2,32,438	...	...	2,546	5,076	1,035	8,657	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	59,16,000	32,14,813	1,58,272	39,38,861	46,86,467	...	...	78,054	145,329	38,099	261,482	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	32,526	1,018	15,090	17,135	...	...	590	738	104	1,432	...	...	...	...	
	Conjeveram	...	29,332	2,130	16,374	22,229	...	...	1,848	3,217	1,089	6,154	...	...	...	...	
	Chingleput	...	17,382	1,218	5,725	14,068	...	...	891	499	173	1,563	...	...	...	...	
	Trivellore	...	62,405	373	45,944	50,823	...	...	452	382	2	836	...	...	...	...	
	Saidapett	...	49,840	1,681	27,343	60,034	...	...	606	769	213	1,588	...	...	...	...	
	Ponnery	...	26,262	4,289	42,031	55,972	...	...	310	200	40	550	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1,95,365	2,17,747	10,709	1,52,508	2,20,261	...	...	4,697	5,805	1,621	12,123	...	...	...	...	
Salem.	Salem	...	1,67,141	4,001	96,399	1,03,824	...	...	4,654	4,212	783	9,649	...	...	...	...	
	Ahthur	...	46,542	1,486	30,443	30,910	...	...	980	1,294	210	2,484	...	...	...	...	
	Namkul	...	70,543	2,846	39,852	42,702	...	...	1,501	1,348	114	2,963	...	...	...	...	
	Trichengode	...	79,131	3,957	47,723	55,859	...	...	3,619	2,742	280	6,641	...	...	...	...	
	Tripatore	...	49,838	1,918	28,060	32,303	...	...	992	1,453	246	2,691	...	...	...	...	
	Uttengiri	...	90,750	5,076	46,424	50,644	...	...	1,467	2,821	641	4,929	...	...	...	...	
	Darampury	...	78,944	4,417	59,188	72,997 2,347	...	...	2,850	5,407	794	9,051	...	...	...	...	
	Ossur	...	80,854	2,689	54,420	65,600 1,476	...	...	1,742	2,317	209	4,268	...	...	...	...	
	Kistnagiri	...	1,32,915	7,625	72,749	76,970 2,525	...	...	4,025	7,923	1,522	13,470	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	5,61,000	7,96,658	34,015	4,75,258	5,38,167	...	...	21,830	29,517	4,799	56, 46	...	...	...	...	
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	74,127	1,165	21,896	40,581 2,647	...	...	1,093	1,522	233	2,848	...	...	...	...	
	Pullada m	...	86,097	2,205	48,595	59,654 2,371	...	...	1,346	2,245	44	3,635	...	...	...	...	
	Udumalpetta	...	62,656	2,884	48,902	77,969 1,947	...	...	1,488	2,922	...	4,410	...	...	...	...	
	Sattiamangalam	...	59,168	1,459	16,644	16,644 162	...	...	305	569	39	913	...	...	...	...	
	Caroor	...	38,730	1,769	23,643	29,067 453	...	...	1,177	2,010	2	3,189	...	...	...	...	
	Bhowany	...	38,045	1,690	22,600	23,100 463	...	...	319	1,651	35	2,005	...	...	...	...	
	Pollachy	...	6,216	676	1,661	1,661	...	...	341	1,027	239	1,607	...	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore...	...	61,858	3,420	35,957	37,577 3,649	...	...	912	1,844	253	3,009	...	...	...	...	
	Darapuram	...	35,607	1,753	22,156	25,954 90	...	...	680	3,056	327	4,063	...	...	...	...	
	Collegal	...	7,500	...	224	224 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	4,00,000	4,70,004	17,021	2,42,278	3,24,240	...	...	7,661	16,846	1,172	25,679	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malabar	Wynaad	5,520	5,520	...	149	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madura.	Madura	...	29,295	690	10,663	13,618	...	...	226	161	20	407	...	...	...	...	
	Tirumangalam	...	10,818	989	5,024	14,221	...	...	333	434	38	805	...	...	...	...	
	Melur	...	2,603	126	1,200	2,984	...	...	40	121	5	166	...	...	...	...	
	Dindigul	...	3,573	249	2,581	2,581	...	...	135	322	17	474	...	...	...	...	
	Pulney	...	75,277	4,689	62,651	65,640	...	...	3,403	6,614	445	10,462	...	...	...	...	
	Periacolam	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shivaganga	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	2,43,748	1,21,566	6,743	82,119	1,07,966	...	...	4,137	7,652	525	12,314	...	...	...	...	
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	...	...	...	3,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sattur	...	8,470	184	4,825	5,513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Senkaranainarkovil	...	...	...	...	3,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ottapidaram	...	1,940	64	1,599	4,916	...	...	184	177	49	410	...	...	...	...	
	Naugunery	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	64,200	10,410	248	6,424	17,700	...	...	184	177	49	410	...	...	...	...	

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 26th May 1877—(concluded).

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 26th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	44,432	1,160	25,651	36,419 3,717	...	...	847	767	478	2,092	...	...	...	...	
	Chendragiri	...	20,759	199	7,901	8,459	...	...	187	278	19	484	...	...	...	...	
	Palmanair	...	30,689	1,306	13,557	27,670 2,705	...	...	1,629	2,091	359	4,079	...	...	...	...	
	Gudiattam	...	44,001	662	11,534	12,750 528	...	...	466	778	33	1,277	...	...	...	...	
	Vellore	...	94,439	14,656	72,685	80,383 1,868	...	..	1,961	3,779	1,678	7,418	...	...	...	...	
	Poloor	...	22,943	4,169	10,782	10,782 45	...	...	496	1,384	258	2,138	...	...	...	...	
	Wandewash	...	24,224	1,218	4,404	4,404 68	...	...	959	2,059	521	3,539	...	...	...	...	
	Arcot	...	94,680	3,094	33,165	38,256 1,821	...	...	1,725	2,383	238	4,346	...	...	...	...	
	Wallajah	...	87,173	2,391	47,159	47,159 85	...	...	927	2,159	87	3,173	...	...	...	...	
	Trippatty	...	15,032	418	4,922	4,972	...	...	183	367	107	657	...	...	...	...	
	Kalastry	...	12,855	1,138	6,249	6,249 118	...	...	1,126	548	505	2,179	...	...	...	...	
	Narayanavanam	...	32,170	2,350	16,972	17,121 90	...	...	3,078	2,057	1,763	6,898	...	..	...	...	
	Punganur	...	83,530	2,245	44,934	48,323 570	...	...	1,586	1,170	822	3,578	...	...	...	...	
	Kangundy	...	2,679	301	2,120	2,135	...	...	123	313	46	482	...	...	...	...	
	Arnee	...	2,000	141	554	554	...	...	72	108	60	240	...	...	...	...	
	Trittany	...	30,632	1,501	13,711	19,320	...	...	1,187	2,022	243	3,457	...	...	...	...	
	Arconum	...	77,968	1,361	77,736	77,736	...	...	1,244	1,594	203	3,041	...	...	...	...	
	Maderpauk	...	3,940	246	1,838	2,389 65	...	...	253	233	57	543	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	3,45,450	7,24,146	38,556	3,95,874	4,56,761	...	...	18,049	24,090	7,482	49,621	...	...	...	...	
Nellore.	Gudur	...	38,841	321	31,846	31,846	...	...	271	348	136	755	...	...	...	...	
	Rapur	...	30,385	209	24,060	24,060	...	...	89	126	41	256	...	...	...	...	
	Nellore	...	14,829	213	16,922	16,922	...	...	147	318	96	561	...	...	...	...	
	Atmakur	...	98,495	377	94,253	94,253	...	...	405	766	157	1,328	...	...	...	...	
	Kavali	...	98,750	4,269	1,44,563	1,44,563	...	...	2,700	5,370	1,784	9,854	...	...	...	...	
	Udayagiri	...	1,20,387	3,670	1,60,114	1,60,114	...	...	2,738	3,689	1,558	7,985	...	...	...	...	
	Kandukur	...	90,225	684	92,036	92,036	...	...	406	1,044	122	1,572	...	...	...	...	
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	...	33,629	33,629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ongole	...	790	24	351	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Addunki Division	...	9,590	470	11,401	11,401	...	...	153	277	38	468	...	...	...	...	
	Darsi Division	...	8,000	1,597	12,801	12,801	...	...	292	701	323	1,316	...	...	...	...	
	Podile Division	...	35,055	...	5,568	5,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Venkatagiri Division	...	15,000	651	22,212	22,212	...	...	1,064	1,055	261	2,380	...	...	...	...	
	Polur Division	...	19,000	124	14,953	14,953	...	...	93	123	40	256	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	12,53,000	6,13,347	12,609	6,64,709	6,64,709	...	...	8,358	13,817	4,556	26,731	...	...	...	...	
South Arcot.	Villapuram	...	2,180	...	1,645	1,645 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tindivanam	...	2,656	118	814	814	...	...	722	565	127	1,414	...	...	...	...	
	Trinomalay	...	5,048	188	3,485	3,485 6	...	...	176	212	28	416	...	...	...	...	
	Total ..	15,000	9,884	306	5,944	5,955	...	...	898	777	155	1,830	...	...	...	...	
Kistna	Bapatla	...	65,000	2,314	54,386	54,706 8,332	...	...	458	195	53	706	...	...	...	...	
	Bezwada	...	30,655	Not reported	15,070	15,070 6,433	...	...	...	Not reported.							
	Total ...	90,000	95,655	2,314	69,456	84541	...	...	458	195	53	706	...	...	...	...	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
1st *June* 1877.

G. STOKES,
Addl. Under-Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Statement showing the number and description of works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 26th May 1877.

Districts.	ROADS.						TANKS AND CHANNELS (INCLUDING CANALS.)				Miscellaneous: Digging wells, removing prickly-pear, &c.	
	New works.				Repairs.		New works.		Repairs.			
	In progress.		Completed.		In progress.		Completed.		In progress.	Completed.	In progress.	Completed.	In progress.	Completed.
	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Length in miles.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...
Nellore	33	299¼	10	49⅝	1	...	1	¼	...	...	8	10	41	97
Cuddapah	94	706½	20	29⅜	7	63¼	5	16	2	...	48	13	417	176
Bellary	132	983½	50	128⅝	54	664½	20	130¼	18	4	183	66	519	497
Kurnool	Not received.													
Chingleput	10	92½	14	64	7	38½	2	3¼	12	15	86	7	117	242
North Arcot	50	273 13/16	8	15	121	660⅞	17	24⅛	1	...	148	2	723	146
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	23	8
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Madura	7	...	1	16	2	6	...	...	...	...	41	33	1	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Coimbatore	5	31	1	7	71	907½	37	269¾	...	...	37	14	319	130
Salem*	112	520⅞	8	30½	73	555	9	50	27	3	405	31	1,489	931
Malabar									Nil.					
Total ...	443	2,907 7/16	112	340⅓	336	2,895⅛	91	494⅛	62	22	961	177	3,649	2,228

* 19th May.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras;
1st June 1877.

G. STOKES,
Addl. Under-Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 26th May 1877.

Districts.	Talukas.	In Camps and Relief-Houses.						Village relief.								Relief granted to children of coolies receiving 3 pies.			Total.							
		Number of relief centres.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Total number of villages in the taluk (inhabited.)	Number of Inspection Circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Numbers relieved.	Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Outlay on gratuitious relief.		Deaths reported amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.									In the week.	Up to the week.	In the week.	Up to the week.
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu ..	1	246	130	242	618	383	3	127	4	107	139	205	158	502	176	..	838	86	..	385	335	1,238	1,958	645	5,268	3	
	Pulivendla ..	1	63	94	171	328	422	10	105	4	78	369	353	1,123	1,845	1,904	..	736	231	..	432	447	2,030	2,909	1,657	3,503	10	
	Prodatore ..	1	196	345	268	799	352	14	95	6	69	177	276	500	953	524	11	344	5	..	363	621	1,112	2,096	881	4,660	25	
	Cuddapah ..	1	146	198	156	500	345	26	150	8	63	139	252	228	619	376	1	589	64	..	285	450	973	1,708	785	4,955	29	
	Budwail ..	2	212	342	250	804	461	7	118	5	98	14	34	24	72	34	..	622	55	..	228	376	896	1,498	550	5,968	7	
	Sidhout ..	1	79	77	58	114	148	3	62	8	65	26	42	14	82	36	..	203	16	..	105	119	275	499	200	1,552	3	
	Pullampett ..	3	187	218	234	639	362	7	131	3	90	315	385	555	1,255	468	8	5,256	554	..	502	603	6,145	7,250	1,384	15,089	15	
	Kaderi ..	1	168	185	158	511	374	24	139	2	23	138	102	48	288	43	9	710	175	..	306	287	916	1,509	592	3,328	33	
	Royachoty ..	1	167	387	662	1,216	674	60	100	1	11	41	49	..	90	29	..	300	138	..	208	436	962	1,606	841	6,440	60	
	Madanapally ..	1	355	402	676	1,433	837	77	103	2	8	19	19	10	48	14	..	989	108	..	374	421	1,675	2,470	959	8,857	77	
	Voilpaud ..	2	131	142	182	455	533	26	119	2	15	38	32	..	70	21	..	2,293	251	..	169	174	2,475	2,818	805	5,468	26	
	Total ..	15	1,940	2,520	3,057	7,517	4,891	259	1,289	40	627	1,415	1,749	2,660	5,824	2,725	29	12,980	1,683	..	3,355	4,269	18,697	26,321	9,299	65,068	288	695
Bellary.	Adony ..	3	210	276	288	774	384	...	204	3	132	146	278	284	708	1,819	1	21,981	2,105	..	356	554	22,553	23,463	4,308	59,370	1	
	Alur ..	7	254	350	641	1,245	510	5	106	7	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	13,984	1,307	..	254	351	14,625	15,230	1,817	11,585	5	
	Gooty ..	12	446	650	1,006	2,102	818	1	153	11	32	38	46	30	114	39	4	3,236	293	..	484	696	4,272	5,452	1,150	26,677	6	
	Tadpatry ..	8	519	801	1,735	3,055	1,235	13	97	8	49	50	62	59	171	104	..	3,486	354	..	569	863	5,190	6,612	1,693	18,208	13	
	Amantapur ..	1	93	159	165	417	144	3	128	8	112	753	1,168	2,179	4,100	2,044	9	6,741	632	..	846	1,327	9,085	11,258	2,820	11,846	12	
	Dhurmaneram ..	2	174	292	433	899	320	3	196	12	14	99	147	325	571	230	8	815	92	..	273	439	1,573	2,285	642	8,715	11	
	Pennakondah ..	1	231	235	127	593	353	..	115	22	83	976	1,460	2,489	4,935	1,831	..	993	66	..	1,207	1,695	3,619	6,521	2,250	40,117	..	
	Hindupur ..	1	150	228	283	661	477	12	113	12	96	255	392	621	1,268	981	3	217	96	..	405	620	1,121	2,146	1,553	77,055	15	
	Madaksira ..	1	256	290	267	803	704	11	159	12	136	1,156	1,517	2,477	5,150	3,366	..	7,212	844	..	1,412	1,797	9,956	13,165	4,914	60,414	11	
	Royadrug ..	1	109	118	128	355	188	..	156	5	114	758	757	1,812	3,327	1,545	..	3,176	368	..	867	875	5,116	6,858	2,101	8,954	..	
	Bellary ..	11	495	791	1,165	2,451	852	50	151	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,453	606	..	495	791	7,618	8,904	1,458	15,312	50	
	Hospett ..	4	692	776	4,254	5,722	1,151	77	146	..	76	583	663	68	1,314	526	..	2,409	690	..	1,275	1,489	6,731	9,445	2,337	23,663	77	
	Sundur ..	1	221	662	581	1,464	254	1	28	2	14	34	75	96	205	82	..	290	36	..	255	737	967	1,959	372	2,519	1	
	Kudlighi ..	5	362	574	1,113	2,049	828	..	282	7	162	398	663	1,537	2,598	850	..	2,222	226	..	780	1,237	4,872	6,869	1,904	11,199	..	
	Harapanhally ..	4	522	795	4,470	5,787	1,812	..	240	3	140	858	1,244	682	2,784	1,391	..	390	25	..	1,380	2,039	5,542	8,961	3,258	19,826	..	
	Hurvinhadgally ..	4	1,172	1,461	2,064	4,707	139	..	163	7	138	188	238	219	645	259	..	1,630	295	..	1,360	1,689	3,933	6,982	693	18,902	..	
	Total ..	66	5,906	8,438	18,740	33,084	10,199	176	2,447	124	1,299	6,292	8,711	12,888	27,891	15,067	25	75,135	8,904	..	12,198	17,149	106,763	136,110	33,270	413,462	201	497
Salem.	Salem ..	2	317	393	346	1,056	765	..	462	18	299	476	1,517	646	2,639	1,019	25	..	..	..	793	1,910	992	3,695	1,784	15,463	25	
	Ahtor ..	1	44	33	40	117	71	8	174	2	72	83	186	47	316	127	1	3	..	..	127	219	90	436	198	1,540	9	
	Namkal ..	1	261	251	406	1,007	1,048	14	202	6	150	553	1,392	418	2,363	853	10	37	4	2	814	1,643	950	3,407	1,905	10,013	26	
	Trichengode ..	2	353	509	400	1,262	547	10	168	8	120	676	2,540	2,467	5,883	2,581	29	..	..	..	1,229	3,046	2,867	7,144	3,128	15,895	39	
	Tripatore ..	1	465	457	336	1,258	1,308	23	412	8	412	447	1,423	543	2,413	1,068	2	78	34	..	912	1,880	957	3,749	2,410	13,980	25	
	Uttangiri ..	2	242	576	632	1,450	1,568	58	489	21	286	298	851	783	1,932	1,029	7	..	..	..	580	1,427	1,415	3,422	2,597	19,762	65	
	Darampuri ..	2	294	601	915	1,810	1,655	60	750	9	265	3,370	5,074	5,905	14,249	5,836	40	633	69	..	4,664	5,675	7,353	16,692	7,580	47,619	100	
	Oossoor ..	1	196	263	268	713	447	31	938	17	210	407	905	1,062	2,394	1,666	..	372	41	..	599	1,158	1,722	3,479	2,154	19,202	31	
	Kistnagiri ..	1	189	165	98	452	279	..	654	13	557	1,840	3,078	10,843	15,761	6,126	..	..	..	..	2,029	3,243	10,941	16,213	6,405	27,103	..	
	Total ..	13	2,397	3,237	3,630	9,164	7,688	204	4,249	102	2,371	8,360	16,966	22,634	47,950	20,305	114	1,123	148	2	10,747	20,203	27,287	58,237	28,141	170,767	320	922

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 26th May 1877—(concluded.)

Districts.	Taluks.	In camps and relief houses.							Village relief.									Relief granted to children of coolies receiving 3 pie.			Total.							
		Number of relief centres.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Total number of villages in the taluk (inhabited.)	Number of Inspection Circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Number relieved.	Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Number relieved on the last day of the week.				Outlay on gratuitous relief.		Deaths reported amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.	In the week.	Up to the week.
Coimbatore	Erode	2	202	328	314	844	452	11	197	4	13	174	369	337	880	539	4	13	1	...	376	697	664	1,737	992	7,642	15	65
	Palladam	28	577	1,061	864	2,502	1,305	..	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	22	..	577	1,061	1,006	2,644	1,327	5,192	..	3
	Udumulpetta																	15*										
	Sattiyamangalam	12	1,327	2,132	2,392	5,851	1,988	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,327	2,132	2,392	5,851	1,988	5,785	..	..
	Caroor	5	252	315	541	1,108	224	10	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	315	541	1,108	224	1,417	10	47
	Bhawany	2	154	368	261	783	269	..	90	3	43	82	188	156	426	400	1	363	6	...	236	556	780	1,572	675	3,143	1	2
	Pollachy	2	202	295	386	883	302	9	54	..	12	556	1,289	[1,042	2,887	483	4	..	..	...	758	1,584	1,428	3,770	785	4,038	13	25
	Coimbatore	2	176	338	526	1,040	503	..	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	176	338	526	1,040	507	657	..	..
	Darapuram	9	401	535	708	1,644	590	..	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	7	...	401	535	772	1,708	597	2,226	..	..
	Collegal	2	118	305	260	683	328	..	64	9	13	198	401	396	995	471	1	54	5	...	316	706	710	1,732	604	2,943	1	2
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	2	6	13	28	17	58	39	..	..	..	...	13	28	17	58	39	282	..	..
	Total	64	3,409	5,677	6,252	15,338	5,961	30	1,343	18	87	1,023	2,275	1,948	5,246	1,932	10	636	45	...	4,432	7,952	8,836	21,220	7,938	33,325	49	144
Madura.	Madura	5	390	704	546	1,640	409	6	410	4	33	45	122	63	230	69	1	6	..	..	435	826	615	1,876	478	4,671	7	..
	Tirumangalam	1	62	105	143	310	164	2	286	4	20	47	66	113	225	88	2	20	5	..	109	171	275	555	257	899	4	..
	Meelur	3	179	423	179	781	310	3	96	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	423	179	781	310	1,260	3	..
	Dindigal	3	169	398	856	1,423	471	3	209	9	51	90	200	42	332	156	2	..	..	..	259	598	898	1,755	627	3,017	5	..
	Palani*	5	821	1,101	295	2,217	1,458	12	123	6	21	76	75	89	240	87	2	129	2	..	897	1,176	513	2,586	1,547	9,267	14	..
	Periyakolam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	Ramnad	3	156	334	321	811	323	7	..	31	5	28	28	2	58	32	..	..	..	..	184	362	323	869	355	2,565	7	..
	Shevaganga	3	103	306	275	684	250	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	306	275	684	250	1,360	2	..
	Total	23	1,880	3,371	2,615	7,866	3,385	35	1,124	56	130	286	491	308	1,085	432	7	155	7	...	2,166	3,962	3,078	9,106	3,824	23,042	42	121
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	2	54	30	2	86	25	...	154	12	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	30	2	86	25	115	..	..
	Sathur	3	35	70	26	131	39	5	208	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	70	26	131	39	367	5	..
	Sankaransinarkovil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	..	..
	Ottapidaram	3	104	244	155	503	267	3	525	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	244	155	503	267	2,514	3	..
	Nangunceri	1	5	3	7	15	10	1	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	7	15	10	42	1	..
	Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ambasamudram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tenkasi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	3	2	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	..	..
	Tenkarai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	18	1	..
	Total	9	198	347	190	735	341	9	1,742	100	3	2	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	200	348	190	738	341	3,209	10	20
Chingle-put.	Madarantikum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607	..	8	..	..	..	..	104	..	296	5	..	..	..	296	296	142	1,242	..	..
	Conjeveram	7	819	1,213	1,940	3,972	811	..	408	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	819	1,213	[1,940	3,972	811	5,016	..	..
	Chingleput	6	226	223	533	982	45	..	342	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	223	533	982	45	2,487	..	..
	Trivellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	303	9	77	315	467	751	1,533	613	..	..	..	..	315	467	751	1,533	613	1,623	..	..
	Saidapett	5	801	1,993	2,999	5,793	3,783	10	286	10	1	..	1	6	7	4	..	..	..	..	801	1,994	2,795	5,790	3,787	31,429	10	..
	Bonneri	2	596	1,637	1,904	4,137	2,091	27	252	7	4	27	9	5	41	76	..	..	..	..	623	1,646	1,909	4,178	2,167	6,960	27	..
	Total	20	2,442	5,066	7,366	14,874	6,763	37	2,197	76	90	342	477	762	1,581	797	..	296	5	..	2,784	5,543	8,424	16,751	7,565	48,987	37	93
Nellore.	Gudur	1	215	479	325	1,019	1,257	8	211	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	18	..	215	479	502	1,196	1,275	10,631	8	
	Rapur	1	109	233	337	679	496	49	158	2	1	4	12	26	42	35	..	..	..	..	113	245	363	721	531	6,555	49	
	Nellore	2	522	1,106	1,228	2,856	538	9	175	7	58	20	33	19	72	23	..	59	4	..	542	1,139	1,306	2,987	565	17,536	9	
	Atmakur	1	151	437	358	946	25	6	148	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	15	..	151	437	552	1,140	40	15,736	6	
	Kanali	2	154	570	1,011	1,765	1,311	7	93	4	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	918	100	..	185	570	1,929	2,684	1,413	14,672	7	
	Udayagiri	2	347	477	404	1,228	759	10	164	4	3	4	295	101	400	216	..	1,481	129	..	351	772	1,986	3,109	1,104	8,155	10	
	Kandukur	2	97	220	323	640	490	1	232	3	1	2	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	99	220	323	642	494	5,402	1	
	Kavigiri	1	94	163	145	392	210	4	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	163	145	392	210	2,156	4	
	Ongole	1	87	135	151	373	268	3	196	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	135	151	373	268	3,340	3	
North Arcot.	Adanki Division	1	22	32	13	67	36	.. 4	..	..	.. 2	.. 11	.. 3	.. 2	.. 16	1 2	..	..	..	..	22	32	116	170	130	840	.. 4	
	Darsi "	1	6	3	..	9	11	4	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6	2	25	13	85	1	
	Podeli "	1	31	70	28	129	43	1	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	70	28	129	42	1,007	39	
	Venkatagiri Division	1	162	340	434	936	153	39	166	8	7	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	162	340	434	936	182	5,613	3	
	Polur Division	2	843	1,761	1,765	4,369	1,233	3	126	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	843	1,761	1,765	4,369	1,233	9,261	3	
	Total	19	2,860	6,029	6,522	15,408	6,881	144	2,181	48	73	42	343	148	533	312	..	2,932	307	..	2,902	6,369	9,602	18,873	7,500	1,00,989	144	308
North Arcot.	Chittoor	1	122	142	118	382	155	5	674	22	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	440	42	..	122	142	558	822	315	744	5	
	Chendragiri	2	32	27	26	85	264	11	418	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	73	15	..	32	27	99	158	281	724	11	
	Palmanair	1	62	71	23	156	80	15	565	..	3	4	5	12	21	9	..	621	44	..	66	76	656	798	133	695	15	
	Guriattam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	273	..	..	4	2	2	8	33	..	335	15	..	4	2	337	343	48	452	..	
	Vellore	1	466	422	513	1,421	297	20	166	6	35	71	47	44	162	44	..	314	12	..	557	469	871	1,897	353	1,638	20	
	Poloor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,138	168	..	..	..	1,138	1,138	168	828	..	
	Wandewash	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	434	..	..	2	1	1	4	1	..	1,300	72	..	2	1	1,301	1,304	73	342	..	
	Arcot	1	448	522	636	1,606	140	36	305	9	17	6	..	..	6	9	..	51	21	..	454	522	687	1,663	170	6,704	36	
	Wallajah	1	167	233	243	643	253	..	80	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	14	..	167	233	363	763	267	1,093	..	
	Tripatty	1	24	73	100	197	59	8	301	9	6	4	2	4	10	15	15	610	54	1	28	75	714	817	128	1,138	24	
	Kalastry	1	29	35	47	111	58	..	330	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	956	55	..	30	35	1,003	1,068	114	549	..	
	Narayanananam	1	68	102	170	340	280	43	69	2	28	199	250	213	662	289	..	509*	63	..	267	352	892	1,511	612	2,890	43	
	Punganoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	208	23	..	..	..	208	208	76	254	..	
	Kangundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	..	1	5	4	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	9	1	7	..	
	Arni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	322	2	6	49	48	21	118	198	..	824	53	..	49	48	845	942	251	1,049	..	
	Trittany	1	20	4	10	34	20	..	..	..	..	17	25	28	70	5	..	109	8	..	37	29	147	213	33	298	..	
	Arconum	1	60	106	177	403	156	2	172	..	..	70	83	120	95	298	3	405	37	..	143	286	670	1,099	698	2,317	5	
	Maderpauk																	398										
	Total	12	1,518	1,797	2,083	5,378	1,742	140	4,242	55	173	445	504	420	1,369	1,183	18	8,006	696	1	1,963	2,301	10,459	14,753	3,621	22,110	159	428
Trichi-nopoly.	Trichinopoly	1	26	26	..	52	39	..	620	..	1	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	26	26	..	52	67	75	..	..
	Kulittalay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251	..	1	3	3	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	6	2	23	..	..
	Perambalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	..	4	7	4	3	14	28	..	..	..	..	7	4	3	14	23	131	..	..
	Udaiyarpalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	382	..	4	5	4	1	10	7	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	10	7	49	..	..
	Mensari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	..	11	7	6	8	21	11	..	..	..	..	7	6	8	21	11	29	..	..
	Total	1	26	26	..	52	39	...	1,784	..	21	22	17	12	51	71	..	..	..	..	48	43	12	103	110	304	..	..
Kistna.	Repalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	..
	Bapatla	1	30	46	51	127	62	..	123	..	6	18	7	2	27	18	..	..	..	..	48	53	53	154	80	2,122	..	..
	Guntoor	1	..	..	..	..	108	..	142	..	9	7	4	6	17	6	..	..	..	..	7	4	6	17	114	946	..	..
	Palnad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Narsarowpet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gudivada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	..	1	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
	Satanapalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	..	2	2	2	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	2	19	..	..
	Bander	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nundigama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
	Bezwada	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	712	..	..
	Vinnukonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nuzvid	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	257	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	11	..	..
	Vissanapetta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	4	31	46	51	128	171	..	2,094	..	19	28	15	8	51	26	..	..	..	..	59	61	59	179	197	3,913	..	..
South Arcot.	Trinomalai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	488	..	45	791	878	1,231	2,900	1,077	..	54	..	..	791	878	1,285	2,954	1,077	2,759	..	..
	Chengam	1	65	281	385	731	182	6	..	..	2	6	11	..	17	6	..	..	..	..	71	202	385	748	188	957	6	..
	Tindivanam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	565	..	7	99	50	52	201	194	..	..	..	..	99	60	52	201	194	583	..	..
	Markanum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	34	..	..
	Gingi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	376	..	1	13	16	23	52	10	..	..	..	..	13	16	23	52	10	24	..	..
	Trikalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	6	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9	3	17	..	..
	Ellavanasur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	311	..	1	4	1	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	5	3	6	..	..
	Villupuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	1	3	12	4	..	..	..	..	8	1	3	12	4	20	..	..
	Vanur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254	..	3	2	8	..	10	8	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	10	8	32	..	..
	Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	22	3	45	8	..	..	..	..	20	22	3	45	8	141	..	..
	Trivadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	314	..	1	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	53	..	..
	Virdachellam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..
	Tittagudi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	493	1	1	3	8	5	16	5	..	..	..	..	3	8	5	16	5	36	..	..
	Chillumbaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	24	..	..
	Bhovunagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Munnargudi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Porto Novo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	411	..	2	18	22	16	56	36	..	..	..	..	18	22	16	56	36	113	..	..
	Kullacurchy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	65	281	385	731	182	6	3,212	1	78	964	1,020	1,339	3,323	1,411	..	54	..	..	1,029	1,301	1,778	4,108	1,593	4,809	6	6

* In receipt of 2 pies per diem.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
1st *June* 1877.

G. STOKES,
Addl. Under Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 26th May 1877.

Districts.	In Camps and Relief-houses.							VILLAGE RELIEF.									Relief granted to children of coolies at 3 pie.			TOTAL.							
	Number of relief centres.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths reported amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Number of villages in the taluk (inhabited.)	Number of inspection circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Numbers relieved.	Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Outlay on gratuitous relief.		Deaths reported amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief	
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.	In the week.	Up to the week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Kistna ..	4	31	46	51	128	171	..	2,094	..	19	28	15	8	51	26	..	..	..	..	59	61	59	179	197	3,913	..	..
Nellore ..	19	2,860	6,026	6,522	15,408	6,881	144	2,181	48	73	42	343	148	533	312	..	2,932	307	..	2,962	6,369	9,602	18,873	7,500	1,00,989	144	308
Cuddapah ..	15	1,940	2,520	3,057	7,517	4,891	259	1,269	40	627	1,415	1,749	2,660	5,824	2,725	29	12,980	1,683	..	3,355	4,269	18,697	26,321	9,299	65,068	288	695
Bellary ..	66	5,906	8,438	18,740	33,084	10,199	176	2,447	124	1,299	6,292	5,711	12,888	27,891	15,067	25	75,135	8,004	...	12,198	17,149	1,06,763	1,36,110	33,270	4,13,462	201	497
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	6,606	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	5,681	...	..	50,199	..	..	...	...	..	62,486	13,665	1,54,708	..	57
Chingleput ..	20	2,442	5,066	7,366	14,874	6,763	37	2,197	76	90	342	477	762	1,581	797	..	296	5	..	2,734	5,543	8,424	16,751	7,565	48,987	37	93
North Arcot ..	12	1,518	1,797	2,063	5,378	1,742	140	4,242	88	172	445	504	420	1,369	1,183	18	8,006	696	1	1,963	2,301	10,489	14,753	3,621	22,110	159	428
South Arcot ..	1	65	281	385	731	182	6	3,212	1	78	964	1,020	1,339	3,323	1,411	..	54	...	..	1,029	1,301	1,778	4,108	1,593	4,809	6	6
Trichinopoly	1	26	26	..	52	39	..	1,734	..	21	22	17	12	51	71	..	..	...	..	48	43	12	103	110	304	..	..
Madura ..	23	1,860	3,371	2,615	7,866	3,385	35	1,124	56	130	286	491	308	1,085	432	7	155	7	..	2,166	3,862	3,078	9,106	3,824	23,042	42	121
Tinnevelly ..	9	198	347	190	735	341	9	1,742	100	3	2	1	...	3	..	1	..	..	..	200	348	190	738	341	3,209	10	20
Coimbatore ..	64	2,409	5,677	6,252	15,338	5,961	30	1,343	18	87	1,023	2,275	1,948	5,246	1,982	10	636	45	..	4,432	7,952	8,836	21,220	7,938	33,325	40	144
Salem ..	13	2,397	3,237	3,530	9,164	7,688	204	4,249	102	2,371	8,350	16,966	22,634	47,950	20,305	114	1,123	148	2	10,747	20,263	27,237	58,247	28,141	1,70,767	320	922
Malabar ..	..	1	2	3	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	6	6	7	..	..
Total ..	247	22,673	36,834	50,774	1,10,281 / 6,606	48,249	1,040	27,834	620	4,970	19,211	32,569	43,127	94,907 / 5,681	44,261	294	1,01,317 / 50,199	10,895	3	41,584	69,403	1,95,218	3,06,505 / 62,486	1,03,405 / 13,665	10,44,707	1,247	3,291

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 1st June 1877.

G. STOKES,
Addl.-Under Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JUNE 9, 1877. 1607

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for famine relief works up to 31st May 1877, *and expenditure up to the 26th May* 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	TOTAL OUTLAY SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF DISTRESS, UP TO 26TH MAY 1877.	
		On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	90,000	84,541	3,913
Nellore ...	12,53,000	6,64,709	1,00,989
Cuddapah ...	21,20,000	19,89,036	65,068
Bellary ...	59,16,000	46,86,467	4,13,462
Kurnool ...	46,21,000	39,98,695	1,54,708
Chingleput ...	1,93,365	2,20,261	48,987
North Arcot ...	4,95,450	4,56,761	22,110
South Arcot ...	15,000	5,955	4,809
Tanjore ...	10,000	*Nil.*	
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	2,712	304
Madura ...	2,43,748	1,07,966	23,042
Tinnevelly ...	64,200	17,700	3,209
Coimbatore ...	4,00,000	3,24,240	33,325
Salem ...	5,61,000	5,38,157	1,70,767
Nilgiris ...	4,210	*Nil.*	
Malabar ...	5,520	149	7
TOTAL ...	1,59,99,493	1,30,97,349	10,44,700

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 1st June 1877.

G. STOKES,
Addl. Under Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Statement showing the number of relief works under supervision of Department Public Works.

Districts.	Number.	Estimated cost.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total number of coolies.	Remarks.
			In the week.	To the end of the week.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Kistna	...	...	2,314	69,456	706	
Nellore	Particulars not given.					
Cuddapah	6	75,630	6,532	1,06,451	8,011	
Bellary	7	45,041	3,520	53,080	4,563	
Kurnool	22	...	41,549	2,52,316	67,951	19th May.
Chingleput	15	86,699	5,587	74,583	2,156	
North Arcot	Particulars not given.					
Madura	3	4,475	...	3,212	...	
Tinnevelly	*2	1,940	64	1,599	410	Minor work.
Coimbatore	None.					
Salem	* 323	3,66,186	11,307	2,03,593	21,805	*213 minor works.
Nellore.						
East Coast Canal	...	...	...	...	42,481	
Bellary.						
Hubli Railway	1	...	...	6,061	3,625	
Chingleput.						
South Indian Railway between Congeveram and Chingleput.	1	...	1,706	2,009	5,548	
Doubling the Railway line between Umbathor and Arconum.	1	12,415	...	15,933	...	
North Arcot.						
Do. do. ...	...	51,463	894	61,304	882	
Total ...	381	6,43,849	73,473	8,49,597	158,138	

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
The 1st June 1877.

G. STOKES,
Addl. Under Secy. to Govt.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH JUNE 1877.

General Remarks.—In Madras good rain has fallen in Tinnevelly, Malabar and South Arcot, and parts of Madura, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Bellary, Kistna and Salem: the fall elsewhere was light; general prospects are the same as last week: pasture is improving. The numbers reported by Madras Government on relief works are 789,233, and on gratuitous relief 431,637; but these figures do not agree with the district totals, which give 751,075 (Nellore Canal figures wanting) and 417,809 respectively. General heavy showers are reported from Mysore: the number on relief works is 56,631, on gratuitous relief 107,814: the former is 7,768 and the latter 668 less than last week. In Bombay 2 inches of rain have fallen in Kanara, and showers in Poona, Ahmednagar and Khandesh: signs of the approach of the monsoon are reported from Bombay. In the Central Provinces slight rain has fallen in Saugor, Jubbulpore and two other districts: ploughing for the *kharif* is in progress. Showers have fallen in Berar. In Central India showers are reported from Gwalior and Sutna, and in Rajputana from Mhairwara, Ulwur, Jeypore and Bhurtpore. In Bengal moderate rain has fallen in almost all districts except those of Chota Nagpore: the crops are generally promising. Slight rain has fallen throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Showers are reported from all districts of the Punjab except Mooltan; prospects are good. The monsoon rains continue in British Burma. In Assam there has been little rain in the valley, and in Sylhet only a trifling fall.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (June 5th)	1·0 in Repalli; 0·20 in Gudivada.	One-fifth foot over anicut on 30th May, now below anicut; *sajja* and *jonna* soon after rains in Vinukonda failed; *jonna*, *cumboo* and *raggi* harvested, outturn ¼, ½ and full, respectively; prices slightly fallen in Vinukonda and Narsarowpett, stationary elsewhere; seers of Rs. 80 weight, rice 8·45, *cholum* 11·15, *raggi* 12·9, *cumboo* 10·38; imports by land from Godavery at Guntur, rice 23·44 tons, *cholum* 15·06; number on relief works 1,826; number fed gratis by Government 399, by people 1,203; cholera and small-pox here and there; cattle disease reported; want of fodder seriously felt in some taluks; markets fairly supplied.
Nellore („ „)	·40 in Venkatagiri.	Average prices second sort rice 7·78 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·64, *raggi* 11·74, *cumboo* 10·06; imports by sea on behalf of Government none, on behalf of merchants rice 617 tons; by land into the town of Nellore, rice 72 tons, *raggi* 14 tons, *cumboo* 1 ton; number on district relief works 28,002, District Engineer's return of canal coolies not received; number fed gratuitously in camps 13,933, village relief 597; children of coolies employed on works 3,252; 52 deaths from cholera; cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery, guinea-worm and diarrhœa, prevalent in some taluks; water-supply assured for drinking and sufficient for agriculture; *sajja*, indigo, and *jonna* crops are being raised in some taluks; prospects of cattle better.
Cuddapah („ „)	Average ·08 in four taluks.	Average prices seers per rupee, second sort rice 7·73, *cholum* 8·66, *raggi* 9·25, *cumboo* 8·92; people on relief works 89,010, increase 9,298 due to cessation of recruiting for Nellore; gratuitously fed in camps 8,695, otherwise fed 24,629, increase on the whole 6,933 owing to pressure of distress; deaths from cholera 170; number of cattle died for want of fodder and disease 790.
Bellary („ „)	Slight drizzle at Bellary; 1·65 at Hospett; ·25 at Gooty; slight rain at Anantapur; ·5 at Tadpatry; ·45 at Hindupur.	Average prices second sort rice 6·83, boiled rice at Bellary 8·1, *cholum* or great millet 7·56; Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 8·76, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·25, *cumboo* 7·29 seers of 80 tolas; import 384 tons; accounts from one railway station only; 264,990 persons on relief works, increase as compared with return for previous week 6,239, this is owing to the increased pressure of the famine in most taluks; 157,078 gratuitously fed, of which 30,374 fed in relief houses, and 4,544 in relief camps; increase as compared with return for previous week 5,962, this is chiefly due to the increased number of children of coolies; 2,127 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera decreasing but still in all taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water much improved by recent rain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Kurnool (June 5th)	·14 reported in 4 taluks.	Weather exceedingly muggy and oppressive; town water abundant; slight fresh continues in Tumbudra; agricultural operations progressing in some taluks; cholera, small-pox and fever continue; cholera seizures 86, deaths 67; cattle still suffering for want of fodder, but the late rains have improved their prospects; second sort rice per rupee in Imperial seers 6·95, *cholum* 8·06, *raggi* 9·51, *cumboo* 8·92; number on relief works 205,208, gratuitously relieved 60,611, of whom 1,411 people fed at Khaderbagh camp, no other camps being opened in district yet; the rest includes 49,208 under seven years, 4,614 fed by village heads and 5,305 fed in relief houses; no importation of Government grain reported; private grain 136 tons; the decrease of 2,628 in the number of coolies is the net result of 1,937 increase in 4 taluks, and of 4,564 decrease in others; village relief well in hand and working satisfactorily; physique of coolies indifferent.
North Arcot („ „)	0·91 average of 6 stations.	Average prices in Government seers, second sort rice per rupee 7·9, *cholum* 9·98, *raggi* 9·8, *cumboo* 8·2; relief works coolies 56,691; persons gratuitously fed in camps alone 7,026; persons otherwise gratuitously fed 13,861; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some places; pasture insufficient; cattle are dying of disease and starvation in some parts.
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Prices rice second sort 8·90, *raggi* 10·72, *cholum* 9·05; imports rice 141·25 tons, *raggi* 29; cholera in some of the villages of the Madurantakam taluk; cholera, fever, small-pox and dysentery in Sydapet and Ponneri; condition of cattle poor; pasturage insufficient; water abundant; 3,860 heads of cattle reported to have died in Trivellore taluk; on relief works 7,220, gratuitous relief in camps 7,872, in other places 8,838.
South Arcot („ „)	1·25 at Tindevanum; 3·25 at Trinamalay and about Tricalore and Verdachellam; ·25 at Kallakoorchy.	Rice second sort 8¾ seers, *cumboo* 11⅜, *raggi* 11½, *cholum* 11; rice little dearer, *raggi* little cheaper, other two stationary; imports by sea, rice 247, *raggi* 9 tons; by rail, rice 314 tons, dry grains 7⅓; number employed last day 622; gratuitously fed in relief house at Chengam 772, in villages 3,748; children paid three pice 10; no relief camp; people healthy, cholera deaths 192 against 251 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture improving.
Tanjore („ „)	About 1·0 at Tanjore town on 1st instant, elsewhere none.	Prices seers rice 8, *raggi* 12⅝, *cumboo* 10⅛, *cholum* 16; imports by sea rice 8 tons; relief works none; some freshes in rivers; deaths from cholera 189; small-pox throughout the district, some loss of life; cattle disease in Combaconum, Sheally, Nunnelum and Managoody taluks with some loss of life; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ 6th)	1·27 (average)	Second sort rice 7⅜ seers, *cholum* 13½, *raggi* 10 ⅗, *cumboo* 9⅛; import of grain during week 43 tons; no relief works; number fed in hospital camp on June 2nd 322, by private subscription 2,173; cholera deaths 335, small-pox 54; cattle disease in some parts; pasture and water-supply improving.
Madura („ 5th)	Rain fell in a few villages of all taluks, Polani excepted.	Rice second sort 8½ seers, *cholum* 10⅜, *raggi* 9½, *cumboo* 9⅗; imports, rice 1,780 tons, other grains 61; number on relief works 13,445; gratuitously fed in camps 8,216; otherwise fed 3,232; cattle disease in Madura and Melur; cholera continues generally throughout the district, deaths 420.
Tinnevelly („ „)	Heavy rain on 3rd; 2·5 at head-quarters; good rain in three distressed taluks and Tenkari; slight showers in two taluks.	No freshes; some tanks in distressed taluks received partial supply; standing crops in good condition except in Nanganery and Tinnevelly taluks; 215 deaths to 279 attacks of cholera; cattle disease continues with slight mortality in four taluks; prices almost stationary; average prices per rupee, second sort rice 8½ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 11½, *cumboo* 11 and *raggi* 10¼; import of grain, rice 751 tons; number on relief works 102; number gratuitously fed in camps 709; number otherwise fed 36.
Coimbatore („ 6th)	·61 average of district; 2·05 in Coimbatore town on 29th May; ·70 in two days at Sattiamangalum; 1·35 in Collegal; ·49 in 3 days at Erode; ·40 at Palladum on 29th May; ·65 in 3 days at Caroor; light showers elsewhere except in Pollachy.	Prices nearly stationary, rice second sort 7·40, *cholum* 8·41, *raggi* 8·89, *cumboo* 8·61; imports estimated rice 1,057 tons, other grains 229; severe cholera in all taluks, attacks 1,223, deaths 1,004; fever and small-pox in Pollachy and Erode; some tanks in Palladum, Collegal, Erode and Caroor have received water, some tanks 15 days' supply and some tanks more; cultivation is going on to a small extent in seven taluks; *nunjah* lands in Sattiamangalum are being ploughed, but the channels are not well supplied; standing crops in Caroor and Bhowany in tolerable condition; cattle poor; losses in Pollachy, Collegal and Sattiamangalum; fodder and water scarce; on relief works 25,439; no observable deterioration of physique; gratuitously fed 24,713, in centres 19,942, in villages 4,771.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Salem (June 6th)	1·06	Prices of grains seers of 80 tolas, rice 7 7/10, *raggi* 8 1/8, *cumboo* 8⅛, *cholum* 9; import of all grains 1,000 tons; number on relief works 54,000; number gratuitously fed in camps 9,700, otherwise 62,800, by private charity 700; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number rising 23 per cent., due to large numbers in villages relieved in Kistnagherry and Oossoor.
Malabar („ 5th)	2·63 average of 9 taluks.	More rain wanted in some places for first crop cultivation; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 989, *raggi* 72, and *cholum* 582 tons; exports, rice 1,566 and *raggi* 671 tons; prices of rice slightly risen in Wynaad, Ernad, Palghaut and Ponani, stationary elsewhere; highest 6¾ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10¼ in Cochin, average 9 7/11 Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 9 Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 12½; small-pox in 8 taluks, cholera in 9, deaths from latter 394; cattle healthy; pasture improving everywhere; 1,268 coolies on Kolathur roads; gratuitous relief given to 12 Mysoreans at Vythery. *General Remarks.*—General prospects not altered; coolies on Arconum and Ambathur Railway works *nil*; earthwork believed to be completed; number fed gratuitously 431,637; number on relief works 789,233; exports of grain from Madras by rail during the week ending the 2nd June 8,511½ tons.
Bombay— (June 7th)		
Sind— („ 6th)		
Kurrachee ...	Rain in Dadu taluka on 23rd May.	Total fall since 1st January in Jahi ·95, Kotri and Ghorabari ·25, and Shahbandar ·27; freshes in Gaj on 24th; only two cases of small-pox remaining in Kurrachee; river at Kotri on 4th 9 feet 11 inches against 11 feet 10 inches on same date last year; locusts appeared in Dadu taluka on 23rd, and Mirpur Batoro on 20th, doing a little damage; Punjari commenced to flow on 21st.
Shikárpur ...	...	Locusts seen in six talukas, destroyed young cotton in two talukas; river 10 feet 5 inches, last year on same date 11 feet 10 inches; *kharif* preparations in full progress; cattle disease in four talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	River risen a little on the 6th; weather again sultry; rain probably near.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather hot; water admitted into Begari.
Guserat— (*June 6th*)		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	Weather extremely hot.
Surat ...	...	Twenty-one cholera cases in Pardi; 14 fatal.
Broach ...	...	Agricultural preparations in progress; violent dust-storm in Broach on 5th; weather oppressive.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	·23 at Sauda.	A heavy dust-storm with slight showers of rain passed over Dhulia on 5th; the river near it has flooded on account of rainfall in the western talukas; cattle disease and ague continue.
Násik ...	...	Two deaths from cholera in Sinnar.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Cholera in six and small-pox in four talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	·02; ·14 in Indápur; ·28 in Sirur.	
Ahmednagar ...	·34 on 5th	Cholera in six talukas, cases 230, deaths 98.
Sholapur ...	...	
Satara ...	...	Weather warm and cloudy; six deaths from cholera in Lalsúpur and four in Pingli works, total deaths in the district 280.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...		
Dharwar ...		
Kanara ...	2·0 in Karwar on 6th.	Cholera continues, deaths 29.
Kaládgi ...		
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; health generally good.
Wadhwan ...	Few drops of rain.	Weather hot and cloudy.
Baroda ...	...	No change. *General Remarks.*—Weather hot in Guserat and Sind; slight showers in the Deccan; no telegrams received from the Southern Mahratta Country except Kanara; signs of monsoon being at hand in Bombay.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal— (June 7th.)		
Chittagong ...	·81	Cholera still reported from several stations.
Noakholly ...	·23	Stray cases of cholera reported from Dalál Bazár; fever prevalent in Fenny sub-division.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1·6	Cholera still prevalent in Chengri valley.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·25	
Backergunge ...	1·42	Cholera and fever in a sporadic form still continue, but the district is generally healthier than it was; the cattle everywhere are remarkably healthy.
Furreedpore ...	·57	
Dacca ...	2·09	
Tipperah ...	2·10	
Mymensingh ...	·95	
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·67	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	·81	
Nuddea ...	·39	
Moorshedabad ...	·27	Cholera has much abated.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	
Rajshahye ...	1·58	
Bogra ...	1·31	
Maldah ...	·06	Cholera has much abated; 7 deaths from small-pox.
Dinagepore ...	·73	Cholera decreasing.
Rungpore ...	·50	Public health on the whole good, though fever and cholera are still reported from Gaibanda sub-division.
Cooch Behar ...	2·09; 9·92 in Mekhaliganj; 5·69 in Dinhâta; 1·3 in Mátabhánga.	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	1·95	
Darjeeling ...	·53	
Midnapore ...	2·61	
Howrah ...	1·36	
Hooghly ...	4·62	
Burdwan ...	·78	Fever prevalent.
Bankoora ...	·97	
Beerbhoom ...	·70	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·41	
Bhágalpur ...	1·07	
Monghyr ...	·09	
Purneah ...	1·32	
Durbhunga ...	1·16	
Mozufferpore ...	1·80	A few cases of cholera have been reported from different parts; small-pox reported in Belsund outpost; otherwise general health good.
Sarun ...	·45	
Chumparun ...	·92	
Patna ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cases of cholera reported throughout the district.
Gya ...	·46	Public health fairly good.
Shahabad ...	·15	
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	General health good.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	There have a few more cases of small-pox in Sudder sub-division and in Pálamow, but no more cholera or cattle disease has occurred.
Manbhoom ...	·69	
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	District healthy.
Balasore ...	1·90	Cholera still exists here and there throughout the district.
Cuttack ...	·55	General health good.
Pooree ...	·11	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in nearly all the districts, and the crops are generally promising; in Rungpore, however, damage is reported to have been caused by the late heavy rain. There was a severe storm in the Kishorganj sub-division of the Mymensingh district which did some mischief.
N.-W. P. and Oudh— (June 7th)		
Benares (June 6th)	Slight rain on 3rd.	Weather hot.
Allahabad („ „)	1·3 on 1st...	Weather continues hot; dust-storm.
Jhansi („ 7th)	1·3	
Agra („ 6th)	·1 to ·5.	
Meerut („ „)	Slight rain ...	Cloudy.
Bareilly („ „)	Rain fell in most parts of district.	Cloudy; weather fair.
Almora („ 4th)	...	Weather stormy and cloudy; on Saturday rain from eastward, cloudy since.
Lucknow („ 6th)	...	Condition satisfactory.
Sitapur („ „)	3·2 at head-quarters.	Rains appear to have set in; still a great deal of grain on the threshing floors.
Fyzabad („ „)	1·0 at Sadar; elsewhere slight.	
		General Remarks.—Slight rain has fallen throughout the Provinces.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab— (June 7th)		
Delhi ...	·7	Health good.
Hissar ...	2·3	Young *kharif* crops doing well; health good.
Umballa ...	·9	Crops harvested; health good.
Jullundur ...	·6	Crops reaped; health good.
Lahore and Rawálpindi	Slight rain	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Cloudy; crops being gathered; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·5	*Kharif* sowing in progress; health good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects and public health good.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari ...	...	Health good; prices rising.
Bilâspur ...	...	Sugarcane flourishing; ploughing continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing continues; cholera abating; prices rising.
Bálaghát ...	...	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing continues; cattle disease continues; prices falling.
Chhindwára ...	...	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing in progress; sugarcane good; health good; prices steady.
Chánda ...	...	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing in progress; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Betúl ...	...	Winnowing nearly completed; prices stationary.
Bhandára ...	...	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing continues; small-pox and cholera prevalent; prices rising.
Nágpur ...	...	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing continues; health good; prices steady.
Wardha ...	...	*Kharif* ploughing in progress.
Nimár ...	...	Sultry; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Hoshangabad ...	·32	Small-pox continues; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Harvest fair; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	1·09	Stormy; *kharif* ploughing in progress; cattle disease prevalent.
Saugor ...	1·38	Threshing and winnowing completed; *kharif* ploughing in progress.
Seoni ...	·15	*Rabi* winnowing continues; prices stationary; health good.
Mandla ...	...	Cloudy; threshing *rabi* finished; *kharif* ploughing in progress; prices stationary; fever continues.
Damoh ...	...	*Kharif* ploughing in progress; prices fallen.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy; slight rain in four districts; *kharif* ploughing in progress.
British Burma— (June 7th)		
Arrakan Division ...	1·0 in Akyab town.	Slight cholera in Akyab jail and in one township of Akyab district, otherwise public health good.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	5·65	Public health and agricultural prospects normal.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; 40 deaths from cholera in Phyapoon township.
Henzada ...	Slight rain	Public health good; slight cattle disease in Mengyee township.
Prome ...	1·21	Two deaths from cholera in Prome town; otherwise healthy.
Bassein ...	...	Reports not received.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Reports not received.
Tenasserim Division.		Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—In Amherst, Shwegyeen and Tounghoo districts rainfall copious.
Assam—		
Gauháti (June 7th)	1·03 during week.	Weather for the most part clear, hot and dry; *sales* cultivation and tea manufacturing in progress; public health on the whole good; diarrhœa reported in mauzas Ramsah and Ráni.
Sylhet („ „)	0·02	Weather sultry and hot; new sown crops injured by want of rain.
Mysore and Coorg— ...	Bangalore 1·15; Coorg ·26.	Heavy showers have been general in the provinces; ordinary rice continues to sell in Bangalore at 14 pounds per rupee; deaths from cholera in Mysore Province 842, in Coorg 43; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved as per last tabulated statement is in—

Bangalore district including town ...	4,796	and	55,199
Kolar	4,887	„	10,860
Túmkúr	4,712	„	18,059
Mysore	876	„	5,587
Hassan	1,736	„	5,004
Shimoga	1,609	„	1,019
Kadur	979	„	1,288
Chitaldroog	5,884	„	10,798
Total ...	25,479	„	107,814

excluding those employed by the professional department, daily average of which is 31,152.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Amráoti	(June 7th)	·20	Small-pox prevalent; cholera slightly decreasing; land ready for cultivation.
Central India—(June 6th)			
Indore	...	...	Weather cloudy.
Gwalior	...	·20	
Neemuch	...	*Nil*	
Rutlam	...	*Nil*	
Sutna	...	·11	
			General Remarks.—Health good throughout Central India.
Rajputana—			
Abu	(June 7th)	...	Hot, close and cloudy.
Sirohi	(„ 3rd)	...	Health good; weather seasonable.
Marwar	(„ 2nd)	...	Weather seasonable; health good.
Meywar	(„ 1st)	...	Good supply of water; small-pox in city nearly over; south and south-west winds not very hot.
Bikanir	(May 30th)	·22 on 28th	Very hot, sand-storms during week.
Harowtee	(June 2nd)	...	Health good; weather seasonable.
Jhallawar	...	...	Hot winds; wells low; health good.
Ajmere	(June 7th)	Heavy fall reported in parts of Mhairwara.	Weather seasonable; health good.
Jeypore	...	0·96	Prospects unchanged; health fair.
Bhurtpore	...	·42	Health good; weather seasonable.
Ulwur	(June 6th)	1·073	Monsoon seemed to have set in, but cleared again for two days; cotton and *bajra* being sown.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1875-76.

Nos. 129-142 I, dated Fort William, the 9th March 1877.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 497 I—A, dated the 8th February 1877, forwarding a copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for the year 1875-76, and of the Resolution of that Government reviewing the same.

OBSERVATIONS.—The capital sunk up to the close of the year amounts to Rs. 4,07,30,312.

2. The gross revenue, Rs. 2,30,434, shows some slight improvement over the previous year's returns (Rs. 2,17,593), and the charge for revenue management was less by Rs. 595 than in the previous year; but the total loss on working was considerably greater than before.

3. In the year under review the working expenses on revenue-paying canals exceeded the income by Rs. 2,99,056, exclusive of the interest charges, which amount for the year to Rs. 16,02,853, and the total loss on all accounts in the Irrigation Department amounts to Rs. 20,39,174 for the year, and Rs. 88,41,689 for the accumulation up to the end of the year.

4. The area irrigated shows a considerable falling off in both Orissa and Midnapore, the result of a rainfall of 70 inches in one case, and 55 inches in the other. In the district traversed by the Sone Canal the rainfall, although as much as 40 inches, was not timely, the fall in September being small, and in October none; the consequence was an urgent demand for water, and though the arrangements for distribution were incomplete, an area of 75,565 acres was irrigated, or more than the aggregate irrigation from both the Orissa and Midnapore Canals.

5. The working expenses compared with the irrigable area in Orissa are much in excess of those on canals in Northern India; this is no doubt in a great measure due, as remarked by the Chief Engineer, to expenses connected with flood embankments which are not required in the irrigated tracts of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab.

6. The transfer of the duty of distributing the water to the Engineers in charge of the canals is reported to have worked well. The remarks of the Chief Engineer regarding the poverty of the ryots of Midnapore, as affecting the development of irrigation, point to a state of things which requires investigation. The result of the enquiry which has been instituted by the Government of Bengal will be awaited with interest.

7. The results of the navigation operations during the year are perhaps as fair as can be expected until the through lines of communication are completed; this in the case of the canal from Cuttack to False Point Harbour and the collateral line to the port of Chandballee, as well as in that of the line between Calcutta and Midnapore, will shortly be attained.

8. The deficit has been increased this year by the inclusion for the first time in the revenue account of the Sone Canals, of which the maintenance charges are at first necessarily in excess of the receipts. But the prospect of remunerative returns from the Canals in Bengal under the present system are very unpromising, and the Government of India concurs with the views of the Lieutenant-Governor that some scheme should be devised by which the bulk of the charges for interest and working expenses should fall upon the people who are protected by these works.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution, the figured statements attached thereto,* and of the Report, be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and the Financial and Revenue, Agricultural and Commerce Departments, for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution and the statements above referred to, be forwarded to the Government of Bengal and to the several† and other Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

Ordered further, that this Resolution with the statements attached thereto, the Resolution of the Local Government and the Chief Engineer's Report, together with a few selected statements, be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

* Statement of Financial results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, based on the actual receipts for and up to the end of the year 1875-76.
General Abstract of Financial results of Irrigation Works under the Government of Bengal, based on assessments.

† Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burmah, Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents of the Governor General for Central India and Rajpootana.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL, BASED ON THE ACTUAL RECEIPTS FOR AND UP TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1875-76.

	Works in operation.					Works under construction.			Work suspended.	Grand Total.
	Orissa Project.	Midnapur Project.		Sone Project.	Total.	Tirhoot Project.	Hooghly Project.	Total.	Damoodah Project.	
		Midnapur Series.	Tidal Canal.							
CAPITAL OUTLAY. WITHOUT INTEREST.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the year: Ordinary	5,740	—19,820	...	...	—14,080	1,82,800	67,610	2,50,410	—430	2,35,900
For the year: Extraordinary	10,50,430	3,35,730	240	25,75,140	39,61,540	...	...	...	...	39,61,540
For the year: Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For the year: Capitalization of land revenue	—20	...	...	16,780	16,760	...	...	...	...	16,760
	10,56,150	3,15,910	240	25,91,920	39,64,220	1,82,800	67,610	2,50,410	—430	42,14,200
To end of year: Ordinary	3,34,340	2,54,580	92,560	88,640	7,70,120	3,92,680	1,43,060	5,35,740	1,57,630	14,63,490
To end of year: Extraordinary	1,62,17,860	61,91,720	16,94,670	1,51,08,240	3,92,12,490	...	...	...	...	3,92,12,490
To end of year: Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year: Capitalization of land revenue	23,450	...	11,210	16,780	51,440	...	...	...	...	51,440
	1,65,75,650	64,46,300	17,98,440	1,52,13,660	4,00,34,050	3,92,680	1,43,060	5,35,740	1,57,630	4,07,27,420
REVENUE ACCOUNT. GROSS REVENUE.										
For the year: Direct	45,490	1,11,110	22,930	50,900	2,30,430	...	...	...	...	2,30,430
For the year: Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45,490	1,11,110	22,930	50,900	2,30,430	...	...	...	...	2,30,430
To end of year: Direct	2,82,640	4,50,200	1,53,930	50,900	9,37,670	...	...	...	...	9,37,670
To end of year: Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,82,640	4,50,200	1,53,930	50,900	9,37,670	...	...	...	...	9,37,670
WORKING EXPENSES.										
During the year	2,07,620	1,67,400	39,040	1,15,430	5,29,490	...	...	...	...	5,29,490
To end of year	11,11,620	6,37,670	1,69,830	1,15,430	20,34,550	...	...	...	...	20,34,550
NET REVENUE.										
For the year: Direct	—1,62,130	—56,290	—16,110	—64,530	—2,99,060	...	...	...	...	—2,99,060
For the year: Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	—1,62,130	—56,290	—16,110	—64,530	—2,99,060	...	...	...	...	—2,99,060
To end of year: Direct	—8,28,980	—1,87,470	—15,900	—64,530	—10,96,880	...	...	...	...	—10,96,880
To end of year: Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	—8,28,980	—1,87,470	—15,900	—64,530	—10,96,880	...	...	...	...	—10,96,880
SIMPLE INTEREST AT 4½ PER CENT. *Account including interest while work was under construction.*										
For the year	7,24,720	2,82,530	80,920	6,26,410	17,14,580	13,800	4,640	18,440	7,100	17,40,120
To end of year	36,57,200	15,26,590	4,45,170	20,37,420	76,66,380	17,610	6,710	24,320	54,140	77,44,840
Difference between net revenue and charge for interest.										
For the year: Direct	—8,86,850	—3,38,820	—97,030	—6,90,940	—20,13,640	—13,800	—4,640	—18,440	—7,100	—20,39,180
For the year: Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	—8,86,850	—3,38,820	—97,030	—6,90,940	—20,13,640	—13,800	—4,640	—18,440	—7,100	—20,39,180
To end of year: Direct	—44,86,180	—17,14,060	—4,61,070	—21,01,950	—87,63,260	—17,610	—6,710	—24,320	—54,140	—88,41,720
To end of year: Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	—44,86,180	—17,14,060	—4,61,070	—21,01,950	—87,63,260	—17,610	—6,710	—24,320	—54,140	—88,41,720

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, BASED ON ASSESSMENTS.

	Capital Outlay.		Revenue Account 1875-76.					Charge for interest, 1875-76, at 4½ per cent.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital 1875-76.		
	Outlay during 1875-76.	Total outlay to end of 1875-76.	Direct revenue assessed.	Working expenses.	Net direct revenue.	Add indirect.	Total direct and indirect.		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Works in operation.											
Orissa Project	10,56,150	1,65,75,650	48,885	2,07,620	—1,58,735	...	—1,58,735	7,24,720	—0·96	...	—0·96
Midnapur Series	3,15,910	64,46,300	1,56,153	1,67,400	—11,247	...	—11,247	2,82,530	—0·17	...	—0·18
Tidal Canal	240	17,98,440	22,935	39,040	—16,105	...	—16,105	80,920	—0·89	...	—0·89
Sone Scheme	25,91,920	1,52,13,660	1,03,228	1,15,430	—12,202	...	—12,202	6,26,410	—0·08	...	—0·08
	39,64,220	4,00,34,050	3,31,201	5,29,490	—1,98,289	...	—1,98,289	17,14,580	—0·49	...	—0·49
Works under construction.											
Tirhoot Project	1,82,800	3,92,680	...	...	...	...	...	13,800	...	...	...
Hooghly Project	67,610	1,43,060	...	...	...	...	...	4,640	...	...	...
TOTAL	42,14,630	4,05,69,790	3,31,201	5,29,490	—1,98,289	...	—1,98,289	17,33,020	...	...	...
Damoodah Project (suspended)	—430	1,57,630	...	...	...	...	...	7,100	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	42,14,200	4,07,27,420	3,31,201	5,29,490	—1,98,289	...	—1,98,289	17,40,120	...	...	...

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 334-I.A., under date the 31st January 1877.

The total capital invested by the State in irrigation works in Bengal up to the close of 1875-76 aggregated Rs. 4,07,30,312. Of this amount Rs. 42,14,204 were expended during the year under review, showing a progressive reduction of outlay in this branch of the Public Works since 1873-74 as shown in the margin.

	Rs.
1873-74	52,26,403
1874-75	49,97,142
1875-76	42,14,201

2. The total outlay is debitable as follows :—

(*a.*)—*Canals more or less incomplete, but in operation and yielding revenue.*

	Rs.
Orissa Canals	1,65,75,664
Midnapore Canal	64,46,310
Hidgellee Tidal Canal ... ... — ...	17,98,424
Sone Canals	1,52,16,546
	4,00,36,944

(*b.*)—*Projects under investigation.*

	Rs.
Tirhoot Irrigation Scheme	3,92,676
Hooghly „ „	1,43,058
Damooda Canal	1,57,634
	6,93,368

3. The gross revenue for the year from all sources was Rs. 2,30,434 against Rs. 2,17,593 collected during the previous year. The results might have been more decidedly favorable in a revenue point of view, if, in Lower Bengal, where the facilities for irrigation are more complete, the rains had not been so copious and well-timed as of necessity to have very considerably narrowed the area that might otherwise have had to be watered from the Midnapore and Orissa Canals. In Behar also, although the past season was highly favorable for irrigation, the temporary opening of the Sone Canals during the drought of 1873-74 had so much interfered with the progress of those works, that they could not be utilised to the extent that would otherwise have been possible during the year under review. Some loss of revenue has also been incurred by an unexpected decline in the traffic on the Tidal Canal in Hidgellee.

4. The expenditure incurred during the same period for maintenance and repairs amounted to Rs. 4,68,398, as against Rs. 2,98,298 during the previous year, while the charge for revenue management was reduced from Rs. 61,687 in 1874-75 to Rs. 61,092 in 1875-76. The increased expenditure on maintenance and repairs is chiefly due to the cost of maintenance of the Sone Canals, having for the first time been charged to Revenue instead of to Capital.

5. The working expenses exceeded the revenue by Rs. 2,99,056, as against Rs. 1,42,392 in the previous year. The following comparative statement explains how the excess occurred :—

	1874-75. Rs.	1875-76. Rs.
Orissa Canals	1,47,942	1,62,128
Midnapore ditto	12,807	56,290
Tidal Canal	18,357	16,103
Sone Canals	.....	64,535
Total ...	1,42,392	2,99,056

6. The charges for interest on capital invested in revenue-paying canals amounted for the year to Rs. 16,02,853 against Rs. 10,13,912 for the previous year. The total charge for interest on account of these canals to end of 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 73,87,969. The increase is due to the Sone Canals, the revenue account for which has now been opened, the past year being the first in which these works paid any direct revenue to the State.

7. The excess of working expenses over income for the year was Rs. 2,99,056 and to the end of the year Rs. 10,96,845.

8. The combined charges for interest and deficit on working in revenue-paying canals were for the year Rs. 19,01,909, and to the end of the year Rs. 84,84,814.

9. The total accumulated debt on account of interest and excess of expenditure over income on all the irrigation works in Bengal was Rs. 20,39,174 for 1875-76 and Rs. 88,41,689 to the close of the year.

10. The total area irrigated during the year was 1,50,343 acres against 94,777 in 1874-75, by far the largest breadth of land having been, as will be seen below, watered from the Sone Canals.

11. The rainfall in Orissa was 70 inches. The demand for irrigation was, therefore, necessarily limited. The areas irrigated were in—

	Acres.
1873-74	12,571
1874-75	22,459
1875-76	18,409

12. In Midnapore, also, the rainfall was both plentiful and well-timed; 55 inches was registered. The consequence was a large reduction in the breadth of land under irrigation from the canals. The areas irrigated were in—

	Acres.
1873-74	36,349
1874-75	72,318
1875-76	55,961

13. On the other hand, on the Sone, where the canals came into regular operation for the first time during the past year, the rainfall was nearly as small as in 1873, and the area brought under irrigation was 75,973 acres.

14. The Chief Engineer in his report has remarked upon the heavy arrears of canal revenue in Midnapore, which he believes to be due in part to the general poverty and indebtedness of the ryots in that district. The special attention of the Commissioner and Collector will be drawn to this question.

15. The navigation receipts were in—

	1874-75, Rs.	1875-76. Rs.
Orissa	21,412	16,377
Midnapore	44,886	51,810
Tidal Canal	52,209	22,540
	1,18,509	90,727

or Rs. 27,780 less than the realizations of the previous year.

16. The tonnage of cargoes carried in boats paying tolls during the year was—

	1874-75. Tons.	1875-76. Tons.
Orissa	57,312	60,574
Midnapore	168,090	189,414
Tidal Canal	132,282	67,997
	357,684	317,985

showing a falling-off of about 40,000 tons from the traffic of the previous year.

17. The total value of the tonnage was estimated at Rs. 1,74,38,537.

18. The outlay on construction, inclusive of surveys and investigation of new projects during the year, was—

	Rs.
Orissa Canals	10,56,156
Midnapore „	3,15,907
Tidal „	241
Sone „	25,91,918
North Behar	1,82,803
Hooghly	67,604
Damooda	425
	42,14,204

19. The Lieutenant-Governor will watch with interest the progress of the experiments which are being tried, with the view of ascertaining the comparative yield of paddy from irrigated and unirrigated lands.

20. The report shows clearly that, as matters now are, there is little hope of the existing schemes in Bengal ever paying their working expenses

and the interest on the outlay for their construction. In bad seasons the people gladly avail themselves of the water and are ready to pay for it. In seasons of plenteous rain they take no water. The cost of these works, which are nothing more nor less than a form of insurance against failure of crops for the districts in which they are situated, falls upon the people at large; obviously the main cost of maintaining them should fall upon the people who are protected by them, and the officers of the Irrigation Department and the officers of the districts in which these works are situated should consult together and consider if some scheme could not be devised with a view to producing this result. It is quite possible that the people of the districts in question cannot pay the whole cost of the works, but the bulk of the charge for interest and working expenses should fall on them.

Note on the Canal Revenue Reports for the year 1875-76, by COLONEL F. T. HAIG, R. E., *Chief Engineer, Bengal Irrigation Branch.*

1. The outlay on irrigation works in Bengal in 1875-76 was — Rs. 42,14,204
   Viz.,— Rs.
   Extraordinary... 39,64,222
   Ordinary 2,49,982
2. The total capital invested by the State in irrigation works to the close of 1875-76 was thus brought up to ... 4,07,30,312
   Viz.,— Rs.
   Extraordinary... 4,00,36,944
   Ordinary 6,93,368
3. The receipts for the year under all heads amounted to 2,30,434
   The working expenses to 5,29,490
   Leaving a deficit or balance against the canals of ... 2,99,056
4. The annual charge for interest was 17,40,118
   Thus the total balance of unpaid charges for the year amounted to 20,39,174
   It is to be noted that of this amount Rs. 6,90,946 were on account of the Sone Canals, which have as yet come into operation only to a very limited extent.
5. With one trifling exception there has always hitherto been an annual loss on the working of the canals.
   The accumulated deficit on this account to the end of 1875-76 was 10,96,845
   Interest on the gross outlay to the same date amounted to 77,44,844
   And the total debt under both heads to 88,41,689
   Of the latter sum, the proportion debitable to the Sone Canals and surveys for new works is 21,80,429

6. The year was unfavorable to irrigation in Lower Bengal on account of the copious and well-timed rains, and highly favorable in Behar, where the rainfall was nearly as small as in 1873. There was consequently a falling-off in the areas irrigated in Orissa and Midnapore, while the Sone Canals watered a very considerable proportion of the lands within their reach. The latter canals may be said to have come into operation for the first time this year.

7. The areas actually irrigated in each province or district were—

	1875-76.			1874-75.		
	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Total.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Total.
Orissa ...	14,305	4,104	18,409	20,007	2,452	22,459
Midnapore ...	55,887	74	55,961.	70,424	1,894	72,318
Behar (Sone) ...	42,077	33,896	75,973	...	...	...
Total ...	112,269	38,074	150,343	90,431	4,346	94,777

8. The revenue for the year was Rs. 2,30,434 against a budget estimate of Rs. 3,41,000, and regular estimate of Rs. 2,97,000.

The difference is mainly attributable to an unexpected falling-off in the traffic on the Tidal Canal in Hidgellee, and to the large outstanding balances in Midnapore due to collections deferred on account of the general and extreme impoverishment and indebtedness of the ryots in that district.

9. The several projects in hand will now be described in detail. The following is a statement of the outlay upon each:—

Projects.	Outlay during the year.	Outlay to the end of the year.
Extraordinary.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Works	10,56,156	1,65,75,664
Midnapore Canal	3,15,907	64,46,310
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	241	17,98,424
Sone Project	25,91,918	1,52,16,546
Total Extraordinary ...	39,64,222	4,00,36,944
Ordinary.		
Tirhoot Irrigation Scheme	1,82,803	3,92,676
Hooghly ditto	67,604	1,43,058
Damooda Canal	— 425	1,57,634
Total Ordinary ...	2,49,982	6,93,368
Grand Total ...	42,14,204	4,07,30,312

ORISSA PROJECT.

10. The Capital and Interest Accounts of the canals comprised in this project are as follows:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Particulars.	Mahanuddy Canals.		Brahminee and Byturnee Canals.		Total.	
	Outlay during 1875-76.	Outlay to end of 1875-76.	Outlay during 1875-76.	Outlay to end of 1875-76.	Outlay during 1875-76.	Outlay to end of 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works ...	4,37,816	93,75,311	3,42,064	21,81,651	7,79,880	115,56,962
Establishment ...	1,43,757	25,80,013	1,26,367	4,32,274	2,70,124	30,12,287
Tools and Plant ...	89,444	15,42,160	5,207	50,240	94,651	15,92,400
Suspense balance...	—75,534	4,01,259	—2,540	30,803	—78,074	4,32,062
Total ...	5,95,483	138,98,743	4,71,098	26,94,968	10,66,581	165,93,711
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account. ...	8,252	32,446	2,156	9,052	10,408	41,498
Balance ...	5,87,231	138,66,297	4,68,942	26,85,916	10,56,173	165,52,213
Add capitalised Land Revenue.	—4	21,253	—13	2,198	—17	23,451
Total ...	5,87,227	138,87,550	4,68,929	26,88,114	10,56,156	165,75,664

The financial limit of the Orissa Scheme was finally laid down by the Secretary of State during the year under review. The works comprised are those in the above statement, and the total amount of the sanctioned estimates is Rs. 1,92,95,684, exclusive of indirect charges. Of this, it will be observed, Rs. 1,65,52,213 were expended up to the close of the year—

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Mahanuddy Canals.	Brahminee and Byturnee Canals.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest Charges to end of 1874-75 ...	27,65,788	1,66,684	29,32,472
Ditto for 1875-76 ...	6,12,993	1,11,725	7,24,718
Total Interest Charges to end of 1875-76..	33,78,781	2,78,409	36,57,190

11. The following is a statement of the Revenue Account of the Mahanuddy Canals. The Brahminee and Byturnee Series not having yet been brought into operation, a similar account for them has not yet been opened :—

	Expenditure			Receipts	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works—Maintenance	1,36,856	7,09,769	Water-rates ...	20,330	1,16,639
Establishment ...	64,939	3,71,632	Navigation ...	16,377	99,715
Tools and Plant ...	5,823	29,576	Miscellaneous ...	8,783	66,252
Profit and Loss ...	...	640			
Total Expenditure...	2,07,618	11,11,617	Total Receipts ...	45,490	2,82,660
			Deficit ...	1,62,128	8,28,957

12. The total debt for interest and unpaid working expenses on account of the Mahanuddy Canals amounted to Rs. 42,07,733 to the end of 1875-76; of this Rs. 7,75,121 was for the year only.

13. These unsatisfactory results are attributable to two causes,—the small demand for the water, and the low price (Re. 1 per acre for rice which constitutes the greater portion of the irrigated crops) at which it is sold—

	Acres.
The area which could have been irrigated in 1875-76 was ...	1,31,981
That actually irrigated only	18,409

It is believed that the proportion of irrigated to irrigable area was really larger than these figures indicate, inasmuch as the latter includes a considerable extent of undrained land for which, in its present state, artificial irrigation would be useless. The drainage of the country commanded by the canals has in fact not kept pace with the extension of the distributaries, and the results are now felt in a diminished available irrigable area.

The attention of the local officers has been drawn to the point.

14. The areas irrigated are shown in the following table:—

Particulars.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Khurreef	3,799	9,104	19,740	13,991
Rubbee	941	3,291	2,452	4,104
12-month crops	13	176	267	314
Total ...	4,753	12,571	22,459	18,409
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Rainfall	73·00	40·31	64·00*	70·00*.

* These are the mean of observations at Cuttack and Marsaghai.

The income from water-rates has, with the exception of that from rubbee crops, not materially advanced since the period when systematic irrigation was first introdued. The demand for rice, which is the principal crop, still fluctuates with the state of the seasons, or, as regards leases at the lowest rates which must be taken before 1st May and which constitute the bulk of the irrigation, with the prognostications of the weather-wise as to what each coming season is likely to be.

There is a steady increase in the area under rubbee which has risen from 941 acres in 1872-73 to 4,104 acres in 1875-76.

15. The income from tolls on the navigable canals was steadily rising up to the year under report when it suddenly declined, owing apparently to the cessation of the export of rice to Behar.

16. The following table presents at one view the income from each source during the period above mentioned :—

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	19,071	10,044	7,508	36,623
1873-74	17,412	18,577	7,846	43,835
1874-75	20,382	21,412	6,691	48,485
1875-76	20,330	16,377	8,783	45,490
Total ...	77,195	66,410	30,828	1,74,433

17. The working expenses for the same period are shown below :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
1. *Maintenance*, viz.,—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,63,884	74,505	1,17,547	1,36,856
Establishment, including Direction and Accounts	26,552	9,568	20,100	33,501
Tools and Plant	...	683	18,070	5,823
Profit and Loss	30	...	...	...
Total Maintenance ...	1,90,466	84,756	1,55,717	1,76,180
2. *Revenue Management*, viz.,—				
Irrigation Establishment ...	41,382	38,607	35,016	25,785
Navigation ditto ...	6,154	5,828	5,694	5,653
Total Revenue Management ...	47,536	44,435	40,710	31,438
Total Working Expenses ...	2,38,002	1,29,191	1,96,427	2,07,618

18. Although there are no authentic figures on record showing the actual extent of the irrigable area at the commencement of the period comprised in this table, it is probable that it was then not above two-thirds of what it is now. On this view the cost per irrigable acre of working expenses has gradually declined. For the year 1875-76 these expenses were for—

	Rs.
Maintenance	1,76,180
Revenue Management	31,438
Total Working Expenses ...	2,07,618

which is at the rate of Rs. 1·57 per acre irrigable.

19. The circumstances in Orissa, where so small a portion of the available water-supply is used, are so different from those in other provinces that it would seem that no comparison can be made of the cost of working expenses; but taking the charge for maintenance alone, the result appears very unfavorable for Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces and Punjab the working expenses of the canals generally appear to be about Rs. 1·2 per acre irrigated, of which rather more than half is for maintenance. In Orissa during the year under review maintenance cost Rs. 1·57 per acre *irrigable*, or more than double that per acre *irrigated* in the North-West. This may possibly be satisfactorily accounted for, but the point requires explanation. When the receipts are so small, economy in working expenses becomes doubly necessary. It is to be noted, however, that in Orissa there are included under the head Maintenance, the repairs of extensive flood embankments and weirs commanding a vastly larger area of country than that supplied by existing canals. These are items which probably do not enter into the same accounts in the canal systems of the more northern provinces.

20. Compared with original cost of works, the expense of maintenance does not appear high, as the following statement shows :—

	1874-75.			1875-76.		
	Capital Outlay to end of 1874-75.	Outlay on repairs in 1874-75.	Percentage.	Capital Outlay to end of 1875-76.	Outlay on repairs in 1875-76	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Head Works ...	28,93,996	41,254	1·4	29,10,198	46,912	1·6
Toldunda Canal ...	9,48,984	19,013	2·0	9,70,491	23,625	2·4
Matchgong ,, ...	4,99,580	11,444	2·3	5,33,444	11,709	2·2
High Level ,, Section I ...	20,19,380	20,830	1·0	20,43,627	21,144	1·0
Kendrapara ,, ...	20,38,873	25,006	1·2	22,28,577	33,466	1·5
TOTAL ...	84,00,813	1,17,547	1·4	86,91,337	1,36,856	1·6

Establishments are not included in this table, but that probably does not affect the percentage shown.

21. The following table shows the mileage cost of repairs of distributaries for the past three years, which appears moderate :—

DISTRIBUTARY REPAIRS.

	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Length open	Repairs per mile.	Length open.	Repairs per mile.	Length open.	Repairs per mile.
	Miles.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.
Kendrapara Canal	252	35·8	308	25·5	308	29
High Level ,, ...	90	47·6	99	58	99	50
Toldunda ,, ...	64·5	47·2	65	52	65	54·5
Machgong ,, ...	74	0·74	77	54	77	70
TOTAL ...	480·5	16,333	549	21,166	549	22,806

22. The duty realized from the canal water, 1875-76, is not clearly stated by the Superintending Engineer. This is, however, a matter of no importance when the proportion of the whole supply utilized is so small.

NAVIGATION.

23. The length of canal open for navigation during the year remained, as before, 110 miles, *viz.*,—

	Miles.
High Level	37
Kendrapara	40
Toldunda	27
Machgong	6

The two last canals are as yet but portions of what they are eventually intended to be, and can have only a very insignificant traffic. The same remark will apply to the High Level until its 2nd and 3rd Sections are opened. These three lines at present act mainly as feeders to the Kendrapara Canal, which is the only line of importance, and is the channel for nearly all the export and import trade by sea of the Cuttack District.

24 The toll collections in 1875-76 were—

	Rs.
High Level	3,143
Kendrapara	12,452
Toldunda	782
Machgong	0
Total ...	16,377
In 1874-75	21,412
1873-74	18,577
1872-73	10,044

25. The decrease was on the Kendrapara line only, and was due to a falling off in Government rather in private traffic.

26. Of the total receipts, Rs. 2,782 or 16 per cent. were on account of materials carried for Government works in progress. It need hardly be said that this item of revenue is fictitious, the amount being debited to the works.

27. The cost of collecting establishments was Rs. 5,651, or 35 per cent. on the collections, a portion which must be pronounced excessive, the percentage on the Midnapore Canal being 4, and on the Tidal canal 3·8. Even if the amount includes the whole navigation establishment, (which is not stated) the cost is nearly three times that in Midnapore, where the cost is only 13 per cent. of collection.

28. Notwithstanding the decrease in collection the tonnage moving on the canals was larger than in the previous year, there being a large increase on the shorter lines, which more than counterbalanced the falling-off on the larger one.

29. Compared with the previous year the tonnage was as 60,574 tons to 57,312, and the value of cargoes Rs. 38,92,178 against 32,81,053. It should be explained that the tonnage here spoken of is that obtained by measurement according to the rules in force for that purpose, and is really about 30 per cent. more than the weight of cargoes carried.

30, Further details of the traffic are given in the following table :—

CANAL.	NUMBER OF BOATS PASSING THROUGH THE CANALS INCLUDING EMPTY BOATS.				ESTIMATED VALUE OF TRAFFIC.				TONNAGE EXCLUSIVE OF THAT OF EMPTY BOATS.			
	1873-73.	1873-74.	1874-75	1875-76.	1873-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
High Level Canal ...	772	1,067	2,514	2,396	51,415	1,03,040	2,49,870	3,73,508	3,190	6,375	8,608	13,253
Kendrapara Canal ...	3,947	6,166	4,821	4,178	47,10,966	42,55,389	30,10,897	23,50,397	26,313	50,377	41,758	34,486
Toldunda Canal ...	382	884	507	1,053	21,270	30,844	20,286	1,69,273	2,452	9,106	6,951	13,834
TOTAL ...	5,101	8,117	7,742	7,627	47,83,653	43,99,273	32,81,053	38,92,178	31,955	65,860	57,312	60,574

31. The only point worthy of record in connection with the canal administration during the year, is the final separation of the work of distributing the water-supply, from that of revenue management. The former has been

transferred, as in Midnapore, wholly to the Engineer Department, the latter is in the hands of the Revenue Officers. The system has worked well.

32. With regard to Engineering operations, there is nothing worthy of note. The works of the 2nd and 3rd Sections of the High Level Canal, together with the weirs on the Brahminee and Byturnee, were the only ones of much importance under execution. The extension of the Kendrapara Canal to False Point, was proceeded with, as well as the branch line called the Gobri Canal, but the progress in both was disappointingly slow, owing in part to frequent outbreaks of cholera among the work-people.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

33. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts of this canal are as follows :—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Outlay during 1875-76.	Outlay to end of 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	2,02,065	44,96,700
Establishment	69,697	15,20,433
Tools and Plant	14,602	3,03,483
Suspense Balance	35,511	1,38,480
TOTAL ...	3,21,875	64,59,096
Deduct receipts on Capital Account	5,968	12,786
BALANCE ...	3,15,907	64,46,310

* * Of the outlay of 2,02,065 in 1875-76, Rs. 63,470, were for land, and Rs. 1,33,642 for distributaries :—

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest to end of 1874-75	12,44,059
Ditto for 1875-76	2,82,532
Total to end of 1875-76 ...	15,26,591

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	In 1875-76.	To end of 1875-76.		In 1875-76.	To end of 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works. Extensions and Improvements ...	2,206	5,559	Water-rates ...	52,791	2,30,266
Works. Maintenance ...	1,11,019	4,12,022	Navigation ...	51,810	1,90,349
Establishment ...	50,010	2,14,914	Miscellaneous ...	6,508	29,590
Tools and Plant ...	4,164	5,178			
Total Expenditure ...	1,67,399	6,37,673	TOTAL ...	1,11,109	4,50,205
			DEFICIT ...	56,290	1,87,468

34. The following is a comparative statement of the gross revenue for the past four years :—

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	23,556	35,448	7,304	66,308
1873-74	35,823	34,104	2,711	72,638
1874-75	67,015	44,886	4,316	1,16,217
1875-76	52,791	51,810	6,508	1,11,109
TOTAL ...	1,79,185	1,66,248	2,839	3,66,272

35. In the receipts under Navigation and Miscellaneous, it will be observed that there is a steady increase, but in those from water-rates, there is a falling off in 1875-76 as compared with the previous year. This was due to a decrease in the area leased owing to the discouragement caused by the losses inflicted by the cyclone of 1874, on one of the finest irrigated crops the ryots had yet raised.

36. It can hardly be said that irrigation independently of the seasons has advanced more in Midnapore, than in Orissa, though the Bengalee ryot is decidedly superior in intelligence to the Ooria. The great drought of 1873, caused an immense demand for water. Every drop that could be drawn from the river was utilized, and the profits of the irrigators in that year of high prices were so great, that the Collector states that it was then a common saying among them that "the profits from a beegah of irrigated land, would buy a beegah of lakhiraj." The consequence was that, in the following year the leased area went up to about 72,000 acres. The crop was a remarkably fine one, but just when the ear was forming, a cyclone swept over the district and so devastated the fields that what remained of the irrigated rice yielded little more of outturn than the unirrigated; the irrigated crop in fact suffered more than the other from the greater height and weight of the plants. This disheartened the ryots again, and the irrigated area fell in 1875-76 to 55,995 acres. Discouragement still followed the irrigators; the rainfall was 55·55 inches, not a large amount for that district, but the fall was so equable and well-timed that the unirrigated rice crop was a bumper, and though careful experiments have shown that in spite of this there was nevertheless an undoubted superiority in the irrigated over the unirrigated rice; yet this was not generally apparent to the eye, and those who had taken water and had to pay for it wished that like their neighbours, who had not done so, they had trusted to the chances of a good season instead. Hence at the close of the year under review the cause of irrigation was perhaps lower in popular estimation than ever before. Nor indeed is this to be wondered at if the circumstances of the case are considered. With a people so steeped in poverty as the Midnapore ryots appear to be, and so hopelessly indebted, the mere average profit, taking one year with another, from irrigation does not appear to hold out much of an inducement to irrigate even with water-rates so low as Rs. 1-8 per acre. This will be more fully apparent from the following extract from the Collector's report, to which I would ask special attention :—

"This decline has been discussed very fully in paragraphs 27 to 30 of the Deputy Revenue Superintendent's report, and I can only add that the explanation given is absolutely correct. Never in any preceding year were such efforts made to realize a large amount; the collecting staff was strengthened, and daily reports made to me by the treasury showing the amounts paid in. The tehsildars were spurred on by every possible inducement to exert themselves and yet their outturn was poor. The same result has been often before observed in years following famines or other disasters; the debts of the previous year have accumulated with interest. The crops being very luxuriant prices fell, while the creditors come to the conclusion that now, if ever, they must recover their debts.

"In the present instance the ryots were almost to a man in debt to the mahajans; they were in arrears to their zemindars, and in arrears to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent. Hence all these pressed the ryot simultaneously. The Deputy Revenue Superintendent says that the zemindars were not more successful than the Government, and certain it is that they very much resented the water-rate collections; and I hear that certain of their number, even those who try to stand well with Government, have issued peremptory but secret instructions, that they will bring their whole power to bear on any of their tenantry who lease in future.

"On the other hand, the mahajans have been very successful in collecting their dues. The ryots know that it is a matter of life and death not to deprive themselves of future loans, and when they saw that they could not keep the crop themselves they preferred their mahajans to the other creditors.

"It seems to me worthy of special attention that it is this state of indebtedness of the ryots which makes it impossible for them to appreciate the benefit of the canal water, except in years in which almost the entire crop is due to it. In the present year our statistics show that the water was worth to the ryots more or less 5 maunds of rice per acre and 12 maunds of straw, which even in this year of low prices would bring them in Rs. 3 to 3-8 an acre against Re. 1-8 payable as water-rate. On the other hand, it is quite certain that the ryots almost to a man think themselves losers by their leases last year. The explanation of this is not far to find. The mahajans take from the ryots interest at from 33 to 75 per cent., but they are

quite satisfied with actually netting 15 to 20. The balance represents remissions of interest and bad debts. The effect of the better crops is to diminish their amount of bad debts, and and enable them to collect a larger proportion of their outstandings; but they do not leave much more with the ryot than heretofore. Thus a mahajan to whom the ryot owed in 1875 Rs. 40 has recovered Rs. 30 instead of (say) Rs. 24, because the ryot's land produced 21 instead of 16 maunds per acre; but he has left the ryot enough only to pay his rent and carry on 3 or 4 months until the next crop is sown.

"To a ryot in this position, the Government demand of Rs. 1-8 per acre acre comes in the aspect of pure loss. That he has reduced his mahajan's debt to Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 16 is, to an improvident man, a matter of very little consequence; all he looks to is that he has recovered his credit with the mahajan and can rely on getting another advance in the approaching rains. On the other hand, the Government demand is obtrusive and urgent, and is a very definite and practical evil. No wonder therefore, if they seem to themselves to be no better off at the end of the year than their non-irrigating neighbours, while they have the Government due to meet in addition to the rent, which is common to both.

"This difficulty is so serious, that I suggested in the course of the year an experiment to see whether, if Government advanced the funds to pay off the debts of a selected number of the most regular lessees, they would re-pay the loan regularly with interest at 6¼ per cent; in which case, if the experiment proved successful, it might be gradually developed.

"I have no doubt that if Rs. 10,000 had been allowed to experiment upon, it would have given a great impetus to irrigation, and ultimately have freed many of the irrigators altogether from their present state of indebtedness, but it was thought by Government that the practical objections were so great that the proposal was negatived.

"Still it remains that as long as the bulk of the cultivators remain deeply indebted, only a succession of bad seasons can make irrigation really popular."

37. The extreme difficulty of collecting the Government dues still further illustrates the impoverished condition of the people. The following is a statement of the collections and arrears in each of the past five years. The collections are those for water-rates and miscellaneous only. Those from navigation are omitted, as these dues are of an altogether different description and from their very nature are realized without difficulty:—

	Collections of water-rates and miscellaneous receipts.	Arrears.
	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	27,616	20,705
1872-73	30,270	15,498
1873-74	38,534	55,911
1874-75	71,331	90,023
1875-76	59,299	96,526

38. These constant accumulations of arrears have not been lost sight of in this office. They have been noticed, though not so prominently, perhaps as now, in former annual reports, and the attention of the Collector has been repeatedly drawn to them. In reply, Mr. Harrison has always sent full explanations, which amounted simply to this, that it was impossible to screw the money out of the ryots any faster, and I believe this to be strictly true. The condition of the wretched people in a year like 1875-76, a year of bumper crops it must be remembered, may be gathered from the extract above given and from the following, taken from the report of the Deputy Superintendent, Baboo Jadunath Mookerjee. I hope that the length of the extracts will not prevent their being read. The subject is a painful one, and is deserving of the most careful study:—

"The collections this year were made by the Government officers of the Canal Revenue Department, and no outsider, whether a landholder or ryot, applied for the appointment of Collector under paragraph 9 of the rules. Since the year 1872 a large number of applications were made almost every year by the leading ryots for the appointment in question, but not one was made during the year under review. I attribute the absence of application to the knowledge of the applicants that the ryots as a body were deeply plunged in debt, and that their creditors, the money and paddy lenders, as also their zemindars, would leave no stone unturned for the realisation of their dues. They also knew that the irrigated paddy crop was the only resource at command of the Government lessees for the repayment of their debts, and that the same would be attached and sold by their creditors, whether with or without the help of the legal proceedings. It was also anticipated from the latter end of the last irrigating season that the paddy would be sold this year at a very low price, and that this circumstance alone would greatly reduce the fund at the disposal of the lessess for the liquidation of their debts and all these considerations had conspired to deter the leading men of the villages from making their applications for the appointment in question.

"The collections of the current year's demand could not be regularly commenced till after the 20th January 1876. The collecting establishment were set to work from the third week of December 1875, but it could make no progress till after the lapse of a month. The 12th of the next month was one of the heaviest sunset days for the payment of the Government revenue, and it was from the beginning of December that the myrmidons of the zemindars were posted in the villages and these men to the best of their power were trying to screw out of the ryots every farthing that they could pay. Our irrigators, therefore, as a body everywhere resisted our attempts for realizing the water-rates before the sunset day aforesaid, and they sent our men back with the assurance that the Government dues would be paid up as soon as they could meet the zemindars' demand for the payment of their land-tax.

About one-third of the demand for the year is payable in this district on 12th January.
H. L. H.

"The collections of the water-rates, current demand and arrears, were undertaken with all earnestness from the middle of January 1876, but as before, our debtors were found quite unprepared for the payment of their debts. Paddy was now being sold at a very low price, so much so that it was far below the different prices obtaining in the district for the preceding ten or twelve years. It furnished our lessees with excuses for delaying the sale of their paddy, and they pretended to wait for the most favorable opportunity for selling it to advantage. But in the middle of February the majority of the cultivators were run out of it. And the officers of the Department had no other alternative but to proceed against them under the Certificate Act VII of 1868; and up to the 31st of March 1876 applications were made to the Collector of the district for filing certificates against 2,562 defaulters of the year under report; and even with the assistance of the law, not more than Rs. 25,556 of the current demand could be realized within the year. The drought of the year 1873 and the cyclone of the following year, 1874, had reduced the ryots of Midnapore to a very pitiable circumstance, and during these two years heavy loans of paddy and money were made by them without being able to repay any good portion of the same. Their creditors also knowing the bad crop harvested by them during the two years aforesaid had remained quiet until the crop of the past year was reaped by their debtors, and it is almost certain that more than half the out-turn of it has been made over to them by the latter; and it is these men only who have nearly recovered the debts due to them. Although the crop was a rich one no doubt, the zemindars, with few exceptions, have not been able to collect more than half of what was due to them, and the Government in the Irrigation Department not even $\frac{5}{16}$ths of the total amount which they had to collect during the year under review. The total demand under all heads, arrears and current revenue being Rs. 1,94,786 and the collections Rs. 59,269. This indeed is not satisfactory, but the slow progress is due solely to the impoverished condition of our customers, and it is to be added here that throughout the whole year the best time for the cultivators to pay their debts is the few months which follow the harvesting of the paddy crop, but it is to be remembered that during these three months they have to meet the heaviest demand of the zemindars for the payment of their land rent, whose heaviest kists, two out of the four fixed for paying in the Government revenue, fall within the said period, *viz.*, one on the 12th January and the other on the 28th March. As in January, so in March, there occurs a sad interruption to the collection of the Government irrigation revenue, for from the 15th of that month the zemindars' agents do not hesitate to commit all sorts of excesses for the recovery of the land-rent."

In all $\frac{14}{16}$ths of the land revenue is payable on 12th January and 28th March.
H. L. H.

39. Ground between the zemindars, the mahajans, and the Government, stripped of all the fruits of their toil, but just what suffices to keep body and soul together, who can wonder that the poor people should be tempted to gamble for their crop, and if the profits of irrigation in ordinary years are not more than the margin of interest due to the mahajan will alone swallow up, that they should make irrigation a mere matter of venture, refusing it if the forecast of the season by some local astrologer is favorable, and only resorting to it in the prospect of general failure of rain, high prices, and excessive profits.

40. It is probable that the present state of indebtedness and poverty of the people is exceptional in degree, and is traceable to the losses caused by the epidemic fever, the drought of 1873 and the cyclone of 1874. But I have a distinct impression that however intensified by these special visitations, the poverty of the cultivating classess of that part of the Midnapore District has always been extreme, and that this is mainly due to the peculiar conditions of land settlement and tenures. I believe this to be especially true of the Pergunnahs of Dhenkiah Bazar and Shahpoor lying north of the canal, where rents in kind, varied in some instances by payment in cash, at a commutation rate fixed annually and arbitrarily by the zemindars, prevail. Certain it is that the miserable poverty of the people has been a constant theme of remark and plea for forbearance in the enforcement of the Government demands ever since irrigation was introduced. The Deputy Superintendent has repeatedly referred

to it in his reports, and has expressed himself much more strongly to me in conversation on the subject.

41. The question as to what can be done to better the condition of the people is, no doubt, one of extreme difficulty, yet it is surely urgent and pressing. No stronger illustration could be desired of the desperate straits in which the ryot is now placed than the fact vouched for by the Collector of the district, that even when the yield of his crop is increased 25 per cent. by irrigation, almost the whole of the profit is swept into the pocket of the mahajan, and the ryot left little better off than before. No relief is apparently to be gained by deferring the Government collections to a later period when prices are usually higher. If this is attempted the only result is that some other creditor carries off the crop. There is nothing for it but just for the Government to go in for what it can get in the general scramble, and the returns above given seems to show that it has little more success than the other creditors. Such a state of things seems to me to amount to nothing less than a grave scandal upon our administration, and it is undoubtedly, as the Collector has pointed out, the chief hindrance to the spread of irrigation.

42. The following is a statement of the working expenses of the Midnapore Canal for the past four years:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Maintenance*, viz.,—				
Works	62,844	88,486	92,185	1,18,225
Establishment, including Direction and Accounts	9,705	15,474	19,425	26,808
Tools and Plant	...	...	714	4,164
TOTAL MAINTENANCE ...	72,549*	1,03,960	1,12,324	1,43,787
2. *Revenue Management*, viz.,—				
Irrigation Establishment ...	9,316	10,701	11,006	16,493
Navigation ditto ...	5,133	5,896	7,097	7,119
TOTAL REVENUE MANAGEMENT ...	14,449	16,597	18,103	23,612
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES ...	86,998	1,20,557	1,30,427	1,67,399

The cost of maintenance as here shewn for the last two years includes special repairs rendered necessary by the cyclone of 1874. If these be deducted, the working expenses would be as follows:—

	Rs.
1872-73	86,998
1873-74	1,20,553
1874-75	83,123
1875-76	1,28,447

43. The irrigable and irrigated areas in the same years were—

	Irrigable Acres.	Irrigated Acres.
1874-75	89,150	72,318
1875-76	107,800	55,995

In the former year therefore the ordinary working expenses came to Rs. 1·15 per acre irrigated, which is as low as on any of the North-Western Provinces or Punjab Canals. In the year under report it rose again, owing to the decrease in irrigation, to more than Rs. 2 per acre. Pehaps these are as favorable results as we can expect under present circumstances.

44. The mileage cost of maintenance of the main canal was in—

	Rs.
1872-73	1,356
1873-74	1,592
1874-75	1,606*
1875-76	1,857*

* Inclusive of special cyclone repairs.

These amounts seem high. They are not nearly covered by the tolls, which amounted to the following sums per mile of canal—

	Rs.
1872-73	874
1873-74	710
1874-75	935
1875-76	1,079

It is well to record these figures, though I am not at all prepared to say that the expenditure is more than is necessary to keep the canal in proper order.

45. Maintenance of distributaries was as follows:—

	Length open.	Cost.	Cost per mile.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	102¾	11,310	110
1873-74	146	10,114	69
1874-75	178	13,714	77
1875-76	182	21,879	120

The mileage rate appears very high. It is more than double that in Orissa and far higher than in the North-West where the rates in 1874-75 were—

	Rs.
Ganges Canal	42·5
East Jumna	53·8
Bijnour Canals	38·0
Rohilcund	54·2
Bari Doab Canal	63·0

The point calls for explanation, which the Superintending Engineer will be asked to furnish.

46. Under the head of Revenue Management there was a considerable increase in the cost of establishments, with a falling-off in receipts, so that the percentage on collections rose from 16·4 the previous year to 31·0 during that under report. It was found necessary to employ additional establishment to help in bringing up arrears both in the Deputy Superintendent's Office and in the collections, and an Assistant Superintendent was employed. There can be little doubt that the revenue establishment had previously been too low and could not keep pace with the work and this may have had something to do with the heavy arrears of collections already remarked upon. The following table shews the cost of the revenue establishments,—both Irrigation and Navigation,—for the past four years:—

YEAR.	IRRIGATION.			NAVIGATION.		
	Cost of Establishments.	Collections.	Percentage on Collections.	Cost of Establishments.	Collections.	Percentage on Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	9,316	23,556	39·5	5,133	20,994	24·4
1873-74 ...	10,701	35,823	29·8	5,896	34,104	17·3
1874-75 ...	11,006	67,015	16·4	7,097	44,886	15·8
1875-76 ...	16,493	52,791	31·0	7,119	51,810	13·75

NOTE.—The amounts shown under "Collections" are exclusive of Miscellaneous Revenues.

The establishment here shown under the head of Navigation includes that for working the locks. That employed in collecting the tolls is but a small part of it, and cost only Rs. 2,103 in 1875-76 or about 4 per cent. of the collections.

47. The duty realized from the water supplied for irrigation is a question which is receiving more and more attention. It cannot apparently yet be stated with much confidence what the duty is for the Midnapore Canal, as the Superintending Engineer states that there are discrepancies as yet unexplained between the results obtained from the various methods of calculating the discharges of the distributaries. Taking, however, the mean of these, he shows that the duty in 1875-76 was in the case of—

1. The Midnapore Weir, 92 acres per cubic foot of supply.
2. The Panchkoora „ 96 „ „ „ of „

These results are for the khureef rice crop.

48. Some experiments of considerable importance were made during the year 1875-76 to ascertain the actual outturn of paddy, both irrigated and unirrigated, within the tract under the influence of the canals. The question has never been raised as to the value of the canal water in years of deficient rainfall, but it was a matter of considerable interest to ascertain whether any and what increase is due to it when the rains are plentiful. Now 1875 was an admirable year in this respect, the rainfall having been copious, exceedingly well-timed, and the unirrigated crop allowed on all hands to be a bumper. The Executive Engineer, Mr. Apjohn, whose able management of his division well deserves a passing note, made arrangements by which the services of nearly all his subordinates were utilized for the purpose of cutting and measuring the yield of selected portions of fields, the plan being to take a plot measuring 60 feet by 12 feet, and to cut, thrash, and weigh the paddy and straw on the spot, in the presence of the ryots. The Revenue Department made similar arrangements, and hence we have two sets of experiments by independent departments as a check upon each other.

49. The experiments numbered in all 784, and extended over the 10 pergunnahs watered from the two weirs. Nine of those pergunnahs lie under the Midnapore weir, and one under that at Panchkoora. Of the former, experiments were made by both departments in five pergunnahs only, but these numbered 603.

50. The results thus obtained were as follows:—

MIDNAPORE WEIR.

Outturn per acre of Paddy and Straw.

Average of 431 experiments by the Engineer Department—

	Irrigated. Maunds.	Unirrigated. Maunds.	Difference. Maunds.
Paddy	23·76	17·79	5·58
Straw	58·86	38·82	20·04

Average of 172 experiments by the Revenue Department—

	Irrigated. Maunds.	Unirrigated. Maunds.	Difference. Maunds.
Paddy	21·61	16·03	5·58
Srtaw	46·42	31·94	14·48

The exact accordance in the results as regards the difference of yield obtained by both departments is important. It would appear that as a rule the Revenue Department selected a lower average standard of crop than the Engineers, but the result, as between irrigation and non-irrigation is the same.

51. The area under the Panchkoorah Weir is much more limited; but the soil richer than in the other tract. The results obtained there were as follows:—

Average of 78 experiments by the Engineer Department—

	Irrigated. Maunds.	Unirrigated. Maunds.	Difference. Maunds.
Paddy	28·86	22·56	6·30
Straw	53·01	37·26	15·75

Average of 50 experiments by Revenue Department—

	Irrigated. Maunds.	Unirrigated. Maunds.	Difference. Maunds.
Paddy	28·60	25·30	3·30
Straw	61·73	52·27	9·46

The results in this case are discrepant. The outturn of irrigated rice found by both departments is the same, but the difference between this and the unirrigated is shown by the Revenue Department as only half as great as by the Engineer. This has not been explained.

52. The general result may be said to have been that irrigation increased the yield by 5½ maunds of paddy, and half a ton of straw per acre. The Collector thinks that the paddy is not worth more to the ryot than 10 annas per maund. It is difficult to assign a value to the straw. At present is is not exported from the Midnapore reach of the canal, though it is from the more easterly reaches in large quantities to Calcutta. Rs. 4, however, seems a fair estimate of the value of increased yield. The water-rate was Rs. 1-8.

53. Similar experiments were made to the number of 220 in the unirrigated rice district of Hidgellee, a flat plain, usually reported to be very rich, close to the Bay, and having a heavier rain-fall than Midnapore. The acreage yield there obtained was 22·97 maunds of paddy per acre. This is not much more than half the popular estimate of the outturn of that district, and shows how fallacious all estimates based on such data must be. The *average* outturn given by Lieutenant Ottley in 1874, taken from the best available sources of information, was 36 maunds, whereas here, in a *bumper* crop, it is found to have been 23 only.

54. The experiments will be repeated and extended to Orissa. A few only are reported from the latter province for the year under report.

NAVIGATION.

55. There is a steady increase in the traffic and tolls. The latter amounted for the year to Rs. 51,810 against Rs. 44,886 for 1874-75, and this notwithstanding the very unsatisfactory condition of one of the tidal reaches.

56. The following table compares the state of the traffic for the past four years:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Number of miles open at the end of the year ... ... No.	24	48	48	48
Toll collections ... ... Rs.	20,994	34,104	44,886	51,810
Rate of tolls per mile ... „	874	710	935	1,079
Number of boats, including empties ...	26,407	29,997	29,967	36,433
Measurement tonnage of boats, exclusive of empties ... ... Tons	103,314	120,098	168,090	189,414
Estimated value of traffic ... Rs.	76,25,108	91,65,525	1,18,23,308	1,22,07,919

The actual tonnage of goods carried was probably about 60 per cent. of the measurement tonnage here given.

57. The following is a simple classification of the traffic:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	39,574	50,541	61,407	69,425
Stimulants	2,971	4,382	4,327	8,228
Clothing	7,601	7,073	7,355	6,558
Staples of manufacture	11,269	14,610	14,760	20,172
Building materials	4,895	5,028	7,240	11,140
Fuel	18,173	15,009	5,606	4,707
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements ...	2,533	1,951	1,769	2,135
Miscellaneous	16,630	16,366	65,629	67,021

58. As previous reports have furnished no general description of the canal traffic and its effect upon the Midnapore and surrounding districts, the subjoined extracts from a recent article in the *Statistical Reporter* will be of interest.

"The actual amount of paddy conveyed by the High Level Canal during the year was 1,80,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 2,20,000, nearly the whole of which stopped at the Damuda and was consigned for Amtah and other places on that river. As a set-off against this, nearly 50,000 maunds of paddy travelled westwards, no doubt from the Hooghly for the Damuda or Roopnarayan.

"Besides the paddy, 60,000 maunds of husked rice were conveyed eastward by the canal during the year.

"The jungle mehals, and especially the banks of the Sooburnrekha, abound in land producing linseed, mustard, castor, and other oil-seeds; and although the demand in the district is by no means small, the supply from the west is sufficient for Calcutta to claim a large and constantly increasing share. During the year under review close upon 1,50,000 maunds oil-seeds of all descriptions, valued at Rs. 4¼ lakhs, were dispatched eastward, On the other hand there was a return traffic of 40,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,30,000.

"The extent to which the canal assists the forest trade of the jungle mehals and Mohurbhunge may be judged from the following figures. It conveyed eastward during the year:—

	Rs.
35,000 maunds of charcoal, valued at	22,000
3,600 ditto of firewood, ditto at	2,600
2,800 rafts of timber, valued at	35,000
8,000 beams, valued at	10,000
200 planks, ditto at	200
480 maunds of gum and resin, valued at	1,800
2,500 ditto of sâl leaves, valued at ... ... stitched together and used by the lower classes in Calcutta as plates.)	2,200 (these are

	Rs.
100 maunds stick-lac	200
24,000 sâl piles, valued at	22,000
21,000 maunds of dried fruits, valued at	55,000
915 bamboos, valued at	50

"The cargoes of a similar character going westward into the heart of the district are—

	Rs.
Coal, 22,000 maunds, valued at	8,000
Canes, 305 maunds, valued at	235
Fuel (chiefly on the two east end reaches), 3,000 maunds, at ...	1,400
Planks, 100, valued at	300
Beams, 717, valued at	5,400
Bamboos, 1,600, valued at	200

"The cargoes in metals (tamba, pital and kansa) are almost as large going east as going west. This is entirely due to the trade of Kharar, a large place close to Ghatal, which receives its metal in the unwrought state from Calcutta, and returns it manufactured into cups and vessels. The maundage going eastward (from Kharar to Calcutta) was 13,500, valued at Rs. 4,00,000, while wesward the bulk was 15,800 maunds, valued at Rs. 2,70,000. The difference in value, is no doubt due to the metal on its return to Calcutta being in the manufactured state. Stones, cups and plates are made from a soap-stone in the Western Hills, and are exported from Singbhoom. No less than 5,000 maunds of these, valued at Rs. 20,000, found their way to Calcutta during the year by canal. Owing to the excellent pasture-grounds found in the undulating country in the west of the district cattle are abondant, and the produce of horns and hides far exceeds the local demand. The surplus is exported to Calcutta, the canal being a very favourite route. During the year, over 25,000 maunds passed eastwards, valued at Rs. 2,30,000. This is, of course, a one-sided trade, and no appreciable amount is imported in return. Pottery is also a one-sided trade—nearly 11,000 maunds having been conveyed eastwards by the canal.

"The most valuable cargoes conveyed by the canal are silk and indigo, all going eastwards. During the greater part of the year, these cargoes are shown together, and it is not practicable to indicate separately the amounts of each which were exported. Taking the two products together, the total amount conveyed during the year was 5,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 8,70,000. Valuable cargoes like these go far to redress the balance of trade on the High Level Canal, and to make the cargoes going east approximate to the value of those imported into the district.

"Sugar is a two-sided trade, the balance being in favour of Calcutta, which sent down 30,000 maunds, and only took 9,000 maunds. The last two reaches of the canal send a good deal of straw to Calcutta, the returns showing that 63,000 maunds were conveyed by canal during the year. Sand stands at 22,000 maunds.

"IMPORTS.—Turning now to the special imports, by far the most conspicuous is salt, which stands at 3,60,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 15,15,000. If it is remembered that this amount of salt is the natural supply for close upon 3,000,000 persons, some idea may be formed of the extent to which the canal has attracted the salt trade. The entire population of this district is only 2½ millions, and at least 1,000,000 of these do not draw their supply of salt by the High Level Canal. It is evident, therefore, that Midnapore has become the focus of the salt trade of Mohurbhunge, Singbhoom, and parts of Manbhoom and Bankoora,

and that the High Level Canal is the trade route by which it receives its supply in the first instance.

"Tobacco shows an import of 42 maunds, valued at Rs. 2,50,000. If the assumption is correct that people of this part of the country consume one maund of tobacco to six maunds of salt, and if allowance be made for the local production, which may perhaps amount to 20 per cent. of the demand, it will appear that the canal supplies tobacco over almost as wide an area as salt.

"The amount of thread, cotton and twist conveyed into the district by the High Level Canal during the year was 76,000 maunds, valued, at a rate of Rs. 78 per maund, at nearly Rs. 19,00,000. The amount of European cloth received amounted to 17,000 maunds, valued at 13¼ lakhs. On the other hand 4,000 maunds of cloth of native manufacture were despatched to Calcutta for sale, valued at a rate of Rs. 150 per maund, at six lakhs of rupees. There is no doubt about the fact that native cloth generally is a higher priced meterial than the imported European cloth; and it will be observed that the contrast in the valuation according to the canal returns is very marked. The district of Midnapore exports more native cloth to Calcutta than any other district.

"Fruit, vegetables and garden produce, show 29,000 maunds carried towards Calcutta, against 23,000 maunds from Calcutta; while gram, pulses, wheat, and other grains, show 1,30,300 maunds imported against a very insignificant amount exported. Even cocoanuts show an import of nearly 8,000 maunds. The passenger traffic is very large compared with that of the Low Level Canal. The returns show close upon 70,000 persons carried as passengers west, against about 60,000 carried east. The Juggernauth pilgrims contribute in no small degree to make up this total.

"The total traffic by the canal amounts to 7,50,000 maunds proceeding eastwards or towards Calcutta, valued at 52¼ lakhs; while the traffic westwards imported into the district amounted to 9,00,000 maunds, valued at nearly 70 lakhs. The totals slightly exceeded Rs. 50,000.

"The foregoing account indicates clearly how much Midnapore is indebted to the canals for the impulse given to the trade of the district. Only twenty-five years have elapsed since Mr. H. V. Bayley, who was for a long time Collector of Midnapore, expressed his regret that there was not even a good road to Calcutta by which the surplus produce of the district could find its way to a market. Now water carriage is brought to within a few miles of every field over two-thirds of the district, while, as regards the remaining one-third, the west and north-west of the district, the canal is destined to work still greater changes. Already all the country west of the canal obtains its salt by the canal; and as trade generates return trade, so it only needs that the roads to Keonjhur and Chyebassa be placed in first-rate order to quadruple the supplies of oil-seeds, hides, and jungle produce of all kinds which will be brought to the canal head."

HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL.

59. In 1875-76, Rs. 241, only was added to the Capital account of this canal which stood at Rs. 17,98,424 at the close of the year.

60. The interest for the year amounted to Rs. 80,917, bringing up the total amount on this account to Rs. 4,45,169.

61. The following is the Revenue account of the canal:—

	Expenditure			Receipts	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works; Maintenance..	26,756	1,23,707	Water-rates ...	...	2,611
Establishment ...	10,640	42,604	Navigation ...	22,540	1,48,509
Tools and Plant ...	1,642	3,510	Miscellaneous ...	395	2,816
TOTAL ...	39,038*	1,69,821	TOTAL ...	22,935	1,53,936
			Deficit ...	16,103	15,885

* 22 per cent. on Capital.

62. The receipts during 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 22,935 against Rs. 52,891 of the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 29,856 was mainly due to two causes, the cessation of the abnormal export of rice to Behar of previous years, and the great destruction of the rice crop wrought by the cyclone of October 1874. The traffic of the canal is mainly rice and paddy, and the district had little of either to spare in the year under report.

63. The following is a comparative statement of the traffic for the past four years:

		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Miles of canal open ...	No.	26	29	29	29
Toll collections	Rs.	14,454	27,978	52,209	22,510
Rate of toll per mile of canal	Rs.	556	965	1,800	777
Number of boats	No.	7,721	13,918	15,443	10,958
Measurement tonnage of boats exclusive of empties	Tons.	19,153	63,077	1,32,282	67,997
Estimated value of traffic ...	Rs.	10,35,238	14,33,724	28,96,109	13,38,440

The net tonnage of cargoes may be taken at about 60 per cent. of the measurement.

64. The principal articles carried were—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	15,430	53,669	87,525	37,852
Stimulants	1,257	1,852	3,005	896
Clothing	23	194	306	40
Staples of manufacture	67	786	971	1,341
Building materials	851	1,249	3,183	3,758
Fuel	509	575	1,144	1,678
Cooking utensils and domestic implements ...	32	318	336	434
Miscellaneous	927	14,042	35,100	22,004

65. An effectual remedy has, it is hoped, been found for the excessive deposits of silt which have hitherto been so fruitful a source of expense, in the exclusion of the muddy waters of the Huldee from the canal by means of porte valets fixed to the lock-gates of the Huldee termini this year.

SONE CANALS.

66. The Capital, Interest and Revenue Accounts of these important works are shown below:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Expenditure	
	In 1875-76.	To close of 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Head Works	1,33,348	21,77,397
Main Canals and Branches	10,32,889	72,86,065
Distributaries	7,21,852	10,06,803
Drainage Works	57,576	1,04,150
Field Survey	1,56,391	2,00,170
TOTAL WORK ...	21,02,056	1,07,75,125
Establishment	5,01,698	27,44,302
Tools and Plant	74,180	11,45,216
Suspense Balance	—82,454	6,45,514
GRAND TOTAL ...	25,95,480	1,53,10,157
Deduct receipts on Capital Account	20,341	1,10,390
BALANCE ...	25,75,139	1,51,99,767
Add Capitalized Land Revenue	16,779	16,779
TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY ...	25,91,918	1,52,16,546

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Amount of interest due on 1st April 1875	14,11,017
Charge for 1875-76	6,26,411
TOTAL DUE ON 1ST APRIL 1876 ...	20,37,428

1875-76 being the first year in which the Sone Canals have yielded direct revenue, the Revenue Account was opened in that year, and is as follows:—

	Expenditure, 1875-76.		Receipts, 1875-76.
	Rs.		Rs.
Maintenance	89,832	Water-rates	50,865
Establishment	25,603	Miscellaneous	35
TOTAL ...	1,15,435	TOTAL ...	50,900
		DEFICIT ...	64,535

67. Water was first supplied from these canals during the great drought of 1873. It was then given in a very rude manner by simply cutting the canal banks, and no charge was made for it.

68. The rainfall in 1875-76 was nearly as low as in 1873-74, *viz.*, 39·80 inches, against 34·64.* The fall in September was quite as small, *viz.*, 2·88 against 2·72, and October was perfectly dry. The consequence was that by the end of September a large extent of the rice crop was in the utmost peril, and by the close of that month there was a general rush of applicants for canal water. This had to a considerable extent been anticipated, and though the distribution was necessarily rude, the Patna Canal having no distributaries, and the Arrah only a few, a rough and ready form of lease was devised, and the water was supplied with some regard to rule. In this manner 41,669 acres of khurreef crops and 33,896 acres of rubbee were watered, the total area irrigated being thus 75,565 acres. The khurreef was almost wholly rice, and the rubbee wheat and other spring cereals.

* These figures are the mean of the registered falls at Dehree and Arrah.

69. The assessments during the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,193, of which Rs. 50,865 were realized, and Rs. 15,154 remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 37,174 at the close of the year.

70. The results of the year's operations was, upon the whole, quite as good as could have been expected under the circumstances. The only Irrigation Acts in existence did not apply to Behar, and the new Act only received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th April 1876. Hence there were in reality no legal powers to frame rules or to assess. The simple method devised answered the purpose in a general way, objections to assessment were dealt with in a liberal spirit, and though considerable remissions of demand were unavoidable, the proportion realized was far from inconsiderable.

71. The water-rates, fixed for the year only, were Rs. 2-8 per acre for both khurreef and rubbee crops, with the exception of sugar and opium which were charged at Rs. 5.

72. None of the canals were open for navigation throughout during the year, but several miles of the Western Main and Arrah Canals were utilized for the carriage of materials for the works.

DAMUDA CANAL.

73. This scheme, in its original form as projected by Colonel Rundall, and actually commenced in 1869, *viz.*, a canal from Ranegunge to Calcutta, has been abandoned, but the Capital and Interest Accounts are still kept up. The capital invested was reduced by Rs. 525 by some trifing receipts, and stood at Rs. 1,57,634 at the close of the year. The accumulated interest to the same time amounted to Rs. 54,144.

74. It seems desirable that the account should be closed.

HOOGHLY IRRIGATION SCHEME.

75. This is a project for throwing the water of the Damuda into some of the old flood channels of the district by means of a canal taken off from the river at Burdwan.

76. Some expenditure was incurred during the famine year, but the project has since been in abeyance pending inquiries as to the price at which the land in the beds of the flood channels might be acquired. The inquiries have been of a very tedious character and were not complete at the close of the year.

77. The Capital and Interest Accounts are as follow :—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Expenditure	
	In 1875-76.	To close of 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	62,291	1,21,992
Establishment	4,103	14,841
Tools and Plant	1,315	6,330
TOTAL ...	67,709	1,43,163
Deduct Receipt on Capital Account	105	105
NET OUTLAY ...	67,604	1,43,058

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest to 1st April 1875	2,071
Ditto for 1875-76	4,604
Total to 1st April 1876 ...	6,711

TIRHOOT AND SARUN IRRIGATION SCHEME.

78. Surveys for several projects of irrigation from the Gunduk, the Bagmutty, Kumla, Kosi, and some smaller streams, were in progress during the year, and two or three projects were submitted to the Government of India, but for various reasons were not accepted. Modifications of them are now under investigation, and it is hoped that something may in the end be accomplished.

79. The total outlay on these surveys to the end of 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 3,92,676, of which Rs. 1,82,803 were expended during the year, *viz.*,—

	Rs.
Preliminary Expenses	14,762
Establishment	1,67,356
Tools and Plant	1,411
Suspense Accounts	—676
TOTAL ...	1,82,853
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account	50
NET OUTLAY ...	1,82,803

DRAINAGE WORKS.

80. This class of works seems likely in time to figure largely in our Irrigation reports. The only scheme of the kind actually in operation during the year was the Dancuni scheme. The works are all that can be desired in an engineering point of view, but the process of distributing the outlay over the improved lands with a view to its realization from the proprietors still drags its slow course along, and it is not possible as yet to speak confidently as to the financial result of the undertaking.

81. Meantime surveys for other and more important schemes were commenced during the year. In a minute dated 26th September 1875, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewed the whole question of drainage in Bengal, and directed that certain specific schemes should be investigated. Three of these are in the Hooghly District and two in the 24 Pergunnahs District. The surveys for these were commenced, as were also those for two larger projects in which drainage forms only a subsidiary part of the improvements contemplated. These are the protection of the Moorshedabad, Nuddea, and part of the Jessore Districts from inundation by a comprehensive system of river embankment, and navigable canals to connect the Pudda at Khoostea and at Madaripore with the Hooghly at Calcutta. All these projects were in too embryo a condition at the end of the year to admit of detailed description. The expenditure on them amounted to Rs. 39,589.

ESTABLISHMENT.

82. Towards the close of the year under review the Department was deprived, temporarily, of the services of Mr. Levinge, C. E., the Superintending Engineer of the Sone Circle, who went home for a well-earned two years' furlough after a continuous service in India of over 20 years, 13 of which were spent upon in the great works in Orissa and Behar, either in the service of Government, or of the Irrigation Companies which eventually transferred their works to the State. Independently of the important services rendered by Mr. Levinge in Orissa, as Chief Engineer in the days of the Irrigation Company, his name will probably be chiefly remembered in connexion with the great canals from the Sone. The ability and signal success with which he designed and carried out, well nigh to completion, the colossal system of irrigation canals from that river have been cordially acknowledged by the Government of India, and his return to the scene of his labors will be heartily welcomed alike by the Government and the officers and subordinates who have served under his orders. He was succeeded by Major J. G. Forbes, R. E.

83. Without particularizing the services rendered by the other Superintending Engineers I may say that the Government is, as a rule, well served by its officers of all ranks in this Department, and that among the Executive Engineers the names of Major Heywood, R.E., Captain MacArthur, R. E., and Messrs. Fouracres, Stoney, Whitfield, Kimber, Apjohn, Dejoux and Vertannes are deserving of special mention.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Chief Engr., Bengal Irrign. Branch.

The 13th December 1876.

COMPARISON BETWEEN RAINFALL IN THE YEARS 1875-76 AND 1874-75.

		Khurreef.							Rubbee.							Total of year.	Remarks.
		June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.		
Orissa	1875-76	19·92	27·19	8·34	19·26	10 25	0·00	84·96	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·05	2·54	3·62	6·21	91·17	
	1874-75	16·92	14·77	20·39	12·13	9·27	2 18	75·66	0·05	1·03	0·00	0·07	0·00	3·93	5·08	80·74	
Average rainfall for 20 years		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·26	
Midnapore Canal. Midnapore	1875-76	11·12	12·51	8·31	6·82	3 48	0·00	42·24	0·01	0·00	0·00	2·59	2·03	8·68	13·31	55·55	
	1874-75	8·58	5·90	8 83	7·62	16·70	2·28	49 91	0·00	0·78	0·11	0·00	0·71	1·46	3·06	52·97	
Average rainfall for 5 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·65	
Panchkoora	1875-76	7·01	9·52	18·48	16·08	4·57	0 00	55·66	0·00	0·00	0·12	0·53	0·68	7·02	8·35	64·01	
	1874-75	14·14	5·27	13·94	6·24	6·68	1·45	47·72	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·70	1 01	2·56	4·27	51·99	
Average rainfall for 5 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·09	
Sone Canal. Dehree	1875-76	13·60	15·09	16·48	2·87	·05	0·00	48·09	0·00	0·00	0·00	0 00	0·00	0·00	0·00	48·09	
	1874-75	14·45	5·15	13·55	10·86	5·53	0·00	49·54	0·00	1·16	0·33	0·00	0·13	0·60	2·22	51·76	
Average rainfall for 2 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·92	
Arrah	1875-76	5·78	6·89	18·32	2·89	0·00	0·00	33·88	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·12	0·12	34·00	
	1874-75	17·83	7·88	11·57	11·21	2·35	0·00	50·84	0·00	0·95	0·16	0·00	0·75	2·16	4·02	54·86	
Average rainfall for 2 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·43	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION IN 1875-76 AND 1874-75.

Name of Canal.	Area.			Area irrigated in 1875-76.			Area irrigated in 1874-75.			1875-76 compared with 1874-75.		Remarks.
	Culturable in the portion of the district under the canal.	Provided for at 133 acres per c. ft. of discharge.	For which distributaries have been constructed to end of 1874-75.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Total.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Orissa.												
Kendrapara Canal	[illegible]	94,139	56,200	7,924	3,653	11,577	8,977	2,128	11,105	472	...	
High Level Canal, Section I.	89,000	59,576	48,200	5,472	89	[illegible]	7,185	74	7,259	...	1,698	
Toldunda and Matchgong Canals	232,000	59,566	33,265	909	362	[illegible]	3,845	250	4,095	...	2,824	
Total Orissa	...	213,281	137,665	14,305	4,104	[illegible]	20,007	2,452	22,459	472	4,522	
Midnapore.												
Under Midnapore Weir	250,000	139,725	89,150	47,307	27	[illegible]	60,866	...	60,866	...	13,532	
„ Panchkoora „	67,000	44,910	18,750	5,853	46	[illegible]	7,892	1,894	9,786	...	3,887	
Tidal Reaches	16,000	11,500	11,500	2,727	1	2,728	1,666	...	1,666	1,062	...	
Total Midnapore	333,000	196,135	119,400	55,887	74	55,961	70,424	1,894	72,318	1,062	17,419	
Behar.												
Western Main Canal	201,500	201,500	7,430	2,965	4,914	7,879	...	...	...	7,879	...	
Arrah Canal	497,000	497,000	88,570	30.111	27,654	57,765	...	...	...	57,765	...	
Eastern Main and Patna Canal	420,000	420,000	...	9,001	1,328	10,329*	...	...	...	10,329	...	
Total Behar	1,118,500	1,118,500	96,000†	42,077	33,896	75,973	...	...	...	75,973	...	

* Water supplied by means of cuts in the canal.

† To end of 1875-76.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL TRAFFIC DURING 1875-76 AS COMPARED WITH 1874-75 ON THE ORISSA AND MIDNAPORE CANALS.

Name of Canal.	Number of miles open, 1874-75.	Number of miles open, 1875-76.	Number of Boats including empties, 1874-75.	Number of Boats including empties, 1875-76.	Tonnage of Boats, 1874-75.*	Tonnage of Boats, 1875-76.*	Value of Cargo, 1874-75.	Value of Cargo, 1875-76.	Tolls, 1874-75.	Tolls, 1875-76.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kendraparah	40	40	4,821	4,178	41,758	34,488	30,10,897	33,50,397	18,252	12,452
High Level	37	37	2,414	2,396	8,603	12,252	2,49,870	3,72,508	2,450	3,143
Toldunda	27	27	507	1,053	6,951	13,834	20,286	1,69,273	707	782
Matchgong	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Total Orissa	110	110	7,742	[illegible]	57,312	60,574	32,81,053	38,92,178	21,412	16,377
Midnapore	53	53	29,967	[illegible]	168,090	189,414	1,18,23,308	1,22,07,919	44,886	51,810
Tidal	29	29	15,443	10,[illegible]	132,282	68,003	28,96,109	13,38,440	52,209	22,540
Total Orissa and Midnapore	192	192	53,152	55,018	357,684	317,991	1,80,00,470	1,74,38,537	1,18,507	90,727
1875-76 More	...	...	...	1,866	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76 Less	...	...	...	...	...	39,693	...	5,61,933	...	27,780

N. B.—The amount of tolls in this statement is the amount actually collected during the year.

* The tonnage of cargo is only about half that of boats.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BOATS, CLASS OF GOODS, TONNAGE, AND VALUE OF CARGOES AND TOLLS LEVIED ON ALL CANALS IN ORISSA IN 1875-76 AS COMPARED WITH 1874-75.

	Number of Boats, 1874-75.	Number of Boats, 187576.	Tonnage of Cargo, 1874-75. *	Tonnage of Cargo, 1875-76. *	Value of Cargo, 1874-75.	Value of Cargo, 1875-76.	Tolls, 1874-75.	Tolls, 1875-76.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	2,969	2,223	22,358	24,341	20,70,841	25,72,792	8,114	6,544
Stimulants	6	3	33	24	66,025	1,50,500	12	9
Clothing	7	4	25	10	4,640	1,500	10	3
Staples of manufacture	214	234	2,891	2,819	4,03,975	2,93,877	1,089	880
Building materials	542	789	4,156	9,233	64,524	92,427	1,569	2,503
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel	47	35	450	314	6,034	3,141	118	63
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	1	...	4	...	120	...	1	...
Miscellaneous	86	115	579	1,164	5,35,560	7,24,946	226	352
Total	3,172	3,403	30,496	37,705	31,51,719	38,39,183	11,139	10,354
1875-76 More	...	231	...	7,209	...	6,87,464	...	...
1875-76 Less	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	785
1875-76 Passenger and empty Boats	...	2,974	...	12,224	...	...	...	2,974
1875-76 Total Private Traffic including Passenger and empty Boats	...	6,377	...	49,929	...	38,39,183	...	13,328

* The tonnage of cargo is only about half that of boats.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BOATS, CLASS OF GOODS, TONNAGE AND VALUE OF CARGOES AND TOLLS LEVIED ON THE MIDNAPORE CANALS IN 1875-76, AS COMPARED WITH 1874-75.

	No. of Boats, 1874-75	No. of Boats, 1875-76.	Tonnage of Cargo, 1874-75. *	Tonnage of Cargo 1875-76. *	Value of Cargo, 1874-75.	Value of Cargo, 1875-76.	Tolls, 1874-75.	Tolls, 1875-76.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles of food	12,393	10,809	1,48,932	1,07,277	47,16,538	35,26,674	55,163	32,286
Stimulants	710	1,193	7,332	9,124	3,99,597	5,02,170	2,353	2,440
Clothing	950	822	7,661	6,598	32,87,711	30,26,399	1,271	1,310
Staples of manufacture ...	1,501	2,031	15,731	21,513	35,34,182	41,22,000	3,379	6,217
Building materials	1,102	1,410	10,423	14,898	80,050	1,29,473	2,654	3,546
Live stock	...	10	...	28	...	485	...	10
Fuel	433	445	6,750	6,385	32,522	43,423	1,116	1,407
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	336	404	2,102	2,569	9,680	29,634	352	570
Miscellaneous†	28,050	30,267	1,00,729	89,025	26,39,237	21,66,101	30,877	27,433
TOTAL ...	45,475	47,391	2,99,660	2,57,417	1,46,99,517	1,35,46,359	97,165	75.219
1875-76 ... More	...	1,916	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76 ... Less	...	...	...	42,243	...	11,53,158	...	21,946

* The tonnage of boats is only about half that of cargo.

† Includes passenger and empty boats.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XV OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 15th April 1876.	For week ending 14th April 1877.	Total from 1st January to 15th April 1876.	Total from 1st January to 14th April 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12th May 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,46,999	7,42,585	98,77,264	1,19,82,921	21,05,657	...
12th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	65,749	90,442	7,47,194	14,74,491	7,27,297	...
5th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	50,299	60,826	8,39,941	9,56,522	1,16,581	...
28th Apl. 1877	Oudh and Rohilkhand	71,925	72,866	10,52,862	12,34,344	1,81,482	...
12th May 1877	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,80,320	2,06,000	25,50,721	29,68,934	4,18,213	...
28th Apl. 1877	Madras ...	1,21,060	1,88,553	17,95,062	28,18,869	10,23,807	...
28th ditto ...	South Indian ...	33,026	58,810	5,03,094	7,69,044	2,65,950	...
5th May 1877	Great Indian Peninsula	5,98,025	8,25,442	81,98,029	1,09,91,247	27,93,218	...
12th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,15,867	2,25,044	23,48,760	25,86,736	2,37,976	...
	TOTAL ...	19,73,270	24,70,568	2,79,12,927	3,57,88,106	76,70,181	...
	State.						
12th May 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2071	1,919	32,347	32,114	...	233
12th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,305	1,226	25,787	24,961	...	826
12th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	46,183	54,163	7,63,378	8,45,861	82,483	...
12th ditto ...	Holkar ...	7,747	7,089	1,14,103	97,461	...	16,642
14th Apl. 1877	Khamgaon ...	1,591	2,409	20,765	25,355	4,590	...
14th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,177	3,251	31,136	36,833	5,697	...
14th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	909	1,146	10,663	17,435	6,772	...
14th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	7,973	12,888	1,36,329	2,20,786	84,457	...
5th May 1877	Tirhut ...	1,882	5,086	33,761	67,377	33,616	...
21st Apl. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	8,996	15,251	1,03,302	1,70,402	67,100	...
12th May 1877	Neemuch ...	...	998	...	17,217	17,217	...
	TOTAL ...	80,834	1,05,426	12,71,571	15,55,802	2,84,231	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,54,104	25,75,994	2,91,84,498	3,73,38,910	81,54,412	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1877.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Natal. M.	Natal. F.	Natal. Total.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Under 2 years ...	6	6	12	6	6	12	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Mauritius and to the French W. I. Colonies.
From 2 to 10 „ ...	21	10	31	21	10	31	
„ 10 to 20 „ ...	86	27	113	86	27	113	
„ 20 to 30 „ ...	168	77	245	168	77	245	
„ 30 to 40 „ ...	14	7	21	14	7	21	
„ 40 to 50 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Above 50 years ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
GRAND TOTAL ...	296	127	423	296	127	423	

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Mauritius and to the French W. I. Colonies.
Western Bengal	4	2	6	4	2	6	
Central „	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Eastern „	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar	51	35	86	51	35	86	
N.-W. Provinces	115	42	157	115	42	157	
Oudh	91	31	122	91	31	122	
Central India	4	1	5	4	1	5	
Punjáb	6	...	6	6	...	6	
Nepaul	8	1	9	8	1	9	
Mix. Madras, Bombay, &c. ...	17	15	32	17	15	32	
GRAND TOTAL ...	296	127	423	296	127	423	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste ...	69	31	100	69	31	100	No emigration took place during this month to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Mauritius and to the French W. I. Colonies.
Agriculturist ...	86	22	108	86	22	108	
Artizans ...	17	9	26	17	9	26	
Low castes ...	95	47	142	95	47	142	
Mussulmans ...	29	17	46	29	17	46	
Christians ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	
GRAND TOTAL ...	296	127	423	296	127	423	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	267	109	376
2. Mussulmans ...	29	17	46
3. Christians ...	...	1	1
TOTAL ...	296	127	423

CALCUTTA,
The 15th May 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **MAY** *1877, and the Total Exports from each Province for the eight months, 1st October 1876 to 31st May 1877, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1875-76, 1874-75, and 1873-74.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.																					
Calcutta		1,376	30,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,031	4,31,402	...	...	...	...	17,407	4,61,605
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, May 1877		1,376	30,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,031	4,31,402	...	...	...	...	17,407	4,61,605
Total from 1st October 1876 to 31st May 1877		141,190	32,35,922	8,021	1,77,146	3,482	84,790	402	8,998	...	...	...	...	100,152	28,32,035	...	...	16	146	253,263	63,39,037
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76	49,045	10,05,665	64	1,557	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	199,479	56,77,567	854	20,874	10	146	249,519	67,07,481
	1874-75	114,376	24,89,980	19,240	3,38,072	21,763	4,77,441	16,104	3,36,237	...	...	4	25	83,781	23,18,669	...	...	151	3,813	255,419	59,64,187
	1873-74	8,314	1,65,566	...	...	3,698	75,585	3,529	78,919	...	...	3	65	39,086	11,03,099	30	240	57	1,303	54,717	14,24,777
Bombay and Sind.																					
Bombay		237,216	63,26,178	1,10,603	29,70,187	215,765	60,49,451	49,762	13,37,175	...	...	...	...	2,943	70,150	...	...	49,993	12,84,407	666,282	1,80,37,548
Kurrachee		5,950	1,17,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,786	6,35,946	...	...	...	...	28,736	7,53,696
Carwar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, May 1877		243,166	64,43,928	110,603	29,70,187	215,765	60,49,451	49,762	13,37,175	...	...	...	...	25,729	7,06,096	...	...	49,993	12,84,407	695,018	1,87,91,244
Total from 1st October 1876 to 31st May 1877		1,165,451	3,20,39,689	368,603	99,93,307	569,267	1,63,25,012	256,280	69,50,983	33,264	8,71,775	17,010	4,82,510	57,167	15,88,641	...	...	117,946	31,44,826	2,584,988	7,13,96,742
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76	1,454,193	3,69,91,801	289,126	73,94,409	327,296	86,04,377	183,474	48,48,991	76,027	19,84,355	...	...	152,364	41,53,612	...	...	90,924	25,57,519	2,564,404	6,65,35,064
	1874-75	2,269,557	6,50,26,120	307,565	83,98,416	621,409	1,76,60,292	125,112	34,78,404	110,050	32,05,230	...	...	29,462	7,81,690	...	...	133,138	37,55,536	3,696,293	10,23,05,688
	1873-74	249,301	6,47,16,501	234,875	67,05,524	500,879	1,43,37,141	178,206	51,69,805	25,053	7,11,990	...	...	79,937	22,91,284	...	...	112,308	31,50,663	3,380,559	9,70,82,928
Madras.																					
Madras		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	822	18,420	...	...	...	...	822	18,420
Cocanada		3,664	82,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,664	82,080
Tuticorin		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,679	62,399	...	...	268	6,600	1,206	28,020	...	...	...	...	4,152	97,019
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	4,714	1,05,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,714	1,05,600
Total, May 1877		3,664	82,080	...	...	4,714	1,05,600	2,679	62,399	...	...	268	6,600	2,027	46,440	...	...	...	...	13,352	3,03,119
Total from 1st October 1876 to 31st May 1877		58,032	13,02,596	1,206	27,600	14,440	3,06,486	3,429	80,939	...	...	8,558	2,08,869	7,442	1,72,345	...	...	...	...	93,107	20,98,835
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76	206,499	45,98,562	8,826	206,305	35,820	7,42,626	11,306	2,10,780	...	...	1,998	45,182	28,813	6,55,559	...	...	...	...	293,262	64,59,014
	1874-75	223,779	53,79,817	2,545	62,640	31,996	6,94,642	35,930	8,14,475	...	...	18,051	4,05,110	2,292	51,736	...	...	66	1,381	324,640	74,09,901
	1873-74	232,844	53,82,138	2,679	65,503	2,276	51,668	7,232	1,78,902	...	...	1,753	41,931	2,450	59,184	...	...	...	...	249,234	57,79,326
British Burma.																					
Rangoon		2,317	43,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,113	70,635	...	...	6,430	1,13,680
Other Ports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, May 1877		2,317	43,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,113	70,635	...	...	6,430	1,13,680
Total from 1st October 1876 to 31st May 1877		61,252	11,21,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,795	1,90,698	3,036	53,013	75,083	13,65,154
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76	3,739	64,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,254	11,56,268	...	...	58,993	12,20,989
	1874-75	46,532	7,77,677	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	47,413	7,92,171
	1873-74	7,320	1,24,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,272	37,232	...	...	9,592	1,61,891
Grand Total.																					
Total, May 1877		250,533	65,99,256	110,603	29,70,187	220,479	61,55,051	52,441	13,99,574	...	...	268	6,600	42,787	11,83,938	4,113	70,635	49,993	12,84,407	732,207	1,96,69,648
Total from 1st October 1876 to 31st May 1877		1,425,925	3,76,99,650	377,030	1,01,98,053	587,189	1,67,16,288	260,111	70,40,919	33,264	8,71,775	25,568	6,91,379	164,761	45,93,021	10,795	1,90,698	120,998	31,97,985	3,006,441	8,11,99,768
Total for corresponding period of previous years.	1875-76	1,713,476	4,26,60,749	289,016	76,02,271	363,116	93,47,003	194,847	50,61,443	76,027	19,84,355	1,998	45,182	380,656	1,04,86,738	56,108	11,77,142	90,934	25,57,665	3,166,178	8,09,22,548
	1874-75	2,664,235	7,36,73,514	329,350	87,99,128	675,158	1,88,32,375	177,146	46,29,116	110,050	32,05,230	18,055	4,05,135	115,535	31,52,095	881	14,494	133,355	37,60,760	4,223,765	11,64,71,847
	1873-74	2,497,779	7,03,88,664	237,554	67,71,027	506,953	1,44,64,394	188,967	54,27,626	25,053	7,11,990	1,756	41,996	121,473	34,53,567	2,302	37,472	112,365	31,51,986	3,694,102	10,44,48,922

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE;
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 15th June 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 13th JUNE 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	71,767	3,90,881	2,481	11,028	...	...	74,248	4,01,909
„ Other Grains	...	17	1,505	5,922	4,100	15,149	...	...	5,605	21,071
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	100	8,269	43,471	3,501	22,219	...	...	11,787	65,790
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	293	46,090	3,14,760	...	...	...	...	46,383	3,16,760
„ Paddy	...	2,000	7,958	27,175	374	1,278	...	...	8,332	28,453
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	...	264	21,913	1,20,275	...	...	...	...	22,177	1,21,751
„ Paddy	...	1,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut—Rice	...	...	35,235	2,04,378	...	...	3,049	17,730	38,284	2,22,108
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	1,352	251	1,191	...	...	2,604	13,960	4,207	22,540
Quilandy—Rice	...	7,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	1,049	178	1,049
Mangalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice	...	557	3,476	175,005	10,30,294	2,481	11,028	3,049	17,730	181,092	10,62,528
„ Paddy	...	...	...	9,463	33,097	4,474	16,427	...	...	13,937	49,524
„ Other Grains	...	1,369	7,489	8,520	44,662	3,501	22,219	2,989	16,024	16,379	90,394
TOTAL	...	1,926	10,965	192,988	11,08,053	10,456	49,674	6,038	33,754	211,408	12,02,446
Imports in previous week	...	Rice	...							258,546	14,15,749
		Paddy	...							26,480	89,374
		Other Grains	...							37,713	2,05,117
		TOTAL	...							322,739	17,10,240

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 13th JUNE 1877.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	FROM BENGAL.												FROM BRITISH BURMA.									
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		TOTAL.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.*		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	196,989	7,67,365	...	...	11,217	45,563	...	...	17,231	44,996	225,437	8,57,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	1,820	2,400	...	...	...	...	1,820	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	6,365	26,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,365	26,040	4,401	18,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,401	18,088
„ Paddy ...	880	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	2,400	53,410	1,28,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,410	1,23,525
Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,242	22,480	8,242	22,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	5,280	19,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,280	19,840	290	1,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	1,212
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,206	31,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,206	31,087
TOTAL ...	209,514	8,15,645	...	...	13,037	47,963	...	...	25,473	67,476	248,024	9,31,084	71,307	1,78,942	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,307	1,78,942
Exports in previous week ...											352,000	13,14,285											13,736	36,176

* No return received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railways, during the week ending 2nd June 1877.

FORWARDED	To										
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Co-door and Won-timetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	TOTAL.
By the Madras Railway—	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
From Madras ...	1,004	3,080	633	157	...	153	1,288	386	516	279	7,496
„ Beypore ...	...	518	447	1,365	488	...	...	...	...	...	2,818
„ Raichore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	919	1,037	2,178
„ Other Stations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	761
By the South Indian Railway—											
From Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
„ Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,707
„ Tanjore District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,636
„ Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	823
„ Other Stations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,550

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 19,731.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 9th June 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations ...	289
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations ...	4,734
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore ...	1,008
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore ...	2,373
TOTAL TONS ...	8,404
TOTAL FOR PREVIOUS WEEK, TONS ...	9,098

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1877-78 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND MAY.														
		1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.			1877-78.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	Gross ...	11,12,665	2,75,002	13,87,667	12,14,970	2,39,199	14,54,169	14,46,602	3,00,964	17,47,566	12,70,350	1,79,329	14,49,679	15,24,017	2,39,709	17,63,726
	Nett ...	...	...	13,71,994	...	...	14,29,383	14,39,792	2,95,197	17,34,989	12,61,727	1,72,576	14,34,303	15,21,490	2,21,099	17,42,589
Bombay ...	Gross ...	7,45,842	80,419	8,26,261	6,88,758	90,790	7,79,548	8,41,260	2,22,594	10,63,854	8,71,008	29,193	9,00,201	10,68,427	36,699	11,05,126
	Nett ...	...	...	7,64,648	...	...	7,00,361	7,68,569	2,19,306	9,87,875	8,09,794	28,988	8,38,782	10,27,432	36,447	10,63,879
Sind ...	Gross ...	24,337	22,497	46,834	30,748	22,076	52,824	38,984	54,238	93,222	32,059	6,710	38,769	60,532	11,861	72,393
	Nett ...	...	...	46,515	...	...	52,384	38,028	53,359	91,387	31,860	6,710	38,570	60,408	11,850	72,258
Madras ...	Gross ...	2,82,470	2,47,190	5,29,660	2,88,437	1,89,977	4,78,414	2,87,383	2,28,241	5,15,624	2,97,406	1,18,005	4,15,411	2,34,099	29,713	2,63,812
	Nett ...	...	...	5,24,076	...	...	4,76,275	2,84,023	2,26,291	5,10,314	2,95,695	1,17,719	4,13,414	2,24,218	29,713	2,53,951
B. Burma	Gross ...	1,46,660	9,18,992	10,65,652	1,87,767	7,50,408	9,38,175	1,51,406	12,22,375	13,73,781	1,91,297	8,62,669	10,53,966	2,06,222	7,24,121	9,30,343
	Nett ...	...	...	10,46,111	...	...	8,78,622	1,49,613	11,93,760	13,43,373	1,88,648	8,41,048	10,29,696	2,05,590	6,99,805	9,05,395
TOTAL ...	Gross...	23,11,974	15,44,100	38,56,074	24,10,680	12,92,450	37,03,130	27,65,635	20,28,412	47,94,047	26,62,120	11,95,906	38,58,026	30,93,297	10,42,103	41,35,400
	Nett ...	...	...	37,53,374	...	...	35,37,025	26,80,025	19,87,913	46,67,938	25,87,721	11,67,041	37,54,765	30,39,138	9,98,914	40,38,052

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as, in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1877-78 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April only.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,
Statistical Branch:
Calcutta, 14th June 1877.

G. H. M. Batten,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

Year	FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.													
	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Sind.		British Burma.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity*.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1873	17,519	15,49,921	20,626	16,60,001	19,337	9,54,490	13,517	6,61,075	614	8,260	2,111	6,756	73,724	48,40,503
1874	16,415	14,52,133	17,871	14,23,211	18,573	9,16,897	12,641	6,17,408	402	5,668	5,478	18,316	71,380	44,33,633
1875	15,746	13,76,473	19,925	15,43,958	20,125	9,99,287	13,665	6,69,078	590	7,106	3,469	17,597	73,520	46,13,499
1876	16,078	14,04,270	19,523	14,71,523	15,510	7,72,368	13,479	6,61,697	607	8,092	5,042	35,370	70,239	43,53,320
1877	18,828	16,37,266	26,689	17,23,258	16,616	8,25,267	12,855	5,99,073	455	7,100	1,547	10,910	76,990	48,02,874
Average ...	16,917	14,84,013	20,927	15,64,390	18,032	8,93,662	13,231	6,41,666	534	7,245	3,529	17,790	73,170	46,08,766

* The quantity on which Excise Duty was collected is not included.

Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce
(Statistical Branch),
Calcutta, 14th June 1877.

G. H. M. Batten,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

RUBBEE SEASON, 1876, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1876.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of March 1877.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals.		Daiwa Rice Irrigation.			Tobacco, Cotton, Indigo, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce.		Oil-seeds and Pulses.		Sugarcane and other Crops.				Rainfall.		Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	(Grand Total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 8, 11, 14 & 17).	(Grand Total of corresponding month of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches during rubbee season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	453	...	2	2	1,412	398	1,808	...	20	110	45	19	45	1,965	3,336	0·60	3·16	2·11	(a) The details are— Acres. Dalwa 29 Cotton ... 2,125 Huldee 1 Onions 23 Potatoes 2 Chillies 1 Wheat 19 Garden Produce 6 Chinna 1 Mandia 98 Oil-seeds 89 Pulses 80 Sugarcane 37 Brinjals 4 Plantains 1 Sarú 2,521
		Pattamoondee	675	111·79	...	...	...	16	39	39	...	5	6	7	4	7	63					
		High Level, Sec. I	1,300	109·47	27	...	27	137	21	175	8	41	41	...	34	54	270	181				
		Toldunda	1,300	46·11	...	...	...	64	23	140	23	23	23	...	8	16	179	194				
		Matchgong	650							76												
		Total of the month	...	...	27	2	29	1,629	554	2,153	162	25	197	67	65	122	2,621a	3,770	0·93	7·00	8 years. 3·05	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	122	63	185	3,166	126	3,292	136	16	152	21	120	141	3,770	...	0·54	7·43	7 years. 2·11	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	676	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Howrah	Panchkoora	300	22	78	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	26	0·01	1·29	1·12	
		Total of the month	...	...	78	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	26	0·01	1·29	1·12	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582 10,518	4,914 27,654	0·78 0·28	5·39 3·03	1·5 1·7	
Zone	Shahabad	Main Western	4,342	391·92	...	...	...	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,323	0·01	1·29	1·12	
	Dhio	Arrah	1,660	391·92	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	33,996	...	...	...	(b) The details are— Acres. Wheat and barley @ Rs. 25 per acre ... 3,507 Sugarcane @ Rs. 5 per acre 2,535 Opium @ ,, 5 ,, ... 68 Total ... 11,100
	Gya and Patna	Patna	1,466	...	...	...	...	6,151	5,186	11,337	269	224	45	2,041	2,041	2,286	33,996	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	6,462	5,186	11,648	269	224	45	2,041	2,041	2,286	37,739	37,739	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	6,462	5,186	11,648	269	224	45	2,041	2,041	2,286	37,739	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the month	...	...	106	2	107	10,091	5,186	15,277	431	249	182	2,108	2,106	2,408	41,659	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	122	63	185	34,907	151	35,058	413	65	478	1,993	37	2,030	37,739	...	...	...	...	

G. A. SEARLE, *Colonel, S. C.,*
Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 29th May 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Prize offered for the best Essay on the vicissitudes of Aryan civilization in India

No. 44P., dated India Office, London, 26th April 1877.

From—Secretary of State for India,
To—Government of India.

MY LORD,—I forward, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, copy of a letter* from the Foreign Office, with a translation of its enclosed communication† setting forth the particulars of a prize to be awarded at the International Congress of Orientalists to be held in Florence in 1878 for the best Essay upon the vicissitudes of Aryan civilization in India.

* Dated 3rd April 1877.

† Dated at Rome, 12th January 1877.

2. Your Lordship in Council will doubtless give due publicity to this matter.

Dated Foreign Office, the 3rd April 1877.

From—T. V. LISTER, Esq., Under Secy. of State for Foreign Affairs,
To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

THE Italian Ambassador at this Court has announced to the Earl of Derby that at the meeting of the 4th International Congress of Orientalists to be held in Florence in 1878, a prize will be given of five thousand Italian Lire by the Minister of Public Instruction in Italy to the author of the best Essay upon the vicissitudes of Aryan civilization in India.

5,000.

The character of the Essay, the Regulations under which competitors for the prize are to submit their Essays to the judges and every necessary detail will be found in the accompanying programme.

I am directed by Lord Derby to request that you will lay this paper before the Marquis of Salisbury, and that you will move His Lordship to take such steps as may appear to him best suited to give general publicity to its contents.

TRANSLATION.

Particulars of a competition for a Prize Essay on Oriental history on the occasion of the 4th Oriental Congress about to be held in Florence.

THE first thought of His Excellency the Professor Michele Coppino, Minister of Public Instruction, when the intention of convening in Florence the 4th International Congress of Orientalists was intimated to him, was to promote on this auspicious occasion some important work connected with oriental matters, and after having consulted the General Committee of the Congress, His Excellency has resolved to award a prize of five thousand Italian Lire to the Essay which should be adjudged to be best in the following respects:

The subject will be: the changes of Aryan civilization in India. The Essay will be a historical and critical one on the characteristic and constituent elements of Aryan civilization from its first immigration into the Punjab, such as can be determined from the language, customs, religious creeds, manners, and will be a particularized history of that civilization in India, with an examination of the elements which have modified it in the different Indian countries.

Savants of any country are invited to compete.

Every one will be required to address his own manuscript post paid, either to "Professore Michele Amari, Senatire del Regno e Presidente del detto quarto Congresso e del Comitato ordinatore," or to the Italian Legation in any European or American State, not later than the 31st December 1877.

A

Each manuscript shall bear a motto (the author's name being omitted therefrom) and the same motto is to be repeated on the cover of a sheet of paper folded and sealed which shall contain the author's name and address. This cover shall be forwarded together with the said manuscript either to the Senator Amari at Rome or to one of the said Italian Legations.

The merit of the work will be decided by five persons already chosen by the General Committee, from among the most eminent authorities in the culture of Aryan literature. The votes of these judges, given separately, will be taken by the General Committee and the prize shall be awarded to that writing which has gained the votes of the majority or of all the judges. The sealed cover containing the name of the author shall then be opened and all the others burnt.

The author of the Prize Essay shall retain the proprietary right to his own work; the other essays will be returned to their authors on their application and at their expense. At the opening meeting of the Congress the President will announce the result of the competition and the names of the judges.

The essay may be written in Latin, Italian, French, English, or German.

Neither members of the General Committee nor judges of the competition will be allowed to compete for the prize.

Delegates of the General Committee are begged to give as much publicity as possible to the present announcement, and to procure its insertion in the public press.

In the name of the General Committee.

M. AMARI,
President.

ROME;
The 12th January 1877.

A. DE GUBERNATIS,
Secretary.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Relief Report for the Kurnool District for the week ending 19th May 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 31st May 1877, No. 2497.

Read Relief Report from Kurnool district for week ending 19th May 1877, dated 25th May 1877.

The Relief Report for the Kurnool district for the week ending 19th May 1877 is submitted to Government, in continuation of Board's Proceedings, 25th May 1877, No. 2389.

2. *Prices and Rainfall.*—Prices showed tendency to rise. Rice was dearer in Ramalkota, Cumbum, Nandial and Sirwell; cholum rose in five taluks; ragi was not on sale in Ramalkota, Nandikotkur or Koilkuntla, and of the remaining five taluks, the price rose in two; cumboo was quoted only in Pattikonda, Cumbum and Markapur, and the price was rising in the first named taluk. There was a good fall of rain throughout the district, ranging from 3·55 inches at Cumbum to 1·4 inches at Pattikonda and averaging 2·27 inches.

3. The following abstract shows the numbers on relief works in comparison with those on 12th May:—

	12th May.	19th May.	
Ramalkota ...	32,610	32,281	— 329
Nandikotkur ...	20,307	19,518	— 789
Nandial ...	28,644	26,693	— 1,951
Sirwell ...	19,672	17,433	— 2,239
Koilkuntla ...	28,452	28,266	— 186
Pattikonda ...	16,946	23,573	+ 6,627
Cumbum ...	47,932	46,447	— 1,485
Markapur ...	10,295	9,531	— 764
Total ...	204,858	203,742	— 1,116

The decrease in Sirwell is reported to be due to defective return; that in Nandial to cholera and concentration of works, and that in Cumbum to emigration to Nellore and transfer of coolies from small works to the trunk road. The increase in Pattikonda is partly nominal and partly due to the temporary closure of a large work last week in view to promotion of emigration to Nellore and the Hooblee railway. The fluctuations in the other taluks call for no remark.

4. The present is the first report from the district in which the D. P. Works have been separately marked. In the statement given with the Proceedings above quoted, the Board entered 50,446 being the number on 12th May on certain large works which, they were aware, were under officers of the department. The present return is still imperfect as regards these taluks, but gives the figures noted in the margin. The total number is nearly 68,000 or one-third of the numbers employed in the district.

Taluk.	Number of works.	Outlay. In the week.	Outlay. Up to the week.	Number of coolies.
Ramalkota ..	5	9,073	53,430	14,492
Pattikonda ..	8	2,779	29,933	3,634
Nandikotkur ..	4	3,769	27,617	12,367
Nandial ..	3	18,415	77,163	22,102
Sirwell ..	2	7,513	53,963	15,049
Total ..	22	41,549	2,52,316	67,961

5. *Rates of wages.*—The wages are correctly regulated with reference to the price of cholum or ragi.

6. *Gratuitous relief.*—The taluk totals and distribution under the several classes of relief are shown below:—

	12th May.	19th May.	
Ramalkota ..	14,239	12,369	— 1,870
Nandikotkur ..	5,742	6,307	+ 565
Nandial ..	4,642	6,539	+ 1,897
Sirwell ..	6,510	6,915	+ 405
Koilkuntla ..	6,093	6,454	+ 361
Pattikonda ..	4,618	4,711	+ 93
Cumbum ..	3,861	15,079	+ 1,218
Markapur ..	15,344	8,385	— 1,959
	61,049	61,759	+ 710
Camps ..	6,903	6,490	— 413
Village relief ..	13,394	7,433	— 5,961
Children under 7 ..	40,752	47,926	+ 7,174
Total ..	61,049	61,759	+ 710

It will be seen that there is a large decrease in village relief and increase under children allowed 3 pies a head; and the increase in the different taluks in every case except Sirwell results from similar change. The Collector regards the decrease in village relief as a satisfactory feature and as due to the repression of fraud. The Board think, however, that there must be more than 13,833 persons in need of gratuitous relief in the district at the present time. The increase in the numbers of children indicates fraud. It has occurred in all taluks except Ramalkota and Sirwell. In the former, however, the proportion to the population on works is still 23 per cent., and the variation in the different taluks is very great, *viz.*, from 14 per cent. in Markapur to 23 in Ramalkota. The proportion is above 17 per cent. in the last-named taluk, and in Cumbum and Pattikonda, which have 22 and 20 per cent., respectively. The cost of gratuitous relief during the week was Rs. 12,240.

7. The Ramalkota taluk is the only one against which deaths of persons on gratuitous relief are shown. There were 18 in camps and relief houses in the taluk, and 12 among those relieved in the villages.

(True Extract.)
H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th May 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 19th May 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kurnool	Ramalkota	..	..	18,955	10,67,724	10,67,724	...	...	9,786	16,876	5,619	32,281	...	...	...	...
	Nandikotkur	..	..	11,454	1,88,033	2,06,049	...	...	5,846	9,228	4,444	19,518	...	...	...	...
	Nandial	..	..	17,911	5,69,468	5,69,468	...	...	8,833	12,952	4,908	26,693	...	...	...	...
	Sirwell	..	..	9,156	2,94,078	2,94,078	...	...	5,358	8,587	3,483	17,433	...	...	...	...
	Koilkuntla	..	..	16,150	5,60,976	5,60,976	...	...	6,674	15,450	6,142	28,266	...	...	...	...
	Pattikonda	..	..	21,414	3,43,263	3,43,263	...	...	7,936	12,412	3,225	23,573	...	...	...	...
	Cumbum	..	..	23,093	6,60,110	6,60,110	...	...	15,367	19,660	11,420	46,447	...	...	...	...
	Markapur	..	..	4,565	1,80,246	1,80,246	...	...	3,495	4,122	1,914	9,531	...	...	...	...
	Total	..	37,21,000	..	1,22,696	38,58,898	38,81,914	...	...	63,295	99,287	41,160	203,742	...	...	...	...

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
The 31st May 1877.

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

STATEMENT No. XXIX regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a summary of Government Orders issued during the period between 25th May and 7th June 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 29th May to 7th June 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the week last reported on.	Number of people employed. During the week ending 2nd June.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the week last reported on.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the week ending 2nd June.	Average rainfall, *i. e.*, the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
										Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	23 cents of rain in Sowda, and rain in western talukas. Cattle disease and ague prevalent.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	2,771	2,690	·26	2,46,733	1,73,373	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 54	29¼ 26¾	27⅓ 25	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	One inch and 59 cents of rain in Násik. Grain supply abundant. Field work commencing. 2 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	10,080	8,587	1·17	5,11,967	2,61,559	Jowari ... 54 Bajri ... 47	27 24	27 24	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar	6,047	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	34 cents of rain at Ahmednagar. Grain imports enough. 93 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	29,739	28,896	3·73	15,61,034	4,76,936	Jowari ... 76 Bajri ... 66	23 21	23¼ 21¾	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	An inch of rain in Purandhar, 6 cents in Baramati, 28 cents in Sirur, 14 cents in Indapur, and 2 cents at Poona. Grain supply sufficient. A few cholera cases in the district.	Ditto ...	45,800	47,200	5·2	13,06,667	8,00,743	Jowari ... 65 Bajri ... 51	19½ 19½	19½ 19½	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	20 cents of rain at Madha and Malsiras. Large grain importations. 93 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	59,571	68,279	9·5	30,36,850	12,60,143	Jowari ... 66 Bajri ... 60	18 ...	16¼ ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	About an inch and a quarter of rain in 4 talukas. Weather warm and cloudy. Land being prepared for monsoon crops. Grain supply sufficient. 280 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	43,783	49,026	4·6	6,45,869	5,49,658	Jowari ... 39 Bajri ... 35	15¼ 16¼	15½ 16½	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	30 cents of rain in Bagalkot, and 15 cents in Kaládgi. Grain supply as before. 157 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	76,752	84,256	10·32	15,03,447	7,40,636	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 76	13⅓ 13½	13 12½	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	1 inch and 15 cents of rain in Belgaum, rain in all the talukas. Most of the rice lands sown, and the young crops springing up. More rain required for sowing early crops. Grain supply plentiful. 148 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	45,000	41,000	4·36	8,23,574	5,16,331	Jowari ... 43 Bajri ... 54	15 14	15 15	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	5½ inches of rain in the Nowalgund taluka. An average of 2 inches 31 cents in 8 talukas. Rice and early crops, where sown, thriving. Ploughing in progress. Imports low owing to high cartage rates. Cattle disease in two talukas. 128 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	53,808	57,141	5·78	12,79,499	6,10,813	Jowari ... 43	14¼	13	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992			8,67,307	3,87,075	4·86	1,09,15,640	53,90,192					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

There has been a considerable fall of rain in Násik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar, and there have been showers in the remaining affected districts. The sowing of rice and of quick-growing crops is making considerable progress in parts of the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates, and the young plants are reported to look promising. The ordinary early crops have also been sown in a few places in those two districts, but there must be more rain before this can be generally done.

The weather is very sultry, and appears to indicate an early commencement of the monsoon.

2. Grain has again slightly risen in price, the average of jowari throughout the affected area being 19 lbs. per rupee, as compared with 19½ lbs. during the week last reported upon.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 387,075 against 367,307 in the week last reported upon, and there are also 5,128 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The net increase is not large, and there is a slight decrease in some districts, while the decrease in Ratnagiri and Kanara is very great.

4. There is a decrease in the number of deaths from cholera in the Southern Mahratta Country, and an increase in Satara.

5. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 26th May, the number of people upon Civil works in the nine affected districts was 33,749, the number upon works under Public Works Department agency being 340,709. The proportion of people upon the former continues, therefore, less than 10 per cent. of the total. It is to be noted that the figures given in these tables are taken from the Progress Returns of the works, and are brought up to the week ending 26th May, while the figures in the table prefixed to this summary are taken from the Collector's telegrams, and refer to the week ending 2nd June.

6. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 19th May, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works; this latter allowance, which has been paid since December, is debited to the works upon which the parents are employed, it being regarded as an increment to their wages to enable them to support their young children. Comparing the results shown in the table below with those shown in the last summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 28,666 to 32,524, while the number of children under 7 years of age has increased from 106,167 to 111,213:—

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	29	11	1,295	714	82	1,429
Násik	102	45	296	4,646	658	11662
Ahmednagar	3,488	907	13,640	11,589	1,220	11,968
Poona	7,326	3,061	28,809	18,122	2,236	31,248
Sholapur	5,686	2,598	31,852	19,597	1,692	20,323
Satara	1,987	871	9,040	14,768	1,853	17,173
Kaládgi	3,169	1,914	10,362	19,027	2,060	10,740
Belgaum	6,772	4,170	19,957	9,067	1,083	7,198
Dharwar	3,033	2,442	16,068	11,474	1,477	9,950
Kanara	916	633	2,612	1,974	241	1,032
Ratnagiri	16	6	315	235	31	125
Total ...	32,524	16,658	1,34,246	111,213	12,633	1,22,848

7. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works in the nine affected districts employing 1,000 labourers, or more. It will be seen

that 313,526, or about five-sixths, of the labourers are now concentrated upon the works enumerated:—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	Remarks.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,105	1,105	
Nasik ...	Poona-Nasik Road ...	2,777	7,794	
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road... ...	2,402		
	Bawarbari-Sattana Road ...	1,612		
	Sinnar-Ghoti Road	1,003		
Ahmednagar..	Oojhar Canal	1,346	24,824	
	Dhond-Munmar Railway ...	19,956		
	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	3,522		
Poona ...	Nira Canal	12,825	40,852	
	Mutha Canal	12,294		
	Matoba Tank	6,304		
	Shirsophal Tank	5,742		
	Patas Tank	1,613		
	Paud-Pimpri Ghât Road ...	2,074		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank	15,140	43,554	
	Pangaon Tank	8,028		
	Motibagh Tank	2,588		
	Rosewari Tank	2,474		
	Bhend Tank	1,217		
	Yerrup Tank	1,112		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road	5,030		
	Aljapur Road	1,880		
	Sholapur-Akulkote Road ...	1,793		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road to British Frontier	1,470		
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road ...	1,426		
	Sholapur-Taki Road	1,396		
Satara ...	Mhaswad Tank	14,420	46,163	
	Nehr Tank	14,306		
	Pingli Tank	8,922		
	Islampur Tank	4,977		
	Karad-Nagaz Road	3,538		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank	4,783	69,097	
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	16,351		
	Kohlar-Bagewari Road... ...	8,120		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	7,801		
	Kaladgi-Badami Road ...	7,071		
	Almella-Adurkhed Road ...	6,418		
	Sholapur-Hubli Road	5,128		
	Indi-Bijapur Road	4,759		
	Bijapur-Hipergi Road ...	4,692		
	Indi-Almela Road	3,974		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal	6,124	39,078	
	Gaddikeri Tank	1,009		
	Belgaum-Punchgaum Road ...	16,418		
	Belanky-Kanmadi Road ...	5,013		
	Belgaum-Lingamutt Road ...	4,928		
	Athni-Gokak Road	2,096		
	Athni-Belanky Road ...	2,085		
	Metalling the Mail Road ..	1,405		
Dharwar ...	Haveri Tank	1,174	41,059	
	Karwar-Bellary Road (three sections from Hesroor to Sangticope)	13,305		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road... ...	12,835		
	Hubli-Kaladgi Road	5,496		
	Bankapur-Hangal Road ...	3,408		
	Ron-Nawalgund Road... ...	2,863		
	Hullial-Annigerry Road ...	1,978		
	Grand Total ...	...	313,526	

8. Maps are not sent with this Summary, as they would merely repeat the information already given.

9. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

10. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 7,919 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 31st May, and during the same week 4,253 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 12,172 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the end of May to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the end of May was 298,823 tons :—

Food-grains sent to	In October and November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	In April 1877.	In May 1877.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports.	26,903	17,312	13,459	16,075	16,798	21,399	28,657	140,603
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur.	41,697	25,498	15,471	12,477	13,760	12,856	12,594	134,353
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal.	9,223	3,606	1,615	2,622	3,234	2,346	1,221	23,867
TOTAL ...	77,823	46,416	30,545	31,174	33,792	36,601	42,472	298,823

11. On the whole, the slight improvement in the general situation noticed in the last Summary is maintained. The food-supply is sufficient, and the rise in prices is not great. The grain trade continues active, especially that down the Coast, the large amount of 7,919 tons having been despatched from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the past week. The condition of the cattle is fair, except in parts of Poona, Sholapur, and Kaladgi, where it is not so favourable. The heavy rainfall in Belgaum and Dharwar has assisted the crops already sown in those districts, and enabled others to be sown, and the rice and quick-growing crops are promising. The net increase of 15,283 in the number of labourers is not large, nor is the increase of 3,858 in the number of people upon charitable relief excessive. Emigrants continue to return to their homes, and the number of those people employed upon relief works in Kanara and Ratnagiri has decreased by nearly 50 per cent. The condition of the people continues to be fairly good, especially upon the works where the relief afforded seems to be sufficient in all cases, and the general prospects are very encouraging if the monsoon be favourable. Cholera is not on the increase.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXIX).

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the week sent.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments Granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the week sent.
										Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Cholera prevalent, and out of 896 cases 501 proved fatal during the week.	Roads Tanks Miscellaneous*	25,717	29,911	2·17	5,75,786	4,38,903	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44	14⅝ 15	14⅜ 15
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	Cholera at Akalkot; 15 deaths ...	Ditto	3,221	3,345	4·27	56,862	45,762	Jowari ... 61	17½	17½
Jath ...	884*	879	64,000	63,628	Grain supply fair, but prices rising. Cholera slightly prevalent. Public health generally good.	Ditto	2,841	3,224	5·03	79,702	31,419	Jowari ... 63	13 9/16	13 9/16
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto	741	772	1·3	17,916	13,002	Jowari ... 54	21⅜	21⅜
Pant Pratinidhi ...	213	138	68,335	44,594	Prices steady. Rain fell in the Alpadi Mahal.	Ditto	828	953	1·39	28,759	11,592	Jowari ... 58½	13	13
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	1,90,814	...	Rain fell in some villages. Prices rising. Grain worth Rs. 458 imported. Exportations none. Fever and cholera increasing.	Ditto	86	149	·07	1,794	1,064	Nachani ... 55	25	24¾
Savanur ...	70	18	15,757	2,020	2 inches and 20 cents of rain. Sufficient supply of grain, prices rising. Importations continue. Cholera entirely subsided.	Ditto	368	154	·97	10,000	1,844	Jowari ... 61½	16	15
TOTAL ...	8,374	4,804	18,50,190	8,47,848			33,802	38,508	2·08	7,70,819	5,43,586			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

A

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XXIX.*)

Districts.	For the week ending 17th February 1877.		For the week ending 24th February 1877.		For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.		For the week ending 7th April 1877.		For the week ending 14th April 1877.		For the week ending 21st April 1877.		For the week ending 28th April 1877.		For the week ending 5th May 1877.		For the week ending 12th May 1877.		For the week ending 19th May 1877.		For the week ending 26th May 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,233	90	3,128	33	3,331	26	3,289	14	2,930	33	4,204	36	4,346	15	2,207	...	2,757	77	2,727	...	2,591	...	2,559	...	2,404
Nasik ...	...	16,022	...	16,891	...	10,986	...	11,597	...	14,015	...	15,574	...	15,759	...	17,648	...	17,178	...	17,905	...	18,759	...	13,157	...	10,719	...	10,587	...	8,148
Ahmednagar	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861	686	16,443	411	17,495	698	19,213	984	21,493	1,128	24,066	1,418	24,901	1,179	24,111	1,770	24,580	1,826	24,528	2,335	29,211	2,478	26,736	2,949	25,851
Poona ...	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	23,914	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702	4,979	30,111	4,768	30,977	4,517	31,491	4,338	34,132	4,512	36,769	3,299	39,516	3,588	41,425	5,832	41,959
Sholapur ...	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,304	8,973	40,262	3,589	38,864	4,020	42,582	4,293	42,926	4,521	43,405	5,103	45,554	6,105	42,867	6,804	41,344	6,321	48,287	9,985	51,337	10,088	49,647	13,177	49,733
Satara ...	125	23,424	316	24,396	377	20,272	297	27,086	79	27,047	474	28,727	514	29,566	570	31,131	653	33,191	417	30,897	528	33,269	807	36,593	1,016	39,400	1,511	42,942	1,926	46,973
Kaladgi ...	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615	6,754	23,994	7,672	24,513	6,208	32,945	7,868	36,201	8,063	34,179	7,562	39,897	8,276	49,197	8,171	57,079	7,192	68,380	6,725	72,615
Belgaum ...	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,428	4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316	5,416	24,227	6,080	25,924	5,603	23,641	5,361	28,889	2,113	37,711	4,063	41,838	3,569	41,709	2,154	40,466
Dharwar ...	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	2,064	29,516	2,860	30,921	2,737	35,768	2,199	33,282	2,599	40,785	3,108	40,992	4,215	40,937	2,487	42,487	1,865	50,111	4,514	51,560	986	52,670
Total ...	47,613	1,76,549	39,680	1,84,318	37,060	1,74,415	29,526	1,92,335	19,106	1,93,223	24,118	2,10,926	26,369	2,22,973	26,053	2,41,019	28,525	2,59,057	29,007	2,48,290	30,578	2,64,564	26,419	2,91,456	30,734	3,21,802	32,940	3,35,545	33,749	3,40,709
Grand Total	2,24,162		2,23,998		2,11,475		2,21,861		2,12,329		2,35,044		2,49,342		2,67,072		2,87,582		2,77,297		2,95,142		3,17,875		3,52,536		3,68,485		3,74,458	
Ratnagiri ...	363	1,323	668	1,416	150	503	465	1,260	457	1,164	888	1,407	838	862	189	1,202	227	1,495	257	2,169	256	2,405	256	2,910	256	2,879	251	2,724	245	1,892
Kanara ...	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126	85	1,100	181	1,074	127	1,017	127	1,042	131	1,554	103	2,094	128	1,974	72	1,239	2,250	1,636	1,783	1,512	4,147	1,549	5,084	1,364	1,727
Total ...	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,276	588	1,565	1,441	1,531	1,291	1,905	1,534	1,870	1,013	1,743	1,305	2,321	1,623	2,231	2,241	1,495	4,655	1,892	5,693	1,768	7,321	1,800	7,808	1,609	3,619
	2,924		3,560		1,864		3,006		2,822		3,439		2,863		3,048		3,944		4,472		6,150		7,524		9,089		9,608		5,128	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	2,27,086		2,27,558		2,13,339		2,24,867		2,15,151		2,38,483		2,52,175		2,70,120		2,91,526		2,81,769		3,01,292		3,29,661		3,61,625		3,78,093		3,79,586	

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.
(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXIX.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.				Public Works Department Agency.				Grand total of			
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.				Rs.				Rs.				
17th February	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
24th February	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998
3rd March	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861
17th March	11,77,975	6,456	5,317	2,053	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	34,41,482	85,226	90,401	31,422	2,12,329
24th March	11,96,669	10,299	10,373	3,446	23,93,652	83,667	94,393	32,866	35,89,321	93,966	1,04,766	36,312	2,35,044
31st March	12,23,844	10,776	11,769	3,824	25,47,352	88,086	1,00,604	34,283	37,71,196	98,862	1,12,373	38,107	2,49,342
7th April	12,45,953	10,242	11,985	3,826	27,13,353	94,049	1,09,892	37,078	39,59,306	1,04,291	1,21,877	40,904	2,67,072
14th April	12,63,483	10,445	13,170	4,910	28,67,147	1,01,859	1,18,447	38,751	41,20,630	1,12,304	1,31,617	43,661	2,87,582
21st April	12,66,232	11,065	13,332	4,610	30,08,633	97,938	1,12,782	37,570	42,74,865	1,09,003	1,26,114	42,180	2,77,297
28th April	12,84,391	11,068	13,773	5,197	31,66,330	1,03,803	1,20,333	40,428	44,50,721	1,15,411	1,34,106	45,625	2,95,142
5th May	12,99,789	9,658	12,613	4,148	33,56,720	1,12,413	1,32,792	46,251	46,56,509	1,22,071	1,45,405	50,399	3,17,875
12th May	13,20,783	10,573	14,529	5,632	35,63,739	1,23,743	1,46,829	51,230	48,84,522	1,34,316	1,61,358	56,862	3,52,536
19th May	13,41,025	11,301	15,399	6,240	37,90,096	1,28,580	1,53,215	53,750	51,31,121	1,39,881	1,68,614	59,990	3,68,485
26th May	13,63,587	11,330	15,862	6,557	40,26,605	1,30,188	1,55,457	55,064	53,90,192	1,41,518	1,71,319	61,621	3,74,458

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women, and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers as having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH JUNE 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras more or less rain is reported from every district; in Malabar the monsoon has set in, and 5½ inches fell during the week: elsewhere the fall has been fairly general, and in tolerable quantity in some parts of nearly every district; prospects are said to be promising, and the starting of agricultural operations and improvement of pasturage and water-supply are mentioned in most of the district reports. The number on relief works is 847,602, and of those on gratuitous relief, according to the Madras Government, 461,010; but the district totals for the latter give 431,349: the former are 58,369, and the latter 29,373 more than last week. In Bombay reports are wanting from Khandesh and all the districts of the South Mahratta Country except Kanara; but the monsoon appears to have set in in the latter, and to have already extended over the greater part of the Deccan; rain has also fallen in Guzerat; ploughing and sowing have begun in the Deccan districts and Násik, and the fields are being prepared for the *kharif* in Sind. In Mysore heavy showers have fallen throughout the province; ploughing and sowing are going on and prospects are encouraging; the number on works is 58,477 and on gratuitous relief 108,557: the former is 1,846 and the latter 743 more than last week. In the Central Provinces more or less rain has fallen in all districts except Narsingpur, but the monsoon has not regularly set in: sowing and ploughing are going on. From Berar a little rain is reported: the land is ready for sowing. In Central India and Rajputana showers have fallen in several places: prospects are good. From Bengal general rain is reported: it has been heavy in the Eastern, Northern and Delta districts, moderate in Chota Nagpore, and light in Behar and Orissa: and crops are doing well, and the cultivation of the winter rice is being pushed on. Copious rain is reported from Sylhet, and frequent showers from Upper Assam. In Burma the monsoon rains are general and copious. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh settled weather prevails, only a few showers having fallen at the beginning of the week. In the Punjab there has been slight rain in three districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (June 11th)	1·95 in Masulipatam; ·90 in Bapatla; ·85 in Palnad; ·40 in Repalli; slight rain in some other taluks.	*Sajja*, *jonna*, maize and *gingelly* being sown in Bapatla, Repalli, Nuzvid and Nandigama; maize and *jonna* in Bunder taluk doing well; prices slightly falling in Bapatla and Narsarowpett, elsewhere stationary; seers of Rs. 80 weight rice 8·53, *cholum* 11·22, *raggi* 13·04, *cumboo* 10·77; imports by land from Godavery at Guntur, rice 39·06 tons, *cholum* 31·25 tons; 1,511 on relief works; number fed gratuitously by Government 319, in camps 39, in villages by people 1,273; mild cholera and small-pox here and there; cattle disease reported in 5 taluks, and deaths in Bapatla, Narsarowpett and Vinukonda taluks for want of fodder; markets fairly supplied.
Nellore („ 12th)	·42 in Nellore; 1·0 in Atmakur; ·20 in Kavali; 1·55 in Darsi; ·70 in Raput; 1·10 in Udayagiri; ·07 in Kandukur.	Average prices second sort rice 7·81 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·68, *raggi* 11·80, *cumboo* 10·31; imports by sea on behalf of merchants, rice 126 tons, by land into the town of Nellore rice 117 tons, *cholum* 5 tons, *raggi* 7 tons; number on district relief works 25,725; number on canal 45,154, number fed gratuitously in camps 13,528, village relief 572; children of coolies employed on works 2,878; returns from Addanki and Naidupett not received, so that there is probably no diminution; 26 deaths from cholera; cholera, small-pox, fever; dysentery, guinea-worm and diarrhœa prevalent in some taluks; water supply assured for drinking and sufficient for agricultural purposes; standing crops doing well; prospects of cattle better.
Cuddapah („ „)	·77 (average of 10 taluks); fall heavy in 3 taluks, namely, 3·32 in Mudunapelly, 2·45 in Pulivendala, 2·07 in Cuddapah.	Average prices seers per rupee, second sort rice 7·38, *cholum* 8·65, *raggi* 9·18, *cumboo* 7·87; people on relief works 105,085, increase 16,075, due to cessation of recruiting for Nellore and to rates of wages being increased; gratuitously fed in camps 9,667, otherwise fed 26,647, increase on the whole 2,990, owing to pressure of distress; cholera deaths 444; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 480.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Bellary (June 12th)	1·7 in Bellary; 2·0 in Hospett; heavy rain in Kudlighi; partial rain in Hadgally and Harpanhally; 1·2 in Alur; 1·6 in Adoni; 1·3 in Gooty; 1·4 in Tadpatry; ·7 in Raidrug; heavy rain in Anantapur; slight rain in Dharmaveram.	Average price second sort rice 6·82, boiled rice at Bellary 8·1, *cholum* or great millet 7·35, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 7·73, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·06, *cumboo* 7·36 seers of 80 tolas; import 2,964 tons; accounts from 2 Railway stations only; 287,903 persons on relief works, increase on return for previous week 25,913*, due to increased pressure of famine in most taluks; 149,824 gratuitously fed, of which 30,429 fed in relief houses and 5,034 in relief camps, increase on return for previous week 12,746, chiefly due to increased number of children of coolies; 1,561 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; Singanamala and other tanks received two months' supply of water; ryots sowing early dry crops; cholera decreasing, but still in all taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle still perishing for want of fodder, which recent rain will soon make procurable; supply of drinking water much improved.
Kurnool („ „)	1·35 throughout the district, except in Cumbum taluk.	In Kurnool town water abundant; freshes continue in Toombudra and Hindey; agricultural operation progressing throughout; cholera, small-pox and fever continue; cholera seizures 111, deaths 70; the late rains have improved the prospect of cattle; second sort rice per rupee in imperial seers 6·97, *cholum* 8, *raggi* 9·51, *cumboo* 8·92; number on relief works 210,365; gratuitously relieved 60,582, of whom 1,634 people fed at Khaderbagh camp, the rest include 48,738 children under seven years, 5,610 fed by village heads and 4,600 in relief houses; Nandial camp finished, particulars next week; import of Government grain 53 tons in Sirwell taluk; private grain 124 tons in three taluks; the increase of 5,157 in the number of coolies is the net result of 7,548 increase in four taluks, and of 2,391 decrease in others; physique fair; Markapur figures estimated, returns not being received.
North Arcot („ „)	1·17 (average of 13 stations).	Average prices in Government seers, second sort rice per rupee, 7·6, *cholum* 8·7, *raggi* 9·5, *cumboo* 8·0; relief works coolies 55,105, decrease in Chendragherri taluk, cause not explained; persons gratuitously fed in camps 8,900; persons otherwise gratuitously fed 13,496; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some places; pasture insufficient; cattle still dying of starvation in some parts.
Chingleput („ „)	Rain fell more or less in all taluks except Ponnery.	Rice second sort 8·63, *raggi* 10·37, *cholum* 9·05; imports, rice 142 tons, *raggi* 29·33; cholera has disappeared from Conjeveram and Trivellore, but is present in some villages of the other four taluks, where also small-pox, fever and dysentery are more or less prevalent; condition of cattle unhealthy in Trivellore and Saidapet; pasture insufficient; water abundant; 4,889 head of cattle reported to have died in Trivellore alone of diarrhœa brought on by feeding on tender grass; on relief works 27,744; gratuitous relief in camps 9,638, in other places 8,942.
South Arcot† („ „)	·36; 1·0 in Kallacoorchy; from ·2 to ·5 in Tricalore, Tindevanum and Trinomalay.	Rice second sort 8·12, *cholum* 10·$\frac{9}{10}$, *raggi* 11$\frac{1}{8}$, *cumboo* 11$\frac{1}{8}$, little dearer than last week; grains imported by sea none, by rail 7$\frac{1}{4}$ tons dry grains; number employed last day, men 111, women 75, children 12, total 198; gratuitously fed in relief house at Chengam, men 67, women 346, children 460, total 873, deaths 5; fed in 79 villages 1,214 men, 1,438 women, 2,673 children, total 5,325, death one; no relief camp; people healthy; cholera deaths reported 206 against 237 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture improving.
Tanjore („ „)	From ·15 to 2·0 in different localities of Tanjore, Combaconum, Shealy, Nunnilum and Negapatam taluks on the 5th & 6th instant.	Prices, rice 7$\frac{3}{4}$ seers, *raggi* 10$\frac{5}{8}$, *cumboo* 11$\frac{3}{8}$, *cholum* 9$\frac{13}{16}$; imports by sea, rice 4,739 tons; relief works none; rivers rising; deaths from cholera 291; small-pox throughout the district; fever in some parts; cattle disease in Combaconum and Tritrapundi taluks with some loss of life; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	·4 (average).	Third sort rice 7$\frac{1}{2}$ seers, *cholum* 13$\frac{3}{8}$, *raggi* 10$\frac{1}{4}$, *cumboo* 9·$\frac{9}{10}$; imports of grains during the week 413 tons; no relief works; number fed in hospital camp on 9th June 392; by private subscription 2,415; cholera and small-pox continue; cattle disease in some parts; pasture and water-supply improving.

* The increase is 23,913 compared with the figures telegraphed by the Madras Government last week.

At pages 1546 and 1609 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 2nd and 9th June 1877, opposite Bellary for "151,116 gratuitously fed" and "157,078 gratuitously fed" read respectively "131,116" and "137,078."

† At page 1610 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 9th June 1877, opposite South Arcot for "children paid three pice" read "children paid 3 pies."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Madura (June 12th)	Rain fell in several villages of Madura, Dindigul and Periacolum; slight rain fell in Polany.	Rice second sort 8$\frac{3}{16}$, *cholum* 9$\frac{2}{5}$, *raggi* 9·$\frac{7}{10}$, *cumboo* 9$\frac{3}{4}$; import, rice 806 tons; number on relief works 13,501; gratuitously fed in camps 978, otherwise fed 4,563; cholera deaths 431.
Tinnevelly („ „)	Moderate showers on hills.	Fresh in Tambrapurni; standing crops healthy, except in Nangunari; cholera and small-pox still prevailing, 213 deaths from the former; water-supply and pasture sufficient on the whole; cattle disease in three taluks with slight mortality; prices rising slightly; average prices per rupee second sort rice 8 seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 11$\frac{1}{2}$, *cumboo* 10$\frac{1}{2}$, *raggi* 10$\frac{3}{4}$; import of grain, rice 3,203 tons; number on relief works *nil*; number gratuitously fed in camps 827, number otherwise fed 8.
Coimbatore („ „)	Pretty general in all taluks; 1·51 average of week ending the 9th instant.	Prices nearly stationary, rice second sort 7·44, *cholum* 8·41, *raggi* 8·82, *cumboo* 8·40; imports estimated rice 900 tons, other grains 246; severe cholera in all taluks, attacks 1,549, deaths 1,155; fever, small-pox, dysentery and diarrhœa to a small extent; slight freshes in Ambravatty in the Danapoorum taluk; cultivation to some extent in several taluks; standing crops benefited by rain; cattle poor, losses in parts of the district from disease and want of fodder; wells but slightly affected by rain; on relief works 23,699; appearance of coolies unaltered, but diminished power to work reported in four persons in Oodoomulpetta; gratuitously fed in relief centres 21,212, village relief 6,990, total 28,202.
Salem („ „)	1·75	Prices of grains (seers of 80 tolas) rice 7·$\frac{5}{16}$, *raggi* 8$\frac{7}{8}$, *cumboo* 7$\frac{7}{8}$, *cholum* 9$\frac{1}{8}$; imports of all grains 1,350 tons; number on relief works 50,800; number gratuitously fed in camps 9,400, otherwise fed 69,700; fed by private charity 800; cholera in all taluks, village gratuitous relief number 11 per cent. increase due to large number admitted.
Malabar („ 11th)	5·51 average.	Rain sufficient in most taluks for first crops cultivation; in some places transplanting commenced; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 2,293 tons, *raggi* 17, *cholum* 196; exports, rice 1,389 tons and *raggi* 683; prices of rice slightly fallen in Ponany; stationary in Kotteyam, Calicut and Palghaut, risen elsewhere; highest 6$\frac{1}{2}$ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10$\frac{1}{8}$ in Ponany, average 8$\frac{3}{4}$ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 9 Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 12$\frac{1}{4}$; small-pox in 8 taluks, cholera in 9, deaths from latter 451; cattle healthy; pasture improving everywhere; 812 coolies on Kolathur roads. *General Remarks.*—General prospects promising; earthwork of Ambathur to Arconum Railway finished; number fed gratuitously 461,010; number on relief works 847,602; exports of grain from Madras by rail during the week ending the 9th June 8,952 tons.
Bombay— (June 14th)		
Sind— („ 13th)		
Kurrachee ...	Slight rain in Dadu taluka on 2nd.	Total fall at Mahjanda 2·61; freshes in Gaj on 30th; river at Kotri on 11th 12 feet 2 inches against 13 feet 7 inches on same date last year; small-pox in 3 talukas, one case remaining at Kurrachee; measles in 5 talukas; locusts in Dadu taluka on 31st, destroyed 150 acres of cotton and all leaves of trees.
Shikárpur ...	...	River 12 feet 2 inches, last year same date 10 feet 7 inches; *kharif* sowings commenced; cattle disease and measles in 4 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in 6 talukas on 6th and 7th.	*Kharif* preparations commenced; river rising; locusts here and there, no damage; small-pox in 7, fever in 4, cattle disease in 1 taluka.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Temperature minimum 87·3°, maximum 119·8°; *kharif* preparations continue.
Guserat— (June 13th)		
Ahmedabad ...	1·21	Weather very warm.
Kaira ...	3·36	Weather still hot.
Surat ...	·23	Ten cholera cases in Pardi, 4 fatal.
Broach ...	1·02	Total fall 1·12; health good.
Khandesh and Násik. (June 13th)		
Khandesh ...	...	
Násik ...	From 1·0 to 3·0 in all talukas.	Thirty-eight cases of cholera in Niphád, 11 deaths, few cases in Málegaon and Báglán; sowing commenced in Násik; fields being ploughed elsewhere.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Konkan—(June 13th)		
Tanna ...	·08	Total fall 2·03; cholera in 6 and small-pox in 3 talukas.
Deccan—(June 13th)		
Poona ...	1·75, average throughout collectorate during week.	Preparation for *mug* sowing in progress; cattle disease in 2, and few cholera and small-pox cases most talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	1·55	Total fall 1·89; cholera in 6 talukas, cases 224, deaths 79.
Sholapur ...	About 3·0 in Mádha, Bársi, Karmála, and Pandharpur; 5 inches in Málsiras; 1 inch in Sángola and Sholapur.	Sixty-five deaths from cholera; cultivation not begun.
Satara ...	·74	Total fall 2·56; 162 deaths from cholera; sowing commenced in several talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...		
Dharwar ...		
Kanara ...	5·98 in Karwar.	Total fall 7·23; rice sowing continues; cholera continues, deaths 27; small-pox prevalent, deaths 8.
Kaládgi ...		
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—(June 13th)		
Rájkot ...	1·42	Weather hot but healthy; small-pox in town.
Wadhwan ...	·31	Weather hot and cloudy; slight measles in Limri.
Baroda ...	...	Total fall during week 2·18; small-pox and cattle disease continue decreasing.
		General Remarks.—Early showers general throughout Deccan, where ploughing has begun, and in Guzerat; no report received from Southern Mahratta Country except Kanara; cholera continues to some extent in Deccan; thunder-storm yesterday, but scarcely any rain in Bombay; *kharif* sowings begun in Sind.
Bengal— (June 14th.)		
Chittagong ...	6·71	Cholera abating; small-pox reported from the south.
Noakholly ...	2·63	Fever has somewhat abated; stray cases of cholera still reported from Dalálbazár.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1·22	Cholera still prevalent in the Upper Chengri Valley..
Hill Tipperah ...	1·51	
Backergunge ...	2·27	Cholera and fever in a sporadic form are still present; cattle are healthy.
Furreedpore ...	4·28	
Dacca ...	6·40	
Tipperah ...	6·46	
Mymensingh ...	6·49	
24-Pergunnahs ...	·86	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	4·42	
Nuddea ...	3·22	
Moorshedabad ...	2·74	Cholera has much abated.
Pubna ...	5·21	
Rajshahye ...	5·22	
Bogra ...	4·24	
Maldah ...	1·29	Cholera has almost disappeared; two deaths from small-pox reported.
Dinagepore ...	3·95	Cholera slackening, but a bad outbreak in the jail caused by a sick prisoner brought in from Patirám.
Rungpore ...	3·63	General health on the whole good.
Cooch Behar ...	·21	
Jalpáiguri ...	5·55	
Darjeeling ...	5·0	
Midnapore ...	·82	
Howrah ...	1·13	
Hooghly ...	1·0	Public health normal; cattle disease still exists in one village in thana Pundooah.
Burdwan ...	1·64	Fever prevalent; a few cases of cholera reported from Culna.
Bankoora ...	2·34	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Beerbhoom ...	2·44	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	4·14	
Bhágalpur ...	·01	Health fair.
Monghyr ...	·34	
Purneah ...	·87	
Durbhunga ...	2·07	
Mozufferpore ...	·18	Public health good.
Sarun ...	2·39	
Chumparun ...	·53	Cholera still continues in the frontiers of the district.
Patna ...	·44	Public health fair.
Gya ...	*Nil*; ·14 in Jehanabad.	General health good.
Shahabad ...	·97	Health good.
Hazáribágh ...	1·27	General health good.
Lohardugga ...	1·96	Public health good with the exception of several cases of small-pox in Palamow.
Manbhoom ...	2·55	
Singhbhoom ...	2·96	District healthy.
Balasore ...	·12	Public health generally good, but a few cases of cholera still occur.
Cuttack ...	1·45	
Pooree ...	·43	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall of the week has been general; it was heavy in most districts of Bengal Proper; autumn rice, indigo, and other crops on the ground are doing well, and the cultivation of the winter rice crop is being pushed on.
N.-W. P. and Oudh— (June 14th)		
Benares (June 13th)	1·0 on 7th; none since.	Weather hot again.
Allahabad („ „)	Slight rain.	Weather continues hot; there have been reported storms with slight rain.
Jhansi („ 14th)	*Nil*	Weather extremely hot.
Agra („ 13th)	·2 in one pargana.	
Meerut („ „)	Slight rain.	Often cloudy.
Bareilly („ „)	Showers in parts.	Rains not regularly set in.
Almora („ 11th)	Very heavy rain on Wednesday.	Weather appears to have become settled since.
Lucknow („ 13th)	...	No change.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil* at Head-Quarters.	
Fyzabad („ „)	...	Weather hot and dry.
		General Remarks.—The weather which was showery at the beginning of the week has again become settled; the rains have not set in.
Punjab— (June 13th)		
Lahore ...	Slight rain.	Health and agricultural prospects throughout the province good.
Jullundur ...		
Peshawar ...		
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (June 9th)	·77	Cloudy; *kharif* ploughing continues; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Sambalpur ...	1·50	*Kharif* ploughing continues; some paddy sown; health good; prices rising.
Raipur ...	1·60	Ploughing continues; cholera abating; prices rising.
Bálaghát ...	·86	Rice sowing commenced in places; ploughing continues; health good; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	·94	Ploughing continues; health good; prices stationary.
Chánda (June 10th)	2·34	Ploughing continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 11th)	·84	Health good; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 12th)	1·20	Fever, small-pox and cholera continue; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 13th)	3·20	*Kharif* ploughing continues; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	1·3	Cloudy; slight small-pox.
Nimár ...	·44 at Head-Quarters; 3·50 at Mortaka.	Small-pox continues; prices slightly fallen.
Hoshangabad ...	·07	Very hot; small-pox continues.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy; hot; health good; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	·22	Stormy; hot; measles continue; prices easier.
Saugor ...	·36	Cloudy; hot; health good.
Seoni ...	1·15	Health good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	2·60	Ploughing progressing; fever continues; prices stationary.
Damoh	·45	More rain wanted for ploughing; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—There has been more or less rain in almost all the districts of the province, but the monsoons have not regularly set in; prices rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (June 14th)		
Arrakan Division ...	11·0	Public health good; a few cases of cholera in Akyab Jail.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	6·81	Public health and agricultural prospects normal.
Thonkwa ...	Rainfall copious.	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	Over 2·0	Health good.
Henzada ...	2·0	A few deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery in Henzada Jail; public health good.
Prome ...	4·77	One death from cholera in Prome; otherwise healthy.
Thayetmyo ...	5·64	Six deaths from cholera; 2 from small-pox.
Tenasserim Division.		
Amherst ...	4·52	Public health fair; monsoon commenced in Tounghoo.
Shwegyeen ...	9·7	
		General Remarks.—Cattle disease in 2 townships of Akyab district; ploughing commenced; slight cattle disease in Mengyee and Tahpoon townships of Henzada district.
Assam—		
Gauháti (June 14th)	1·78	Weather hot, with frequent heavy showers; *salee* cultivation and tea manufacture in progress; diarrhœa disappeared from station; cholera reported in the district.
Sylhet („ „)	18·29	Crop much benefited by the late rains; general health greatly improved; weather cooler.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 14th.)	·97 in Bangalore; 4·17 in Coorg.	Heavy showers have also fallen throughout the province; ploughing and sowing operations in progress; prospects encouraging; ordinary rice selling in Bangalore at 13½ pounds per rupee; deaths from cholera in Mysore Province 832, in Coorg 53; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved, as per statememt last tabulated, is in—

Bangalore district including town ...	5,029	and 52,544
Kolar	5,191	„ 11,022
Túmkúr	5,494	„ 18,152
Mysore	2,171	„ 5,195
Hassan	1,681	„ 5,665
Shimoga	1,493	„ 1,118
Kadur	546	„ 1,382
Chitaldroog	7,283	„ 13,479
Total ...	28,848	„ 108,557

excluding those employed by the professional department, daily average of which is 29,629.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (June 14th)	·22	Small-pox somewhat less; cholera decreasing; land ready for sowing.
Central India—(June 13th)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Gwalior ...	·02	
Neemuch ...	...	
Sutna ...	*Nil*	
Rutlam ...	·40	
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 14th)	·75	Very hot and sultry.
Sirohi („ 10th)	·15	Health good; weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 9th)	...	Water still abundant; heat great; health good; ploughing commenced where heavy rain has fallen.
Meywar („ 8th)	·1	Water-supply and health good; strong winds and storms; appearance of early rain.
Bikanír („ 6th)	Light showers	Thunder-storms on 3rd; heaviest sand-storm known for last 20 years passed over Bikanir; much damage to roofs of houses; good rain is said to have fallen in some districts.
Harowtee („ 9th)	...	Health good; heat excessive.
Tonk („ „)	·1	
Jhallawar („ „)	...	Weather cloudy and very sultry; health good.
Ajmere („ 14th)	Partial showers.	Weather seasonable; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	·05	Prospects unchanged; high south-west winds; very hot; health good.
Ulwur („ 13th)	...	Weather seasonable; health good.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XVI OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		22nd Apl. 1876.	21st Apl. 1877.	to 22nd Apl. 1876.	to 21st Apl. 1877.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th May 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,83,714	7,99,740	1,05,60,978	1,28,04,956	22,43,978	...
19th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ...	50,136	87,889	7,97,330	15,62,290	7,64,960	...
19th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	54,354	72,117	8,94,295	10,28,639	1,34,344	...
12th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	72,197	82,684	11,25,059	13,17,028	1,91,969	...
19th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,80,994	2,12,357	27,31,715	31,81,291	4,49,576	...
12th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,06,184	1,91,170	19,01,246	30,10,039	11,08,793	...
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	32,259	62,104	5,35,353	8,31,148	2,95,795	...
19th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,03,356	6,91,641	88,01,385	1,16,82,888	28,81,503	...
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,98,136	2,35,419	25,46,896	28,22,155	2,75,259	...
	TOTAL ...	19,81,330	24,35,071	2,98,94,257	3,82,40,434	83,46,177	...
	State.						
26th May 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,902	2,002	34,249	34,116	...	133
26th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,290	1,704	27,077	26,665	...	412
19th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	47,377	45,170	8,10,755	8,91,031	80,276	...
19th ditto ...	Holkar ...	8,386	6,711	1,22,489	1,04,172	...	18,317
5th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,479	1,569	22,244	26,924	4,680	...
5th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,548	1,702	33,684	38,535	4,851	...
5th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	815	1,412	11,478	18,847	7,369	...
5th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,871	14,271	1,45,200	2,35,057	89,857	...
12th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	2,488	5,103	36,249	72,480	36,231	...
28th Apl. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	9,188	18,337	1,12,490	1,88,739	76,249	...
19th May 1877	Neemuch ...	...	973	...	18,190	18,190	...
	TOTAL ...	84,344	98,954	13,55,915	16,54,756	2,98,841	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,65,674	25,34,025	3,12,50,172	3,98,95,190	86,45,018	...

No. XVII OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		29th April 1876.	28th April 1877.	to 29th April 1876.	to 28th April 1877.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th May 1877....	East Indian, Main	6,92,407	7,52,446	1,12,53,385	1,35,57,402	23,04,017	...
19th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	46,220	84,880	8,43,550	16,47,170	8,03,620	...
19th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	45,254	75,733	9,39,549	11,04,372	1,64,823	...
12th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	70,361	94,343	11,95,420	14,11,371	2,15,951	...
19th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,51,714	1,72,700	28,83,429	33,53,991	4,70,562	...
12th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,04,319	1,87,792	20,05,565	31,97,831	11,92,266	...
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	32,964	66,212	5,68,317	8,97,360	3,29,043	...
19th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,24,858	6,52,112	93,26,243	1,23,35,000	30,08,757	...
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	1,98,771	2,31,751	27,45,667	30,53,906	3,08,239	...
	TOTAL ...	18,66,868	23,17,969	3,17,61,125	4,05,56,403	87,97,278	...
	State.						
26th May 1877 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,739	2,215	35,988	36,331	343	...
26th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,163	1,679	28,240	28,344	104	...
19th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	42,148	46,451	8,52,903	9,37,482	84,579	...
19th ditto ...	Holkar ...	11,199	8,469	1,33,688	1,12,641	...	21,047
5th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,251	1,549	23,495	28,473	4,978	...
5th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,866	1,791	35,550	40,326	4,776	...
5th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	797	2,073	12,275	20,920	8,645	...
5th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,762	13,619	1,54,962	2,48,676	93,714	...
12th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	2,572	6,969	38,821	92,139	53,318	...
28th Apl. 1877 ...	Punjab Northern ...	8,525	14,623	1,21,015	2,03,362	82,347	...
19th May 1877...	Neemuch ...	...	1,227	...	19,417	19,417	...
	TOTAL ...	81,022	1,00,665	14,36,937	17,68,111	3,31,174	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	19,47,890	24,18,634	3,31,98,062	4,23,26,514	91,28,452	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1560 AND 1561 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9TH JUNE 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
ASSAM.																												
Sylhet	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Cachar	8 14	11 6	9 11	16 0	22 12	22 12	19 0	17 0	19 0	22 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 5	11 6	80 0	80 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Goalpara	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Kamrup	13 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Sibsagar	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	
Khasi and Jaintea Hills	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	4 0	4 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	
	3 0	...	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam ...	11 8	11 8	17 7	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	17 8	14 7	14 7	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	23 4	41 0	16 6	18 3	26 6	388 8	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...		
	Vizagapatam ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 2	10 2	10 2	13 6	16 2	16 2	23 8	16 8	15 8	23 8	17 2	17 2	28 3	17 5	18 7	25 7	136 1	136 1	143 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
	Godavery ...	12 6	12 6	14 4	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	20 3	10 0	10 0	21 0	12 8	12 7	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 8	33 7	16 8	16 8	25 5	243 0	243 0	291 6	17 7	17 7	17 7	Godavery ...		
	Kistna ...	6 4	6 4	16 2	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	18 6	9 2	9 0	19 6	12 5	11 4	21 8	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	32 3	12 0	12 6	27 4	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	18 4	17 5	Kistna ...		
	Nellóre ...	5 6	6 3	14 4	...	...	...	7 7	7 2	14 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	9 8	10 1	26 9	...	...	...	10 2	10 7	28 2	8 7	9 7	23 1	129 6	129 6	79 9	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
	Cuddapah ...	8 1	7 3	11 8	...	...	...	7 3	6 6	11 2	8 7	7 9	11 2	9 9	8 7	22 1	9 2	8 3	26 1	9 6	9 0	27 0	10 8	9 5	27 5	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 8	17 1	18 0	Cuddapah ...		
	Bellary ...	7 4	7 7	14 9	...	...	...	6 7	6 9	11 2	7 8	7 8	13 5	8 2	8 2	21 6	7 7	7 5	19 8	9 2	9 2	21 8	9 0	8 1	20 3	97 2	97 2	97 2	13 7	16 1	16 7	Bellary ...		
	Kurnool ...	5 7	5 7	13 1	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 5	6 5	6 5	15 7	7 2	7 2	29 5	...	6 9	26 2	7 7	7 7	23 2	7 5	8 2	24 7	215 8	215 8	243 0	14 0	12 9	14 8	Kurnool ...		
	Madras ...	8 1	7 7	11 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	11 2	8 8	8 9	11 7	10 8	11 2	18 5	10 2	10 2	17 9	9 6	10 5	19 3	11 4	11 8	20 1	92 3	85 0	91 7	17 5	17 1	18 6	Madras ...		
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	8 7	8 7	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	10 3	10 6	21 2	11 7	11 7	19 5	145 8	145 8	93 3	18 6	19 4	19 4	Chingleput ...		
	North Arcot ...	5 9	5 9	11 0	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	12 1	7 5	7 5	13 7	7 6	8 2	24 6	6 9	7 4	19 8	8 9	8 5	23 1	9 2	8 5	23 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	15 4	15 4	16 4	North Arcot ...		
	South Arcot ...	..	4 7	9 4	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	13 0	9 6	9 6	14 4	...	...	20 2	10 0	9 6	20 0	10 3	10 6	24 6	9 7	9 2	24 6	233 3	233 3	235 7	19 8	19 8	18 4	South Arcot ...		
	Tanjore ...	5 9	5 9	10 3	...	...	...	7 5	7 7	14 5	...	...	...	10 3	11 1	28 4	10 5	10 1	23 6	10 6	10 6	24 9	10 5	11 8	23 6	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 6	17 0	17 0	Tanjore ...		
	Trichinopoly ...	6 6	6 6	9 9	...	...	...	7 2	6 8	14 4	7 6	7 2	14 9	9 1	...	18 2	9 2	2 8	22 8	9 5	9 6	23 3	10 8	11 9	23 3	157 9	157 9	157 9	15 4	16 2	15 4	Trichinopoly ...		
	Madura ...	6 6	6 2	10 1	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	13 4	8 4	8 6	14 0	...	9 7	...	10 3	8 4	26 5	9 3	9 7	25 8	11 6	12 0	25 8	116 6	119 1	106 9	17 8	18 2	18 2	Madura ...		
	Tinnevelly ...	8 0	8 0	6 5	...	...	...	7 1	7 5	10 5	7 5	7 9	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	20 5	10 9	12 5	18 7	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
	Coimbatore ...	6 6	8 2	11 8	...	...	...	7 2	7 6	11 4	8 1	8 6	12 2	9 6	9 6	18 8	9 5	9 5	20 1	9 8	8 6	20 7	9 5	9 5	22 3	145 8	145 8	121 5	11 8	11 8	11 4	Coimbatore ...		
	Nilgiris ...	5 7	5 7	8 5	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	8 8	7 2	7 6	10 0	7 7	7 7	13 9	7 7	7 7	14 0	8 6	8 6	16 1	7 5	7 5	15 8	121 5	121 5	121 5	9 2	9 2	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
	Salem ...	5 9	5 9	11 9	...	...	...	6 1	7 1	12 0	6 6	7 5	14 6	7 9	8 4	22 8	7 2	7 7	21 7	8 2	8 2	22 5	8 6	8 6	24 1	151 6	151 6	151 6	15 2	14 6	16 5	Salem ...		
	South Canara ...	6 4	7 9	11 2	...	...	...	7 8	8 5	10 2	9 8	9 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	10 1	11 4	18 5	7 6	10 1	16 2	87 5	85 0	85 0	16 1* 15 4†	16 1 15 4	15 0	South Canara ...		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
	Malabar ...	7 2	8 6	10 1	...	...	...	8 9	9 7	12 1	9 7	10 1	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	10 2	10 9	18 2	8 4	10 9	18 5	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar ...		
Bombay.	Bombay ...	8 12	8 15	12 4	14 14	15 9	18 0	6 15	6 15	8 7	9 12	9 12	11 13	11 6	11 11	20 0	11 3	11 13	17 3	10 15	11 4	15 5	11 2	12 2	20 5	68 4	68 4	72 12	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...		
	Ahmedabad ...	10 8	11 8	17 4	15 0	16 0	28 0	6 8	7 12	7 4	8 0	9 0	11 4	13 15	15 0	22 14	11 8	12 12	21 8	...	...	...	13 12	16 4	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 14	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
	Kaira ...	10 0	10 0	15 4	15 4	16 0	32 0	6 11	7 4	9 7	8 3	8 14	12 5	12 5	13 5	...	11 14	11 14	30 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 15	25 10	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kaira ...		
	Surat ...	9 14	10 9	13 6	8 0	8 3	14 1	6 11	7 0	8 3	7 9	8 0	11 6	11 6	12 12	16 6	11 9	13 6	14 12	...	...	...	11 9	11 6	25 10	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 7	17 5	Surat ...		
	Broach ...	10 10½	11 6¾	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 7	12 4½	13 5½	18 13	10 10½	11 13½	16 0	...	...	...	11 6	12 6	25 10	80 0	80 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
	Tanna ...	8 14	8 14	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	7 5	7 5	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 10	10 10	17 0	10 9	10 9	16 0	11 4	10 5	18 5	10 5	10 5	18 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
	Kolaba ...	8 0	9 5	11 6	...	...	...	6 2	7 0	7 10	9 2	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Kolaba ...		
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	12 7½	12 12	18 8	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	14 9	15 0	27 12	13 5½	13 12	23 4	...	...	...	13 7	13 14	22 7	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 12	14 13	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
	Násik ...	11 14	11 12	18 10	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 10	10 3	11 14	12 9	14 0	26 5	11 4	11 13	18 14	12 10	12 0	21 0	10 4	10 6	24 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 2	15 9	14 3	Násik ...		
	Ahmednagar ...	10 4	10 4	20 4½	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 3½	8 3	8 3	10 3	10 12	11 3	29 14	10 7	11 1	21 3	...	...	...	10 7	10 12	26 0	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	13 8	13 13	14 4	Ahmednagar ...		
	Poona ...	9 3	9 3	13 13	...	...	9 4	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	9 13	9 13	21 12	9 12	9 12	16 2	...	...	...	10 1	12 1	20 11	76 0	76 0	101 0	14 7	14 7	13 14	Poona ...		
	Sholapur ...	8 10	9 1	19 14	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 12	9 7	9 7	13 4	8 10	9 1	26 0	8 12	9 10	22 2	...	...	...	5 14	6 2	19 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	7 11	10 4	12 0	Sholapur ...		
	Kaládgi ...	4 0	5 0	19 2	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	11 11	5 6	5 6	12 15	5 2	5 10	27 10	...	...	26 11	...	...	...	18 11½	9 2	19 8	160 0	160 0	167 3	13 2	13 2	16 0	Kaládgi ...		
	Satara ...	8 0	8 0	14 11	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	9 9	7 14	7 14	11 7	8 10	8 0	18 10	8 6	8 6	15 8	...	...	...	9 2	8 8	18 3	167 3	166 7	167 3	13 2	13 2	16 0	Satara ...		
	Belgaum ...	...	7 8	16 7	...	...	...	...	6 7	13 6	...	6 12	14 6	...	8 0	18 14	...	8 2	19 6	...	...	...	...	8 8	14 8	...	150 0	160 0	...	16 9	17 0	18 0	Belgaum ...		
	Dharwar ...	6 0	6 2	20 0	...	...	...	5 2	5 10	13 6	6 2	6 2	17 3	7 14	8 4	24 9	8 8	9 0	26 2	9 0	9 0	32 0	7 12	8 6	18 0	100 0	100 0	92 12	15 8	17 0	18 0	Dharwar ...		
	Ratnágiri ...	7 12	7 12	10 5	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 1	9 5	9 5	12 15	9 6	8 12	12 8	9 2	9 2	14 4	11 11	11 11	20 12	10 4	10 4	15 0	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 5	18 5	20 14	Ratnágiri ...		
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	11 0	12 0	21 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
	Panch Máhála (Godhra) ...	8 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	12 8	17 4	33 0	11 8	14 8	33 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	Panch Máhála (Godhra) ...		
	Aden ...	...	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	7 7	8 0	...	...	14 14	20 5	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	65 5	60 4	...	...	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
	Asirgarh ...	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 4	16 0	26 0	15 0	14 8	28 0	16 0	17 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	Asirgarh ...		
	Baroda ...	9 8	9 9	12 15	11 7	11 2	18 0	7 7	8 9	7 5	10 0	10 2	11 9	14 12	15 9	20 0	11 12	12 14	18 12	12 0	12 0	18 8	12 6	13 6	20 18	91 0	91 0	90 0	16 0	16 0	16 5	Baroda ...		
	Disa ...	12 14	12 14	17 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	22 8	22 8	30 0	22 0	22 6	33 8	15 0	14 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
	Nimach ...	15 8	16 8	...	21 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	...	20 0	35 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	25 0	25 0	Nimach ...		
	Nasirabad ...	22 13½	21 0	...	31 14	29 10	...	8 0	7 0	...	10 0	8 0	...	31 14	32 15	...	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	88 8½	32 12	...	100 0	100 0	...	...	50 0	50 0	Nasirabad ...		
	Rajkot ...	11 0	12 12	16 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	20 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot ...		
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	17 0	18 0	22 0	26 4	24 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	26 4	25 0	32 0	26 0	25 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	32 0	40 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
	Karachi ...	10 0	10 10	13 10	16 0	18 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	30 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	9 0	9 8	14 0	15 0	17 0	24 0	101 0	110 0	56 0	58 0	60 8	Karachi ...		
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad ...		
	Shikarpur ...	15 4	15 4	18 12	21 4	21 4	22 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 8	22 14	22 0	24 8	24 1	27 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	24 0	23 14	240 0	240 0	240 0	35 0	36 4	32 0	Shikarpur ...		
	Thur and Parkur ...	13 0	13 5	17 13	...	...	...	9 0	...	8 14	9 8	9 8	9 12	...	...	40 0	22 0	21 14	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	106 12	106 12	120 0	17 8	17 8	19 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	17 8a	18 8	18 0	38 8	40 0	21 0	23 8	18 8	23 0	25 0	19 4	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	28 0	120 0	160 0	200 0	9 8	9 4	8 12	Burdwan ...		
	Bancoorah ...	16 4b	16 4	23 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	25 0	27 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	400 0	480 0	480 0	8 8	8 10	8 12	Bancoorah ...		
	Beerbhoom ...	20 0b1	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
	Midnapore ...	16 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	17 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Midnapore ...		
	Hooghly ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hooghly ...		
	Howrah ...	14 8	15 0	19 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta ...	13 0	12 8	18 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	13 8	16 0	20 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...c	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	12 12	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 5	80 0	90 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	32 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 2½	9 2½	Nuddea ...		
	Jessore ...	12 0d	13 8	19 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 5	17 0	18 0	19 12	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
	Moorshedabad ...	17 8e	19 8	24 0	35 0	35 0	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	40 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 18 seers, barley 35 to 39 seers, best rice 15 to 21-12 seers, common rice 17 to 22-10 seers, and gram 20 to 23 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 33 to 41 seers, best rice 21 to 24 seers, common rice 25 to 29 seers, maize or Indian corn 33 to 35 seers, and gram 16 to 32-8 seers.
b1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, best rice 18 to 22-8 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 22 to 32-8 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 13-8 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 22 seers, barley 35 to 41 seers, best rice 14 to 22 seers, common rice 17 to 33-8 seers, and gram 21 to 35 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 13-12 seers, barley 23-8 to 26-8 seers, best rice 7-4 to 9 seers, common rice 11-8 to 20 seers, and gram 15-12 to 16 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1877 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*Continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore	No return received																	
	Rajshahye	15 0 to 16 0	18 12	21 10 to 25 0				16 8	17 4	16 0 to 18 12	18 12	19 11 to 21 9	22 8 to 24 12						
	Rungpore	19 0 *g*	18 0	22 8				13 0	12 0	12 5½	18 0	20 0	17 1						
	Bograh	15 0	17 0	18 8				16 8	19 0	19 0	24 12	29 0	27 0						
	Pubna	17 0 *h*	17 0	22 8				12 0	12 0	12 0	20 8	20 8	22 8						
	Darjeeling	8 0 *i*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	5 0	12 0	13 0	11 0						
	Jalpáiguri	13 0 *j*	12 5	10 0				13 0	13 2	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0						
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	12 4 *k*	12 4	20 0	40 0	45 0	40 0	16 0	17 8	17 0	20 8	21 5	20 0						
	Furreedpore	21 0 *l*	21 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	21 0						
	Backergunge	... *m*	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	22 0						
	Mymensingh	13 0 *n*	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	18 0	25 0	26 8	21 0						
	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	17 0						
	Chittagong	11 8 *o*	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	13 0	10 8	13 0	15 0						
	Noakhally	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	15 0						
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	12 4	10 0	10½	13 8						
	Hill Tipperah	10 5	10 5	9 5	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 5	24 0	28 0	16 0						
	Behar.																		
	Patna	20 0	21 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	37 0	13 8	14 0	13 8	18 8	20 8	21 0	31 0	25 8	22 0	...	...	...
	Gya	24 8 *q*	24 8	24 0	36 4	35 0	33 0	12 0	13 0	11 8	30 8	21 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	23 0 *r*	21 0	20 0	33 0	31 0	28 0	16 0 to 18 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	18 8	20 0	27 0	26 0	37 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	19 8	20 4	20 12	30 12	33 0	34 0	13 8	14 4	12 0	15 12	17 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	20 0 *s*	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	16 8	16 4	22 8	31 0	31 8	36 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	18 12	19 9	20 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun	20 0 *t*	20 0	23 0	44 0	44 0	40 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	18 9	18 9	28 3	31 5	31 5	36 7	13 6	12 6	15 7	18 9	16 8	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore	No return received																	
	Purneah	25 0 *u*	23 0 to 27 8	23 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0 to 24 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	19 0	20 0	24 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	21 0	23 0	21 8	22 8	25 8	22 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0 *v*	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	15 12	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	15 12	14 7	18 6	18 6	19 11	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	No return received																	
	Balasore																		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	19 0 *w*	19 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	24 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	26 0	26 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom	18 0 *x*	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	29 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 10	16 10	12 4	24 8	24 8	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	8 14	8 14	8 14	16 0	16 0	26 10	20 0	19 0	13 5	21 5	21 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	11 0	20 0	21	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	16 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	3 0	3 0	3 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	2 0	9 0	9 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	20 0	19 0	20 8	30 0	28 0	36 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	22 0	26 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
	Saháranpur	22 10	22 10	22 3	32 13	32 12	31 6	11 14	8 9	9 11	15 10	15 10	16 3	28 0	28 0	21 13	17 4	17 2	21 9
	Muzaffarnagar	24 8	23 2	26 6	44 0	44 0	44 0	6 9	6 9	6 10	18 10	18 10	17 10	28 10	28 10	30 13	22 0	22 0	26 6
	Meerut	26 0	25 0	28 8	38 0	39 0	40 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	29 0
	Bulandshahr	23 0	22 0	30 0	37 0	39 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	20 0	26 0
	Aligarh	23 0	22 8	31 0	33 0	33 0	40 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	20 8	...	...	33 0	...	...	...
	Kumaun	13 8	13 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*Continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.													
	Dinagepore										No return received			
	Rajshahye				20 10	33 12	24 0 to 35 10	240 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	
	Rungpore				14 8	15 0	19 2	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Bograh				19 0	16 0	18 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	7 10	8 4	
	Pubna				22 8	25 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Darjeeling	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	170 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	
	Jalpáiguri				16 0	15 0	14 0	64 0	97 0	160 0	7 2	7 5	7 4	
	Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca				22 10	26 10	25 0	106 0	106 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	
	Furreedpore				18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Backergunge				16 0	16 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Mymensingh				14 0	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	
	Tipperah				14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	
	Chittagong				13 0	10 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Noakhally				12 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts				...	...	...	240 0	200 0	240 0	10 0	8 0	6 10	
	Hill Tipperah				11 5	12 5	11 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Behar.													
	Patna				29 0	30 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Gya				28 8	28 0	28 8	160 0	180 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Shahabad	30 0	27 8	30 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	
	Durbhunga	27 8	30 12	27 8	27 8	27 8	30 12	176 0	176 0	160 0	7 10	7 14	7 4	
	Mozufferpore				25 0	25 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 8	7 12	
	Sarun	29 0	30 0	37 0	27 8	29 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	
	Chumparun				28 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 12	
	Monghyr				31 5	29 4	38 8	147 0	168 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	
	Bhaugulpore				...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Purneah				28 0	28 0 to 30 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Maldah				30 0	35 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs				23 0	22 0	28 0	220 0	...	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Orissa.													
	Cuttack	21 0	21 0	17 1	15 12	19 11	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	
	Pooree				...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Balasore													
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.													
	Hazáribágh				24 0	24 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	
	Lohardugga	33 0	30 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 0	7 4	7 0	
	Singbhoom	40 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Maunbhoom				22 0	22 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Assam.	Sylhet				15 0	15 0	16 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	
	Cachar				12 4	12 4	12 4	80 0	80 0	64 0	7 13	7 9	8 0	
	Goálpárá				13 0	12 0	17 0	160 0	150 0	150 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	
	Gáro Hills				8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
	Kámrúp				10 0	10 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Darrang				6 14	6 14	6 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Nowgong				8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Sibságar				9 0	11 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Lakhimpur				9 0	9 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills				6 10	7 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	
	Nága Hills				4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún				28 0	27 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Saháranpur				36 8	32 12	29 10	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 14	8 12	8 10	
	Muzaffarnagar				23 2	35 8	29 11	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	
	Meerut				31 0	34 8	35 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 4	9 8	
	Bulandshahr				34 0	37 0	39 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	
	Aligarh				32 0	33 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	
	Kumaun				18 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	

f In Nuzzur the prices are as follow:—Wheat 22-8 seers, best rice 13-8 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 34 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 9 to 22-8 seers.
h In Serajgunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 22 seers, and gram 33 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 6 to 13 seers, common rice 10 to 20 seers, lesser millets 12 to 15 seers, maize or Indian corn 16 to 40 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 32 seers, best rice 11-5 to 13-3 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, and gram 16 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 14-6 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, paddy 20 to 30 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 13 to 25 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, lesser millets 20 to 40 seers, maize or Indian corn 20 to 40 seers, and gram 20 to 30 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 12 seers, and common rice 9 to 12 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 16-8 seers, and common rice 13 to 26 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 27-8 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, and common rice 18-12 to 23 seers, and gram 26 to 32-8 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 23 seers, barley 26 to 37-8 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 19 to 21 seers, and gram 30 to 37 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 30 seers, barley 32 to 60 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, lesser millets 21 to 40 seers, maize or Indian corn 25 to 45 seers, and gram 34 to 40 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 29 seers, barley 30 to 42 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 19 seers, lesser millets 35 to 45 seers, maize or Indian corn 29 to 40 seers, and gram 20 to 36 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers; best rice 19 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 28 seers, and gram 28 to 30 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 27-8 to 43-12 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 22 to 24 seers, maize or Indian corn 22 to 37-8 seers, and gram 30 to 33-12 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 23-12 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 19 to 23-12 seers, lesser millets 40 to 42-8 seers, maize or Indian corn 26 to 40 seers, and gram 31 to 32-8 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 26 to 30 seers, common rice 32 to 34 seers; maize or Indian corn 40 seers, and gram 20 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1877 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	16 0	16 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	21 6	22 8	24 12	37 11	39 6	37 2	13 8	14 7	15 12	15 12	16 14	16 14	28 2	28 2	28 2	21 6	21 6	29 4				29 4	29 4	28 11	113 8	113 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor		
	Moradabad	22 3	23 2	27 3	37 8	40 10	44 6	11 4	11 9	10 10	15 0	16 14	20 10	23 12	31 4	32 8	18 12	21 14	31 4				25 10	28 12	33 12	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	9 13½	Moradabad		
	Budaun	21 9½	22 12½	28 8	32 6	32 6	40 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 9½	15 9½	19 8	19 3	21 0	36 0	18 0	18 0	32 6½				26 6	26 6	37 8	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun		
	Bareilly	20 0	20 5	27 8	28 12	30 0	37 8	6 14	6 14	8 12	15 0	15 15	20 0	25 0	27 8	36 4	17 8	17 8	27 8				25 0	25 10	33 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 1	8 12	9 6	Bareilly		
	Sháhjahánpur	22 4	22 8	31 6	38 8	39 0	18 2	8 12	8 12	8 8	17 0	18 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...				29 8	30 8	36 2	155 0	155 0	155 0	8 12	8 12	9 2	Sháhjahánpur		
	Tarái Pergunnahs	23 12	23 12	27 8	50 0	50 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	21 4	...	...	28 0	...	...	25 0				30 0	28 12	31 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	22 0	22 0	26 8	32 0	33 0	34 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 8	17 8	27 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	25 0	27 0				32 0	33 0	37 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	Muttra		
	Agra	19 15	19 13¾	26 1½	28 8	29 2	32 10½	6 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	25 8½	30 0	19 11	19 11½	29 0				28 14	28 13¾	32 13½	105 0	105 0	80 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Agra		
	Farukhabad	20 0	21 8	30 12	32 4	35 0	43 4	7 8	8 0	7 8	12 4	14 10	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	26 0			23 6	26 13	35 0	165 0	165 0	165 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	Farukhabad		
	Mainpuri	22 4	22 4	31 0	30 0	33 0	39 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...				26 0	27 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 4	9 4	Mainpuri		
	Etáwah	19 8	20 8	27 8	29 0	31 0	39 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	16 0	16 8	20 0	26 0	26 0	38 0	21 0	21 8	34 0				28 8	30 8	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah		
	Etah	23 0	23 8	30 0	30 8	33 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				27 8	28 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	Etah		
	Jalaun	22 8	22 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	37 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				32 0	32 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
	Jhánsi	21 8	21 8	25 0	30 0	30 0	37 5	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	32 0	40 0	28 0	30 0	38 0				28 11	28 3	33 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 12	9 0	Jhánsi		
	Lalitpur	21 4	21 6	28 0	28 0	30 0	45 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	26 8	28 0	34 0	...	23 0	25 0				28 0	28 4	36 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	7 6	7 6	7 8	Lalitpur		
	Cawnpore	18 8	18 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	37 0				28 0	27 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 8	9 12	9 0	Cawnpore		
	Fatehpur	18 12	18 12	27 4	32 0	32 0	38 8	13 8	14 0	17 0	16 0	18 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				29 0	29 8	38 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 8	9 0	Fatehpur		
	Bánda	22 4	21 7	28 3	32 8	30 4	39 15	9 8	9 8	8 12	20 0	19 7	21 14	30 0	29 8	41 12	29 0	26 8	41 0				36 0	36 4	42 12	165 0	165 0	163 0	...	...	11 4	Bánda		
	Allahabad	17 0	17 10	26 2	29 0	30 0	37 12	10 0	11 4	11 0	18 4	18 12	24 1	23 8	25 8	36 4	22 8	24 12	35 14				26 10	27 12	40 12	140 0	160 0	130 0	8 0	9 2	9 1	Allahabad		
	Hamírpur	23 3	22 12	29 4	28 2	28 2	30 6	12 0	13 12	15 0	13 10	15 12	19 0	29 4	29 4	42 0	23 10	23 10	44 0				32 5	30 6	42 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
	Jaunpur	21 14	21 3	30 0	34 8	35 5	38 2	9 2	9 2	8 7	15 8	15 8	25 6	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 3				34 9	33 14	41 10	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 6	8 6	8 1	Jaunpur		
	Gorakhpur	21 0	21 14	32 6	33 4	35 0	45 8	13 2	14 0	21 0	15 12	16 10	26 4	31 8	31 8	...	...	29 12	...				30 10	31 8	47 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 2	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur		
	Basti	21 9	21 9	32 8	32 8	32 8	45 0	13 12	13 12	16 4	15 10	16 9	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...				31 4	30 10	40 8	160 0	160 0	175 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Basti		
	Azamgarh	22 2	22 2	26 9	32 7	32 7	38 15	10 11	11 13	13 5	16 3	17 11	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...				29 8	29 8	33 15	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Azamgarh		
	Mirzapur	20 0	19 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	26 0	30 0	32 0	22 0	25 0	30 0				27 0	32 0	34 0	130 0	130 0	125 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mirzapur		
	Benares	17 0	17 8	23 13	26 0	27 0	35 5½	11 0	11 0	13 1	16 0	16 0	18 8	27 0	27 0	...	19 0	19 0	...				24 0	26 0	23 2½	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	7 3½	Benares		
	Ghazipur	19 5	19 5	24 7	30 14½	32 3	30 14	9 11½	9 10½	9 0	16 1½	18 0	20 9½	20 9½	20 9½	20 9½	24 7½	27 1	28 5				30 5	32 3	34 10	180 0	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur		
Panjab.	Delhi	24 0	23 8	28 0	37 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	25 0	26 0	31 0				35 0	35 0	37 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Delhi		
	Gurgáon	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				No return received									Gurgáon		
	Karnál																															Karnál		
	Hissár																															Hissár		
	Rohtak	24 0	25 0	24 0	44 0	46 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	47 0	37 0	38 0	37 0				42 0	42 0	42 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rohtak		
	Sirsa	24 0	24 0	26 0	37 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	37 0	33 0	28 0	28 0	30 0				39 0	42 0	42 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sirsa		
	Umballa	28 8	29 0	26 0	56 0	58 0	48 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	50 0	60 0	55 0	40 0	42 0	42 0				52 0	53 0	53 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	32 0	32 0	48 0	Umballa [g]		
	Ludhiána	24 8	24 8	25 0	42 0	42 0	35 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	25 0	25 0	27 0				41 0	41 0	41 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Ludhiána		
	Simlá	28 0	28 8	26 0	60 0	59 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	42 0	40 0	34 0	34 0	33 0	28 0				48 8	50 0	39 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 10	9 12	9 12	Simlá		
	Jullundur	19 0	17 0	18 8	27 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	0	...	24 0	24 0	18 0				25 0	24 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jullundur		
	Hushiárpúr	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				No return received									Hushiárpúr		
	Kángra	27 8	26 8	25 0	48 0	48 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				38 0	42 0	38 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Kángra		
	Amritsar	18 0	17 0	19 0	26 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	35 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	24 0				28 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Amritsar [h]		
	Siálkot	29 0	29 0	35 8	50 0	55 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				47 0	47 0	56 8	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspúr	25 8	26 0	21 0	43 0	43 0	42 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	35 0	39 0	32 0	25 0	22 0	23 0				33 0	33 0	38 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Gurdáspúr		
	Lahore	27 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	33 0	33 0	30 0				38 0	34 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 8	8 8	Lahore [i]		
	Ferozepore	29 0	26 0	26 0	60 0	55 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	20 0				50 0	48 0	41 0	95 0	90 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore [j]		
	Gujránwála	31 0	31 0	30 0	61 0	62 0	45 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	36 0	45 0	38 0	30 0	32 0	30 0				52 0	48 0	41 0	95 0	100 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gujránwála		
	Rawalpindi	26 0	26 8	25 0	50 0	50 0	53 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	40 0				38 0	37 0	48 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Rawalpindi		
	Jhelum	36 0	36 0	33 0	46 0	45 0	39 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	28 0				27 0	26 8	33 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 12	Jhelum		
	Gujrát	33 0	33 0	29 0	45 0	46 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	15 0	46 0	50 0				32 0	31 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	37 0	40 0	34 0				No return received									Shahpúr		
	Mooltan																															Mooltan		
	Jhang	17 8	21 8	20 0	35 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	11 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	24 0				30 0	35 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	Mooltán [k]		
	Montgomery	29 0	27 8	25 0	44 0	45 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	20 0				42 0	42 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	Jhang		
	Muzaffargarh	33 0	35 0	30 0	45 0	45 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	26 0				50 0	65 0	40 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery [l]		
	Dera Ismail Khan	23 0	23 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	23 0				26 0	26 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Dera Ghazi Khan	31 4	30 0	33 12	47 8	45 0	41 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	37 8	47 8	50 0	31 4	41 4	47 8				35 10	40 0	45 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	Dera Ismail Khán [m]		
	Bannú	21 4	22 8	21 4	32 8	33 12	26 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	52 0	40 0	23 12	38 12	37 8	28 12				30 10	31 14	24 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	81 4	81 4	81 4	Dera Ghazi Khán [n]		
	Peshawar	44 6	44 6	41 4	62 8	68 12	56 4	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 0	62 8	52 8	50 0	40 0	40 0	50 0				38 8	45 8	48 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [o]		
	Kohát	30 14	31 3	27 5	58 8	62 6	44 3	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	46 13	40 5	32 8	36 6	36 6	32 8				23 6	24 1	29 14	110 0	110 0	104 0	80 11	80 11	89 0	Peshawar [k]		
	Hazára	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				No return received									Kohát		
		32 0	27 0	31 0	70 0	50 0	64 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	32 0	33 0	32 0	50 0	48 0	46 0				20 0	24 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára [l]		
Oudh.	Lucknow																															Lucknow	Oudh.	
	Unao	20 12	20 0	30 6	30 5	29 8	44 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	31 0	31 0	45 0	19 8	20 0	40 0				31 0*	32 0	47 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	Unao		
	Bára Banki	20 0	19 8	27 8	29 8	29 8	36 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	17 0	20 4	22 8	31 0	34 8	45 0	21 0	27 8	32 0				26 0†	33 4	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bára Banki		
	Sítápur	20 0	21 0	29 0	32 0	34 0	48 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	0	16 0	16 0	36 0				36 0‡	36 0	60 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sítápur		
	Hardui	24 1	24 10	35 3	39 3	41 8	52 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	16 5	15 8	25 0	...	...	...	19 0	...	...				...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Hardui		
	Kheri	22 1	21 12	31 0	36 0	37 0	55 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	18 10	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				36 0	35 2	41 4	195 0	195 0	195 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Kheri		
	Fyzabad	27 0	28 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	50 0	52 0	40 0	40 0	...	...				...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad		
	Bhuraich	18 12	18 12	28 4	29 0	30 8	42 8	11 2	12 8	15 8	15 0	15 12	23 0	...	...	40 0	...	...	...				80 0	36 0	36 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bhuraich		
	Gonda	24 0	25 0	38 0	48 0	48 0	72 0	16 11	16 15	24 12	17 2	17 4	25 4	30 0	32 11	59 0	17 6	16 14	55 0				35 0	35 0	57 0	180 0	200 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gonda		
	Rái Bareli	22 10	24 4	35 9	40 0	38 3	57 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	64 0	20 0	20 0	28 0				58 0‖	60 0	80 0	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rái Bareli		
	Sultánpur	20 4	19 4	36 0	25 14	25 8	50 0	14 0	15 0	27 0	15 0	15 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				28 9¶	31 2	51 6	210 0	230 0	200 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	Sultánpur		
	Pratábgarh	22 8	22 4	33 0	33 0	38 0	47 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...				31 4**	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Pratábgarh		
		No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				44 0††	45 0	56 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	8 4	8 8	8 12	Sultánpur		
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				No return received									Pratábgarh		

* Maize or Indian corn.

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Juár (large).
† Choti juár.
‡ Kodon.

§ Maruá.
‖ Kodon.
¶ Maruá.
** Sáwán.
†† Sáwán.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1877—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	16 4	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	16 8	18 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 12	19 0	23 0	140 0	160 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara	18 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Bhandara		
	Chanda	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chanda		
	Wardha	16 0	16 5	27 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 7	29 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Wardha		
	Balaghat	21 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 7	10 0	12 0	12 3	12 14	18 0	18 7	37 6	...	...	...	27 0	32 0	40 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat		
	Jubbulpore	21 0	21 8	28 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	40 0	170 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	25 0	23 10	30 0	30 0	...	30 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	21 4	23 0	31	13 0	16 0	20 0	32 0	31 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	6 12	6 12	7 8	Saugor		
	Damoh	26 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	10 0	14 8	14 8	18 0	...	...	0	...	...	...	37 8	33 12	47 8	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Damoh		
	Seoni	26 0	25 0	34 0	...	...	32 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	35 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	32 0 { 22 0 } 33 0 }		35 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	40 0	50 0	50 0 { 65 0 4 67 0 }	240 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mandla		
	Betul	17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0 { 25 0 }	22 0 25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	18 0	26 0	28 0	35 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul		
	Chhindwara	23 0	23 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwara		
	Hoshangabad	16 8	16 0	19 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	21 6	29 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	20 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 4	10 12	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	35 0	25 8	22 0	24 0	43 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Narsinghpur		
	Nimar	12 4	13 2	16 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	12 4	12 4	11 12	Nimar		
	Raipur	40 0	44 0	56 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 10	13 8	14 0	26 4	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	52 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	25 0	26 0	35 0	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	23 8	32 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	320 0	320 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	80 0	80 0	84 0	...	...	...	23 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	130 0	80 0	80 0	75 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godavery	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	48 0	54 0	56 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Upper Godavery		
Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Bolarum		
	Chudderghat				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Chudderghat		
	Oomraotee	12 0	12 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	44 0	14 0	16 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee		
	Akola	12 0	12 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	40 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	102 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola		
	Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	42 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Ellichpur		
	Baldana	12 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	47 0	13 0	16 0	32 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Baldana		
	Woon	16 0	16 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	50 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	17 0	19 0	28 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon		
	Bassim	13 0	13 5	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	20 5	58 0	10 0	15 0	38 0	9 0	10 0	24 5	16 0	22 0	33 0	9 0	9 0	9 6	Bassim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore Wholesale	6 5	6 7	11 7	7 5	7 5	11 0	6 7	6 5	11 0	7 2	7 2	12 0	8 5	8 7	22 2	...	...	...	8 7	9 2	22 7	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	Bangalore Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Bangalore Retail	6 2	6 5	11 2	7 2	7 2	10 7	6 5	6 2	10 5	7 0	7 0	11 5	8 2	8 2	21 2	...	...	...	8 7	9 7	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	Bangalore Retail		
	Kolar Wholesale	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 3	7 8	8 0	13 1	7 8	8 1	12 4	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 5	22 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Kolar Wholesale		
	Kolar Retail	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 1	7 5	7 8	12 9	7 5	7 8	12 9	9 5	9 5	5	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	22 7	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Kolar Retail		
	Tumkur Wholesale	6 5	7 5	12 5	4 5	4 5	10 5	6 0	6 2	11 0	6 2	6 5	13 0	7 5	7 5	17 0	...	...	...	7 1	7 7	22 7	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Tumkur Wholesale		
	Tumkur Retail	6 0	7 0	12 0	4 2	4 5	10 0	5 7	6 0	10 5	6 0	6 2	12 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 7	7 2	22 7	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Tumkur Retail		
	Mysore Wholesale	5 4	5 4	10 2	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	9 4	6 0	6 0	10 1	8 3	8 3	17 5	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	22 7	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Mysore Wholesale		
	Mysore Retail	5 2	5 2	10 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	9 2	5 6	5 6	9 6	8 1	8 1	17 1	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	22 7	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Mysore Retail		
	Hassan Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan Wholesale		
	Hassan Retail	6 5	7 5	20 0	6 0	6 2	13 7	140 0	140 0	150 0	7 0	7 7	9 0																		
	Shimoga Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga Wholesale		
	Shimoga Retail	5 7	7 7	21 0	5 2	6 2	14 5	560 0	640 0	400 0	8 7	10 2	9 5																		
	Kadur Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur Wholesale		
	Kadur Retail	6 0	7 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0																		
	Chitaldroog Wholesale	7 2	7 2	19 5	6 0	6 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0																		
	Chitaldroog Retail	7 0	7 0	18 0	6 0	5 5	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0																		
	Coorg Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg Wholesale		
	Coorg Retail	8 7	9 5	18 7	6 6	7 2	14 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 2	8 4	9 8																		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	...	...	...	28 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	40 0	...	Jaipur	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	...	...	...	34 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	48 0	42 0	...	Kishengurh		
	Alwar	...	...	...	28 0	28 8	35 8	...	...	...	...	37 8	37 8	36 0	Alwar		
	Bharatpur (City)	29 0	28 5	33 0	28 12	28 6	33 12	180 0	180 0	70 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	Bharatpur (City)			
	Kerowli (City)	...	25 0	32 8	...	26 4	33 2	...	200 0	200 0	...	35 5	33 12	Kerowli (City)			
	Ajmir	...	...	...	36 2	38 7	23 8	95 0	95 0	60 0	45 0	45 0	37 8	Ajmir			
	Deolie Cantonment																												Deolie Cantonment		
	Erinpura																												Erinpura		
	Sirohi	No return received																											Sirohi		
	Aboo																												Aboo		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	28 0	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	11 0	11 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Meywar	No return received																								No return received			Meywar		
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)																												Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
	Partabgarh "	18 2	17 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	13 2	11 4	...	Partabgarh "		
	Marwar	14 1	13 12	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	9 6	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Marwar		
	Bikaneer	18 2	18 2	...	25 0	25 0	...	6 4	6 4	...	8 12	8 12	...	27 8	27 8	26 8	25 0	...	...	29 0	28 8	...	70 0	70 0	...	44 0	40 0	...	Bikaneer		
	Bundi																												Bundi		
	Kota																												Kota		
	Tonk	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tonk		
	Jhallawar																												Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora																												Shahpoora		
India.	Indore	13 14	14 1	15 7	...	...	...	9 8	10 9	10 15	10 0	10 14	13 0	15 8	16 8	21 5	16 0	16 0	22 13	16 8	17 7	22 5	100 0	100 0	96 0	11 4	11 2	10 14	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	16 5	15 12	20 2	21 15	21 8	27 7	7 5	7 5	7 13	9 2	9 6	10 1	20 2	20 6	26 15	18 4	20 2	26 15	20 2	20 8	26 15	109 8	109 8	109 8	14 8	14 6	13 8	Gwalior		
	Goona	22 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	13 6	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 7	8 8	10 0	11 4	11 12	20 8	15 8	16 8	34 0	12 6	12 4	20 0	17 0	17 12	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	11 4	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	22 0	22 0	29 0	...	35 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	...	28 0	...	26 0	28 0	...	27 8	29 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	9 0	8 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 20th JUNE 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	70,445	3,90,128	4,708	21,756	...	...	75,153	4,11,884
„ Paddy	...	...	1,365	4,660	6,367	23,289	...	...	7,732	27,949
„ Other Grains	...	...	22,828	1,22,219	4,175	24,620	...	...	27,003	1,46,839
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	549	3,000	6,525	35,648	324	1,780	...	...	7,398	40,428
„ Paddy	...	...	439	1,500	1,923	6,250	...	...	2,362	7,750
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	1,464	8,289	39,957	2,25,107	...	...	...	...	41,421	2,33,396
„ Paddy	...	...	674	2,995	...	...	...	...	674	2,995
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut—Rice	...	...	28	160	...	...	19	110	47	270
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	803	4,742	803	4,742
Quilandy—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	412	68	412
Mangalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice	2,013	11,289	116,955	6,51,043	5,032	23,536	19	110	124,019	6,85,978
„ Paddy	...	...	2,478	9,155	8,290	29,539	...	...	10,768	38,694
„ Other Grains	...	...	22,828	1,22,219	4,175	24,620	871	5,154	27,874	1,51,993
TOTAL	2,013	11,289	142,261	7,82,417	17,497	77,695	890	5,264	162,661	8,76,665
Imports in previous week ... Rice									188,455	11,04,005
Paddy									18,261	64,658
Other Grains									16,383	90,408
TOTAL									223,099	12,59,071

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 20th JUNE 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyoukphyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	193,436	7,79,133	...	...	31,705	1,29,258	...	...	...	...	2,25,141	9,08,391	581	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	2,700
„ Paddy ...	2,610	7,497	...	...	2,204	6,000	...	...	...	...	4,814	13,497	2,478	6,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,478	6,105
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	30,735	1,25,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,735	1,25,630	2,507	11,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,507	11,700
„ Paddy ...	293	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	600	1,870	4,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,870	4,593
Tuticorin ...	74,786	2,91,734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,786	2,91,734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	5,678	15,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,678	15,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	33,323	1,33,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,323	1,33,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	340,861	13,53,567	...	...	33,909	1,35,258	...	...	...	...	3,74,770	14,88,825	7,436	25,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7,436	25,098
Exports in previous week ...											2,48,024	9,31,084											71,307	1,78,942

* No return received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railways, during the week ending 9th June 1877.

Forwarded	To										
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Coodoor and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
By the Madras Railway—											
From Madras ...	1,003	3,595	328	139	...	131	1,509	428	857	155	8,145
„ Beypore ...	...	186	702	1,280	677	...	...	...	...	...	2,845
„ Raichore ...	...	47	...	...	...	...	80	61	1,403	787	2,378
„ Other Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769
By the South Indian Railway—											
From Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
„ Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,717
„ Tanjore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,571
„ Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,270
„ Other Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,358

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 17,550.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 16th June 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations ...	590
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations ...	3,624
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore ...	819
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore ...	2,503
Total Tons ...	7,536
Total for previous week, Tons ...	8,404

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 14th June 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K. C. S. I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

BRITISH BURMA EMBANKMENTS BILL.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE moved that the Bill to provide for the execution of works urgently required in connection with embankments in British Burma be referred back to the Select Committee. He explained that, in consequence of a communication received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, who had acquired very valuable experience in dealing with a similar Bill for Northern India, he wished to delay the consideration of the Select Committee's Report for the present, and to make the motion above indicated.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE then moved that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb be added to the Select Committee on the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT introduced the Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876. He said:—"When I asked for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act of 1876, which I now lay before the Council, I said that the practical changes which the Bill would effect in the law, as it now stands, were very slight, and that I would explain on this occasion the precise nature of those changes.

"The Council are aware that the main object of the Act passed last year was to exclude from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, disputes connected with the amount, the incidence, the mode or the principles of the assessment and collection of the land-revenue in those districts in the Bombay Presidency commonly known as the Old Provinces, wherein such jurisdiction either was exercised, or was held to be capable of being exercised as the law then stood. Another, and on the whole less important, object of the Act was similarly to exempt from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts claims connected with property appertaining to hereditary offices and also claims to hold land either wholly or partially free from assessment, and claims to receive payments charged on, or payable out of, the land-revenue. Some other matters were dealt with in the Act; but those to which I have alluded, are the only matters to which I need refer in connection with the Bill now before the Council.

"Now, as the Council are aware, the measure which eventually took the form of Act X of 1876, was under the consideration of this Council for a very considerable time. It was introduced in 1873 by my predecessor, Sir Barrow Ellis, at the instance of the Government of Bombay. The measure encountered a great deal of opposition in Bombay; and eventually the Government of Bombay, at whose instance it had been introduced, deprecated its being passed, and, in recommending that it should not be passed, they received the support of many authorities, some of those authorities being very high authorities in the Presidency. The Government of India gave the most careful and anxious consideration to all the arguments which were advanced, and to all the objections which were adduced against the passing of the Bill. They attached great weight to the observations which were made by the Local Government, by the Judges of the High Court, and in many of the memorials which were addressed to them; but after the fullest, gravest, and most anxious consideration, they came to the conclusion that, under all the circumstances and looking to the importance of the revenue interests involved, they would not be justified in abandoning a measure which would assimilate the law in that portion of the Bombay Presidency to which it referred, to the law as it stood in other parts of that Presidency, and as it stood, practically, in every other part of India. The Bill was subjected to very careful examination, and after having undergone some by no means unimportant alterations, it received the assent of Your Lordship's predecessor on the 28th March 1876.

"My Lord, it was not without the most anxious consideration that the Government of India came to the conclusion that in this matter the views of the Local Government, supported as they were by a large consensus of local public opinion, and by the views of authorities entitled to the highest respect, ought to be overruled. It is often said that the Government of India are too much addicted to overruling the views and opinions of the Local Governments, and interfering with matters which had better be left to the discretion and superior knowledge of the local authorities. Some years ago, and especially during the twenty or twenty-five years which elapsed after the passing of the East India Company's Charter of 1833, there may have been, and undoubtedly there was, more or less foundation for those allegations; but, for many years past, there has been a very great change in this respect; and speaking as one who has had an opportunity of studying this question from the two opposite points of view,—from the point of view of an official of one of the minor Presidencies, including during my service in that Presidency a close connection with its Government for a considerable number of years; and looking at it also from the point of view afforded to me more recently as a Member of this Government,—I think I am in a position to affirm that, with the rarest exceptions, the interference of the Government of India, whether it be in regard to questions of legislation or in regard to questions of executive administration, is confined to matters which are either essentially matters of principle, or are of such importance that it is the duty of the authority responsible for the safety of the Empire to deal with them. Now the questions dealt with in the Act of last year are questions of principle concerning that which is the most important branch of our revenues, and which it is, in my humble opinion, the essential duty of the authority responsible for the financial administration of the Empire to guard and protect; and it was the deliberate opinion of the Government of India, after giving, as I have said, the most careful consideration to the arguments advanced by the Government of Bombay, and to the remonstrances contained in the various memorials which were addressed to us, that in the Old Provinces of that Presidency the law relating to the assessment and collection of the land-revenue should no longer be allowed to remain as it then stood, but should be brought into conformity with the law and practice which existed in regard to such matters throughout the rest of India.

"Well, my Lord, the Act of 1876 was passed and transmitted in the usual course to the Secretary of State. By that authority the most essential provisions of the Act—those connected with the assessment of the land-revenue—were fully approved and pronounced to be valuable provisions which, in the then doubtful state of the law, had become absolutely necessary; but the Secretary of State took exception to those provisions which likewise exempted from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts objections to the proceedings of Revenue officers regarding claims to hold land, altogether, or in part, free from

payment of land-revenue; to receive payments charged on, or payable out of, the land-revenue; and also claims relating to any property appertaining to any hereditary office. In objecting to these exemptions, which I may observe are in force throughout the rest of India, the Secretary of State adverted to the fact that for a long series of years a different law had prevailed in the Provinces in question, and that for this and other causes its abrogation might be distasteful to the population which had been accustomed to it, and whose pecuniary rights were deprived by the new law of a protection to which they had been habituated.

"Now, my Lord, it is not necessary, nor would it be proper, that I should offer any remarks on these observations and instructions of the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State has had the whole case before him, and this is his decision. He has accorded his full approval to the most important provisions of the Act; but on three points, two of which, as I shall show presently, are of comparatively trifling importance, he has directed the Government of India to amend the Act. These instructions, I submit, it is our plain duty to obey, and I have no doubt that this will be the view taken by my hon'ble colleagues.

"My Lord, I should, perhaps, apologise for having trespassed at so much length on the time of the Council with these preliminary observations; but I have thought it well to state as plainly as I could, how the case stands, and the circumstances under which this Bill is now presented to the Council. I will now endeavour to explain its few and brief provisions.

"The main provisions of the Act of 1876 which it is now proposed to amend, are contained in section 4, and the provisions which I propose to alter, are the first article of sub-section (*a*) and the first two articles of sub-section (*f*). The first article of sub-section (*a*) runs as follows:—

"'claims against Government relating to any property appertaining to the office of any "hereditary officer appointed or recognized under Bombay Act No. III of 1874, or any other "law for the time being in force, or of any other village-officer or servant.'

And the two first articles of sub-section (*f*) of the same section include:—

"'claims to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue, or
"'to receive payments charged on, or payable out of, the land-revenue.'

"Now if honorable members will turn to the Bill, they will find the amendments which we propose contained in the first section under the heads (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*). They add to section 5, which I may call the saving section of the Act, three clauses restoring to the Courts in the Older Provinces any jurisdiction which, but for the passing of the Act of last year, they would have exercised in the three descriptions of claims to which I have just referred. Now, the only amendment which, in my humble opinion, is of any real or practical importance is that contained in clause (*b*), which restores to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts claims "to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue." This jurisdiction was vested in the Civil Courts in the Old Provinces of Bombay up to the time of the passing of the Act of 1876, and had been so vested in those Courts—as the Secretary of State observes—for upwards of half a century. This jurisdiction will now be restored, and in this respect the Civil Courts in the Older Provinces of Bombay will again exercise a jurisdiction which is not exercised by the Courts in the other Provinces of Bombay or in other parts of India.

"The other two clauses, (*a*) and (*c*), of the Bill are far less important.

"In regard to clause (*a*), I may remark that very few suits can possibly lie for property of the nature of that referred to, which are not and were not barred by other laws in force when the Act of 1876 was passed, and which are still in force; but it has been thought that cases might possibly arise which are not so barred, and should cases that are not so barred arise, the Court will have jurisdiction.

"Then again with regard to clause (*c*), most of the claims referred to will be barred by the Pensions Act; but should it be otherwise, this clause will give jurisdiction to the Courts.

"It will thus be apparent to the Council that it is only on one point that the Bill makes any alteration of importance in the Act of 1876; and it may be doubted whether this alteration is really of very great or practical importance, for I understand that the number of claims to hold land wholly or partially free from the payment of land-revenue which can arise in the dis-

tricts included in the Schedule appended to the Bill, is comparatively small. The Bill is so short and simple that I have not thought it necessary to propose that it be referred to a Select Committee. My intention is to move at an early meeting—after the Bill has been published, and there has been time to receive any observations the local authorities may wish to make on it—that it be taken into further consideration with a view to its being passed".

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT then moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CHUTIA NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT also introduced the Bill to amend the Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876. He said that at the last meeting he stated very briefly the objects and reasons for amending the Act in question. It had been found by experience in other provinces, where similar Acts had been brought into operation, that the period of six months allowed by the Act of last year, was too short to enable the Government authorities to decide whether an estate should be retained under management, or relinquished; and it had been thought advisable that the period should be increased to twelve months. For reasons very similar to those which he had given in the case of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, he had not thought it necessary that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee; and he proposed that at the next meeting it should be taken into consideration and passed.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT then moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *Calcutta Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the transfer of property and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee. He said—"The primary object of this Bill is to complete our Code of Contract Law, so far as relates to immoveable property, and thus to carry out, to some extent, the policy of codification which the Government of India has at last happily resumed. Its secondary object is to bring the rules which regulate the transmission of property between living persons into harmony with the rules affecting its devolution upon death, and thus to furnish the necessary complement of the work which the late Indian Law Commissioners commenced in framing the Law of Succession, now Act X of 1865. Another great object of the Bill is to improve the law relating to Mortgages and Conditional Sales, which seems to have got in the minor Presidencies into a somewhat unsatisfactory condition. The expediency of legislation on this subject was recently affirmed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Tambasámi Mudali* v. *Muhammad Husain*, Law Rep., 2 Indian Appeals, 241.

"Rules are also laid down on the subjects of settlements, gifts for religious and charitable purposes, apportionment, the rights and liabilities of limited owners, leases and sales of settled estates, powers, property held by several persons, and, lastly, assignments of things in action.

"The Bill was originally framed by the late Indian Law Commission. But it has been most carefully revised, first by myself, then by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, then by Sir A. Hobhouse and myself jointly. The chapters on Powers and Mortgages were then redrawn, the former by Sir A. Hobhouse, the latter by myself. Lastly, here at Simla the Bill has been subjected to renewed examination by my learned friend Mr. Phillips. I mention these facts, not by way of deprecating the criticism which we earnestly desire; but merely to shew that no pains have been spared in the Legislative Department to render the Bill worthy of consideration by the Council and by the judicial authorities to whom I trust the Bill will be submitted.

"The aim of the Commissioners in drafting the Bill, and of the Legislative Department in revising and modifying it, has been to avoid refinements and technicalities, to discard all rules whereby the parties to a transaction are made liable to unexpected consequences, all rules which seem unfair or inexpedient in themselves, all provisions in deeds which are found in practice to lead to embarrassment and litigation.

"I do not propose to trouble the Council with what ancient lawyers would have called a 'reading' on the details of the proposed Act. To do so effectually (so wide is the scope of the Bill) would take not half an hour but several days. But I think I may usefully add to the Statement of Objects and Reasons a few remarks on points which are either not noticed at all in that Statement, or noticed so briefly as to render further exposition desirable.

"Passing over the first chapter, which contains the usual preliminary matter and certain important savings specified in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, we come to the second chapter, which deals with assurances of immoveable property. Section 4 declares that every person competent to contract may make an assurance of any immoveable property of which he is the owner, or which he is entitled to transfer. As words importing the masculine gender include females, and as married women are, under Act IX of 1872, competent to enter into contracts, they will, when this section becomes law, be free to make assurances affecting any land in India to which they may be entitled. And as under section 58 conditions restraining alienations will be void, the well-known exception in the case of property settled on married women with restraint on anticipation will cease to exist.

"Section 6 declares that immoveable property may be granted subject to an obligation for the benefit of the public. And the Bill lays down that whenever such an obligation is created for the benefit of the public it may be enforced by the grantor or his legal representatives, or by the Government as a civil right. This addition to our law is, in a country like India, where the Native Nobles and gentry are honourably distinguished for their liberality to the community, likely to be extensively availed of.

"Section 9 declares that the rules of construction which apply to testamentary instruments shall also be applicable to assurances, so far as the different nature of assurances will permit. As the rules referred to are contained in the Indian Succession Act, and as that Act does not apply to the bulk of the population, who are consequently ignorant of its provisions, I greatly fear that this section, if enacted, may cause some hardship, even though its operation be confined (as it would be) to instruments executed after it comes into force. But in deference to the Commissioners and Sir Arthur Hobhouse, we have allowed it to stand for the present. If, as I anticipate, the criticisms which we hope to receive from the Local Governments, the Judges and the legal profession are hostile to its retention, it can of course be struck out by the Select Committee.

"The last section of this chapter declares that a grant of immoveable property, unless a contrary intention appears by the assurance, comprises trees and all other products of the soil, fixtures, and in the case of machinery affixed to the soil, the moveable parts thereof, and in the case of a house, the locks, keys, bars, doors and windows. This clause, which is one of the many additions we have made to the Commissioners' draft, is in accordance with well-known English law, according to which what are called 'personal chattels incident to the freehold' are subject to many of the rules applicable to fixtures properly so called.

"Chapter III deals with sales of immoveable property and contains nine rules regulating the respective rights and liabilities of sellers and buyers. The first of these rules declares (just as the Contract Act, section 109, declares in the case of goods) that the seller of land shall be responsible to the buyer for loss

caused to the buyer through the invalidity of the seller's title. As the law now stands, with some few special exceptions, a buyer of land has no remedy in respect of any defects in the title, which are not covered by the seller's covenants. The enactment of this rule will render covenants for title unnecessary. The second rule in effect declares that where lands are sold, but the whole of the purchase-money is not paid to the seller, he has a lien on the lands for the amount unpaid. This, so far, is in accordance with the law administered by English Courts of Equity. But, when the property has been subsequently dealt with by the purchaser, questions often arise how far the vendor's lien can be made available against sub-purchasers and mortgagees. Moreover, the lien may be lost without the parties intending it by the seller's accepting independent security for his money, and in various other ways. The Bill proposes to get rid of the difficulties thus indicated by declaring that the lien shall cease as soon as the deed of sale is registered.

"Another difficult head of equity jurisprudence will be got rid of by section 12, which declares that a contract for sale shall not of itself create any interest in or charge upon the property, other than the vendor's lien, but that the parties shall be left to enforce specific performance of the contract according to the general law. As the law stands, as soon as the owner of an estate enters into a binding agreement for its sale he holds it as a trustee for the buyer, subject to the payment of the purchase-money. But he is not under all the obligations of an ordinary trustee, and the buyer's beneficial interest cannot affect the interests of third parties. The Bill will preclude the complications to which this quasi-fiduciary relationship gives rise.

"The next section, 13, perhaps the most important in the Bill, is intended to abolish the doctrine of equitable presumption. According to English equity, the person who pays the purchase-money for property which is transferred to another is generally entitled to the property, and he is treated as the equitable owner, and the transferee as trustee for him. But if the transfer is made to the wife or child of the buyer, or to any one to whom he stands *in loco parentis*, in that case he is supposed to have intended to make the purchase for the advancement of the transferee, who then takes the property for his or her own benefit. This, however, is only a presumption which may be rebutted by evidence, which again may be contradicted by evidence to support the presumption. Contests are often thus produced which cannot be decided on any satisfactory grounds. The section in question runs thus:—

"'13. A person paying the consideration for any immoveable property, but having the transfer of it made to another person, is not, by reason of such payment, entitled to such property or to any interest therein.'

"The result of enacting this section will be, first, to abolish the doctrine of presumption just referred to, and secondly, to render property so transferred the absolute property of the transferee, unless he is made a trustee in some more definite manner. We hope thus not only to prevent litigation of the kind just mentioned, but also to discourage the pernicious custom so prevalent in India of buying land *benámí*, that is to say, in the name of some person other than the purchaser, a custom which often causes great difficulty in making the property available in satisfaction of decrees against the real owner.

"Chapter IV deals with mortgages and charges. It is founded in substance on a note written last year by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, in which that eminent equity lawyer laid down a few general principles on sound and right lines, which he thought would supply a useful basis for a more detailed law at a future period. This chapter provides remedies mainly in accordance with existing contracts and practice, but makes them simpler and more uniform. It seeks to improve the system established in Bengal for *bai-bil-wafá* mortgages, or mortgages by way of conditional sale, and extends it to other parts of the country and to

other forms of mortgage. It rests on the great principle that the proper remedies, on the mortgagee's side, are possession, foreclosure or sale, and on the mortgagor's, redemption. And it attempts to carry out the recommendation of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to which I have already referred, that 'an Act affirming the right of the mortgagor to redeem until foreclosure by a judicial proceeding and giving to the mortgagee the means of obtaining such a foreclosure . . . . would probably settle the law without injustice to any party.'

"Further, it shows when the mortgagor or the mortgagee may obtain an injunction to stay waste: it abolishes those implied mortgages called mortgages by deposit of title-deeds, which have met with the disapprobation of many great judges; and it legalizes in the mufassal a power of sale given by the mortgage-deed to the mortgagee, that is to say, an authority to the mortgagee, on default being made by the mortgagor, to sell the mortgaged property and so repay himself without applying to the Court. Owing to a decision of the late Bengal Sadr Díwání Adálat (S. D. A., 1847, p. 354), such a power is, at all events, in the Bengal mufassál, now of no effect. But I will read to the Council what one of the ablest and most experienced of our Judges, Mr. Macpherson, has said as to this decision in the new edition of his work on mortgages:—

"'It may be doubted whether the dread of injustice to the mortgagor, which is the foundation of this rule, is sufficient to outweigh the manifest convenience and advantage to both parties, which arise from a sale unaccompanied by the expense and delay by which litigation is at all times attended. Moreover, except where there are strong reasons for it, interference with arrangements fairly made between individuals is undesirable. There is nothing *primâ facie* inequitable in such a power, and if in fact any great oppression is worked by the mortgagee, or the land is sold for an evidently unfair price, the mortgagor still has his remedy through the Courts.'

"The Bill will also get rid of the system of 'tacking.' To express myself less technically—as the law now stands, where there are several mortgages of the same property, if the first mortgagee takes a further charge or a subsequent advance to the mortgagor without notice of any intermediate mortgage, he will be preferred to the intermediate mortgagee. So, if a third mortgagee who has made his advance without notice of a second mortgage can procure a transfer to himself of the first mortgage, he may attach or 'tack' his third mortgage to the first and so postpone the intermediate mortgagee. In either case it is obvious that if the property be insufficient to pay off all the mortgages, the intermediate mortgagee will, without any fault of his own, lose the benefit of his security. The Bill accordingly provides that no mortgagee paying off a prior mortgage shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his original security, and that no mortgagee making a subsequent advance to the mortgagor shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his security for such advance. The Bill also abolishes the technical rule that if A mortgages two estates to B, both estates must be redeemed, or neither.

"The next subject dealt with by the Bill is leases—a matter that, so far as regards leases of houses, concerns us all most intimately. I venture to say that, outside the Presidency towns, where the English law is followed, no lawyer can state with certainty what, in the absence of special agreement, are the respective rights and liabilities of the landlord and tenant of a house in India.

"The Bill lays down twenty-two rules on this subject, most of them in accordance with English law, but some introduce changes which it is to be hoped will be considered improvements.

"Thus by section 44, clause (*b*), the lessor is bound to deliver the property leased in a condition reasonably fit for the purpose of the lease. This obligation

will be particularly useful in the case of leases of buildings intended for the occupation of human beings. If the lessee is disturbed in the quiet enjoyment of the property or deprived of any substantial part of it, he will, under clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of the same section, be not only entitled to compensation but may obtain a decree for the rescission of the lease.

"Clauses (*f*) to (*i*) supply rules upon the subject of repairs which, though little wanted in England, where stipulations inserted in the instrument of lease do all that is requisite, will, it is to be hoped, be of use here in India, where there is what Hamlet would have called a plentiful lack of good conveyancing.

"Clause (*i*) will practically get rid of the absurd rule that the tenant of a house which has been casually burnt down is still obliged to pay the rent.

"Clause (*r*) relates to tenants' fixtures and makes none of the distinctions, which have been such a fertile source of litigation in England, between ornamental, trade and agricultural fixtures.

"The next chapter requiring notice is that which deals with settlements, which are so defined as to include endowments and absolute gifts to children and others. It extends (section 56) to the case of settlements the limitations which the Indian Succession Act has imposed upon the power of tying up any kind of property by will. Such restrictions are founded on considerations of public policy which seem as applicable to India as to England.

"The Bill also makes void (section 53) all conditions or limitations restraining any person from parting with or disposing of his interest, or making an interest reserved or given to any person to cease on his endeavouring to transfer or dispose of it. This is in accordance with the English Common-law. It will not only get rid of the subtle distinction which has been drawn between a condition in restraint of alienation and a gift to a person until he shall alienate and then over to another, but it will also render it impossible to deprive a married woman of the power of dealing with property settled upon her. Such a power is obviously a result of a married woman's capacity under Act IX of 1872 to enter into contracts.

"In accordance with the principles of the Indian Succession Act, chapter VIII prohibits persons who have near relatives from giving their property to religious or charitable uses unless by an instrument executed not less than twelve months before their death and duly registered. While the Bill allows property to be given in perpetuity for such uses (the Council will remember that the Statute 23 Hen. VIII, c. 10, is not in force in India), it requires that it shall be given with the sanction of some public authority to be designated by Government. This provision seems sound in principle, for a gift to religious or charitable uses is a gift to the community, and it is obviously as reasonable that the community by its representative, the Government, should have the right to refuse such a gift, as that an individual legatee should have, as he has, the right to decline to accept a legacy. Moreover, as regards Hindús, I have recently found a passage in the Institutes of the Sage Nárada, translated by Dr. Jolly of the University of Würzburg, p. 115, which bears on this subject:—

"'Whoever gives his property away to Brahmans must have a special permission to do so from the King: this is an eternal law.'

"As Nárada's law-book, like all the Hindú Smritis, was divinely revealed, I need not enlarge on the importance of this text.

"The next chapter consists of a single section dealing with what is called the apportionment of periodical payments. It is founded on the Statutes 11 Geo. II, c. 19 and 3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 22, and provides for such cases as this:

Tenant for life makes a lease which must expire with him. The rent is payable quarterly. Between two of the quarter-days the lessor dies. At Common-law his legal representatives would not be entitled to any part of the rent reserved from the last rent-day. But under these Statutes and our section they will be entitled (as they obviously ought to be) to a proportional part of the rent from the last rent-day down to the moment of the lessor's decease.

"The next chapter relates to certain rights and liabilities of tenants for life and all other limited owners except lessees. In England tenants for life are punishable for voluntary waste (that is, acts tending to the permanent depreciation of the value of the property) unless these estates are made without impeachment of waste, or unless they are granted with partial powers to do waste. And even when tenants for life are, as it is called, dispunishable for waste, Courts of Equity will interfere to restrain them, not only from destructive acts, but also from interfering with anything set up by the settlor as an ornament. Tenants for years may not commit any kind of waste, unless their estates are made without impeachment of waste; and they are obliged to do repairs. Tenants at will must not commit any kind of voluntary waste, but they are not obliged to repair. The Bill gets rid of all these distinctions by declaring, in section 61, that a person having a limited interest (that is, an interest less than an estate of inheritance), in any property is not entitled to do or omit any act the doing or omitting of which is destructive or permanently injurious to the property. But then we go on to explain that no act done in the reasonable use and enjoyment of property (such, for example, as working a mine) is destructive or injurious within the meaning of this section, though it may exhaust the substance of the property.

"Chapter XI is founded on the English Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Act. It enables certain Courts to deal with lands subject to a settlement or will, on the application of any person having a limited interest in possession in such lands. This jurisdiction has been found very useful in England, where it is exercised by the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellors. But it seems too delicate to be given to every Court in India. The Bill therefore confines it to High Courts and District Courts.

"The next chapter deals with Powers, that is to say, authorities to determine the disposition of property otherwise than by virtue of ownership. It embodies the principal rules of the English law on the subject, and is almost wholly the work of Sir Arthur Hobhouse. The only important changes which it proposes to make are three. First, an appointment made in excess of the quantity of estate authorized by a power will not be wholly invalid, but will be deemed void only for the excess (section 85). This reverses the doctrine of English Courts of Common-law, but follows the wiser rule laid down by the Court of Chancery in *Campbell* v. *Leach* and many other cases. Secondly, both in the case of the exercise of a power and of giving consent to such exercise, the survivors or survivor of several persons authorized to exercise the power or give the consent may do all that might have been done by the whole number. This will get rid of a most intricate set of rules as to when the power or the right of consent devolves upon the survivors. The third change is the most considerable. The Council is probably aware that English Courts of Equity have given themselves a jurisdiction to aid defective executions of powers in favour of (*a*) charities, (*b*) purchasers from, and creditors of, the donee of the power, and (*c*) the donee's wife and children: in other words, in such cases the Courts compel the person in possession of the property to which the power relates to give it up as if the power had been properly executed. Section 75 proposes to abolish this jurisdiction, for which it is difficult to discover a sound principle and which, indeed, is hardly consistent with a strict system of registration such as we have established in India.

"In the case of joint tenants of property the rule is that on the death of one the whole property vests in the other. In accordance with the general intention of settlors and other persons creating joint-tenancies, section 93 declares that a right to property by survivorship can be created only by express words. Of course property belonging to an undivided Hindú family is expressly saved from the operation of this section. It will be necessary to extend this saving to Buddhists, if, as I have recently been informed, the undivided family exists in Burma.

"The only other point in the Bill to which it seems necessary to call attention is the provision in sections 99 and 100 that the assignee of a debt must complete his title by giving the debtor notice in writing of the assignment. This will prevent what is in England a frequent source of litigation.

"I repeat what is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that the subject of the Bill is one of great difficulty and complexity, and that, notwithstanding all the labour and time that have been bestowed on it, errors will doubtless be found in the draft. I therefore trust that the Council will allow the Bill to be introduced and published, so that it may receive the searching criticism which we court and which alone will enable us to remove these errors."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the Local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments direct.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BROACH AND KAIRA THÁKURS INCUMBRANCES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the transfer of property:—The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 28th June 1877.

SIMLA,
The 14th June 1877.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Weekly condition report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 16.)

Condition report for week ending 26th May 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets fairly supplied, and prices have slightly fallen in some of the taluks. Rain fell in five out of nine taluks, the maximum quantity registered being 2 inches at Hoskoté. The standing crops are in tolerably good condition. The prospects of the season are improving, and the ryots are engaged in ploughing their lands. Cholera and, in a few places, small-pox continue to prevail.

Kolar District.—Markets fairly supplied. Prices fluctuating. There has been rain only in four taluks, the quantity registered at the head-quarters thereof varying from 40 cents to 1·06 inches. Fresh sowings of javari, ragi and other cereals are being carried on. The standing crops of baragu (a kind of millet) and sugarcane are in fair condition. Fever and small-pox prevail, and also cholera in some places.

Túmkúr District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Price of rice fell slightly in some taluks. The rainfall was general throughout the district, the maximum quantity registered at the head-quarters of taluks being 3·55 inches at Kunigal. Some tanks received from 10 to 90 days' supply of water. Agricultural prospects are improving, the recent rains having enabled the ryots to commence agricultural operations. Cholera, diarrhœa and fever are prevalent.

Mysore District.—Markets continue fairly supplied, and prices shew a downward tendency. Rain had fallen in all the taluks, the quantity registered at the head-quarters ranging from 40 cents to 4·10 inches, and 7 tanks are reported to have been breached. The dry crops which were withering have been saved in many places, and sowing operations are in progress. Cholera is still prevalent.

Hassan District.—Markets continue fairly supplied except in the Harnhalli and Narsipur taluks, where importation was slack owing to prevalence of cholera. Prices fluctuating. Rain is reported to have fallen throughout the district, the quantity gauged at the head-quarters of taluks ranging from 2 cents to 2·26 inches. Some tanks in the Hassan, Arkalgúd, Attikuppa and Nagamangala taluks received as much as 6 months' supply of water. The young crops in parts of the Channaraypatna, Harnhalli and Nagamangala taluks have benefited by the recent rains. Maize and sesamum were sown in the Harnhalli taluk during the week, and paddy was cut in Manjarabad and Attikuppa. Cholera is still prevalent throughout the district, as also small-pox and dysentery in some places.

Shimoga District.—Markets continue sufficiently supplied. Prices have risen. Rain fell in only 3 out of 8 taluks, the quantity registered being 25 cents at Sorab, 31¾ at Shimoga and 60 at Channagiri. Sowing operations have commenced. The young crops in the Nagar and Honnali taluks are suffering from want of rain. Paddy is being reaped in Nagar, but, in the Ságar taluk, it is reported to have withered for the most part. The state of the sugarcane crop is the same as in last week, and the prospects of the season remain unaltered. Cholera prevails in all the taluks except Sorab and Nagar, and fever also in Shikarpur, Sorab and Kavaledurga.

Kadur District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices unsteady. Rain fell in 4 out of 6 taluks, the quantity registered at the head-quarters varying from 24 cents to 1·15 inches. There are no standing crops in the Tarikere and Mútgere taluks. Those in Chikmagalur and Banavar are doing well, but, in Lakvalli, they need more rain. The prospects of the season are still indifferent. Public health is bad, owing to the prevalence of cholera and small-pox.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets continue fairly supplied except in some villages of the Davangere, Budihal and Hosdurga taluks, where cholera prevailed and checked importation. Prices pretty steady. There has been some rain in all the taluks except Kankuppa, the

quantity registered at the head-quarters ranging from 40 cents to 2 inches. Fresh sowings of javari are being carried on wherever rain has fallen sufficiently for the purpose. The young crops are in tolerably good condition, except in portions of the Pavagada taluk. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent.

GENERAL REMARKS.

From the reports received for the week ending 26th May 1877, there is reason to believe that the prospects continue steadily to improve. Although the south-west monsoon has not as yet set in, heavy showers have fallen in the Mysore district and in parts of Hassan district of the Ashtagram division. There have been heavy showers also in all the taluks of the Túmkúr district, and in five taluks of the Bangalore and four of the Kolar district of the Nundydroog division. In the Naga division, however, and especially in the Shimoga district, the rainfall was scanty. Agricultural operations are being actively carried on everywhere. The seasonable rainfall in the Mysore district has saved the young crops which were withering, and, in the other districts, ploughing and sowing are progressing favourably.

2. Prices have slightly fallen in some districts, while, in others, they continue stationary.

3. The number of deaths from cholera, reported during the week, was 940 as shewn below, being 156 less than that of the previous week :—

Bangalore district (including town and cantonment)	... 171	Shimoga district	... 8
Kolar district	... 74	Kadur „	... 23
Túmkúr „	... 168	Chitaldroog „	... 173
Mysore „	... 153	Total	... 940
Hassan „	... 170		

4. The number of works in progress under Revenue Officers was, this week, 2,371 as against 2,276 of the previous week, and the average daily number of persons employed thereon was 25,479 or 4,454 less than that of the preceding week. The decrease was only nominal as, in the returns of one of the taluks of the Chitaldroog district, the *total number* employed, during the previous weeks, was entered instead of the *daily average*. The error was rectified this week on receipt of the explanation which had been called for from the Amildar.

5. On works carried out under the supervision of the officers of the Public Works Department, the daily average number employed, during the week, was 31,152, or 3,314 less than in the preceding week. The recent rains have, apparently, drawn away some of the able-bodied labourers to their fields.

6. The daily average number of persons fed at the kitchens and camps was 107,814 or 68 less than that of the previous week. The numbers have been increasing in all the districts excepting Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore. The Commissioner of Ashtagram division reports that much individual distress still prevails in the affected taluks of the Hassan district, and that many, who are averse to accepting relief in the form of gratuitous food at the Government kitchens or on relief works, are supplementing their food with the fruit of the atti and other fig trees, &c. As experience has shewn that the mortality among the poorer classes has arisen chiefly from the disposition they evince to move from one kitchen or relief camp to another, instructions have been issued to restrain this migratory habit by every means practicable. The Commissioner of Nagar reports that a great deal has been done in his division to prevent vagrant paupers moving about from place to place, by providing works in convenient localities and by encouraging people to return to their own taluks, where they have been assured that they will find relief works and relief kitchens as in other places. To prevent fraud and to ensure that the daily allowance of food, in accordance with the prescribed scale, is really given to those fed in kitchens, the Chief Commissioner has directed that cooked food should be served out in a mould or measure. Colonel Campbell reports that this order has been carried out in many of the kitchens with great advantage to the Government and the paupers. Of the total number relieved gratuitously this week, 24,908 were men, 38,478 women and 44,428 children under ten years of age.

7. Many of the destitute children who have found their way to Bangalore have been taken care of by the members of the Catholic and other Missionary Societies; but the Chief Commissioner has considered it desirable to constitute, temporarily, a Government asylum for the admission of such destitute children as may be found by the executive authorities in need of relief; and arrangements have accordingly been made to set apart a portion of one of the existing relief kitchens in Bangalore for this purpose, and to appoint a respectable matron to take charge of the children.

8. The total number of persons belonging to Her Majesty's territory, who were fed at the kitchens of this Province, was 998 as against 826 of the previous week.

9. The returns relating to the movement of food-grains shew a diminution of traffic during the week under review. The cause of this has not been ascertained. The weight of grain imported by rail was—

	Tons.
at the Bangalore station	3,169
„ Kolar road „	273
Total ...	3,442

or 219 tons less than in the previous week, according to the particulars given below :—

	Tons.		Tons.
From Madras	2,753	From Sholapur and Nagpore on the G. I. P. Railway ...	19
„ Beypore and Tiroor in the west	413	„ Kolar district	13
„ Negapatam, Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts ...	222	„ the neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency ...	22
		Total ...	3,442

10. It has been found necessary to adopt summary measures to prevent the importation into this Province of large quantities of rice which had been damaged by exposure on the sea-shore at Madras or which was otherwise bad and unfit for human food, and which was being brought to Bangalore by rail. The Madras authorities having condemned and destroyed large quantities of such grain, great efforts were obviously being made by owners to remove it thence and bags of damaged rice were selling, it is stated, at one rupee each. As a measure of imperative necessity therefore, a Committee, of which Dr. Henderson, the Acting Surgeon of the Mysore Commission, is President, was appointed to inspect all grain arrived at the Bangalore Railway Station and to condemn such as was found, after examination, to be unfit for human food. The proceedings of the Committee have been conducted with care and discrimination, and with as much consideration as the circumstances permitted.

11. About* 1,552 tons of grain were exported from Bangalore into the interior of the Province as well as to the frontier taluks of the Madras Presidency as shewn below :—

Towards the Túmkúr district	520 tons.
„ Bellary and Chitaldroog ...	88 „
„ Mysore district	200 „
„ Oossoor in the Salem district ...	322 „
To the taluks adjoining Bangalore	422 „
Total ...	1,552 tons.

12. The Commissioner of Ashtagram division has been very successful in the collection of the Government revenue of the two districts of Mysore and Hassan, which comprise his division. In the former, the demand up to date has been fully collected. In the latter the collections amounted to Rs. 6,74,318-15-1, leaving a balance of only Rs. 2,19,993-13-3 out of the demand. Colonel Hay is of opinion that a great number of the ryots in the Ashtagram division, who are perfectly able to pay their khists, have been systematically trying to evade payment in hopes of obtaining remission, the general impression being that remission would be granted under all circumstances. The measures taken to enforce the Government demand have had a good effect, and the ryots have been made to understand that no frivolous excuses for escaping payment of the just claims of Government will be attended to, and that remissions will only be granted upon good and sufficient cause being shewn to justify the adoption of such a course.

"By Order,"

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,

Assistant Secretary.

* Being 711 tons less than in the previous week.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 16.)

Condition Statement for the week ending 26th May 1877.

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	No. and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog. Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	56	132	271	459	426	3,806	4,495	5,896	4,501	2,59,259	1,54,480
Nundydroog. Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	64	283	163	510	510	4,730	4,887	5,384	3,788	2,09,725	1,40,142
Nundydroog. Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	57	281	86	424	392	5,529	4,712	2,180	2,239	2,29,243	1,63,279
Ashtagram. Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	62	52	66	180	170	700	876	9,335	9,711	1,03,637	61,755
Ashtagram. Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	19	36	24	79	75	1,761	1,736	4,082	4,397	96,807	76,393
Nagar. Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	17	29	60	106	98	1,234	1,609	3,443	2,805	1,34,867	97,456
Nagar. Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	17	37	139	193	192	1,232	979	2,700	2,552	71,598	40,117
Nagar. Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	25	61	273	359	351	10,117	5,884	1,446	1,159	2,14,416	1,43,711
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	59	61	62	824	301	...	...	23,152	20,884
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	317	913	1,141	2,371	2,276	29,933	25,479	34,466	31,152	13,42,704	8,98,217

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief.						Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee.						Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 19th May 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
		Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps.		Grants for gratuitous relief.			Total expenditure up to date.	Average in ordinary years.		During last week.		During present week.					
		During last week.	During present week.	Amount of private subscriptions up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Total.		2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
19,16,363	18,95,645	47,157	44,969	3,071	1,44,928	1,47,999	1,50,287	26	60	13	16	14	16	35·	19·91	·75	
		12,389	10,860	6,094	40,505	46,599	42,582	32	80	14	16	13	16	25·4	18·50	1·06	
		16,247	18,059	1,426	69,437	70,863	67,744	28	106	12	16	12	15	27·4	19·98	·32	
		1,618	1,335	6,162	2,870	9,032	7,844	24	70	11	16	11	15	24·3	24·56	2·53	
		4,701	5,004	623	13,049	13,672	13,083	32	76	12	13	12	12	34·4	17·30	·02	
		936	1,019	2,559	2,410	4,969	4,426	30	76	11	14	10	13	38·4	20·31	·32	
		1,247	1,288	2,288	4,416	6,704	6,255	30	64	12	13	11	13	35·7	26·20	1·15	
		10,718	10,798	5,004	28,563	33,567	25,514	24	88	12	14	12	14	23·5	13·30	...	
...	...	9,839	10,230	19,148	47,611	66,789	63,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3,630	4,252	11,336	9,825	21,161	20,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,16,363	18,95,645	1,08,482	1,07,814	57,711	3,63,644	4,21,355	4,02,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Note 1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions, as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
2. The figures entered in columns 17 and 18 are based on the latest accounts received from the Public Works Department.
3. The figures in column 18 exhibit the adjusted expenditure to end of February and unadjusted for March 1877.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Assistant secretary.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents. Average of 1871, 1872 & 1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		Remarks for 1877.
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12th		...	...	...	...	...	86	...	7	...	65	
13th	April	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	47	...	...	
14th		...	41	...	...	...	31	...	...	2	20	
15th		...	20	...	14	...	...	...	47	...	...	
16th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
17th		...	2	...	45	...	15	...	...	...	1	
18th	May	1	86	...	13	...	...	1	37	...	22	
19th		...	19	6	20	...	85	1	93	...	...	
20th		...	24	1	12	2	39	...	34	1	30	
21st		...	36	3	88	...	35	...	93	...	75	Week ending 26th May 1877.
22nd		1	9	4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd	June	...	39	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	10	...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	88	...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		1	15	...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th	July.	...	14	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th		1	11	...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		...	71	3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th		...	19	2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st	August	1	8	...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd		2	42	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	98	1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	97	1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		...	54	1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sept.	2	30	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th		3	24	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		1	5	3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		1	56	2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		3	12	2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	Oct.	1	11	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	76	1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		...	48	2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		...	5	1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	33	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th		...	47	...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	49	...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th	Dec.	...	42	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th		...	8	...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		34	66	56	54	22	6	17	34			

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register.	For the week ending 12th May 1877.	For the week ending 19th May 1877.	For the week ending 26th May 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·875	26·816	26·939
Mean temperature of air	83·30	79·2	77·8
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	160 9	140·8	153·2
Maximum in shade	95·5	89·0	91·0
Minimum in shade	72·8	71·8	70·9
Depth of rain in inches	...	1·30	0·75

T. R. A. T.

STATEMENT No. XXX regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a summary of Govt. orders issued during the week ending 14th June 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 8th to 14th June 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the week ending 9th June.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.	Average rainfall, *i. e.*, the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
										Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	A little rain in western, and slight showers in some other Talukas. Sowing commenced in a few places.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	2,690	2,812	·27	2,46,733	1,76,928	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 54	27½ 25	27⅓ 25	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	From 1 to 3 inches of rain in all Talukas. Sowing commenced in Nasik, and ploughing elsewhere, 11 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	8,587	8,634	1·18	5,11,967	2,68,558	Jowari ... 54 Bajri ... 47	27 24	27 24	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	1 inch and 55 cents of rain at Amednagar, 89 cents at Newasa, 82 cents at Shrigonda, 3 inches at Karjat, 75 cents at Parner, 1 inch 30 cents at Sheogaon, 1 inch 29 cents at Kopergaon, 2 inches at Rahuri, 37 cents at Jamkhed, 55 cents at Sangamner, 1 inch 34 cents at Akola. Grain imports enough. 79 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	‡ 28,896	37,340	4·82	15,63,195	4,94,477	Jowari ... 76 Bajri ... 66	23¼ 21¾	23¼ 21¾	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	1 inch 61 cents of rain in Poona, 2 inches 12 cents in Bhimthadi, 2 inches 29 cents in Baramati, 4 inches 69 cents in Indapur, 1 inch 80 cents in Purandhar, 1 inch 18 cents in Junnar, 43 cents in Khed, 2 inches 99 cents in Ambegaon Peta, 70 cents in Sirur, 27 cents in Mawal. Grain supply sufficient. A few cholera cases in District.	Ditto ...	47,200	44,060	4·85	13,17,234	8,31,371	Jowari ... 65 Bajri ... 51	19½ 19½	19½ 19⅔	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	5 inches 39 cents of rain in Malsiras, 1 inch in Sangola, 2 inches 38 cents in Pandharpur, 2 inches 4 cents in Karmala, 2 inches 70 cents in Madha, 1 inch 74 cents in Barsi. 21 cents in Sholapur. Cultivation not commenced. Grain supply fair. 65 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	68,279	61,576	8·57	30,66,337	13,13,832	Jowari ... 66 Bajri ... 60	16¼ ...	17¼ ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	5 inches of rain fell at Waruj, 2 inches 95 cents at Dahiwari, 2 inches 29 cents at Mahableshwar, 96 cents at Ashta. and 74 cents at Satara; also 6 inches and 4 cents at Tasgaon on 8th and 9th. Sowing commenced in places. Grain supply sufficient. 162 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	49,026	52,344	4·91	7,60,984	5,85,993	Jowari ... 39 Bajri ... 35	15½ 16½	15 · 15½	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	4 inches 20 cents of rain in Kaladgi, 2 inches 90 cents in Bijapur, 1 inch 64 cents in Bagalkot, 1 inch 20 cents in Bagewadi. Showers in other Talukas. Sowing commenced in 3 Talukas. Grain imports decreasing. 106 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	84,256	† 84,256	10·32	15,03,447	7,97,352	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 76	13 12½	12¾ ...	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	1 inch and 87 cents of rain in Belgaum; rain in all Talukas, and some early crops sown, Grain supply plentiful. 112 deaths from cholera. Athni and Chikodi returns not received.	Ditto ...	41,000	19,000	2·02	8,43,227	5,61,810	Jowari ... 43 Bajri ... 54	15 15	14 15	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Copious and good rain in northern Talukas. Rain in all except 3 Talukas. Ploughing and early crop sowing progressing. Grain imports low. 141 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	57,141	64,887	6·56	12,84,988	6,55,797	Jowari ... 43	13	12½	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992			3,87,075	3,74,909	4·72	1,10,98,112	56,86,118					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Returns of labourers for 9th June not received; last week's figures are entered.

‡ All the labourers upon the Dhond-Manmar Railway have been included under Ahmednagar.

More or less rain has fallen over the greater part of every famine district, and the showers have been very heavy in the eastern talukas of Poona, Sholapur, Satara, and Kaladgi. In addition to Dharwar and Belgaum, land is now sown in parts of Kaladgi, Satara, Nasik, and Khandesh, while agricultural preparations are very general.

This rain will be very valuable, if it is followed up by a favourable monsoon, but as yet the monsoon has not set in above the Ghauts, though it appears to be approaching.

2. The price of grain has scarcely changed from last week, but it is sightly cheaper in Sholapur, and dearer in Satara, Kaladgi, Belgaum and Dharwar.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 374,909 against 387,075 last week, and there are also 6,344 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The decrease is most marked in Belgaum, but is not so great as the figures would indicate, as the returns from two talukas have not been received. The only serious increase is in Dharwar, but it is hoped that the recent rain and the consequence resumption of agricultural operations, have sensibly affected the muster-rolls of the current week.

The immigrants into Kanara are now rapidly returning to their homes, and the decrease in the number of labourers employed in that district is very marked. On the other hand, there is a decided increase in the number of people upon relief works in Ratnagiri. This is probably due to the suspension of fodder-pressing operations throwing a number of needy hill-men out of employ.

4. There is a decided decrease in the number of deaths from cholera.

5. During the month of May the average daily attendance of labourers was 362,472, or 137,528 less than the number estimated for, and the number of persons charitably relieved averaged 31,265 per diem, which is about two-thirds of the number expected.

In Statement No. XXIV it was noticed that there was an approximate saving, up to the end of April, of 25 lakhs upon the lowest estimate made of the cost of the famine, and the estimated saving, to the end of May, amounts to upwards of 30 lakhs.

6. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 2nd June, the number of people upon Civil Works in the nine affected districts was 37,804, the number upon works under Public Works Department agency being 354,827. The proportion of people upon the former continues, therefore, less than 10 per cent. of the total. It is to be noted that the figures given in these tables are taken from the progress returns of the works, and are brought up to the week ending 2nd June, while the figures in the table prefixed to this summary are taken from the Collector's telegrams, and refer to the week ending 9th June.

7. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 26th May, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works; this latter allowance, which has been paid since December, is debited to the works upon which the parents are employed, it being regarded as an increment to their wages to enable them to support their young children. Comparing the results shown in the table below with those shown in the last summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 32,524 to 42,758, while the number of children under 7 years of age has increased from 111,213 to 114,572 :—

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	20	7	1,302	629	72	1,501
Násik	11	5	301	3,749	530	12,192
Ahmednagar	4,124	1,237	14,877	11,486	1,239	13,207
Poona	9,006	3,714	32,523	18,316	2,070	33,318
Sholapur	7,934	3,335	35,164	20,896	2,016	22,339
Satara	1,877	941	9,988	16,097	2,002	19,175
Kaládgi	3,946	3,299	13,661	19,614	2,254	12,995
Belgaum	10,194	4,945	24,676	8,714	1,064	8,282
Dharwar	4,591	2,901	18,969	13,042	1,617	11,567
Kanara	1,003	649	3,244	1,841	223	1,255
Ratnagiri	52	22	337	188	26	151
Total ...	42,758	21,055	1,55,042	114,572	13,113	1,35,962

8. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works in the nine affected districts employing 1,000 labourers, or more, during the week ending 2nd June. It be will seen that 3,33,958, or upwards of five-sixths of the labourers were concentrated upon the works enumerated :—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	Remarks.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,204	1,204	
Nasik ...	Poona-Nasik Road ...	3,870	7,977	
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road... ...	1,849		
	Bawarbari-Sattana Road ...	1,138		
	Sinnar-Ghoti Road ...	1.120		
Ahmednagar..	Oojhar Canal	1,324	26,764	
	Dhond-Munmar Railway ...	21,480		
	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	3,960		
Poona ...	Nira Canal	14,609	40,082	
	Mutha Canal	9,777		
	Matoba Tank	6,384		
	Shirsophal Tank	5,445		
	Patas Tank	1,674		
	Poona-Paud-Pimpri Ghât Road	2,193		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank	17,179	47,320	
	Pangaon Tank	8,189		
	Rosewari Tank	3,802		
	Motibagh Tank	2,562		
	Jhurwari Tank	2,173		
	Yerrup Tank	2,147		
	Bhend Tank	1,740		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road	4,168		
	Sholapur-Akulkote Road ...	1,952		
	Sholapur-Takli Road	1,342		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road to British Frontier	1,038		
	Sholapur-Pandaharpur Road ...	1,028		
Satara ...	Mhaswad Tank	15,651	46,944	
	Nehr Tank	15,030		
	Pingli Tank	9,306		
	Islampur Tank	3,739		
	Karad-Nagaz Road	3,218		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank	5,035	76,176	
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	18,188		
	Kohlar-Bagewari Road... ...	9,050		
	Kaladgi-Badami Road ...	7,770		
	Almella-Adurkhed Road ...	6,801		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	6,234		
	Indi-Almella Road	5,711		
	Bijapur-Hipergi Road ...	5,347		
	Sholapur-Hubli Road	3,696		
	Indi-Bijapur Road	3,395		
	Punchgaum-Bagulcot Road ...	2,729		
	Almella-Davangaon Road ...	2,220		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal	6,826	38,179	
	Belgaum-Punchgaum Road ...	12,431		
	Belgaum-Lingamutt Road ...	5,822		
	Belanky-Kanmadi Road ...	5,625		
	Athni-Gokak Road	2,459		
	Athni-Belanky Road ...	2,445		
	Mail Road	1,523		
	Kohlapur-Bijapur Road ...	1,048		
Dharwar ...	Medliri Tank	1,129	49,312	
	Haveri Tank	1,108		
	Kelgiri Tank	1,035		
	Karwar-Bellary Road (three sections from Hesroor to Sangticope)	16,512		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road... ...	13,086		
	Kuladgi-Hubli Road	5,676		
	Hullial-Annigerry Road ...	3,690		
	Ron-Nawalgund Road... ...	3,679		
	Bankapur-Hangal Road ...	3,397		
	Grand Total ...	...	3,33,958	

9. Maps are not sent with this summary, as they would merely repeat the information already given.

10. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

11. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 1,605 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 7th June, and during the fortnight ending 9th June, 10,003 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 9th June to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the end of May was 310,431 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October, November and December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	In April 1877.	In May 1877.	In June (up to 9th).	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports ...	44,215	13,459	16,075	16,798	21,399	28,057	1,605	142,208
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	67,195	15,471	12,477	13,760	12,856	12,594	9,381	143,734
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal ...	12,829	1,615	2,622	3,234	2,346	1,221	622	24,489
TOTAL ...	124,239	30,545	31,174	33,792	36,601	42,472	11,608	310,431

12. On the whole, there is an improvement in the general situation. The food-supply is sufficient, and prices are almost stationary. The grain trade continues active, for though the anticipated decrease in shipments to the Southern Mahratta ports, due to the approach of the monsoon, has taken place, the amount of grain sent by Railway into the famine districts has considerably increased. The condition of the cattle has been improved by the very general, and in some places heavy, rain.* Good accounts are received of the young crops in Dharwar and Belgaum. Sowing has commenced in parts of Kaladgi, Satara, Nasik and Khandesh, and a considerable area of land is being prepared for sowing in the remaining districts. There is a net decrease of 10,950 in the number of labourers, but the increase of 10,234 persons charitably relieved is serious. It is, however, to be remarked that the emigrants are returning in large numbers, and many of them, both on their way to, and after arrival at, their villages, require charitable assistance. The general condition of the people is satisfactory, and upon relief works it is very good. The monsoon appears to be slowly approaching, but western rain has not yet reached the famine districts. Cholera is on the decrease.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXX).

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the previous week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments Granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the previous week.
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,462	Prices rising. Cholera prevalent, and out of 428 cases 304 proved fatal during the week.	Roads Tanks Miscellaneous*	29,911	43,280	6·97	Rs. 6,20,590	Rs. 4,65,701	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44	14¾ 15	14¼ 14⅝
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	A few showers of rain. Cholera continues; 6 deaths.	Ditto	3,345	3,249	4·15	57,018	48,021	Jowari ... 61	17¼	17¼
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Prices rising. Cholera slightly prevalent. Grain supply fair at Jath. Fodder very scarce.	Ditto	3,224	3,678	5·74	80,665	33,828	Jowari ... 63	13 9/16	12⅜
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	Grain slightly dearer; otherwise no change.	Ditto	772	785	1·32	19,500	13,740	Jowari ... 54	21⅜	20⅝
Pant Pratinidhi ...	213	138	68,335	44,534	No change	Ditto	963	1,244	1·82	28,759	12,293	Jowari ... 58½	13	13
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	1,90,814	...	Grain worth Rs. 658 imported. Exportations none. Fever prevalent below Ghauts. Cholera on the decrease.	Ditto	149	291	·15	3,414	1,239	Nachani ... 56	24¼	24¼
Savanur ...	70	18	15,757	2,020	Prices steady. Importation slow. 1 death from cholera.	Ditto	154	†	†	10,000	1,844	Jowari ... 61½	15	15
TOTAL ...	8,374	4,804	18,50,190	8,47,843			38,508			8,19,946	5,76,666			

† The Savanur great tank work has been stopped owing to recent rainfall.

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXX.)

Districts.	For the week ending 24th February 1877.		For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.		For the week ending 7th April 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	222	4,262	70	2,233	90	3,128	33	3,331	26	3,289	14	2,930	33	4,204
Nasik ...	...	16,891	...	10,986	...	11,597	...	14,015	...	15,574	...	15,759	...	17,048
Ahmednagar	997	9,837	912	10,861	686	16,443	411	17,495	698	19,213	984	21,493	1,128	24,066
Poona ...	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	23,914	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702	4,979	30,111
Sholapur ...	14,537	36,451	12,118	36,304	8,973	40,262	3,589	38,834	4,020	42,532	4,293	42,926	4,521	43,405
Satara ...	316	24,396	377	20,279	297	27,086	79	27,047	474	28,727	514	29,566	570	31,131
Kaladgi ...	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615	6,754	22,994	7,672	24,513	6,208	32,945
Belgaum ...	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426	4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316	5,416	24,227
Dharwar ...	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	2,064	29,516	2,860	30,921	2,737	35,768	3,198	33,282
Total ...	39,680	1,84,318	37,060	1,74,415	29,526	1,92,335	19,106	1,93,223	24,118	2,10,926	26,369	2,22,973	26,053	2,41,019
Grand Total	2,23,998		2,11,475		2,21,861		2,12,329		2,35,044		2,49,342		2,67,072	
Ratnagiri ...	668	1,410	150	503	465	1,260	457	1,164	88	1,407	828	882	189	1,202
Kanara ...	1,280	196	1,126	85	1,100	181	1,074	127	1,017	127	1,042	131	1,554	103
	1,948	1,612	1,276	588	1,565	1,441	1,53	1,291	1,905	1,534	1,870	1,013	1,743	1,305
Total ...	3,560		1,864		3,006		2,822		3,439		2,883		3,048	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	2,27,558		2,13,339		2,24,867		2,15,151		2,38,483		2,52,175		2,70,120	

* The Collector's returns for 2nd June not received, last week's figures are given.

For the week ending 14th April 1877.		For the week ending 21st April 1877.		For the week ending 28th April 1877.		For the week ending 5th May 1877.		For the week ending 12th May 1877.		For the week ending 19th May 1877.		For the week ending 26th May 1877.		For the week ending 2nd June 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
36	4,346	15	2,207	...	2,757	77	2,727	...	2,591	...	2,559	...	2,404	...	2,691
...	17,178	...	17,905	...	18,759	...	13,157	...	10,719	...	10,587	...	8,148	...	8,610
1,418	24,901	1,179	24,111	1,770	24,580	1,826	24,528	2,335	29,211	2,478	26,736	2,949	25,851	2,874	27,921
4,768	30,977	4,517	31,491	4,338	34,132	4,512	36,769	3,299	39,516	3,588	41,425	5,832	41,959	5,828	41,219
5,103	45,554	6,105	42,867	6,804	41,344	6,321	48,287	9,985	51,337	10,088	49,647	13,177	49,733	15,675	52,491
653	33,191	417	30,897	528	33,269	807	36,593	1,016	30,400	1,511	42,942	1,920	46,873	2,560	47,849
7,868	36,201	8,069	34,179	7,562	39,697	8,276	49,197	8,171	57,079	7,192	68,880	6,725	72,615	*6,725	77,647
6,080	25,924	5,609	23,641	5,361	28,889	2,113	37,711	4,063	41,838	3,569	41,709	2,154	40,456	2,137	40,234
2,599	40,785	3,108	40,992	4,215	40,937	2,487	42,487	1,865	50,111	4,514	51,560	986	52,670	2,005	56,165
28,525	2,59,057	29,007	2,48,290	30,578	2,64,564	26,419	2,91,436	30,734	3,21,802	32,940	3,35,545	33,749	3,40,709	37,804	3,54,827
2,87,582		2,77,297		2,95,142		3,17,875		3,52,536		3,68,485		3,74,458		3,92,631	
227	1,695	25	2,169	286	2,405	256	2,910	256	2,879	251	2,724	245	1,892	245	3,330
2,094	128	1,97	72	1,239	2,250	1,636	1,783	1,512	4,147	1,549	5,084	1,264	3,652	1,112	1,657
2,321	1,623	2,231	2,241	1,495	4,655	1,892	5,032	1,768	7,321	1,800	7,808	1,509	5,544	1,357	4,987
3,944		4,472		6,150		7,524		9,089		9,608		6,053		6,344	
2,91,526		2,81,769		3,01,292		3,29,661		3,61,625		3,78,093		3,80,511		3,98,975	

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.
(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXX.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.				Public Works Department Agency.				Grand total of			
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
24th February	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998
3rd March	11,46,348	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	1,74,415	31,68,461	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	1,92,335	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861
17th March	11,77,975	6,456	5,317	2,053	19,106	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	1,93,223	34,41,482	85,226	90,401	31,422	2,12,329
24th March	11,95,669	10,209	10,373	3,446	24,118	23,93,652	83,667	94,393	32,866	2,10,926	35,89,321	93,966	1,04,766	36,312	2,35,044
31st March	12,23,841	10,776	11,769	3,824	26,369	25,47,352	88,086	1,00,601	34,286	2,22,973	37,71,196	98,862	1,12,373	38,107	2,49,342
7th April	12,45,953	10,242	11,985	3,826	26,053	27,13,353	94,049	1,09,892	37,071	2,41,011	39,59,306	1,04,291	1,21,877	40,904	2,67,072
14th April	12,63,483	10,445	13,170	4,910	28,525	28,57,147	1,01,859	1,18,447	38,751	2,59,057	41,20,630	1,12,304	1,31,617	43,661	2,87,582
21st April	12,66,232	11,065	13,332	4,610	29,007	30,08,633	97,935	1,12,782	37,570	2,48,290	42,74,865	1,08,003	1,26,114	42,180	2,77,297
28th April	12,84,391	11,068	13,773	5,197	30,578	31,66,330	1,03,803	1,20,333	40,428	2,64,564	44,50,721	1,15,411	1,34,106	45,625	2,95,142
5th May	12,99,789	9,658	12,613	4,148	26,419	33,56,720	1,12,413	1,32,792	46,251	2,91,456	46,56,509	1,22,071	1,45,405	50,399	3,17,875
12th May	13,20,783	10,573	14,529	5,632	30,734	35,63,739	1,23,743	1,46,929	51,230	3,21,802	48,84,522	1,34,316	1,61,458	56,862	3,52,536
19th May	13,41,025	11,301	15,399	6,240	32,940	37,90,096	1,28,580	1,53,215	53,756	3,35,545	51,31,121	1,39,881	1,68,614	59,996	3,68,485
26th May	13,65,465	11,330	15,962	6,557	33,749	40,26,856	1,30,188	1,55,457	55,061	3,40,709	53,92,321	1,41,518	1,71,419	61,621	3,74,458
2nd June	13,86,549	12,629	17,449	7,726	37,804	42,99,569	1,35,605	1,62,074	67,148	3,54,827	56,86,118	1,48,234	1,79,523	64,874	3,92,631

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women, and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 2681, dated 8th June 1877.

The relief reports for the week ending 2nd June 1877 are submitted to Government with maps and abstract statements as noted in the margin.

Maps for—

South Arcot.
Nellore.
Bellary.
Cuddapah.
Madura.
Chingleput.
Coimbatore.
North Arcot.
Salem.

Statements.

No. 1. Prices.
„ 2. Relief Report.
„ 3. Talukwar Abstract of relief reports.
„ 4. Statement of gratuitous relief.
„ 5. Talukwar ditto.
„ 6. Works under supervision of Public Works Department.
„ 7. Memorandum of sums sanctioned.

2. *Prices.*—The district averages show very little change in prices. That for rice has risen by a very small fraction in five districts, fallen in six, and is stationary in one. Cholum was stationary in two districts, rose in four, and fell in six; ragi has risen in six, fallen in four, and is stationary in two; cumbu has risen in seven, fallen in four, and is stationary in one. The changes, however, are very minute, and on the whole, the condition of prices may be described as stationary with tendency to fall, which will doubtless become more pronounced should more rain fall soon.

Turning to details of taluks shown in the district returns in *Nellore*, rice and cumbu have fallen in Kanigiri, cholum risen at Addanki, ragi risen at three stations and fallen at two. There is no other change.

In the *Cuddapah* district, the fall noted last week in Kadiri continues; and in other taluks rates are fluctuating, rice tending to fall, and ragi to rise slightly. Reports from three taluks of *Bellary* are wanting, but as to the other taluks, the changes most important to notice are that a fall has set in in Adoni, and a heavy rise in cumbu (from 8·6 to 5·7 seers) occurred in Dharmaveram. In *Kurnool* rice and cholum have fallen, ragi is stationary, and cumbu has slightly risen. In Chingleput there is hardly any change, but a tendency to rise in Saidapet and Conjeeveram appears. In *North Arcot* prices are unsteady, especially of rice and ragi, both of which are inclined to rise, though a considerable fall at Kalastri (from 10 to 12·7 seers) has produced an apparent fall in the district average rate for ragi. In *South Arcot* there is no change of importance. In *Trichinopoly* the rise in cholum is only apparent, the average for this week including a quotation (9 8 seers) for white cholum at head-quarters, whereas last week's rate is for black cholum only in one taluk, Perambalur. In *Madura* ragi has risen slightly in four taluks, and rice and cumbu each in one, but other rates are stationary or falling. There is no change worth noting in the distressed taluks of *Tinnevelly*. In *Coimbatore* the Collegal rate for rice has again fallen, and stands at 5·36 seers. The price of rice is unsteady in the district, but other grains are nearly stationary. In *Salem*, all prices have risen at head-quarters, but all dry grains in Namakal, and rice, ragi and cumbu in Tripatore, have fallen.

3. In many cases the taluk returns of prices show no quotations for particular grains, indicating sometimes, though by no means invariably, that such grains are not procurable in the market. To illustrate this point the Board present the marginal abstract, showing the extent to which such apparent want of supply is to be gathered from the returns. It will be seen that rice is everywhere obtainable, and ragi almost everywhere. The latter is the most important of the dry grains in the food of the mass of the people in most districts, and consequently the price of it is, as has been apparent throughout, the most sensitive to change. In some districts, *e. g.*, *Chingleput*, cholum and cumbu are comparatively little used.

Districts.	Stations from which reports have come.	Stations at which there are no quotations for			
		Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumbu.
Nellore	13	..	6	1	6
Cuddapah	13	..	1	..	1
Bellary	12	..	..	3	2
Chingleput	6	..	5	..	6
North Arcot	16	..	4	..	4
South Arcot	17	1	5	1	7
Trichinopoly	5	..	5	..	2
Madura	7	..	4	..	1
Tinnevelly	5	..	2	3	3
Coimbatore	10	..	1	..	1
Salem	9	..	..	..	1

4. *Rainfall.*—There was rain in all the districts, except *Chingleput*, but the fall was generally very light. For *Kistna*, where the average was 1·56 inches, detailed return is not available. In *Nellore* there was nearly half an inch at Venkatagiri in the south of the district. Showers fell in the taluks on the west and north-west frontiers of *Cuddapah* and the adjoining taluks of *Bellary*. At Hospett, in the latter district 1·65 inches fell. In *Kurnool* 1·4 inches fell in four taluks. *North Arcot* received rain in the south and east of the district only, but some of the rainfall of the previous week has been erroneously included in the return. In *Trichinopoly* the rain was general and was nearly two inches in the taluks north of the Cauveri. All taluks of Madura, except Ramnad and of *Tinnevelly*, received rain which however was light in the Madura sub-division. In Coimbatore itself 2·05 inches fell, and all taluks of the district, except Pollachy, received showers. In *Salem*, rain varying from 0·2 to 1 inch fell in all taluks except Oossoor. On the whole, the rainfall of the week has been favourable, and will at least bring on pasture for the cattle.

5. *Grants and outlay.*—The district grants made by the Board up to 2nd June amounted to Rs. 1,61,85,283, and the outlay against this is as follows:—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Relief works	4,58,742	1,35,54,302
Gratuitous relief	1,31,778	11,74,921
Total ...	5,90,520	1,47,29,223

6. *Numbers on relief works.*—The usual comparison of district numbers is made below:—

	26th May.	2nd June.	
Kistna	706	1,854	+ 1,148
Nellore	26,731	28,002	+ 1,271
Cuddapah	80,643	94,961	+ 14,318
Bellary	261,482	268,030	+ 6,548
Kurnool	207,886	205,208	— 2,628
Chingleput	12,123	18,819	+ 6,696
North Arcot	49,621	55,807	+ 6,186
South Arcot	*1,830	622	— 1,208
Madura	12,314	13,445	+ 1,131
Tinnevelly	410	23	— 387
Coimbatore	25,679	25,439	— 240
Salem	56,146	53,387	— 2,759
	735,591	765,597	+ 30,076
East Coast Canal	42,481	42,481	...
	778,002	808,078	+ 30,076

7. The numbers on the East Coast Canal have not been reported, and the return for the 26th May is repeated in the above abstract. In the rest of the district of *Nellore* the numbers in Rapur and the Venkataghiri Zemindary have increased considerably, and a slight increase in other taluks is counterbalanced by discontinuance of work in Kandukur adjoining the canal.

	26th May.	2nd June.	
Jamalamadugu	9,008	13,551	+4,543
Pulivendla	12,430	14,514	+2,084
Prodattur	1,835	2,112	+287
Cuddapah	2,264	3,163	+899
Budwail	8,171	10,605	+2,434
Sidhout	1,279	1,217	—62
Pullumpett	11,410	10,186	—1,224
Kadri	3,222	3,209	—13
Royachoty	10,310	8,196	—2,114
Madanapulli	10,806	16,137	+5,271
Voilpaud	9,858	12,071	+2,213
Total ...	80,643	94,961	+14,318

The *Cuddapah* numbers show very large increase and the taluk details are shewn in the margin. No explanation is given of the increase in Madanapulli. In Jamalamadugu, Pulivendla, Prodattur and Budwail the cause of increase is the cessation of recruiting for Nellore and the admission of coolies returned thence. In Voilpaud increase is due to the re-opening of works stopped.

8. *Bellary.*—The increase in Dhurmaveram is due to wrong return last week. That in Hadgalli is entirely unexplained in Raidroog the cause is more intense distress, and in Kudlighi opening of fresh works. The large decrease in Madaksira is ascribed to irrigation works, to which only residents of neighbouring villages resort, having been taken up instead of roads; there are only 3,420 labourers on the Bellary-Hubli railway against 3,615 in the previous week.

	26th May.	2nd June.	
Adoni	63,460	62,894	— 566
Alur	31,383	31,910	+ 527
Gooty	12,530	12,716	+ 186
Tadpatri	11,743	13,112	+ 1,369
Anantapur	15,927	14,709	— 1,218
Dhurmaveram	1,186	8,165	+ 6,979
Penukonda	7,045	7,767	+ 722
Hindupur	1,226	826	— 400
Madaksira	20,851	7,438	—13,413
Raidroog	10,063	12,898	+ 2,835
Bellary	21,785	21,009	— 776
Hospett	26,315	27,634	+ 1,319
Sundoor	2,960	2,852	— 108
Kudlighi	15,839	17,075	+ 1,236
Harpanhalli	10,492	10,986	+ 494
Hadgalli	8,657	16,039	+ 7,382
Total ...	261,462	268,030	+ 6,548

9. The increase in Chingleput is owing to the Chingleput-Conjeveram railway which employs 11,826 coolies against 5,548 on 19th May. No relief work on the Madras Railway is now in progress, but the numbers in *North Arcot* have nevertheless largely increased, chiefly in the Chindragiri taluk and on minor works and in Wandewash. It seems likely the 3-pie children have been included in these returns. The Collector will explain. In the eastern zamindaries numbers have declined. There is no explanation of the decrease in *South Arcot*, but it is probably due to completion of works. In *Madura* and *Coimbatore* there is nothing to note, and in *Tinnevelly* relief works are almost entirely closed. The decrease in *Salem* is accounted for by falling off in numbers in Oossoor and *Trichengode*, for which no cause is assigned.

10. *Rates of wages.*—The enhanced wages have been wholly or partly introduced in all taluks of *Cuddapah*, but as regards the *Bellary* district, the new scale appears only in Adoni and in the western taluks, where rates had already been raised. In the sub-division the enhanced rates have ceased, and the addition made seems to be now given as Sunday wage. The new scale appears in three taluks of *Chingleput* and three taluks of Nellore; not at all in *South Arcot*, but in six taluks of *North Arcot*. The attention of the Collector of *North Arcot* is called to the wages in force in the *Tripaty* division and under the Deputy Conservator of Forests which are not correct to scale. In *Madura* and *Coimbatore* scale I was already for the most part in force, and in *Salem* piece-work rates prevail.

11. A statement shewing numbers, &c., on works under the Department Public Works is enclosed. The total, according to the most recent returns received, is 170,011; besides those employed on the Junction Canal in Madras town. Arrangements have been made in Nellore for transferring considerable numbers of works to the Department Public Works.

12. *Gratuitous relief.*—The total numbers in each district, and in receipt of each kind of gratuitous relief, are compared below with last week's numbers:—

	26th May.	2nd June.	
Kistna	179	382	+203
Nellore	18,873	20,322	+1,449
Cuddapah	26,321	33,629	+7,308
Bellary	136,110	139,886	+3,776
Kurnool	62,486	60,611	—1,875
Chingleput	16,751	19,662	+2,911
North Arcot	14,753	20,622	+5,869
South Arcot	4,108	4,530	+422
Trichinopoly	103	394	+291
Madura	9,106	11,448	+2,342
Tinnevelly	738	755	+17
Coimbatore	21,220	24,713	+3,493
Salem	58,237	74,236	+16,001
Malabar	6	...	—6
In camps and relief-houses	116,887	136,644*	+19,757
Village relief	100,588	123,741	+23,153
3-pie children	151,516	150,807	—709
TOTAL ...	368,991	411,192	+42,201

* Include 382 in Kistna. Particulars not yet available.

13. Thus there is a large increase, but it is so satisfactory to note that the numbers of 3-pie children have apparently ceased to rise. The progress of the organization for gratuitous relief may be gathered from the marginally noted figures. (The details for Kistna and Kurnool for 26th May are here repeated for 2nd June, full reports not having yet come from those districts.) The increase in numbers in *Nellore* is under camp relief. Village relief in the district is extremely small. In *Cuddapah* there is increase under all classes but proportionately greater under village relief. In *Bellary* the number of 3-pie children have decreased, but there is a large increase under village relief and in camps. The *Kurnool* numbers are nearly stationary under all classes. In Chingleput, North Arcot, Madura and Coimbatore the numbers in camps have increased, but village relief is still trifling. The numbers on village relief in *Salem* have increased by no less than 14,486, but it seems doubtful whether the return is correct. The details are given in the margin and the reports for Oossoor and Kistaghiri seem wrong. The Collector will report on the increase.

	26th May.	2nd June.	
Number of camps, &c. ...	261	269	+ 8
Inspection Circles formed ...	646	664	+ 18
Villages in which relief was given	5,501	5,775	+ 274

	26th May.	2nd June.	
Salem ..	2,639	3,347	+708
Attur ..	316	314	—2
Namkul ..	2,363	2,265	—98
Trichengode ..	5,883	6,012	+129
Utanghiri ..	1,933	1,501	—431
Dharampuri ..	41,249	13,101	—1,148
Oossoor ..	2,894	11,361	+8,467
Tripatore ..	2,413	2,082	—331
Kistneghert ..	16,761	23,553	+6,792
TOTAL ...	47,950	62,436	+14,486

14. The following statement shows rates of mortality computed in the same way as in last week's report:—

Districts.	Camps and Relief-houses.			Village Relief.		
	Approximate strength.	Deaths in the week.	Ratio per mille per annum.	Approximate strength.	Deaths in the week.	Ratio per mille per annum.
Nellore	15,941	75	245	565	...	...
Cuddapah	8,506	186	1,140	7,110	39	227
Bellary	35,058	164	244	31,460	117	194
Chingleput... ...	15,937	35	115	1,766	...	...
North Arcot ...	6,568	130	1,032	1,602	24	781
South Arcot ...	751	4	277	3,535	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	187	7	1,952	62	...	...
Madura	9,109	35	200	1,048	13	647
Tinnevelly	738	11	777	9	...	...
Coimbatore ...	17,640	43	127	4,640	9	101
Salem	9,412	170	941	55,193	126	119
Total ...	119,847	860	374	106,990	328	160

The mortality in camps was greater in the week ending 26th than in that under report, owing, doubtless, to the heavy rain in some districts in the former week. The deaths amongst persons on village relief are more numerous, but they are probably even yet not fully reported. The rates under camp relief in *Cuddapah* and *Salem* are very high, and the mortality both in camp and under village relief is very high in North Arcot. The rate for the new relief camp at Trichinopoly which has 322 inmates shows that it was not opened too soon.

15. The following statement shows the proportions borne to the distressed population by the numbers on the hands of Government in each district:—

District.	Distressed population.	Number on			Percentage.
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Kistna	308,154	1,854	382	2,236	0·72
Nellore	1,376,811	70,483	20,322	90,805	6·59
Cuddapah	1,351,194	94,961	33,629	128,590	9·51
Bellary	1,668,006	268,080	139,886	407,916	24·45
Kurnool	959,640	205,208	60,611	265,819	27·70
Chingleput	938,184	18,819	19,662	38,481	4·10
Madras	397,552	1,238(a)	17,406(b)	18,644	4·69
North Arcot	2,015,278	55,807	20,622	76,429	3·79
South Arcot	640,519	622	4,530	5,152	0·80
Trichinopoly	76,530	...	394	394	0·52
Madura	2,266,615	13,445	11,448	24,893	1·09
Tinnevelly	990,288	23	755	778	0·08
Coimbatore	1,763,274	25,439	24,713	50,152	2·84
Salem	1,966,915	53,387	74,238	127,625	6·49
Total ...	16,719,040	809,316	428,598	1,237,914	7·22a

(a) Under President, Municipal Commission, Junction Canal not included.
(b) Commissioner of Police and President, Municipal Commission.

16. The advances under the Land Improvement Act are as follows:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	14,495	75,942
Cuddapah	4,170	1,18,627
Bellary	...	97,119
Kurnool	...	1,350
Chingleput	338	67,056
North Arcot	2,940	4,940
Madura	7,025	49,806
Tinnevelly	...	32,900
Coimbatore	1,800	8,035
Salem	4,755	43,222
Total ...	35,523	4,99,067

The advances to weavers amount as reported to Rs. 62,823, *viz.*, Bellary, Rs. 11,420; Coimbatore, Rs. 200 and Salem Rs. 51, 203.

17. The following is the statement of special establishment for relief:—

Districts.	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Payment of supervising officers included.	
	No.	Monthly pay.	No.	Monthly pay.	No.	Monthly pay.	No.	Monthly pay	No.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Nellore	249	3,515	..	..	37	713	286	9,228	8	4,441
Cuddapah	892	14,082	30	298	85	1,304	507	15,679	21	9,295
Bellary	1,923	26,664	152	1,921	78	1,560	1,253	24,165	12	6,182
Kurnool	872	21,747	287	2,694	87	1,998	1,216	26,538	26	9,987
Chingleput	126	2,757	8	108	2	22	140	2,887	3	1,041
North Arcot	609	12,762	40	702	20	1,466	769	14,930	7	3,917
Madura	76	3,046	78	868	19	823	173	4,237	2	1,985
Tinnevelly	47	146	..	...	..	..	47	146	..	..
Coimbatore	142	3,061	7	151	19	458	174	3,670	1	425
Salem	514	12,041	10	194	154	3,084	678	15,319	3	3,399
Total ...	4,686	1,00,825	582	6,726	560	9,127	5,330	1,16,781	83	37,668

18. The amount sanctioned up to date by the Board for district relief is Rs. 1,61,99,493.

19. The average daily residents in the Madras camps were 16,768 and non-residents 13,808, considerable numbers having, the Board believe, been sent to their villages. The fresh admissions in the week were only 424. The strength of residents on 2nd June was 15,397, *viz.*, from Chingleput 5,485, North Arcot 5,663, Nellore 4,174, other districts 125. The number remaining in hospital was 517, and the deaths 129, of which 105 were in hospital. The outlay by the Commissioner was Rs. 10,554 in the week, and Rs. 5,55,814 up to the week. The President of the Municipal Commission had 2,009 persons in the Sattankad relief camp, and 1,238 persons on relief works. He expended in the week Rs. 2,358, and up to the week Rs. 47,051.

H. E. STOKES,

No. 1.

Average retail price of Government seers of 80 tolas per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholam.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horsegram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	8·50	8·50	18·11	11·26	11·11	31·59	13·19	13·11	36·14	10·41	10·35	32·54	6·47	6·60	14·03	11·07	11·08	27·23	1·56	9·94	1·74
Nellore	7·79	7·76	15·41	9·64	9·58	28·86	11·74	11·92	33·06	10·06	10·18	28·55	6 95	7·06	12·39	8·69	8·69	24·94	0·02	5·81	1·80
Cuddapah	7·76	7·59	13·24	8·26	8·23	25·21	8·35	8·41	25·97	7·80	7·79	23·59	6·35	6·31	12·10	8·67	8·73	25·87	0·09	5·47	2·68
Bellary	6·97	6·82	14·53	7·66	7·62	24·80	8·41	8·02	24·69	7·30	7·48	21·34	6·27	6·06	12·51	7·97	8·08	24·94	0·02	1·53	3·13
Kurnool	6·95	6·92	14·08	8·06	7·86	27·17	9·51	9·51	31·23	8·92	9·19	28·20	6·62	6·55	14·00	8·10	8·32	24·60	0·07	4·19	4·67
Chingleput	8·83	8·90	15·81	9·05	9·05	...	10·55	10·84	24·19	...	...	...	6·62	6·55	14·00	8·10	8·32	24·60	0·07	4·19	4·67
North Arcot	7·87	7·98	13·80	8·87	8·92	21·30	9·76	9·61	21·20	8·19	8·43	17·63	6·35	6·35	9·59	11·06	11·06	20·40	...	10·42	4·69
South Arcot	8·68	8·86	15·57	11·01	10·98	25·37	11·55	11·52	27·19	11·79	11·78	26·62	5·84	5·93	10·80	9·76	10·03	23·41	0·30	5·69	2·82
Trichinopoly	7·62	7·69	14·14	13·30	16·80	30·33	10·28	10·48	25·41	9·84	9·74	23·87	5·55	5·45	10·67	11·32	11·45	24·90	0·39	6·75	5·04
Madura	8·18	8·12	14·67	10·39	9·85	34·02	9·82	9·91	30·78	9·74	9·80	28·98	6·34	6·34	10·30	10·78	10·93	23·87	1·27	5·72	4·25
Tinnevelly	8·26	8·40	12·36	11·50	11·50	25·10	11·50	11·50	29·00	10·65	10·50	27·00	6·02	6·02	10·31	11·00	11·42	26·45	0·78	5·42	6·32
Coimbatore	7·40	7·39	11·79	8·41	8·43	19·35	8·89	8·93	21·90	8·61	8·78	21·51	6·00	5·87	8·60	10·92	10·72	18·90	0·83	5·21	4·44
Salem	7·32	7·40	13·18	8·99	9·10	22·82	8·62	8·65	22·29	8·02	8·03	21·54	6·32	6·29	10·32	8·43	8·39	20·98	0·61	4·17	6·11
													5·77	5·69	11·07	9·28	9·56	23·85	0·63	5·29	7·90

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
The 8th June 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1877.

Divisions.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 2nd June 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	30,000	...	2,454	71,289	26,695	4,524	611	...	...	...	1,854	...	...	...	382
Nellore	12,58,000	6,14,267	17,241	6,91,269	6,71,250	1,10,195	9,206	9,256	14,087	4,609	28,002	3,112	6,846	10,364	20,322
Cuddapah	21,30,000	16,11,286	48,735	16,23,446	2,46,988	76,542	11,473	38,520	49,497	11,944	94,961	4,548	5,958	23,123	33,629
Bellary	50,16,000	22,53,554	1,67,755	20,25,682	46,48,582	4,47,985	35,756	75,942	1,50,089	42,049	268,080	13,811	20,840	105,235	139,886
Kurnool	45,21,000	...	1,17,931	40,93,619	41,32,686	1,67,213	12,505	...	...	...	205,208	...	...	...	60,611
Chingleput	1,95,265	2,19,747	12,658	1,54,152	2,98,126	54,464	5,447	6,838	9,188	2,793	18,819	3,164	5,997	10,501	19,662
North Arcot	4,95,450	7,56,640	33,413	4,19,959	4,[illegible]10	29,201	7,091	19,742	28,563	7,502	55,807	2,688	3,301	14,633	20,622
South Arcot	15,000	9,884	184	5,283	6,128	6,202	1,398	335	230	57	622	995	1,379	2,156	4,530
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	962	598	...	...	...	...	193	136	65	394
Madura	2,48,748	1,22,696	5,377	88,321	1,13,243	27,493	4,551	4,457	8,362	626	13,445	2,995	4,742	3,711	11,448
Tinnevelly	64,200	2,440	87	2,269	17,767	3,501	292	8	11	4	23	169	362	224	755
Coimbatore	4,00,000	4,70,600	18,276	2,56,998	2,62,496	43,123	10,076	7,944	16,514	981	25,439	4,679	8,625	11,409	24,713
Salem	7,61,980	6,29,589	34,041	5,07,951	5,72,198	2,03,546	22,779	21,043	27,828	4,516	53,387	10,469	22,506	41,263	74,238
Malabar	5,500	...	...	Not received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,61,86,293	...	4,58,742	1,18,08,352	1,35,54,308	11,74,921	1,31,778	...	...	...	765,597	...	...	...	411,192

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
8th June 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 2nd June 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,08,108	3,712	1,00,165	1,01,699 1,152	...	...	4,317	7,001	2,233	13,551	...	...	...	...	
	Pulivendla	...	2,21,018	3,797	1,46,482	1,46,564 5,776	...	...	3,835	8,385	2,294	14,514	...	...	...	...	
	Prodattore	...	1,13,000	1,314	60,085	64,615 6,379	...	...	675	1,058	379	2,112	...	...	...	...	
	Cuddapah	...	1,07,975	2,623	88,425	1,25,662 35,482	...	...	1,210	1,653	300	3,163	...	...	...	...	
	Badwail	...	1,36,536	6,708	1,01,727	1,07,934 6,583	...	...	4,333	4,764	1,508	10,605	...	...	...	...	
	Sidhout	...	35,467	771	30,716	57,277 5,825	...	...	513	587	117	1,217	...	...	...	...	
	Pullampett	...	1,48,252	5,303	1,53,713	1,54,240 3,987	...	...	3,472	5,708	1,006	10,186	...	...	...	...	
	Kadiri	...	2,42,867	3,351	2,37,452	2,71,597 37,403	...	...	1,092	1,710	407	3,209	...	...	...	...	
	Roytchoti	...	2,07,000	6,360	1,38,543	1,64,161 58,919	...	...	2,732	4,439	1,025	8,196	...	...	...	...	
	Madanapally	...	2,91,000	2,512	3,23,838	3,24,058 56,462	...	...	6,234	7,902	2,001	16,137	...	...	...	...	
	Yellpand	...	Not given.	12,254	2,42,300	2,53,117 59,146	...	...	5,107	6,290	674	12,071	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	21,20,000	16,11,223	48,725	16,23,446	20,48,038	...	...	33,520	49,497	11,944	94,961	...	...	...	...	
Kurnool.	Adoni	...	5,81,500	37,761	6,42,054	9,08,519 1,100	...	...	12,172	36,994	13,728	62,894	...	...	...	...	
	Alur	...	4,23,145	19,311	4,23,145	4,41,680 1,269	...	...	10,460	15,546	5,904	31,910	...	...	...	...	
	Gooty	...	1,84,969	7,732	1,84,969	2,91,892 5,566	...	...	3,682	7,310	1,724	12,716	...	...	...	...	
	Tadpatry	...	1,00,000	7,954	78,463	1,67,970	...	...	3,865	6,835	2,412	13,112	...	...	...	...	
	Anantapur	...	1,39,264	7,797	1,51,990	1,70,158	...	...	3,348	8,770	2,591	14,709	...	...	...	...	
	Dharmavaram	...	1,50,726	3,409	1,42,198	1,74,865 1,495	...	...	2,235	4,563	1,367	8,165	...	...	...	...	
	Penukondah	...	1,82,389	5,675	1,82,389	1,82,389	...	...	1,908	4,772	1,087	7,767	...	...	...	...	
	Hindupur	...	38,758	1,580	1,55,272	1,58,551 3,167	...	...	243	501	82	826	...	...	...	...	
	Madakeira	...	13,820	3,998	2,58,792	2,58,792	...	...	1,951	4,758	729	7,438	...	...	...	...	
Bellary.	Raidrug	...	1,80,699	6,063	1,50,106	1,50,599	...	...	4,245	7,053	1,600	12,898	...	...	...	...	
	Bellary	...	Not given	15,845	7,10,698	8,92,898 73,284	...	...	8,234	10,573	2,202	21,009	...	...	...	...	
	Hospett	...	3,03,416	19,521	2,50,903	2,73,471 7	...	...	9,281	14,940	3,413	27,634	...	...	...	...	
	Sundur	...	...	1,794	49,403	50,148 1,173	...	...	594	1,539	719	2,852	...	...	...	...	
	Kudlighi	...	4,54,033	8,768	2,05,193	2,07,701 2,271	...	...	5,015	10,175	1,885	17,075	...	...	...	...	
	Harpanhally	...	2,26,740	7,812	1,62,151	1,7 ,302 5,148	...	...	4,413	5,716	857	10,986	...	...	...	...	
	Huvinhadgally	...	2,74,095	10,735	3,37,956	2,43,173	...	...	4,296	9,994	1,749	16,039	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	59,16,000	32,53,554	1,67,755	39,85,682	48,42,583	...	...	75,942	150,039	42,049	268,030	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	32,526	1,632	16,722	18,766	...	...	762	862	156	1,780	...	...	...	...	
	Conjeveram	...	29,332	2,580	20,964	24,810	...	...	3,521	6,652	2,298	12,471	...	...	...	...	
	Chingleput	...	19,382	1,070	5,348	15,139	...	...	1,010	312	102	1,424	...	...	...	...	
	Trivellore	...	62,405	1,300	46,452	51,320	...	...	564	515	33	1,112	...	...	...	...	
	Saidapett	...	49,840	654	27,728	60,093	...	...	114	79	7	200	...	...	...	...	
	Ponnery	...	26,262	5,421	46,945	61,394	...	...	867	768	197	1,832	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1,95,365	2,19,747	12,658	1,64,153	2,32,126	...	...	6,838	9,188	2,793	18,819	...	...	...	...	
Salem.	Salem	...	1,72,078	7,153	1,03,540	1,16,977	...	...	5,197	4,769	784	10,750	...	...	...	...	
	Ahthur	...	46,532	843	31,286	31,753	...	...	976	1,115	170	2,261	...	...	...	...	
	Namkal	...	73,371	2,133	41,985	44,856	...	...	1,707	1,560	180	3,447	...	...	...	...	
	Trichengode	...	79,860	2,407	49,504	58,366	...	...	2,442	2,071	292	4,805	...	...	...	...	
	Tripatore	...	49,639	2,488	30,325	34,791	...	...	1,048	1,479	257	2,784	...	...	...	...	
	Uttengiri	...	91,716	2,261	48,328	52,909	...	...	1,615	2,395	552	4,562	...	...	...	...	
	Darampury	...	88,805	5,471	64,529	76,468 2,347	...	...	2,987	5,507	873	9,367	...	...	...	...	
	Oossur	...	80,854	4,002	58,428	59,603 1,470	...	...	606	1,110	98	1,814	...	...	...	...	
	Kistnagiri	...	1,46,734	7,283	80,062	84,263 2,325	...	...	4,465	7,822	1,310	13,597	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	7,61,000	8,29,589	34,041	5,07,951	5,72,198	...	...	21,043	27,828	4,516	53,387	...	...	...	...	
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	71,446	1,467	19,524	42,525 2,748	...	...	807	1,681	177	2,665	...	...	...	...	
	Pulladam	...	87,651	2,300	49,578	61,954 2,371	...	...	1,677	1,928	130	3,735	...	...	...	...	
	Udumalpetta	...	62,656	2,343	51,245	60,312 1,947	...	...	1,470	2,968	...	4,438	...	...	...	...	
	Sattiamangalam	...	59,168	127	16,771	16,771 163	...	...	91	167	19	277	...	...	...	...	
	Caroor	...	38,730	2,237	25,880	31,304 453	...	...	1,108	1,914	38	2,060	...	...	...	...	
	Bhowany	...	38,045	1,736	24,336	24,836 403	...	...	324	1,815	35	2,174	...	...	...	...	

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1877—(continued).

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 2nd June 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Coimbatore—(contd.)	Pollachy	...	6,216	723	2,384	2,384	...	...	317	785	69	1,171	...	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore... ...	...	63,581	5,102	41,059	42,679	...	...	1,458	2,123	179	3,760	...	...	...	...	
	Dharapuram	...	35,607	2,841	24,997	3,649 28,795	...	...									
	Collegal	...	7,500	...	224	91 224	...	...	692	3,133	334	4,159	...	...	...	...	
						27			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	4,00,000	4,70,600	18,876	2,55,998	3,43,496	...	...	7,944	16,514	981	25,439	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madura.	Madura	...	29,295	473	10,536	14,091	...	...	292	263	34	589	...	...	...	...	
	Tirumangalam	...	8,141	788	3,758	15,009	...	...	346	502	75	923	...	...	...	...	
	Melur	...	2,632	169	1,161	3,153	...	...	145	280	...	425	...	...	...	...	
	Dindigul	...	3,873	290	2,871	2,871	...	...	199	478	57	734	...	...	...	...	
	Pulney	...	78,755	3,657	66,995	69,297	...	...	3,475	6,839	460	10,774	...	...	...	...	
	Periacolam	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shivaganga	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	2,43,748	1,22,696	5,377	85,321	1,13,343	...	...	4,457	8,362	626	13,445	...	...	...	...	
Tinnevelly.	Strivillipettur	...	...	...	...	3,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sattur	...	1,470	2	1,463	5,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Senkaranainarkovil	...	...	...	...	3,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ottapidaram	...	970	85	826	5,001	...	...	8	11	4	23	...	...	...	...	
	Nanganery	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	64,200	2,440	87	2,289	17,787	...	...	8	11	4	23	...	...	...	...	
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	71,178	7,625	33,276	44,044 3,717	...	...	945	876	507	2,328	...	...	...	...	
	Chendragiri	...	20,759	587	8,488	9,045	...	...	1,914	3,709	258	5,881	...	...	...	...	
	Palmanair	...	29,880	1,759	14,495	20,420 3,715	...	...	1,243	1,606	234	3,083	...	...	...	...	
	Gudiattam	...	44,001	955	12,489	13,705 528	...	...	547	921	54	1,522	...	...	...	...	
	Vellore	...	99,468	5,344	78,029	85,727 1,871	...	...	1,897	3,636	1,550	7,083	...	...	...	...	
	Poloor	...	22,943	1,169	11,951	11,961 45	...	...	314	923	167	1,404	...	...	...	...	
	Wandewash	...	24,224	1,452	5,856	5,856 70	...	...	1,341	2,996	804	5,141	...	...	...	...	
	Arcot	...	95,665	1,013	34,178	32,269 1,821	...	...	1,662	2,290	200	4,152	...	...	...	...	
	Wallajah	...	87,913	2,832	49,991	49,991 100	...	...	1,153	2,516	152	3,821	...	...	...	...	
	Trippatty	...	15,332	448	5,370	5,420	...	...	289	477	162	928	...	...	...	...	
	Kalastry	...	12,855	1,011	7,260	7,260 158	...	...	897	502	398	1,797	...	...	...	...	
	Narayanavanam	...	22,170	2,599	19,571	19,720 99	...	...	1,896	1,388	1,094	4,378	...	...	...	...	
	Punganur	...	87,392	2,338	47,272	50,661 570	...	...	2,078	1,507	1,188	4,773	...	...	...	...	
	Kangundy	...	2,679	281	2,401	2,416	...	...	115	316	57	488	...	...	...	...	
	Arnee	...	2,000	159	713	713	...	...	72	108	58	238	...	...	...	...	
	Tiruttany	...	30,632	1,917	15,628	21,237	...	...	1,147	2,058	225	3,430	...	...	...	...	
	Arconum	...	73,609	1,647	70,876	70,383	...	...	1,958	2,451	343	4,752	...	...	...	...	
	Maderpauk	...	3,940	277	2,115	2,666 122	...	...	274	283	51	608	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	4,95,450	7,56,640	33,413	4,19,959	4,90,510	...	...	19,742	28,563	7,502	55,807	...	...	...	...	
Nellore.	Gudur	...	39,841	383	32,229	32,229	...	...	285	362	140	787	...	...	...	...	
	Rapur	...	30,385	871	24,931	24,931	...	...	558	580	186	1,324	...	...	...	...	
	Nellore	...	14,829	294	17,216	17,216	...	...	178	268	89	535	...	...	...	...	
	Atmakur	...	98,495	774	95,027	95,027	...	...	465	867	183	1,515	...	...	...	...	
	Kavali	...	98,750	6,222	1,50,785	1,50,785	...	...	2,813	5,565	1,850	10,228	...	...	...	...	
	Udayagiri	...	1,20,387	3,993	1,64,107	1,64,107	...	...	2,844	3,689	1,558	8,091	...	...	...	...	
	Kandukur	...	90,225	...	92,036	92,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	88	33,717	33,717	...	...	38	57	5	100	...	...	...	...	

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1877—(concluded).

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 2nd June 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.				Remarks.
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Nellore—(contd.)	Ongole	...	790	...	351	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Addunki Division ...	...	9,590	290	11,691	11,691	...	...	112	253	31	396	...	...	...	...	
	Darsi Division ...	...	8,000	971	13,772	13,772	...	...	378	739	194	1,311	...	...	...	...	
	Podile Division ...	...	35,055	31	5,599	5,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Venkatagiri Division ...	...	15,000	1,708	23,920	23,920	...	...	1,493	1,380	263	3,136	...	...	...	...	
	Polur Division ...	...	19,000	1,616	16,569	16,569	...	...	192	277	110	579	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	12,53,000	6,14,347	17,241	6,81,950	6,81,950	...	...	9,356	14,037	4,609	28,002	...	...	...	...	
South Arcot.	Villapuram	...	2,180	...	1,645	1,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tindivanam	...	2,656	50	719	864	...	...	272	129	35	436	...	...	...	...	
	Trinomalai	...	5,048	134	3,619	3,619	...	...	63	101	22	186	...	...	...	...	
	Total ..	15,000	9,884	184	5,983	6,138	...	...	335	230	57	622	...	...	...	...	

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
8th *June* 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1877.

Districts.	In Camps and Relief-houses.							Village Relief.									Relief granted to children of coolies receiving 3 pies.			Total.							
	Number of relief centres.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Total number of villages in the taluk including inams, khoodkhasht, &c., villages.	Number of inspecting circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Numbers relieved.	Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Outlay on gratuitous relief.		Deaths reported amongst persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.	
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.	In the week.	Up to the week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
						Rs.									Rs.			Rs.						Rs.	Rs.		
Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,094	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	382	611	4,524	..	..
Nellore ..	19	3,031	6,506	6,937	16,473	8,586	75	2,181	48	64	81	341	175	597	299	..	3,252	321	..	3,112	6,846	10,364	20,322	9,206	1,10,195	75	383
Cuddapah ..	16	2,703	3,469	3,382	9,494	5,125	186	1,269	41	636	1,845	2,549	4,002	8,396	4,515	39	15,739	1,830	..	4,548	5,958	23,123	33,629	11,473	76,542	225	920
Bellary ..	66	6,879	9,561	20,893	37,033	10,469	164	2,419	115	1,309	7,232	11,279	16,589	35,021	17,647	117	67,832	7,640	..	18,811	20,840	105,235	139,886	35,756	4,47,985	281	778
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	6,716	..	..	753	...	..	..	..	..	4,614	...	..	49,281	..	..	..	..	..	60,611	12,505	1,67,213	..	177
Chingleput ..	29	2,769	5,416	8,823	16,999	4,150	35	2,127	87	83	401	534	927	1,862	1,286	..	711	11	..	3,164	5,997	10,501	19,662	5,447	54,434	35	128
North Arcot ..	12	2,406	2,637	3,026	7,759	4,953	130	4,596	79	237	592	664	578	1,834	1,215	24	11,029	923	1	2,688	3,301	14,633	20,622	7,091	29,201	155	583
South Arcot ..	1	82	279	411	772	190	4	2,719	2	60	913	1,100	1,735	3,748	1,203	..	10	...	..	995	1,379	2,156	4,530	1,393	6,202	4	10
Tanjore ..	1	166	117	40	322	539	7	1,834	..	18	28	19	25	72	59	..	..	...	..	198	136	65	394	598	962	7	7
Madura ..	23	2,782	4,300	3,320	10,352	4,147	35	1,124	56	197	263	442	906	1,611	395	13	85	9	..	2,995	4,742	3,711	11,448	4,551	27,493	48	169
Tinnevelly ..	7	154	362	224	740	291	11	1,742	100	1	15	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	169	362	224	755	292	3,501	11	31
Coimbatore ..	73	5,908	6,999	9,035	19,942	8,157	43	1,343	18	44	771	1,626	1,688	4,085	1,892	9	786	27	..	4,679	8,625	11,409	24,713	10,076	43,123	52	196
Salem ..	14	2,440	3,329	3,891	9,660	6,452	170	4,249	102	2,576	8,029	19,177	35,230	62,436	26,190	126	2,142	137	10	10,469	22,506	41,263	74,238	32,779	2,03,546	306	1,228
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	251	26,653	42,911	59,988	129,546 6,716	53,059	860	28,522	648	5,225	20,176	37,781	61,276	119,137 4,614	54,705	328	101,526 49,281	10,898	11	46,823	80,692	222,684	350,199 60,993	1,18,662 13,116	11,74,921	1,199	4,610

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
The 8th *June* 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1877.

District.	Taluks.	In Camps and Relief-houses: Number of relief centres.	In Camps: Numbers relieved on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In Camps: Expenditure in the week.	In Camps: Deaths in the week.	Village Relief: Total number of villages in the taluk including Inams, Shrotriems, &c., villages.	Number of Inspection Circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Village Relief: Numbers relieved on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Village Relief: Expenditure in the week.	Village Relief: Deaths in the week.	Reliefs granted to children of coolies at 3 pies a day: Numbers relieved.	Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Total: Numbers relieved on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Outlay on gratuitous relief: In the week.	Up to the week.	Deaths: In the week.	Up to the week.
							Rs.									Rs.			Rs.						Rs.	Rs.		
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	1	230	210	227	667	722	8	127	4	107	124	181	240	545	302	..	1,583	25	..	354	391	2,050	2,795	1,049	6,317	8	
	Pulivendla	1	73	100	178	351	138	7	105	4	85	565	766	1,332	2,663	1,316	..	827	47	..	638	866	2,337	3,841	1,501	5,004	7	
	Prodatore	1	399	478	..	877	464	9	95	6	69	212	358	659	1,229	662	17	711	11	..	611	836	1,370	2,817	1,137	5,797	26	
	Cuddapah	1	178	268	255	701	481	21	150	6	75	401	584	1,040	2,025	1,094	2	615	68	..	579	852	1,910	3,341	1,643	6,598	23	
	Budwail	2	223	389	286	898	522	25	118	5	98	38	52	19	109	29	..	553	63	..	261	441	858	1,560	614	6,582	25	
	Sidhout	1	98	100	74	272	259	2	82	3	65	33	40	21	94	40	1	207	24	..	131	140	302	573	323	1,875	3	
	Pullampett	4	269	285	300	854	464	3	131	3	90	328	372	491	1,191	965	7	4,906	478	..	597	657	5,697	6,951	1,897	16,966	10	
	Kaderi	1	178	194	178	550	371	17	139	2	19	41	68	60	169	37	3	675	207	..	219	262	913	1,394	615	3,943	20	
	Royachoty	1	240	510	850	1,600	545	52	100	2	10	32	44	5	81	47	9	1,890	173	..	272	554	2,745	3,571	765	7,205	61	
	Madanapally	1	548	537	597	1,682	799	..	103	2	6	8	24	31	63	11	..	850	68	..	556	561	1,478	2,595	878	9,736	..	
	Vollpand	2	267	338	437	1,042	360	42	119	2	12	63	60	104	227	25	..	2,922	666	..	330	398	3,463	4,191	1,061	6,519	42	
	Total	16	2,703	3,409	3,382	9,494	5,125	186	1,269	41	636	1,845	2,549	4,002	8,396	4,518	39	15,730	1,830	..	4,548	5,958	23,123	33,629	11,473	76,542	235	920
Bellary.	Adony	3	254	356	414	1,024	508	3	204	3	119	1,044	2,395	2,401	5,840	1,338	14	22,962	2,200	..	1,298	2,751	25,677	29,726	4,046	63,415	17	
	Alur	7	260	891	688	1,339	615	14	106	7	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	10,313	1,408	..	261	392	11,001	11,654	1,924	13,509	14	
	Gooty	12	475	694	1,153	2,322	799	11	153	11	38	34	48	17	99	61	16	3,392	321	..	509	742	4,562	5,813	1,181	26,379	27	
	Tadpatry	8	542	811	1,840	3,193	1,268	17	97	8	45	20	41	34	95	61	..	3,678	347	..	562	852	5,552	6,966	1,676	19,884	17	
	Anantapur	1	106	177	171	454	180	2	128	8	114	838	1,237	2,539	4,614	2,627	14	5,539	606	..	944	1,414	8,249	10,607	3,413	15,259	16	
	Dharmavaram	2	156	360	619	1,035	429	3	196	12	12	91	146	336	573	248	3	944	108	..	247	506	1,799	2,552	785	9,484	6	
	Pennakondah	1	267	257	134	658	279	..	115	12	83	1,056	1,568	2,708	5,332	2,492	..	732	61	..	1,323	1,825	3,574	6,722	2,832	42,949	..	
	Hindupur	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	12	96	235	326	446	1,007	983	7	301	51	..	235	326	747	1,308	1,034	78,089	7	
	Madaksira	1	228	267	228	723	598	12	159	12	130	1,138	1,445	2,484	5,067	3,338	63	3,173	288	..	1,366	1,712	5,885	8,963	4,224	64,639	75	
	Royadrug	1	86	154	170	410	178	..	156	5	118	645	903	1,747	3,295	1,662	..	3,915	392	..	731	1,057	5,832	7,620	2,232	10,547	..	
	Bellary	11	520	912	1,277	2,709	1,014	45	161	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,257	671	..	520	912	7,534	8,966	1,685	16,907	45	
	Hospett	4	713	774	4,228	5,715	1,258	75	146	..	83	678	800	281	1,769	632	..	3,517	764	..	1,391	1,574	8,036	11,001	2,654	26,317	57	
	Sandur	..	504	813	798	2,115	830	..	..	..	..	51	111	126	288	123	..	405	46	..	555	924	1,329	2,808	999	3,618	..	
	Kudligi	5	397	711	1,364	2,472	905	..	282	7	192	642	988	2,580	4,208	1,565	..	1,871	223	..	1,039	1,097	5,815	8,551	2,693	13,893	..	
	Harpanhally	4	840	1,193	4,924	6,957	1,574	..	240	6	140	576	964	531	2,071	2,161	..	596	21	..	1,416	2,157	6,041	9,614	3,756	23,581	..	
	Huvinahadgally	4	1,231	1,691	2,965	5,907	184	..	163	7	138	183	308	289	771	355	..	337	133	..	1,414	1,999	3,602	7,015	622	19,525	..	
	Total	65	6,579	9,561	20,893	37,033	10,469	164	2,419	115	1,309	7,232	11,270	16,880	36,081	17,647	117	67,822	7,640	..	13,811	20,840	105,235	139,886	35,756	4,49,965	281	778
Salem.	Salem	2	336	430	388	1,154	699	36	462	18	306	539	1,985	823	3,347	1,662	39	..	..	..	875	2,355	1,271	4,501	2,381	17,844	75	..
	Atoor	1	48	32	87	117	71	..	174	2	73	75	161	78	314	147	2	3	..	..	123	213	98	434	218	1,758	2	..
	Namakal	1	296	324	513	1,132	452	19	202	6	158	520	1,389	456	2,365	1,080	14	488	13	10	815	1,614	1,456	3,885	1,485	11,498	43	..
	Trichengode	2	225	370	336	931	307	15	168	8	120	839	2,536	2,637	6,012	3,186	22	610	10	..	1,064	2,896	3,593	7,553	3,503	19,498	37	..
	Tripatore	1	466	472	471	1,409	1,272	13	412	8	412	485	1,951	626	3,062	797	14	121	18	..	951	1,453	1,208	3,612	2,087	16,067	27	..
	Uttangiri	2	335	582	813	1,730	1,698	25	489	21	225	223	668	610	1,501	817	13	95	6	..	556	1,250	1,516	3,324	2,521	22,823	38	..
	Darmapuri	2	263	553	877	1,693	1,067	48	750	9	223	1,361	3,346	8,394	13,101	4,175	22	827	90	..	1,624	3,899	10,098	15,621	5,322	52,941	70	..
	Oossoor	2	237	364	337	938	467	14	988	17	502	1,694	3,488	6,166	11,361	4,540	..	..	..	..	1,931	3,826	6,446	12,199	5,007	24,289	14	..
	Kistnagiri	1	225	302	119	556	429	..	654	13	557	2,293	4,798	15,488	23,553	9,886	..	..	..	..	2,628	5,006	15,591	23,109	10,255	37,358	..	..
	Total	14	2,440	3,329	3,801	9,680	6,452	170	4,349	103	2,576	5,029	19,177	35,320	63,486	26,190	126	2,149	137	10	10,469	22,506	41,268	74,238	32,779	2,03,546	306	1,228
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	346	336	380	668	445	14	197	4	13	183	426	330	938	598	4	60	4	..	486	753	889	1,660	1,041	6,406	18	88
	[illegible]	28	884	1,467	1,381	3,682	1,867	..	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	10	..	834	1,467	1,480	3,781	1,267	7,059	..	3
	[illegible]	18	1,399	2,624	4,432	8,455	3,533	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,399	2,624	4,432	8,455	3,533	9,318	..	..
	[illegible]	5	206	382	749	1,330	277	8	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	382	743	1,330	277	1,694	8	55
	[illegible]	2	133	345	264	733	261	..	90	3	..	81	160	164	405	215	4	315	5	..	204	506	743	1,452	461	3,624	4	6
	[illegible]	3	216	356	416	967	339	16	54	..	12	285	480	506	1,131	481	1	..	..	..	420	836	922	2,178	810	4,848	17	43
	[illegible]	3	257	367	648	1,272	420	..	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	2	..	257	367	766	1,390	423	1,079	..	..
	[illegible]	11	497	795	669	1,961	665	..	258	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	497	795	669	1,961	665	2,891	..	..
	[illegible]	2	123	327	292	761	370	5	64	9	12	283	477	502	1,209	532	..	44	6	..	363	814	838	2,014	906	9,850	6	7
	Collegal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	9	6	73	83	136	293	72	..	..	..	..	73	83	136	292	72	354	..	..
	Total	73	3,908	6,989	9,085	19,942	8,157	43	1,348	18	44	771	1,626	1,638	4,035	1,892	9	736	27	..	4,679	8,625	11,409	24,713	10,076	43,123	52	196
Madura.	Madura	5	460	814	698	1,998	565	6	410	4	69	88	105	82	240	68	..	6	1	..	543	919	776	2,238	635	5,306	6	..
	Tirumangalam	1	68	164	232	469	162	1	266	4	40	65	68	89	222	83	1	31	5	..	148	232	342	722	250	1,149	2	..
	Melur	3	407	616	383	1,406	485	..	96	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	616	383	1,406	425	1,685	..	..
	Dindigal	3	257	634	833	1,714	698	6	209	9	58	66	179	74	319	145	3	..	..	..	383	803	907	2,033	843	3,760	9	..
	Palani	5	1,182	245	339	2,766	1,425	15	123	6	17	30	57	46	142	72	4	48	3	..	1,221	1,302	433	2,956	1,500	10,767	19	..
	Periyakolam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	Ramnad	3	153	355	338	846	414	7	..	31	9	40	33	15	88	27	5	..	..	..	193	388	353	934	441	3,006	12	..
	Shevaganga	3	160	462	517	1,159	457	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	462	517	1,159	457	1,817	..	..
	Total	23	2,732	4,300	3,320	10,352	4,147	35	1,124	56	197	283	442	306	1,011	395	13	85	9	..	2,996	4,742	3,711	11,448	4,551	27,493	48	169
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	1	11	16	23	50	18	1	154	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	16	23	50	18	183	1	..
	Sattur	2	33	84	34	151	51	6	209	31	1	15	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	46	84	34	166	52	419	6	..
	Sankaranainarkovil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	..	..
	Ottapidaram	3	104	260	163	527	209	3	826	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	260	163	527	209	2,723	3	..
	Nanguneri	1	6	2	4	12	13	1	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	12	13	55	1	..
	Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ambasamudram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..
	Tenkasi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
	Tenkarai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	7	154	362	224	740	291	11	1,743	100	1	15	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	169	362	224	755	292	3,501	11	31
Chingleput.	Madarantikum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	711	11	..	..	..	711	711	11	1,253	..	..
	Conjeveram	7	1,402	1,622	3,986	7,010	1,023	..	408	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,402	1,622	3,986	7,010	1,023	6,069	..	..
	Chingleput	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	342	44	6	30	32	161	223	119	..	..	..	..	30	32	161	223	119	2,607	..	..
	Trivellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	9	72	352	537	801	1,688	1,058	..	..	..	..	352	535	801	1,688	1,058	2,880	..	..
	Saidapett	5	1,039	2,188	3,263	6,490	2,695	20	285	10	1	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	1,039	2,188	3,265	6,492	2,699	34,128	20	..
	Ponneri	2	322	1,603	1,574	3,499	432	15	252	8	4	19	17	3	39	105	..	..	..	..	341	1,620	1,577	3,538	537	7,497	15	..
	Total	20	2,763	5,413	8,823	16,999	4,150	35	2,197	87	88	401	584	967	1,952	1,286	..	711	11	..	3,164	5,997	10,501	19,662	5,447	54,434	35	138
Nellore.	Gudur	1	229	539	282	1,050	665	13	211	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	26	..	229	539	514	1,282	691	11,322	13	
	Rapur	1	204	336	436	976	1,074	..	158	2	1	1	5	10	16	51	..	18	2	..	205	341	464	1,010	1,127	7,863	..	
	Nellore	2	487	847	1,064	2,418	1,224	14	175	7	31	5	19	33	57	13	..	62	6	..	492	866	1,179	2,537	1,243	18,779	14	
	Atmakur	1	158	488	359	959	23	6	148	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	299	24	..	158	438	656	1,254	47	15,788	6	
	Kavali	2	240	727	1,064	2,031	1,145	7	93	4	11	12	..	..	12	19	..	1,061	111	..	252	727	1,125	3,104	1,275	15,947	7	
	Udayagiri	2	373	600	540	1,513	778	1	164	4	4	9	286	91	386	193	..	1,318	140	..	383	886	1,949	3,217	1,111	9,266	1	
	Kandakur	2	118	248	358	718	60	..	232	3	2	54	31	41	126	9	..	..	..	..	172	273	399	844	69	5,471	..	
	Kanigiri	1	99	198	181	473	99	1	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	193	181	473	99	2,256	1	
	Ongole	1	105	137	157	399	308	..	198	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	137	157	399	308	3,648	..	
	Adanki Division	1	28	38	15	81	53	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2	..	28	38	40	106	55	895	1	
	Darsi "	1	9	4	..	13	11	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	13	11	96	..	
	Podeli "	1	29	68	26	123	39	..	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	68	26	123	39	1,046	..	
	Venkatagiri Division	1	224	367	433	1,024	948	25	166	8	14	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	224	367	433	1,024	962	6,575	25	
	Polur Division	2	728	1,969	2,002	4,699	2,159	7	126	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	237	10	..	728	1,969	2,239	4,936	2,169	11,430	7	
	Total	19	3,031	6,606	6,937	16,473	8,586	75	2,181	48	64	81	341	175	597	299	..	3,252	331	..	3,112	6,846	10,364	20,322	9,206	1,10,195	75	383
North Arcot.	Chittoor	1	198	208	173	579	250	9	674	22	16	28	26	9	63	16	..	415	45	..	226	234	597	1,057	311	1,055	9	
	Chendragiri	2	183	201	191	575	209	14	418	6	22	26	19	12	57	8	..	540	33	..	209	220	743	1,172	250	974	14	
	Palmanair	1	80	86	45	211	84	13	565	..	3	3	2	3	8	4	..	602	71	..	83	88	740	911	159	854	13	
	Gudiattam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	273	..	..	14	5	4	23	18	..	664	40	..	14	5	668	687	58	510	..	
	Vellore	1	498	587	689	1,774	220	26	166	6	12	12	10	4	26	3	..	190	14	..	510	597	883	1,990	237	1,875	26	
	Poloor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	379	65	..	..	..	379	379	68	896	..	
	Wandewash	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	424	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	1,807	132	..	..	1	1,808	1,809	134	476	..	
	Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	356	2	10	42	14	..	56	214	..	..	..	..	42	14	..	56	214	602	..	
	Wallajah	1	469	578	736	1,773	3,120	22	305	9	27	18	14	16	48	9	..	795	87	..	477	592	1,547	2,616	3,216	9,920	22	
	Tripatty	1	256	321	345	922	825	10	80	3	3	5	4	4	13	9	..	150	23	..	261	335	499	1,085	357	1,460	610	
	Kalastry	1	22	64	102	188	61	..	301	9	10	73	53	29	155	35	..	610	50	..	95	117	741	953	155	1,293	6	
	Narayanavanam	1	112	94	140	346	25	..	330	9	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	2,413	149	..	113	94	2,552	2,759	175	724	..	
	Punganoor	1	150	272	336	758	363	26	60	2	39	160	233	230	630	368	..	673	53	..	318	505	1,237	2,060	692	3,582	28	
	Kangundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	212	23	..	..	..	212	212	93	347	..	
	Arni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	..	1	..	2	34	36	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	34	36	4	11	..	
	Trittany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	332	6	6	47	75	38	160	138	..	746	74	..	47	75	784	906	212	1,261	..	
	Arconum	1	46	46	27	119	42	..	..	..	17	20	30	36	86	3	..	263	15	..	66	76	346	488	60	358	..	
	[illegible]	1	92	180	242	514	285	2	172	5	70	135	176	159	470	480	24	463	41	1	237	356	863	1,446	696	3,013	27	
	Total	12	3,096	3,637	3,086	7,759	4,963	130	4,590	79	367	593	664	579	1,584	1,315	24	11,039	923	1	3,066	3,301	14,633	20,682	7,091	29,201	155	568

Statement showing the statistics of gratuitous relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd June 1877—(concluded.)

Districts.	Taluks.	In camps and relief houses.							Village relief.								Relief granted to children of coolies receiving 3 pies a day.			Total.							
		Number of relief centres.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Total number of villages in the taluk, including Inams, Shortrierns, &c., villages.	Number of Inspection Circles.	Number of villages in which relief was given.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Numbers relieved.	Expenditure in the week.	Deaths in the week.	Numbers relieved on the last day of the week.				Outlay on gratuitous relief.		Deaths.	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In the week.	Up to the week.	In the week.	Up to the week.
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly		165	117	40	322	Rs. 539	7	620		1	..	..	..	..	Rs. ..			Rs.		165	117	40	322	Rs. 539	Rs. 614	7	..
	Kulitalai		..	..	..	..	..	..	251	..	2	4	5	5	14	5	..	..	..	..	4	5	5	14	5	28	..	..
	Perambalore		..	..	..	..	..	..	247	..	4	3	..	..	3	24	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	24	155	..	..
	Udaiyarpolliam		..	..	..	..	..	..	482	..	10	6	3	3	12	27	..	..	..	..	6	3	3	12	27	72	..	..
	Musari		..	..	..	..	..	..	234	..	1	15	11	17	43	3	..	..	..	..	15	11	17	43	3	93	..	..
	Total	..	1	165	117	40	322	539	7	1,834	..	18	28	19	25	72	59	..	..	..	..	193	136	65	394	598	962	7	7
South Arcot	Tirnomalai		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chengam		..	..	..	..	..	..	488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tindivanam		1	82	279	411	772	190	..	..	1	40	746	883	1,583	3,212	921	..	10	..	..	746	883	1,593	3,222	921	3,681	..	..
	Markanum		..	..	..	..	..	..	565	..	..	7	60	80	30	170	104	..	..	..	..	82	279	411	772	190	1,147	4	..
	Gingi		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	80	30	170	104	636	..	..
	Trikalur		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..
	Kilavanasur		..	..	..	..	..	..	376	..	1	13	13	13	39	16	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	13	39	16	40	..	..
	Villupuram		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	42	60	118	8	..	..	..	..	..	16	42	60	118	8	25	..	..
	Vanur		..	..	..	..	..	..	311	..	2	6	6	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	12	5	11	..	..
	Cuddalore		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	4	4	28	8	..	..	..	..	..	20	4	4	28	8	27	..	..
	Trivadi		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	7	1	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	1	11	7	40	..	..
	Virdachellam		..	..	..	..	..	..	254	..	2	21	32	..	53	20	..	..	..	..	..	21	32	..	53	20	161	..	..
	Tittagudi		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	101	..	..
	Chillambaram		..	..	..	..	..	..	314	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
	Shevanagiri		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
	Wanarpadi		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..
	Porto Novo		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..
	Kullacurchy		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Total	..	1	82	279	411	772	190	4	2,719	2	60	913	1,190	1,726	3,748	1,203	..	10	..	..	995	1,379	2,156	4,530	1,393	6,202	4	10

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
8th June 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 6.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Famine Relief Works up to 7th June 1877, *and expenditure up to 2nd June* 1877.

Number.	Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 2nd June 1877.	
			On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Kistna	90,000	86,995	4,524
2	Nellore	12,53,000	6,81,950	1,10,195
3	Cuddapah	21,20,000	20,48,088	76,542
4	Bellary	59,16,000	48,42,583	4,47,985
5	Kurnool	46,21,000	41,16,626	1,67,213
6	Chingleput	1,95,365	2,32,126	54,434
7	North Arcot	4,95,450	4,90,310	29,201
8	South Arcot	15,000	6,138	6,202
9	Tanjore	10,000	*Nil.*	
10	Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	962
11	Madura	2,43,748	1,18,943	27,493
12	Tinnevelly	64,200	17,787	8,501
13	Coimbatore	4,00,000	3,43,496	43,123
14	Salem	7,61,000	5,72,198	2,03,546
15	Nilgiris	4,210	*Nil.*	
16	Malabar	5,520	Not received.	
	Total	1,61,99,493	1,35,54,302	11,74,921

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
8th June 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Statement showing the number of relief works under the supervision of Department Public Works Officers.

Districts.	Number.	Estimated cost.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total number of coolies.	Remarks.
			In the week.	To the end of the week.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Kistna	...	...	2,454	71,910	1,854	
Nellore	...	...	None	...	...	
Cuddapah	7	1,15,630	5,030	1,15,511	10,087	
Bellary	4	6,673	2,920	18,294	3,121	
Kurnool	28	...	42,637	2,97,826	72,928	26th May.
Chingleput	15	86,699	7,091	81,673	3,975	
North Arcot	*50	47	8,285	14,495	...	* 47 Minor Works. Number of coolies not reported.
Madura	3	4,475	...	2,612	...	
Tinnevelly	†1	970	85	826	23	† Minor Works.
Coimbatore	...	...	None	...	...	
Salem	‡343	3,89,099	11,812	2,16,547	20,296	‡ 236 Minor Works, chiefly tank repairs.
Nellore.						
East Coast Canal... ...	1	Not	reported.	...	42,481	26th May.
Bellary.						
Hubli Railway	1	...	1,215	7,277	3,420	
Chingleput.						
South Indian Railway between Conjeveram and Chingleput.	1	...	2,140	4,149	11,826	
Doubling the Railway line between Umbathoor and Arconum.	1	12,415	...	15,933	...	
North Arcot.						
Do. do. ...	...	51,463	66	61,370	...	
Total ...	455	6,67,471	83,735	9,08,423	1,70,011	

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 8th June 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Weekly Condition Report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 17.)

Condition Report for week ending 2nd June 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets fairly supplied. Prices steady except in the Dodballapur taluk, where they have slightly risen. Rain is reported to have fallen in six out of nine taluks, the quantity gauged at the head-quarters of which has varied from 25 cents at Haskote to 1·15 inches at Bangalore. A few tanks in the Kankanhalli and Magadi taluks received from 15 to 60 days' supply of water. Paddy has been sown in some places, and ploughing operations are being carried on generally. The standing crops are in fair condition and the prospects are generally promising. Cholera and, in a few places, small-pox are still prevalent.

Kolar District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices have remained pretty steady except in the Kolar and Betmangala taluks. Rain fell during the week but only in three taluks of the district, the maximum quantity registered being 40 cents. The showers, though not plentiful, are reported to have fellen opportunely at a period very favourable to sowing operations, and sesamum, saije and harka (little millet) are being sown in some places. Cholera is on the decline, but small-pox and fevers are still prevalent.

Túmkúr District.—Markets continue fairly supplied except in the Sira, Kunigal and Honnávalli taluks, where importation was slack owing, it is said, to the difficulty of procuring means of carriage from Bangalore. Prices of food-grains rose during the week in all the taluks except Koratagere where there was a slight fall. Rain fell generally throughout the Sira, Koratagere and Kunigal taluks, the quantity registered at the head-quarters thereof varying from 10 to 80 cents. Fourteen tanks in the last mentioned taluk are reported to have received two months' supply of water. Ploughing operations are going on, but the want of bullocks for the purpose is very much felt. The standing rice crops under wells are in tolerably good condition, and the gardens are improving. Cholera, diarrhœa and fever are still prevalent.

Mysore District.—Markets sufficiently supplied except in some few places in the Heggadevankote taluk, where cholera prevented importation on a large scale. Prices pretty steady. There has been rain in all the taluks of the district except Ashtagram, and the tanks have received an additional supply of water. The standing crops are reported to be generally in good condition. Javari, ragi, gingelly oil seeds, &c., were sown in many places. Prospects are said to be much brighter now than before, but the public health is still indifferent, cholera being more or less prevalent in almost all the taluks. Cattle in the Ashtagram, Maudya and Malvalli taluks suffer from murrain.

Hassan District.—Markets continue fairly supplied except in the Harnhalli and Narsipur taluks, where the prevalence of cholera checked importation on a large scale. Prices shew a tendency to rise in some taluks. Rain is reported to have fallen generally throughout the district, the quantity registered at head-quarters of taluks varying from 2½ cents to 1·55 inches, and some tanks received a fair supply of water. These showers have proved beneficial to the standing crops and have enabled the ryots to continue ploughing and sowing operations. The young crops in the Attikuppa taluk having been destroyed by the ravages of insects before the fall of the recent rains, fresh seed has had to be sown. The paddy crops in the Manjarabad taluk are in need of more rain, but prospects generally are said to be improving. Cholera is more or less prevalent throughout the district, and also fever and dysentery in Manjarabad, Harnhalli and Narsipur taluks.

Shimoga District.—Markets sufficiently supplied except in the Channagiri taluk, where importation was slack owing to the prevalence of cholera. Prices have risen in consequence. Rain fell only in two taluks, and 50 and 20 cents were registered at Shimoga and Honnali respectively. The reaping of the Vaisaki paddy crop in the Nagar taluk was almost finished. The sugarcane and other standing crops are reported to be withering, and the supari blossoms in the Kavaledurga taluk are falling off for want of rain. The prospects have not improved. Cholera still prevails in the Shimoga and Channagiri taluks.

Kadur District.—Markets continue fairly supplied, but prices are very unsteady. Light showers of rain fell in four out of six taluks, the quantity registered at the head-quarters ranging from 2½ to 89 cents at Chikmagalur. Javari and ragi were sown during the week in parts of the Tarikere and Múdgere taluks. The standing crops in Chikmagalur and Banavar taluks are doing well, but in Lakvalli and Koppa, paddy which had been recently sown is reported to be in a bad way owing to want of rain. The prospects continue to be indifferent and the public health bad owing to the prevalence of cholera, small-pox and fevers.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets fairly supplied except in some villages of the Budihal taluk, where importation was checked by an outbreak of cholera. Prices remain, however, pretty steady. There has been no rain except in three taluks, the maximum quantity registered at the head-quarters of which was 70 cents at Chitaldroog. Javari, ragi and other seeds were sown in some parts of the Hosdurga and Hiriyur taluks. The young crops, except in parts of the Chitaldroog taluk, stand in need of more rain. The prospects of the season remain unaltered and the public health continues very indifferent, cholera being still prevalent more or less throughout the district.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the week ending 2nd June, rain had fallen very generally throughout the Ashtagram division and prospects there have considerably improved. In the Nundydroog division the rains continued to fall, though not abundantly, in six taluks of the Bangalore district and in three of each of the Kolar and Túmkúr districts. These showers have been very favourable to the young crops and have encouraged the ryots to continue the work of ploughing and sowing. In the Nagar division there has been a deficiency of rain, which is reported to have fallen only in two taluks of the Shimoga, three of the Chitaldroog and four of the Kadur districts.

2. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in the Nagar division, but in the other two divisions they have, with here and there some trifling fluctuations, remained stationary. Markets are, on the whole, pretty fairly supplied, and now that rain has fallen every where and there is a good prospect of an average monsoon, it is to be hoped that the grain which may still remain stored in the country may be brought into the market.

3. The cholera is still prevalent though somewhat on the decline. The number of deaths reported during the week was 842 as shewn below, being 98 less than in the previous week:—

Bangalore district (including town and cantonment)	...	Shimoga district ...	... 45
Kolar district ...	... 45	Kadur „ ...	... 82
Túmkúr „ ...	... 110	Chitaldroog „ ...	... 147
Mysore „ ...	... 144		
Hassan „ ...	... 159	Total	... 842

4. The number of works in progress under Revenue officers was 2,504 or 133 more than in the preceding week. The daily average number of persons employed on them was 28,848 or 3,369 more than that of last week.

5. The labour return of the Public Works Department shews that the daily average number of persons employed this week was 29,629. The falling off in the number, as compared with that of the previous week, is attributed to the prevalence of cholera among the coolies in some places and to the commencement of agricultural operations. It must be remarked, however, that the less able-bodied poor still cling to the relief works where the task is light, in the hope of earning something before returning to their villages or, at any rate of obtaining their subsistence until able to support themselves on agricultural labour.

6. The daily average number of persons who were in receipt of gratuitous relief was 108,557 as against 107,814 of the previous week. The proportion of men, women and children is shewn in the following table:—

	No.	Percentage to the total number.
Men	24,395	22·47
Women	37,597	34·63
Children	46,565	42·90
Total ...	108,557	100·00

7. The setting in of the rains has rendered it necessary to provide additional shelter in the relief kitchens as well as blankets for the infirmaries and clothing, to a limited extent, for such as need it.

8. The attention of the Chief Commissioner has again, of late, been drawn to the difficulty of dealing with destitute travellers moving towards Coorg and the Wynaad. Many of them, it is reported, are in a condition which unfits them to travel or to stand the inclement rains and winds which prevail in Coorg and the Wynaad during the monsoon months. Some of them are helpless women unaccompanied by men. One of the most noticeable features, in connection with the present famine, has been the spirit of restlessness and anxiety to try and better their condition by obtaining employment on the high wages which have always prevailed in the coffee planting tracts, which have led the poorer classes to travel. Every endeavour has been made to dissuade the people from migrating from one part of the country to another by assuring them of the hopelessness of their obtaining employment and of the risk they incur, but without any great measure of success. It has been considered desirable to authorize the Commissioner of Ashtagram division and the District officers subordinate to him to use their own discretion in the matter of altogether preventing the migration of such persons, and to establish fresh camps at convenient localities on the different lines of road, where the condition and circumstances of the emigrants might be properly enquired into, with a view to the detention of such as are physically unable to travel and must be supported gratuitously by Government until they can return to their own villages.

9. The total number of persons belonging to Her Majesty's territory fed in the kitchens of this Province was 1,553, or 555 more than that of the previous week. The increase was chiefly in the Davangere and Dodéri taluks of the Chitaldroog district, where the numbers fed during the week were as noted below:—

Davangere	474
Dodéri	399

10. The weight of grain imported by rail was:—

	Tons.
At the Bangalore station	3,379
„ Kolar-road „	208
Total ...	3,587

being 145 tons more than in the previous week. The imports were drawn from the following places:—

	Tons.		Tons.
From Madras	2,845	From Kolar district	1
„ Tiroor and Beypore in the west	509	„ the adjoining district of the Madras Presidency ...	39
„ Negapatam, Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts...	193	Total ...	3,587

11. About 1,423 tons of grain were exported from Bangalore into the interior of the Province as well as to the frontier taluks of the Madras Presidency as shewn below:—

	Tons.
Towards the Túmkúr district	458
„ Chitaldroog and Bellary	78
„ Mysore district	266
„ Oorsoor in the Salem district	205
To the taluks adjoining Bangalore	416
Total ...	1,423

12. The great mortality amongst cattle and the prolonged drought have deprived a large proportion of the agricultural classes of the means of resuming the cultivation of their lands, and the Chief Commissioner has, after much anxious consideration, resolved to authorize the Revenue officers to grant, within certain prescribed limits, *takavi* advances as a means of enabling the poorer and more needy ryots to purchase plough-cattle and seed-grain which they are urgently in need of. The rules and limitations subject to which the advances may be made are fully detailed in the accompanying copy of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 2274—Rev. 63, dated the 6th instant.

"By Order,"

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,

Assistant Secretary.

M

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 17.)

Condition Statement for the week ending 2nd June 1877.

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Number and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nundydroog. — Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	53	153	290	496	459	4,495	4,979	4,501	3,859	2,69,019	1,60,214
Nundydroog. — Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	64	284	165	513	510	4,887	5,191	3,788	3,778	2,14,280	1,43,452
Nundydroog. — Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	66	289	75	430	424	4,712	5,494	2,239	1,830	2,37,039	1,67,561
Ashtagram. — Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	58	56	68	182	180	876	2,171	9,711	8,926	1,03,687	63,122
Ashtagram. — Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	29	36	33	98	79	1,736	1,681	4,397	4,653	1,06,465	83,702
Nagar. — Shimoga...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	21	34	68	123	106	1,609	1,493	2,805	2,829	1,68,940	1,13,931
Nagar. — Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	18	38	140	196	193	979	546	2,552	2,756	66,905	41,185
Nagar. — Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	28	68	309	405	359	5,884	7,233	1,159	998	2,17,206	1,46,568
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	59	61	61	301	60	...	...	23,152	21,052
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	337	960	1,207	2,504	2,371	25,479	28,848	31,152	29,629	14,06,693	9,40,787

Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under officers of the Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief.						Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee.						Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 26th May 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
		Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps.		Grants for gratuitous relief.			Total expenditure up to date.	Average in ordinary years.		During last week.		During present week.					
		During last week.	During present week.	Amount of private subscriptions up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Total.		2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
24,67,693	19,95,480	44,969	41,929	1,502	1,73,174	1,74,676	1,73,977	26	60	14	16	14	16	35·	20·66	1·15	
		10,860	11,022	6,094	44,055	50,149	47,161	32	80	13	16	13	16	25·4	19·56	·34	
		18,059	18,152	1,426	75,345	76,771	74,797	28	106	12	15	12	14	27·4	20·30	...	
		1,335	1,081	6,324	2,884	9,208	8,119	24	70	11	15	11	15	24·3	27·09	2·63	
		5,004	5,665	623	16,893	17,516	16,494	32	76	12	12	11	12	34·4	17·32	1·07	
		1,019	1,118	4,093	2,610	6,703	5,965	30	76	10	13	10	12	38·4	20·63	·50	
		1,288	1,382	2,338	5,266	7,604	6,951	30	64	11	13	11	12	35·7	27·35	·39	
		10,798	13,479	5,083	37,763	42,846	32,190	24	88	12	14	11	13	23·5	13·30	·70	
...	...	10,230	10,015	19,184	58,235	77,419	67,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4,252	4,114	11,536	14,825	26,361	22,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24,67,693	19,95,480	1,07,814	1,06,557	58,203	4,31,050	4,89,253	4,55,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Note—1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
2. The figures entered in columns 17 and 18 are based on the latest accounts received from the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
3. The figures entered against the Shimoga District include those of the Shikarpur Taluk where a relief kitchen was recently opened.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Assistant Secretary.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents. Average of* 1871, 72 & 73.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		Remarks for 1877.
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March.	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	65	
12th		...	...	...	...	...	86	...	7	...	...	
13th	April.	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	47	...	...	
14th		...	41	...	...	...	31	...	...	2	20	
15th		...	20	...	14	...	...	...	47	...	...	
16th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
17th		...	2	...	45	...	15	...	...	...	1	
18th	May.	1	86	...	13	...	...	1	37	...	22	
19th		...	19	6	20	...	85	1	93	...	...	
20th		...	24	1	12	2	39	...	34	1	30	
21st		...	36	3	88	...	35	...	93	...	75	
22nd		1	9	4	28	...	48	...	3	1	15	Week ending 2nd June 1877.
23rd	June.	...	39	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	10	...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	88	...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		1	15	...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th	July.	...	14	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th		1	11	...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		...	71	3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th		...	19	2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st		1	8	...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd	August.	2	42	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	98	1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	97	1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		...	54	1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sept.	2	30	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th		3	24	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		1	5	3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		1	56	2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		3	12	2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	Oct.	1	11	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	76	1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		...	48	2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		...	5	1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	33	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th		...	47	...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	49	...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th	Dec.	...	42	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th		...	8	...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		34	66	56	54	22	6	17	84			

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register.	For the week ending 19th May 1877.	For the week ending 26th May 1877.	For the week ending 2nd June 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·816	26·939	26·916
Mean temperature of air	79·2	77·8	79·4
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	140·8	153·2	152·2
Maximum in shade	89·0	91·0	92·5
Minimum in shade	71·8	70·9	70·1
Depth of rain in inches	1·30	0·75	1·15

T. R. A. T.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST JUNE 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras abundant rain has fallen in the Malabar Coast; it has been plentiful also in Cuddapah, Bellary and parts of Kurnool, and moderate in Kistna, Nellore and North Arcot: from all other districts some rain is reported, but the fall has been generally light; cultivation is everywhere progressing, and pasture steadily improving. The reported numbers on relief works are 856,714, and on gratuitous relief 482,999: the former are more by 9,112 and the latter by 21,989 than last week. In Mysore the showers have been light and partial, and more rain is needed; the numbers on relief works are 57,525 and on charitable relief 114,676, being less by 952 under the former and more by 6,119 under the latter head than last week. In Bombay the monsoon rains have fairly set in except in the north of Guzerat; good showers are reported from the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country: sowings have generally commenced. The monsoon has apparently reached Berar, where 3·18 inches of rain have fallen and sowings have begun. In the Central Provinces only light showers are reported, and those not in all districts: ploughing is still going on. In Central India rain has fallen at Indore and Rutlam, but not elsewhere; and in Rajputana the weather is still hot and dry. In Bengal copious rain is reported from the Northern, Eastern and Central Delta districts; west of the Hooghly it has been light, and in Behar only partial; all crops are in good condition and prospects favourable. In Assam showers continue to fall in the valley districts; in Sylhet more rain is said to be required. In Burma the rains continue: the fall has been everywhere good except in Prome and Thayetmyo. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab there are as yet no signs of the monsoon.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (June 19th)	2·15 in Narsarowpet; 1·0 in Nuzvid; less than 1·0 in Repalli, Sattanapalli and Nandigama; slight elsewhere.	Four feet water over anicut; *cumboo*, maize and *jonna* newly sown in 5 taluks; preparing seed beds in Repalli for wet cultivation; crops sown before this in 7 taluks generally doing well; prices of rice and *cumboo* slightly fallen in 4 taluks, steady elsewhere; seers of Rs. 80 weight, rice 8·66, *cholum* 11·15, *raggi* 12·96, *cumboo* 10·77; imports at Guntur rice 18·75 tons; on relief works 1,856, number fed gratuitously by Government 326 in camp, 61 in villages, fed by people 1,290; mild cholera, small-pox and fever here and there; cattle disease in 6 taluks; grass is growing, but still complaints everywhere; market fairly supplied.
Nellore („ „)	2·20 in Nellore; 2·25 in Gudur; ·75 in Atmakur; ·45 in Kavali; 1·70 in Venkatagiri; 2·20 in Udayagiri; 1·25 in Kanigiri; ·30 in Ongole; 1·55 in Darsi.	Average prices second sort rice 7·72 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·85, *raggi* 11·80, *cumboo* 10·37; imports by sea, rice 293 tons, by land into the town of Nellore rice 79 tons, *cholum* 2 tons, *raggi* 2 tons; number on district relief works 25,604, number on canal 46,126, number fed gratuitously in camps 22,261, village relief 585; children of coolies employed on works 4,379; 15 deaths from cholera; cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery, guinea-worm and diarrhœa prevalent in some taluks; water-supply assured for drinking and sufficient for agricultural purposes; standing crops doing well; prospects of cattle better; cattle disease prevalent in Kanigiri taluk.
Cuddapah („ „)	Rain in every taluk; average 3·22; in 2 taluks fall very heavy, *viz.*, Pullampett 6·2; Royacheti 6·37.	Average prices seers per rupee second sort rice 7·16, *cholum* 8·34, *raggi* 9·32, *cumboo* 8·54; people on relief works 106,202, increase 1,117 due to increased wages and pressure of distress, 9,215 fed gratuitously in camps, decrease 452 owing to 334 deaths and transfer to villages; otherwise fed 34,019, increase 7,372 due to fuller extension of the system, transfer from camps and pressure of distress increased; 336 deaths from cholera of which 140 in Pulivendla; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 312.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Bellary (June 19th)	1·95 in Hospett; 3·3 in Kudlighi; 4·7 in Hadgally; good rain in Alur, Adoni and Gooty; 1·3 in Tadpatry; 2·8 in Raidrug; 2·1 in Anantapur; 1·2 in Dharmaveram; ·55 in Hindupur; 2·2 in Madaksira; 5·1 in Pennakonda.	Average price second sort rice 6·71, boiled rice at Bellary 7·56, *cholum* or great millet 7·03, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 7·73, *raggi* or lesser millet 7·76, *cumboo* 7·22 seers of 80 tolas; import 1,428 tons, accounts from one railway station only; 301,346 persons on relief works, increase on return for previous week 10,025, due to increased pressure of famine in most taluks, 153,643 gratuitously fed, of whom 15,877 fed in relief houses, 3,909 in relief camps; increase on return for previous week 1,567, this is chiefly due to increased number of children of coolies; 1,236 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; ryots sowing early crops in many villages; cholera decreasing but still in all taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder which recent rain will soon make procurable; supply of drinking water much improved.
Kurnool („ „)	1·71 (average): in Cumbum 4·10; ·93 reported in Chanalmarry on 13th.	Tumbudra still in fresh; water in Kurnool town abundant; agricultural operations progressing throughout the district; average price second sort rice 6·95 imperial seers per rupee, *cholum* 7·84, *raggi* 9·39, *cumboo* 8·92; cholera, small-pox and fever continue; cholera seizures 42, deaths 36; condition of cattle poor; coolies on relief works 204,986, gratuitously fed 57,060, particulars of latter are 2,419 in Nandial and Khaderbagh relief camps, 45,375 children under 7 years, 4,741 village relief and 4,526 in relief houses; there is a decrease of 7,237 coolies on relief works, a considerable part of this is nominal owing to defective returns, but it is partly due to agricultural operations being in progress; decrease of 3 pie to children due to improved checks; physique of coolies fair; 115 tons private grain imported in 3 taluks.
North Arcot („ „)	1·75 (average of 16 stations).	Average prices in Government seers second sort rice per rupee 7·4, *cholum* 8·4, *raggi* 9·4, *cumboo* 7·8; relief works' coolies 54,900; persons gratuitously fed in camp 8,995, persons otherwise gratuitously fed 13,371; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some places; pasture insufficient but just growing; cattle still dying of starvation and disease.
Chingleput („ „)	Rain more or less in all taluks except in Maduran-takam.	Prices rice second sort 8·46, *raggi* 10·08, *cholum* 9·05; imports, rice 144 tons, *raggi* 27·25 tons; cholera, fever, small-pox and dysentery more or less prevalent in all the taluks except Trivellore and Chingleput; condition of cattle improving; pasturage insufficient; water abundant; 550 head of cattle in Trivellore and 300 in Conjeveram reported to have died of diarrhœa and weakness; on relief works 32,315; gratuitous relief in camps 11,634, in other places 15,184.
South Arcot („ „)	1·2 in Chellambram; ·25 in Hoozoor; ·5 to ·75 in Villapooram, Tricalore and Tindevanum.	Rice second sort 8¼ seers, *cholum* 10¾, *raggi* 11 1/10, *cumboo* 11½, little dearer than last week; imports by sea none, by rail *raggi* 16 tons; number employed last day 9 men only; fed in relief house at Chengam 113 men, 339 women and 522 children, total 974, deaths 4; relieved in 81 villages 1,548 men, 2,214 women, 3,560 children, death one; people healthy; cholera deaths reported 221 against 284 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture improved.
Tanjore („ „)	·2 to ·4 in different parts of the district from 12th to 13th instant.	Prices rice 7¾ seers, *raggi* 10 1/16, *cumboo* 11 7/16, *cholum* 9¾; imports by sea, rice 366 tons; relief works none; freshes in rivers moderate; deaths from cholera 231; small-pox throughout the district, 6 deaths reported therefrom; fever in some parts; cattle disease in Tritrapundi taluk with some loss of life; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	·29 (average.)	Third sort rice 7⅞ seers, *cholum* 13 3/16, *raggi* 10⅜, *cumboo* 9⅝; import of grains 268 tons; no relief works; number fed in hospital camp on 16th June 489, by private subscriptions 2,179; deaths from cholera 141, from small-pox 31; disease and dysentery among cattle in some parts; pasture and water-supply improved.
Madura („ „)	Slight rain fell in western parts.	Rice second sort 8 3/16, *cholum* 10⅜, *raggi* 9 9/16, *cumboo* 10⅜; import, rice 1,654 tons, other grains 12; on relief works 11,977, reduction owing to people being occupied in fields; gratuitously fed in camps 8,280, otherwise fed 2,967; deaths from cholera 717, increase in Dindigul and Periakolum; cattle improving.
Tinnevelly („ „)	Rain fell in hills and in the Tenkasi taluks.	Slight fresh in Tambrapurni, tanks under it received a fair supply of water; *car* cultivation in river valley going on briskly; standing crops good except in Nangunari and Tinnevelly; 19 deaths to 232 attacks of cholera; cattle disease continues with slight mortality in distressed taluks and in Tinnevelly; prices almost stationary; average prices per rupee second sort rice 8 seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 11½, *cumboo* 10¾, *raggi* 10¾; import of grain, rice 1,615 tons; number on relief works *nil*; number gratuitously fed in camps and relief houses 855, number otherwise fed 11.

At page 1610 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th June 1877, opposite Kurnool for "the rest includes 19,209 under seven years" read "the rest includes 49,281, &c."
In the same page opposite South Arcot for "by rail rice 314 tons" read "by rail rice ¾ tons."
At page 1667 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 16th June 1877, opposite Madura for "gratuitously fed in camps 979" read "gratuitously fed in camps 9,779."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Coimbatore (June 19th)	Partial rain fell in tracts influenced by south-west monsoon, average ·41.	Slight rise in prices, rice second sort 7·35, *cholum* 8·32, *raggi* 8·79, *cumboo* 8·27; imports estimated rice 925 tons, other grains 153; cholera in all taluks, attacks 1,174, deaths 827; fever and small-pox also occur; Sattiamangalum irrigation channels sufficiently supplied; dry cultivation to a small extent in all taluks, except Oodoomulpettah; cattle poor, losses in Collegal and Sattiamangalum; fodder scarce; grass springing up in some parts; water-supply slightly improved; on relief works 23,699; no deterioration of physique of work-people reported; gratuitously relieved in relief centres 26,868, village relief 4,851, total 31,719; increase due to increased distress principally in Oodoomulpettah.
Salem („ „)	·68	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice 7 3/16, *raggi* 8 1/16, *cumboo* 7 1/16, *cholum* 8 1/16; import of all grains about 1,000 tons; number on relief works 47,000; number gratuitously fed in camps 11,000, otherwise 64,000, by private charity 300; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief in camps 16 per cent. increase, due to large admissions in Namakal, Trichingoody and Tripatore; the decrease in village relief 8 per cent. due to returns not having been received from range officers.
South Canara („ „)	20·0 (average.)	
Malabar („ 18th)	14·35 (average of all taluks.)	Rainfall sufficient in all taluks for cultivation; in certain taluks transplanting of first crop commenced; weather favourable for crops; prospects good; markets well supplied; imports by sea, rice 1,760 tons, *cholum* 19; exports by land, rice 878 tons and *raggi* 479; prices of rice slightly fallen in Cherakal, risen in Koteyam, Kurumbranad and Calicut, Wynaad return not received, elsewhere stationary, highest 7½ Indian seers in Palghat, lowest 10 1/16 in Ponany, average 8 1/16 Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* average 11¼; small-pox in 6 taluks, cholera in 9, deaths from latter 516; cattle disease reported in Ernad; pasture good; 685 coolies on Kolathur roads. *General Remarks.*—Prices rising, but agricultural operations progressing; earthwork of Ambathur to Arconum railway finished; number fed gratuitously 482,999; number on relief works 856,714; exports of grain from Madras by rail during week ending the 16th June 9,085 tons.
Bombay— (June 21st)		
Sind— („ 20th)		
Kurrachee ...	Heavy rain in neighbourhood of Kurrachee on 10th instant.	Locusts on 13th and 14th and slight thunder and lightning at Tatta; river at Kotri on 18th 12 feet 9 inches against 13 feet 6 inches on same date last year; large meteorolite fell at Mirpur Batoro on 2nd; storm in Kohistan on 7th lasting two hours; strong winds in Kohistan, which rooted up large trees; locusts in Dadu taluka on 4th, destroyed 100 acres of *jowari* crops.
Shikárpur ...	...	River 10 feet 5 inches, last year on same date 11 feet 10 inches; water wanted in all canals save Ghár.
Hyderabad ...	...	No change.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather close and hot; young locusts doing damage to early *kharif* crops; on desert canal water-supply deficient.
Guzerat— (June 20th)		
Ahmedabad ...	·92	Total rainfall 2·13; weather very warm.
Kaira ...	...	Sowing operations commenced; weather cloudy; rain anxiously expected.
Surat ...	·68	Cholera in Balsar taluka.
Broach ...	1·10	Total rainfall 2·22.
Khandesh and Násik. (June 20th)		
Khandesh ...	Rain at Dhulia ·36.	Sowing commenced in a few places; public health good.
Násik ...	From 1·0 to 3·0 in all talukas.	Ploughing and sowing progressing; sugarcane and *nagli* in good condition; cholera in Sinnar, Niphad and Malegáon, 78 cases, deaths 29.
Konkan—(June 20th)		
Tanna ...	3·43	Total rain fallen throughout the district 5·46; sowing operations commenced; cholera continues in 6 and small-pox in 4 talukas.
Deccan—(June 20th)		
Poona ...	1·22 (average)	*Nagli* and rice sowing in Ghát talukas, elsewhere *mug*, *urid*, *bajri*, *jowari*, etc., cultivation much impeded for want of bullocks in eastern talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	5·07	Total rainfall 6·96; sowing of early crops commenced in 9 talukas; cholera in 7 talukas, cases 318, deaths 134.
Sholapur ...	...	Rainfall generally sufficient to begin sowing; 83 deaths from cholera.
Satara ...	·46 in Satara.	Total rainfall 3·02; south-west monsoon commenced on 19th; good rain falling now; easterly storm general; sowing commenced in all talukas; 122 deaths from cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country—(June 20th)		
Belgaum ...	Rain in all talukas; in Belgaum ·86	South-west monsoon set in on 19th; rice sowing nearly completed; a great portion of *kharif* crops sown.
Dharwar ...	No rain in Mugudpeta; aggregate of other talukas 21·61.	Cholera continues, deaths 81; sown crops fair; sowing commenced in black soil districts.
Kanara ...	8·34 in Karwar.	Total rainfall 15·57; rice sowing nearly finished; plants healthy; cholera prevalent, deaths 47; deaths from small-pox 12.
Kaládgi ...	·64	Total rainfall 5·08; *kharif* sowing commenced in 4 talukas; cholera in 7 talukas, cases 219, deaths 182.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—(June 21st)		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot and cloudy; health good.
Wadhwán ...	Slight showers of rain.	Weather warm; 4 cases of cholera at Karwar under Wadhwán, none fatal.
Baroda ...	·10	General health good.
		General Remarks.—Good showers of rain in Southern Mahratta Country and the Deccan generally; south-west monsoon fairly set in except in the north of Guzerat where it is expected; cholera decreasing in Southern Mahratta Country, continues in Násik, Ahmednagar, Tanna and Surat; sowing generally commenced; heavy rain in Bombay from 18th instant.
Bengal— (June 21st)		
Chittagong ...	·91	
Noakholly ...	3·69	Cholera has somewhat abated at Dalál Bazár; fever still prevalent in the district.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	4·13	
Hill Tipperah ...	4·26	Cholera has disappeared from Agartola.
Backergunge ...	3·34	
Furreedpore ...	3·57; 4·48 in Goalundo; 3·90 in Madareepore.	
Dacca ...	·69; 16·14 in Moonshee-gunge from 7th to 14th instant.	Intense heat; health good.
Tipperah ...	1·90	
Mymensingh ...	5·64	
24-Pergunnahs ...	·36	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	·38	
Nuddea ...	·84	
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	
Pubna ...	3·15	
Rajshahye ...	·36	
Bogra ...	2·13	
Maldah ...	2·54	Only 2 deaths from cholera.
Dinagepore ...	Return not received.	Cholera still continues in the jail and in the mofussil.
Rungpore ...	·92	Fever and cholera prevalent in Gaibánda sub-division; otherwise public health on the whole satisfactory.
Cooch Behar ...	4·04; 3·69 in Dinháta; 3·67 in Mekhaliganj; 1·72 in Mátabhánga.	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	8·10	
Darjeeling ...	1·81	
Midnapore ...	·32	
Howrah ...	·17	
Hooghly ...	·68	Public health normal; cattle disease still prevalent in one village in station Balagarh.
Burdwan ...	·17	Cattle plague prevalent in Culna.
Bankoora ...	·05	
Beerbhoom ...	·01	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·61; 2·64 in Deoghur; 1·31 in Godda.	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Bhágalpur ...	·93	Health fair.
Monghyr ...	·24	
Purneah ...	*Nil*	
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Several cases of cholera.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*; ·76 in Hamirpur; ·77 in Seetamurhee.	General health good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*; 3·75 in Sewan.	
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	
Patna ...	*Nil*	Health generally good.
Gya ...	·21	Public health continues fairly good.
Shahabad ...	·02	Cholera reported to be on the increase in Sasseram; otherwise health good.
Hazáribágh ...	·24	General health good.
Lohardugga ...	·43	Public health good.
Manbhoom ...	·25	
Singhbhoom ...	·15	District healthy.
Balasore ...	·50	Public health good.
Cuttack ...	1·46	Ditto.
Pooree ...	1·28; 1·62 in Khoordah.	Ditto.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in most districts during the week; all crops on the ground are coming on well, and the prospects are favourable.
N.-W. P. and Oudh— (June 21st)		
Benares (June 20th)	...	No change; weather sultry.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Hot winds continue.
Jhansi („ 21st)	...	No change.
Agra („ 20th)	·1 in one pargana.	
Meerut („ „)	Slight shower on 18th.	Cloudy.
Lucknow („ „)	...	Weather dry and hot; rain anxiously wished for.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil* at head-quarters.	
Fyzabad („ „)	...	Weather hot; no change.
		General Remarks.—Hot weather still continues; no signs of the rains.
Punjab— (June 20th)		
Delhi ...	...	Health good; hail and locusts reported in one tahsil, but no damage caused.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot and dusty; *kharif* sowings in progress, young crops doing well; health generally good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops reaped; health good.
Lahore ...	Slight rain on 16th.	Crops and health good.
Rawalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; health fair.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Fever prevailing; sowing progressing.
		General Remarks.—Health and agricultural prospects generally good.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (June 16th)	·88	*Kharif* sowings commenced in places; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	·90	Sowings commenced; health good.
Bilaspur ...	...	Rice being sown; slight fever; cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Raipur ...	·14	*Kharif* lands ready for sowing on first fall of rain; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Bálaghát ...	·06	*Kharif* sowings commenced; slight small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	·05	Cloudy; preparations for *kharif* sowings in progress; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (June 17th)	...	Hot; rice sowing commenced; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Betúl („ 18th)	...	*Kharif* ploughing progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Bhándára („ 19th)	...	Cloudy and close; *kharif* sowings commenced; fever, small-pox and cholera continue; prices stationary.
Nágpur („ 20th)	·78	*Kharif* ploughing continues; health good; prices steady.
Wardha ...	·35	Cloudy and hot; ploughing continues.
Nimár ...	2·11	Sultry; fields ready for sowings; small-pox continues.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Hoshangabad ...	·47	Extremely hot; small-pox continues; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Close; health good; prices falling.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Showery; hot; measles continue.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy and hot; ploughing continues.
Seoni ...	·75	Ploughing continues; health good; prices rising.
Mandla ...	·05	Hot; ploughing continues; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Flight of locusts passed through tahsil Huttra; no damage done; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in some districts; rice sowings taken in hand in the districts of Sambalpur, Upper Godávari, Bilás-pur, Bálaghát, Chanda and Bhandára; land ready for sowing on first fall of rain in other districts.
British Burma—		
(June 21st)		
Arrakan Division ...	9·0 in Akyab.	Public health good; 3 deaths from cholera in Akyab jail; ploughing commenced.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	5·81	Public health normal.
Thonkwa ...	Rainfall steady;	Health generally good; ploughing commenced.
Bassein ...	3·0	Health good.
Henzada ...	4·4; 4·6 in Myanoung.	Public health good except in Henzada jail where 9 deaths occurred from diarrhœa and dysentery.
Prome ...	0·83	One death from cholera and 1 from small-pox in Padoung township; otherwise healthy.
Thayetmyo ...	1·0	Seven deaths from cholera in Thayetmyo town.
Tenasserim Division ...	4·67 in Amherst; 6·9 in Shwegyeen.	Public health good; ploughing commenced.
		General Remarks.—Cattle disease in 3 townships of Akyab district, also in one circle of Bassein district; slight cattle disease in Mengyee and Tahpoon townships in Henzada district.
Assam—		
Gauháti (June 21st)	1·73	Weather hot with frequent heavy showers; *sali* cultivation and tea manufacture in progress; diarrhœa disappeared from station; cholera reported in the district.
Sylhet („ „)	·6·78	More rain wanted; crops promise well; weather very hot.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(June 21st.)	Bangalore 1·10; Coorg 3·56.	The showers have been light and partial accompanied by high winds; more rain needed; ordinary rice selling in Bangalore at 12½ lbs. per rupee; cholera decreasing; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved as per last tabulated statement is in—

Bangalore district including town ...	6,048	and	53,207
Kolar	4,809	„	12,279
Túmkúr	5,785	„	17,982
Mysore	1,776	„	6,023
Hassan	1,844	„	6,180
Shimoga	1,425	„	1,054
Kadur	516	„	1,501
Chitaldroog	7,086	„	16,450
Total ...	29,289	„	114,676

excluding those employed by the professional department, daily average of which is 28,236.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (June 21st)	3·18	Sowing operations commenced in some places; small-pox and cholera decreasing.
Central India—(June 21st)		
Indore „ 20th)	2·57	Health good.
Gwalior ...	*Nil*	
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	
Sutna ...	*Nil*	
Rutlam ...	2·30	
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 21st)	·37	Total rainfall 3·97; sultry days, showery afternoons, cool mornings.
Sirohi („ 17th)	...	Health good; weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 16th)	...	Water abundant; heat intense; no sign of rains; health good.
Meywar („ 15th)	Few drops of rain.	Hot winds; thunder-storm on 14th; sowings awaiting rain; health good.
Bikanir („ 13th)	...	Exceedingly hot; hot winds from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; heat apoplexy deaths frequent; locusts passed north-west to south-east on 8th.
Harowtee („ 16th)	...	Heat excessive; health good.
Jhallawar ...	·17	Weather hot.
Ajmere („ 21st)	...	After excessive heat storm of rain cooled the air; health good; ploughing commenced.
Jeypore ...	...	Cloudy; high variable winds; sand-storms; health good.
Bhurtpore („ 20th)	...	Occasional clouds; health good.
Ulwur ...	·08 on 18th	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON THE VARIATION OF RAIN-FALL IN TROPICAL INDIA WITH THE CYCLE OF SUN-SPOT FREQUENCY.

The pamphlet lately put forth by Dr. Hunter treats of two subjects, which are virtually distinct, *viz.*, the rainfall of the presidency town of Madras, and the occurrence of famines in various parts of Southern India. Amid many fluctuations, which at present are reducible to no law, the annual rainfall of Madras city appears to be subject to a regular cyclical variation, in periods of about eleven years; and the epochs of maximum and minimum precipitation coincide approximately with those of sun-spot frequency, long since established by the labours of Schwalee and Wolf. This fact is, however, not new to science. It was brought to notice originally in 1872 by Mr. Norman Lockyer, and has only received extended confirmation at the hands of Dr. Hunter, who had at his command the more abundant materials lately furnished by Mr. Pogson. That seasons of scarcity and famine in Southern India tend to recur also at intervals of about eleven years, and at the epochs of sun-spot minimum, if satisfactorily established, would be a discovery of very great importance; but it is obvious that the former class of facts can hardly be adduced in support of the latter, unless it can also be shewn that a deficiency in the rainfall of the presidency town indicates a deficiency productive of famine over some considerable area of Southern India. Till this is done, the supposed periodicity of the latter class of phenomena has only such validity as may be warranted by the facts independently adduced in its support. Unfortunately this, which to the administrator is the subject of cardinal importance, is treated of in a very cursory manner in the pamphlet, and I regret that am not able to add anything of importance to Dr. Hunter's data. In order to establish any conclusion which might serve as a guide to the probable necessities of the future, it would be necessary carefully to collect all the available evidence on the extent, intensity, and causes of famines, say, since the beginning of the century; and to subject the whole to a perfectly impartial and rigorous analysis. Whatever may be the law of famine recurrence in Southern India, whether or not these disasters tend to recur, as Dr. Hunter believes, more especially at the epochs of minimum solar activity, or whatever be the numerical expression of that tendency, it does not appear to hold good in Northern India. The years 1836, 1837, aad 1838 were years of maximum sun-spots, but in the N.-W. Provinces these were also years of unusually deficient rainfall, productive of famine. And the famine of Upper India in 1861 followed on the failure

of the winter rains in 1860-61, these being also years of maximum sun-spots. Again, the scarcity in Khandesh in 1872 occurred only two years after the year of most abundant sun-spots of this century, and when the number was still above that of any previous year of maximum except 1837.

As I am not in a position to discuss this important, but at the same time somewhat intricate, question of the relative intensities of past famines, and the causes which in each case have contributed to exacerbate or mitigate their severity, I shall restrict this investigation to the question whether, in tropical India generally, the quantity of the annual rainfall shews any decided tendency to fluctuate in an eleven-year cycle; and thus endeavour to supply the link which is logically wanting to connect the two subjects discussed in Dr. Hunter's pamphlet. The discussion, I must premise, is very far from exhaustive. It has, indeed, been an object of the Meteorological Department, ever since it was first established, to bring together the records of rainfall in all parts of India that relate to past years, with a view to a thorough investigation of the laws of its distribution both in space and time; and thus, amid a large number for shorter periods, I have obtained the registers of seven important stations which extend back thirty years and upwards. These will serve as a basis for the present discussion. But there is little doubt that they are but a small portion of the data actually extant for equally long periods, and I believe that at some future day it may be possible to resume the enquiry with more ample materials, and with far more comprehensive objects.

The seven stations in question are all situated within the tropics. They are Madras, Bangalore, and Mysore, in Southern India; Bombay, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, and Calcutta. In a foot-note below, are enumerated the sources from which the registers have been severally derived, and the following table exhibits the whole of the data tabulated according to the years. The final column gives Wolf's relative numbers of sun-spot frequency up to 1874. The accompanying diagram exhibits the data for the three presidency towns in a graphic form, together with the curve of sun-spot variation according to Wolf's determination.

Table I.—Annual Rainfall registered at seven stations in tropical India.

Year.	Total rainfall in inches.							Wolf's relative number of sun-spot years.	Year.	Total rainfall in inches.							Wolf's relative number of sun-spot years.
	Madras.	Bangalore.	Mysore.	Bombay.	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.	Calcutta.			Madras.	Bangalore.	Mysore.	Bombay.	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.	Calcutta.	
1813 ...	45·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·7	1845 ...	37·65	32·70	34·10	54·73	...	44·93	60·93	33·0
1814 ...	32·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	1846 ...	79·81	40·00	37·20	97·48	...	58·55	76·44	47·0
1815 ...	56·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·0	1847 ...	80·99	37·50	25·40	76·01	...	44·96	73·26	79·4
1816 ...	41·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·5	1848 ...	54·76	40·30	26·90	75·86	...	38·12	58·69	100·4
1817 ...	63·56	...	...	103·60	...	...	...	43·5	1849 ...	39·81	37·80	25·40	114·69	...	46·98	70·51	98·6
1818 ...	76·25	...	...	81·07	...	...	...	34·1	1850 ...	36·98	40·40	36·70	50·24	...	44·59	76·28	64·5
1819 ...	36·33	...	...	77·90	...	...	...	22·5	1851 ...	64·32	35·50	22·60	96·07	...	38·54	64·16	61·9
1820 ...	70·01	...	...	77·34	...	...	...	8·9	1852 ...	72·60	55·10	52·80	69·27	...	76·05	81·41	52·2
1821 ...	47·13	...	...	82·59	...	...	...	4·3	1853 ...	35·82	34·70	37·80	62·58	...	39·8	53·06	37·7
1822 ...	59·61	...	...	112·22	...	...	...	2·9	1854 ...	43·20	29·90	20·50	82·14	...	52·79	66·47	19·3
1823 ...	28·62	...	...	61·70	...	...	...	1·3	1855 ...	32·82	27·10	33·90	41·18	26·10	57·97	70·96	6·9
1824 ...	33·72	...	...	89·87	...	...	...	6·7	1856 ...	46·99	48·30	26·80	65·92	48·36	43·96	64·23	4·3
1825 ...	56·05	...	...	72·24	...	...	...	17·4	1857 ...	52·96	30·40	30·30	51·27	36·23	51·09	68·97	21·6
1826 ...	60·73	...	...	78·49	57·61	...	...	29·4	1858 ...	48·50	37·90	30·20	62·45	35·19	39·02	59·76	80·9
1827 ...	88·[illegible]	...	...	81·05	53·01	...	...	39·9	1859 ...	55·14	29·60	27·80	77·61	34·40	40·01	68·06	96·4
1828 ...	37·99	...	...	121·98	46·49	...	...	52·5	1860 ...	27·64	33·20	30·70	62·15	45·11	48·35	52·61	98·6
1829 ...	36·87	...	...	65·65	50·25	...	59·94	53·5	1861 ...	37·19	30·51	30·20	76·91	45·69	45·03	89·19	77·1
1830 ...	32·43	...	...	71·86	32·80	...	63·28	59·1	1862 ...	38·18	37·30	35·90	73·63	35·84	39·10	73·45	59·4
1831 ...	44·35	...	...	101·53	65·31	...	56·90	38·8	1863 ...	54·61	35·80	31·40	77·66	39·69	59·45	61·15	45·7
1832 ...	18·45	...	...	74·09	36·71	...	50·72	22·5	1864 ...	47·23	33·60	32·20	45·57	34·66	45·43	84·22	47·1
1833 ...	37·11	...	...	71·39	...	...	60·56	7·5	1865 ...	41·64	36·00	30·60	77·85	44·56	60·42	61·58	32·5
1834 ...	39·00	...	...	70·47	...	...	68·73	11·4	1866 ...	51·39	33·80	35·40	78·44	43·11	53·11	65·74	17·5
1835 ...	41·47	...	...	62·61	...	...	85·50	45·5	1867 ...	24·37	63·99	28·50	62·30	57·75	73·10	72·73	7·3
1836 ...	44·76	...	...	87·51	...	...	45·66	96·7	1868 ...	41·43	32·46	29·23	62·12	25·49	28·80	91·49	37·3
1837 ...	49·26	44·30	22·70	64·58	...	...	43·61	111·0	1869 ...	32·31	40·41	31·37	91·66	33·38	62·77	62·00	73·9
1838 ...	52·33	16·00	20·20	50·78	...	...	52·99	63·6	1870 ...	74·10	29·04	35·63	66·21	41·63	77·78	60·26	139·1
1839 ...	53·07	33·40	?	73·62	...	...	64·97	69·5	1871 ...	56·35	29·10	27·38	40·58	46·75	59·32	93·31	111·2
1840 ...	58·65	30·20	15·80	63·15	...	...	59·41	51·8	1872 ...	73·67	40·75	26·28	76·48	40·94	67·19	61·05	101·7
1841 ...	58·32	38·00	33·10	71·49	...	...	60·25	20·7	1873 ...	51·83	29·13	21·42	69·70	30·63	46·11	45·27	68·3
1842 ...	36·48	31·20	23·90	95·16	...	...	76·12	19·5	1874 ...	62·90	58·54	29·09	82·18	40·88	86·93	61·48	44·6
1843 ...	50·28	37·20	22·60	59·27	...	...	64·34	8·6	1875 ...	37·12	23·06	20·22	84·56	54·86	51·63	59·89	
1844 ...	56·36	34·40	34·60	65·40	...	...	73·86	13·0	1876 ...	21·73	17·34	22·03	50·01	37·42	58·63	80·23	

Madras, from a printed table drawn up last year by Mr. Pogson.

Bangalore and Mysore up to 1861, from a printed register drawn up in 1862 by Mr. Puckle, of the Mysore Commission. For the years since 1861, I am indebted to the courtesy of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Saunders.

Bombay, from 1817 to 1846, from a table by Dr. Buist in the British Association Report for 1848. It gives the rainfall of the south-west monsoon months only; but at Bombay the omission of the remaining months is immaterial. That for the subsequent years is taken from the printed volumes of the Colaba Observatory.

Nagpur, from 1826 to 1862, from a paper of Colonel Sykes in the Phil Trans. From 1855 to 1872 from Mr. Binnie's paper on the Ambajhari Tank, read before the Institute of Civil Engineers in 1874.

Jubbulpore, from 1844 to 1850, from a pamphlet printed by the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces; from 1851 to 1874 from the local records furnished to me by Dr. Rice.

Calcutta, from the tabular statements published by Colonel Thuillier in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

It is evident on a simple inspection of the diagram that the fluctuations of rainfall of the three presidency towns show no very striking similarity, and only in the curve for Madras can anything like a general coincidence with the variations of the sun-spot curve be detected by eye.

With a view to ascertain what amount of agreement there is in the annual fluctuations of the rainfall at the different stations, the following tables have been constructed. The first (Table II) shows the difference of each year's rainfall at each station above or below the average of that station; and the second (Table III), taking the stations in pairs, shows in how many years these variations are in the same or opposite directions at the two stations compared. Now, if the fluctuations which occur from year to year are mainly due to some one cause of general incidence over the whole of tropical India,—such, for instance, as a deficiency of vapour in the atmosphere,—we may expect that in a large majority of instances the deviations from the average will be in the same direction; that is to say, there will be a very decided majority of years in which pairs of stations, not specially selected, will agree in having a rainfall either above or below the average. The same result will appear if these fluctuations are in any considerable degree due to the vapour-bearing winds being generally diverted from the region as a whole, and carried to discharge their vapour burden elsewhere. But if the fluctuations are chiefly due to local causes, and are such that a deficiency in one part of the region is on the whole compensated by an excessive fall in some other tract, then we may anticipate that in a certain majority of instances the variations will be in opposite directions, provided the stations compared are situated so far apart, that they are not likely to be similarly affected by the same merely local causes.

Table II, showing the fluctuations of the Annual Rainfall above or below the local average.

Year.	Madras.	Bangalore.	Mysore.	Bombay.	Nagpore.	Jubbulpore.	Calcutta.	Year.	Madras.	Bangalore.	Mysore.	Bombay.	Nagpore.	Jubbulpore.	Calcutta.
1813 ...	−3·40	...	...	...	...	...	..	1845 ...	−10·66	− 2·74	+ 5·16	−18·24	...	− 8·34	− 4·99
1814 ...	−16·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1846 ...	+31·30	+ 4·56	− 1·74	+14·51	...	+ 5·29	+10·53
1815 ...	+7 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	1847 ...	+23·48	+ 2·06	− 3·54	+ 3·04	...	− 8·30	+ 6·45
1816 ...	−7·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1848 ...	+ 6·25	+ 4·86	− 2·04	+ 2·89	...	−18·14	− 7·22
1817 ...	+15·05	...	...	+30·63	...	...	...	1849 ...	− 8·70	− 7·64	− 3·54	+41·92	...	− 6·34	+ 4·60
1818 ...	+37·74	...	...	+ 8·10	...	...	...	1850 ...	−11·63	+13·96	+ 7·76	−23·73	...	− 6·67	+10·37
1819 ...	−13·18	...	...	+ 4·98	...	...	...	1851 ...	+15·91	− 0·14	− 6·24	+29·10	...	−14·73	− 1·75
1820 ...	+21·50	...	...	+ 4·37	...	...	...	1852 ...	+24·18	+19·66	+22·86	− 3·70	...	+22·79	+15·50
1821 ...	− 1·38	...	...	+ 9·62	...	...	...	1853 ...	−13·69	− 0·74	+ 6·86	−10·42	...	+ 6 54	−13·83
1822 ...	+11·10	...	...	+39·35	...	...	...	1854 ...	− 5·31	− 5·54	− 3·44	+ 9·17	...	− 0·47	+ 0·56
1823 ...	−21·89	...	...	−11·27	...	...	...	1855 ...	−16·19	− 8·34	+ 4·96	−31·79	−15·94	+ 4·71	+ 4·45
1824 ...	−14·79	...	...	−39·10	...	...	...	1856 ...	− 1·53	+12·86	− 2·14	− 7·05	+ 4·32	− 9·30	− 1·68
1825 ...	+ 7·54	...	...	− 0·73	...	...	...	1857 ...	+ 4·44	− 5·04	+ 1·86	−21·70	− 5·81	− 2·18	+ 3·06
1826 ...	+12·22	...	...	+ 5·53	+15·57	...	...	1858 ...	− 0·01	+ 2·36	+ 1·26	−10·53	− 6·85	−14·24	− 6·15
1827 ...	+39·80	...	...	+ 8·06	+10·97	...	...	1859 ...	+ 6·63	− 8·84	− 1·14	+ 4·54	− 7·64	− 4·25	+ 2·75
1828 ...	−10·62	...	...	+49·01	+ 4·45	...	...	1860 ...	−20·87	− 2·24	+ 1·76	−10·82	+ 3·07	− 4·91	−15·30
1829 ...	−11·64	...	...	− 7·33	+ 8·21	...	− 5·97	1861 ...	−11·32	− 4·93	+ 1·26	+ 3·04	+ 3·85	− 8·33	+23·28
1830 ...	−16·06	...	...	− 1·11	− 9·24	...	− 2·63	1862 ...	−10·33	+ 1·86	+ 6·96	+ 0·06	− 6·22	−14·16	+ 7·57
1831 ...	− 4·16	...	...	+26·56	+23·27	...	− 9·01	1863 ...	+ 6·10	+ 0·36	+ 2·46	+ 4·71	− 2·35	+ 6·19	− 4·76
1832 ...	−30·06	...	...	+ 1·12	− 5·33	...	−15·19	1864 ...	+ 1·28	+ 1·84	+ 3·26	−27·40	− 7·38	− 7·63	+18·31
1833 ...	−11·40	...	...	− 1·58	...	...	− 5·35	1865 ...	− 6·97	+ 0·56	+ 1·66	+ 4·88	+ 2·52	+ 7·16	− 4·33
1834 ...	− 9·51	...	...	− 2·50	...	...	+ 2·62	1866 ...	+ 2·98	− 1·64	+ 6·46	+ 5·47	+ 1·07	− 0·15	− 0·17
1835 ...	− 7·04	...	...	−10·36	...	...	+ 19·59	1867 ...	−24·14	+28·55	− 0·54	−10·67	+15·71	+19·84	+ 6·83
1836 ...	− 3·75	...	...	+14·54	...	...	−20·25	1868 ...	− 7·08	− 2·98	+ 0·28	−10·85	−16·55	−24·46	+25·58
1837 ...	+ 0·75	+ 8·86	− 6·24	− 8·39	...	...	−22·30	1869 ...	−16·20	+ 4·97	+ 2·48	+18·69	− 8·66	+ 9·51	− 3·91
1838 ...	+ 3·82	−19·44	− 8·74	−22·19	...	...	−12·92	1870 ...	+25·59	− 6·40	+ 6·69	− 6·76	− 0·41	+24·52	− 5·65
1839 ...	+ 4·56	− 3·04	?	+ 0·65	...	...	− 0·94	1871 ...	+ 7·84	− 6·84	− 1·56	−32·39	+ 4·71	+ 5·96	+27·40
1840 ...	+10·14	− 5·24	−13·14	− 9·82	...	...	− 6·50	1872 ...	+25·16	+ 5·31	− 2·66	+ 3·51	− 1·10	+13·93	−14·96
1841 ...	+ 9·81	+ 2·56	+ 4·16	− 1·48	...	...	− 5·66	1873 ...	+ 3·32	− 6·31	− 7·52	− 3·27	−11·41	− 7·15	−20·64
1842 ...	−12·08	− 4·24	− 5·14	+22·19	...	...	+10·21	1874 ...	+14·39	+21·10	+ 0·15	+ 9·21	− 1·16	+33·67	− 4·48
1843 ...	+ 1·77	+ 1·76	− 6·34	−13·70	...	...	− 1·57	1875 ...	−11·39	−13·38	− 8·72	+11·59	+12·82	− 1·63	− 6·04
1844 ...	+16·85	− 1·04	+ 5·66	− 7·57	...	...	+ 7·95	1876 ...	−26·79	−18·20	− 6·92	−22·96	− 4·62	+ 3·37	+14·33

Table III, showing the number of years in which the fluctuation of the Rainfall coincided or differed at the stations taken in pairs.

Pairs of Stations.	Total years compared.	Years of similar variation.	Years of opposite variation.
Madras and Bangalore	40	22	18
,, ,, Mysore	39	15	24
,, ,, Bombay	60	34	26
Bombay ,, Mysore	39	16	23
,, ,, Bangalore	40	23	17
,, ,, Nagpore	29	17	12
,, ,, Jubbulpore	32	15	17
,, ,, Calcutta	47	23	24
,, ,, Madras	47	20	27
	...	185	188

Assuming that the data here tabulated are sufficient to afford some criterion of the laws of rainfall variation, it appears from Table III that cases in which the deficient or excessive rainfall in one part of the country is more or less compen-

sated by the opposite fluctuation in some other part of the country, and those in which the deficiency or excess is simultaneous at a pair of distant stations, are about equally common. A more detailed examination of the rainfall of the twenty-two years for which we have seven stations shows that on an average 63 per cent. of the stations vary in one direction and 37 per cent. in the other in each year.

Since 1836 (up to which date we have less than five registers) Table II shows not a single year in which the rainfall has been either below or above the average at all the stations recorded. At the same time several years may be pointed out in which there was a considerable deficiency or excess at most of the stations simultaneously, and some in which a deficiency at one or more of the stations was to a certain extent compensated by an equally marked excess elsewhere. Thus in 1837, 1838, 1845, 1855, 1860 and 1876 there was a more or less serious deficiency at the majority of the stations enumerated; in 1852, 1870 and 1874, as striking an excess. The tabulated rainfall of the years 1842, 1850, 1868, 1871, 1872 and 1875 is characterised by great inequalities, some stations showing a fall greatly above the average, and others below it. These remarks, be it observed, have reference to the whole of India lying within the tropics. If, however, we restrict our attention to the three stations of Southern India—Madras, Bangalore and Mysore—we find no evidence of any greater coincidence or regularity, for Table III shows that while at Bangalore the fluctuation agrees with that of Madras in twenty-two years, it is in the opposite direction in eighteen years; and at Mysore, somewhat nearer the west coast, the fluctuation agrees in fifteen years only and differs in twenty-four.

These registers seem to show that the fluctuations of the rainfall registered at the Madras Observatory are no criterion of the existence of similar fluctuations over Southern India generally; and perhaps such a result was to be expected, since the high ground of the western half of the peninsula receives its chief rainfall during the summer months, while the rainy season of Madras and the Carnatic generally is from October to December. The rainfall of the Carnatic and the Northern Sircars may be expected to vary more or less *pari passu* with that of Madras, but I have at present no other register for this tract.

The above is perhaps sufficient to show that the generalisations on rainfall of Dr. Hunter's pamphlet probably require some modification and limitation, inasmuch as he extends to Southern India generally conclusions deduced solely from the registers of the town of Madras; and this procedure appears to be unjustified. But since it may nevertheless be true that there is a marked deficiency in the rainfall of Southern India about the epochs of minimum sun-spots, although not necessarily in the same years as at Madras, it will be more satisfactory if we analyse the whole of the data in the same manner as Dr. Hunter has done for those of Madras. This is done in the following tables.

The first of these (Table IV) shows for each station separately the average annual excess or deficiency of the rainfall in each year of the eleven-year cycle, as compared with the general average for that station; and also the number of years from which each average has been obtained; and in the final column, the average of Wolf's sun-spot numbers. The figures for rainfall in the different columns are, of course, not comparable with each other, since an excess of, say, 20 inches at Madras, on its general average, of 48·51 inches, indicates a much wetter year than the same excess at Bombay with an average of nearly 73 inches. In order, therefore, to admit of these particular results being compared and combined, Table V has been computed, which gives the average excess or deficiency in the form of a percentage of the general average rainfall of each station.

Table IV.—Average excess or deficiency of rainfall at each station for each year of the eleven-year cycle.

	Madras.		Bangalore.		Mysore.		Bombay.		Nagpur.		Jubbulpore.		Calcutta.		Average sun-spot numbers.
	Years.	Diff. Inches.	Years.	Diff. Inches.	Years.	Diff. Inches.	Years.	Diff. Inches.	Years.	Diff. Inches.	Years.	Diff. Inches.	Years.	Diff. Inches.	
1860, &c.	6	+ 2·44	4	— 8·92	4	— 3·02	5	— 3·08	3	+ 6·25	3	— 1·76	4	+ 1·44	78·9
1861 „	6	+ 1·87	4	+ 2·83	3	+ 2·12	6	+ 10·84	3	+ 2·40	3	— 0·99	4	+ 4·46	68·0
1862 „	6	+ 5·84	4	— 2·46	4	— 5·01	6	+ 1·91	3	— 3·14	3	— 12·01	5	— 5·46	54·5
1863 „	6	+ 4·37	4	+ 10·92	4	+ 7·66	6	+ 2·09	3	— 4·25	3	+ 20·88	5	— 0·40	42·3
1864 „	6	— 3·34	4	— 5·05	4	— 0·43	6	+ 4·81	3	+ 9·57	3	— 0·97	5	— 0·07	30·4
1865 „	6	— 11·43	4	— 5·33	4	— 5·01	6	— 1·96	3	— 2·48	3	+ 3·33	5	— 1·24	17·4
1866 „	5	+ 0·15	3	— 3·67	3	+ 5·69	5	+ 0·76	2	— 7·14	2	+ 2·28	4	+ 1·72	9·6
1867 „	5	— 13·58	3	+ 12·89	3	+ 0·86	5	- 9·95	2	+ 10·02	3	+ 0·73	4	+ 0·74	11·4
1868 „	6	+ 0·57	3	— 1·15	3	— 0·03	5	— 13·50	2	— 11·18	3	— 7·12	4	+ 14·69	28·6
1869 „	6	+ 0·66	3	+ 3·13	3	+ 0·05	5	+ 5·00	2	— 7·75	3	— 4·34	4	— 5·96	56·4
1870 „	6	+ 9·62	4	— 0·38	4	— 0·68	5	— 0·42	3	+ 2·51	3	+ 0·71	4	— 8·10	85·2
Mean	64	48·51	40	35·44	39	28·94	60	72·97	29	42·04	32	53·26	48	65·91	45·6

The years 1837 and 1838 and 1860 were years of maximum sun-spots; 1845, 1855 and 1876 within one or two years of minimum spots: 1870 was a year of maximum, and 1852 and 1874 fell midway between the maximum and minimum years.

Table V.—The same as percentages of the local rainfall.

	Madras.	Bangalore.	Mysore.	Bombay.	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.	Calcutta.
1860, &c.	+ 5·0	— 25·2	— 10·4	— 4·2	+ 14·9	— 3·3	+ 2·2
1861 „	+ 3·9	+ 8·0	+ 7·3	+ 14·9	+ 5·7	— 1·9	+ 6·8
1862 „	+ 12·0	— 6·9	— 17·3	+ 2·6	— 7·5	— 22·5	— 8·3
1863 „	+ 9·0	+ 30·8	+ 26·5	+ 2·9	— 10·1	+ 39·2	— 0·6
1864 „	— 6·9	— 14·2	— 1·5	+ 6·6	+ 22·8	— 1·8	— 0·1
1865 „	— 23·6	— 15·0	— 17·3	— 2·7	— 5·9	+ 6·3	— 1·9
1866 „	+ 1·3	— 10·4	+ 19·7	+ 1·0	— 17·7	+ 4·3	+ 2·6
1867 „	— 28·0	+ 36·4	+ 3·0	— 13·6	+ 23·8	+ 1·4	+ 1·1
1868 „	+ 1·2	— 9·3	— 0·1	— 18·5	— 26·6	— 13·4	+ 22·3
1869 „	+ 1·4	+ 8·8	+ 0·2	+ 6·9	— 18·4	— 6·1	— 9·0
1870 „	+ 20·2	— 1·1	— 2·3	— 0·6	+ 6·0	+ 1·3	— 12·3

Of the six stations here collocated with Madras, Nagpur alone shews any approach to that cyclical variation of rainfall which is so distinctly exhibited in the Madras Registers. The group of years including 1870 is that with the greatest average of sun-spot; that including 1866 represents the epoch of sun-spot minimum. In the former year group the rainfall is *below* the average at most of the stations, and in the latter *above* it, thus reversing the hypothetical order of relation. Nagpur is, indeed, an exception in both instances—Jubbulpore in the former, and Bangalore in the latter; but on the whole the 1863 group is that of the heaviest, and the 1865 group that of the lightest, rainfall.

The general result is best exhibited by multiplying each of the percentages in the second table by the number of years corresponding to it in the first, adding the several products of the same year and dividing by the sum of the multipliers. By this means each station contributes to the final result in proportion to the extent of its register, and the result is as follows:—

	Mean Percentage.	Mean Sun-spot number.
1860, &c.	— 3·1	78·9
1861 „	+ 7·1	68·0
1862 „	— 4·5	54·5
1863 „	+ 11·8	42·3
1864 „	— 0·1	30·4
1865 „	— 9·5	17·4
1866 „	+ 0·9	9·6
1867 „	— 1·3	11·4
1868 „	— 3·8	28·6
1869 „	— 0·6	56·4
1870 „	+ 2·6	85·2

The groups of years, including 1861 and in 1863, would thus appear to have an excessive rainfall, and that including 1865 (with 1876) a fall much below the average. But anything like a regular cyclical variation is far from distinct, and there can be little doubt that a large part of the anomaly is fortuitous, and owing to the irregular and non-periodic variations being imperfectly eliminated: so that we should rather expect, in future years, a fall somewhat above the average in the 1865 group, and one below it in the 1861 and 1863 groups, with the result of diminishing the average differences shewn in the table. That there is, however, a certain cyclical variation underlying the irregularities, may be made manifest by the familiar process of taking as a new mean, for each year, the mean of the tabular rainfall of the year itself and half that of the preceding and succeeding years. Dealing with the figures in this way, we obtain the following:—

	Corrected mean.
1860, &c.	+ 0·9 per cent.
1861 „	+ 1·6 „
1862 „	+ 2·5 „
1863 „	+ 4·7 „
1864 „	+ 0·5 „
1865 „	— 4·5 „
1866 „	— 2·2 „
1867 „	— 1·4 „
1868 „	— 2·3 „
1869 „	— 0·6 „
1870 „	+ 0·4 „

Even thus corrected, the figures shew irregularities which render it probable that the real cyclical variation is even smaller than that shewn by their range in the table, *viz.*, about 9 per cent. And, as a final result, the data now adduced seem to indicate that, taking tropical India as a whole, the rainfall is subject to a certain cyclical variation coinciding in length of period with that of the sun-spot frequency, but that this variation has a range of less than 5 per cent. above or below the average; and to no greater extent can the probability of dearth be regarded as subject to a regular periodical increase or decrease. The range of the cyclical variation at the town of Madras itself is, however, very much greater, at least double this amount; it is possible that this is merely local, but it is also possible that the peculiarity may be shared by the Carnatic generally, and by that portion of India (and Ceylon) which receives its chief rain-fall at the same season as Madras. I shall endeavour to obtain any rainfall register for long periods that may be extant for important stations in this region, and should they contribute any further information of importance I shall submit a supplementary report.

With respect to famines, the very meagre data adduced in the earlier part of this report seem to shew that if they are more frequent in Southern India at the epochs of minimum sun-spots, they are more frequent in Northern India at those of maximum sun-spots; but I am far from regarding the present data as sufficient to admit of any useful generalization.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Calcutta, 18th May 1877. *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1877.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West: Via Teheran* No.	Via Teheran* Indian Value.	Via Turkey No.	Via Turkey Indian Value.	Persian Gulf No.	Persian Gulf Indian Value.	Via Suez No.	Via Suez Indian Value.	East: Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,655	12,325 5	60	432 11	24	297 0	2,946	18,706 8	...	...	718	3,343 3	336	336 8	5,724	35,633 3
Received ...	1,307	6,730 3	84	351 5	26	152 6	2,822	12,538 15	1	4 2	663	2,861 8	217	413 2	5,140	28,052 0
TOTAL ...	2,962	19,055 8	144	784 0	50	449 6	5,768	31,247 7	1	4 2	1,376	6,204 11	543	999 10	10,864	58,685 3
TRANSIT.																
East to West	66	361 0	1	0 14	1	0 10	1,908	7,644 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,971	8,007 4
West to East	367	1,303 8	57	211 9	1	1 2	1,576	5,921 10	...	...	...	...	4†	41 9	2,005	7,479 6
West to West	...	...	1*	0 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 14
TOTAL...	433	1,664 8	59	213 5	2	1 12	3,479	13,566 6	...	...	...	...	4	41 9	3,977	15,487 8
														GRAND TOTAL...	14,841	74,172 11

* From Turkey to Aden.
† 3 *vid* Kurrachee and 1 *vid* Suez.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1877.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran*	1,307	1,655	2,962	30·69	35·32	33·12
	,, Turkey†	84	60	144	1·97	1·28	1·61
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	26	24	50	·61	·52	·56
Red Sea ...	*Vid* Suez	2,842	2,946	5,788	66·73	62·86	64·71
	TOTAL ...	4,259	4,685	8,944	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Interrupted 2 days. † Interrupted 1 day.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABBI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st MARCH 1877.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MARCH 1877. Depth in Cubic Feet Evaporating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, c. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zillah.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in Acres.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average	During Month.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canals. 1st Division	4·90	2·63	3073·60	168·98	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurdáspur...	Wheat ...	80,483	4,358	2·87	1·96	The irrigation of this Crop may be said to have been completed last month, the late rains and ripening Crops rendering further irrigation unnecessary.
Main Branch, Lower	4·60	1·00		126·32			Amritsar ...	Barley ...	1,018	44,967	...	...	
Lahore Branch ...	3·00	1·21		127·18			Lahore ...	Mixed Grains...	5,417	64,795	0·64	1·10	
								Miscellaneous...	27,202				
2nd Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114,120	114,120	...	...	930 cubic feet per second of water passed down the various escapes during the month.
TOTAL, B. D. CANAL ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	...	111,431	111,431	...	...	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	...					
Western Jumna Canals. Karnál Division	4·33	3·23	2546·00	671·51	*Nil.*	363,771 Timber, bullocks, sleepers, & 9,954 maunds of fire-wood.	Umballa ...	Wheat ...	136,097	2,101	1·514	0·99	The increase of 75,811 acres over corresponding month last year consists chiefly of wheat, and was caused by the lighter rains necessitating a more general demand for water.
Delhi ,,	4·40	3·95		529·89			Karnál ...	Barley ...	838	42,567	2·25	1·90	
Hánsi ,,	8·80	6·30		315·00			Delhi ...	Mixed Grains...	12,009	27,760	2·80	0·20	
,, Bulla Head	8·00	6·60		220·00			Rohtak ...	Miscellaneous...	24,206	36,300	1·60	1·10	
							Hissár ...			36,545	...	...	
							Jhind ...			26,448	...	...	
							Bikaner ...			314	...	...	
							Kalsia State			1,115	1·614	0·99	
TOTAL, W. J. CANALS ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	...	...	173,150	1,73,150	...	...	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	...	...	97,339	97,339	...	...	
Indus-tion Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	10,962	0·34	0·45	
Lower Sutlej and Chinab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery		...	34,449	0·36	0·50	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moultan ...		...	139,000	0·617	0·70	
							Dera Gházi Khan ...		...	41,636	...	0·74	
TOTAL, INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226,047	226,047	...	...	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163,000	163,000	...	...	
DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...		2,550	3,250	2·80	0·20	The decrease of 2,450 acres, as compared with March 1876, is due to there having been a less area flooded this year owing to the rains having been lighter.
							Gurgáon ...	Wheat ...	1,980	3,500	2·66	0·70	
							Rohtak ...	Barley ...	2,220	...	...	...	
								Mixed Grains...		...	...	...	
								Miscellaneous...					
TOTAL, DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,750	6,750	...	...	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,399	12,399	...	...	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,200	9,200	...	...	
PERENNIAL CANALS— GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287,270	287,270	...	...	
DITTO, CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208,770	208,770	...	...	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 27th JUNE 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	From Foreign Ports.		From Bengal.		From British Burma.		From other Indian Ports.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	92,353	5,11,973	...	...	...	...	92,353	5,11,973
„ Paddy	...	...	272	930	...	...	...	...	272	930
„ Other Grains	...	...	14,589	77,613	901	5,235	...	...	15,490	82,848
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	...	47,282	2,58,320	2,871	19,130	...	...	50,153	2,77,450
„ Paddy	...	...	2,760	9,425	54,107	1,84,755	...	...	56,867	1,94,180
„ Other Grains	...	...	950	5,192	646	4,410	...	...	1,596	9,602
Tuticorin—Rice	...	879	15,263	87,276	...	...	...	...	16,142	92,251
„ Paddy	...	...	769	3,300	...	...	...	...	769	3,300
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	31	...	171	...	...	...	...	31	171
* Quilandy—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Mangalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice	...	879	154,898	8,57,569	2,871	19,130	...	...	158,648	8,81,674
„ Paddy	...	...	3,801	13,655	54,107	1,84,755	...	...	57,908	1,98,410
„ Other Grains	...	31	15,539	82,805	1,547	9,645	...	...	17,117	92,621
TOTAL	...	910	174,238	9,54,029	58,525	2,13,530	...	...	233,673	11,72,705
Imports in previous week ... Rice	...								127,704	7,08,042
„ Paddy	...								14,190	50,671
„ Other Grains	...								27,874	1,51,993
TOTAL	...								169,768	9,10,706

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 27th JUNE 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.									
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.*		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyoukphyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	268,460	10,69,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268,460	10,69,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,641	8,455	...	...	2,641	8,455
„ Paddy ...	1,631	3,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,631	3,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	66,180	2,29,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,180	2,29,490	3,100	11,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	11,639
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,995	78,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,995	78,973
Tuticorin ...	123,361	4,89,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123,361	4,89,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	7,209	13,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,209	13,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coehin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	11,293	33,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,293	33,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	47,523	1,92,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,523	1,92,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	525,657	20,32,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525,657	20,32,118	35,095	90,612	...	...	...	...	2,641	8,455	...	...	37,736	99,067
Exports in previous week ...											374,770	14,88,825											7,436	25,098

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

By the Madras Railways, during the week ending 16th June 1877.

Forwarded	To										
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Between Coodoor and Wontimetta.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
By the Madras Railway—											
From Madras ...	1,283	3,134	600	59	...	155	1,447	578	1,535	...	8,791
„ Beypore ...	...	402	286	973	514	...	...	...	...	...	2,175
„ Raichore ...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	260	1,229	708	2,221
„ Other Stations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	892
By the South Indian Railway—											
From Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
„ Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,660
„ Tanjore District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,406
„ Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,295
„ Other Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,631

Forwarded in previous week ... ... Tons 19,358.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 23rd June 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	498
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations	3,449
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	845
4. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	3,237
Total Tons ...	8,029
Total for previous week, Tons ...	7,536

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Execution of Contracts on behalf of the Secretary of State.

No. 989.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 23rd June 1877.

READ again the following correspondence relative to the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State:—

Home Department Resolution No. 534, dated 14th March 1873.
From Bombay Government, „ 87, „ 8th January 1874.
To „ „ „ 428, „ 19th March „
From „ „ „ 2584, „ 2nd May „
Home Department Resolution „ 692-3, „ 28th „ „
From Bombay Government, „ 1600, „ 10th March 1876.
To Solicitor to Government, „ 646, „ 4th May „
From „ „ „ 417, „ 16th „ „
To Bombay Government, „ 1032, „ 26th June „

(Copy to other Local Governments and Administrations.)

From Bengal Government, No. 2495 T, dated 18th September 1876.
Home Department Resolution „ 1750, „ 2nd November „

Read also the undermentioned papers on the same subject:—

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4285—197, dated 14th November 1876.
From Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1674—319, dated 6th December 1876.
To Solicitor to Government, No. 314—15, dated 14th February 1877.
From „ „ „ 172, „ 2nd March „
To Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 505, dated 16th March 1877.
From „ „ „ „ 554—183, dated 28th April 1877.
„ Madras Government, No. 2583, dated 13th December 1876.
„ Bengal „ „ 272, „ 18th January 1877.
„ North-Western Provinces Government, No. 57 A, dated 6th February 1877.
„ Punjab Government, No. 1949, dated 2nd May 1877.
„ Resident at Hyderabad, „ 62, „ 22nd August 1876.
To Foreign Department, „ 1526, „ 14th September „
From „ „ „ 129 J, „ 11th October „
To Solicitor to Government, „ 1804, „ 29th November „
From „ „ „ 950, „ 14th December „
To Resident at Hyderabad, „ 312, „ 14th February 1877.
From „ „ „ 132, „ 28th „ „
To „ „ „ 715, „ 8th May „
From „ „ „ 20 B, „ 29th „ „

RESOLUTION.

IN exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Cap. fifty-nine, section two, the Governor General in Council is

pleased to declare that the undermentioned classes of the deeds, contracts and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Cap. forty-one, section two, may be executed as follows:—

(*a.*)—In the territories under the administration of the Government of Fort St. George—

By Collectors of Districts, Sub-Collectors, Assistant and Deputy Collectors in charge of Divisions, Chief Engineers, Deputy Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, all Executive Engineers in charge of Districts, Ranges or Special Works, Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Superintendent of Gun Carriage Factory, Superintendent Gun-Powder Factory, all Officers in charge of Arsenals, Magazines and Depôts, Commissary General, Deputy Commissary General, and all Executive Commissariat Officers, Superintendent Army Clothing, Agent for Remounts, Barrack Master, Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General and Superintendents of Police, Commissioner of Police, Madras, Master Attendant, Madras, Masters Attendant at Outports, Inspector General of Jails, and Superintendent of Stationery.	Contracts and other instruments for the purchase and supply of stores and building materials, and the provision of labour for buildings or other work, and such like engagements.

(*b.*)—In continuation of Notification No. 1750, dated 2nd November 1876, it is further notified that in the territories under the administration of the Government of Bengal—

By the Chief Engineer, and the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, and the Joint Secretary, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.	Contracts, the acceptance of tenders and other instruments for the supply of articles, for securities deposited by subordinates, and for public works generally.
By Superintending and Executive Engineers.	Contracts and other instruments connected with civil and other buildings and with embankments.

(*c.*)—In the territories under the administration of the Government of the North-Western Provinces—

By all Heads of Departments.	Contracts and other instruments for sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000, except those which affect real estate.
By Executive Engineers.	Contracts, security bonds, and the like.
By Collectors, Deputy Commissioners and Senior Assistant Commissioners.	Contracts and other instruments at present executed by Collectors, Deputy Commissioners and Senior Assistant Commissioners.

By subordinate officers appointed by Heads of Departments with the approval of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.	Contracts and other instruments for a sum not exceeding Rs. 500, and not affecting real estate.

(*d.*)—In the territories under the administration of the Government of the Punjab—

By Deputy Commissioners.	Contracts and other instruments connected with leases of land, octroi collections, ferries, grazing dues, fisheries, nazul lands and buildings, spontaneous products and minerals, execution of minor works not under the Public Works Department, and the supply of necessaries for depôts.
By Superintending and Executive Engineers.	Contracts for supply of articles required by or for works executed in the Public Works Department, including the Irrigation Branch.
By Conservators and Deputy Conservators of Forests.	Contracts for supply of articles required by or for works executed in the Forest Department.
By the Inspector General of Police.	Contracts for the supply of clothing, &c., for the Police.
By the Inspector General of Prisons.	Contracts for the supply of articles for use in jails, or regarding the sale of articles manufactured in jails.

(*e.*)—In the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces—

By Deputy Commissioners.	Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the lease or sale of land.
By the Chief Engineer and Executive Engineers.	Contracts for supply of articles required by or for works executed in the Public Works Department, including the Irrigation Branch.

(*f.*)—In the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma—

By Deputy Commissioners.	Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the lease or sale of land and fisheries.
By the Heads of the Marine, Jail and Police Departments.	Contracts and other instruments for the supply of stores, rations, clothing, &c.
By Executive Engineers.	Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with Public Works in the interior of the Province, *i. e.*, out of the town of Rangoon.

(*g*.)—In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts—

By the Resident at Hyderabad, the First Assistant Resident, Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ordinary contracts.
By the Superintending Engineer at the head of the Public Works Department, and by Executive Engineers in charge of Divisions, Public Works Department.	Contracts for the supply of articles appertaining to the Public Works Department.
By the Inspector General of Police.	Contracts for the supply of clothing, &c., for the Police.
By Inspector General of Jails.	Contracts for the supply of articles required for jails.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab; to the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and British Burma, to the Resident at Hyderabad, and to the Foreign Department for information, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement No. XXXI regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a summary of Govt. orders issued during the week ending 21st June 1877.

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 15th to 21st June 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the week ending 16th June.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876. Rs.	Expenditure up to latest known date. Rs.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary Prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the preceding week.	Average rainfall, i. e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.	Average rainfall during the present season, as ascertained from Collectors' weekly reports.§
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	36 cents of rain at Dhoolia, more badly wanted all over the Collectorate.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	2,812	3,062	·29	2,46,733	1,80,138	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 54	27¼ 25	27¼ 25	24·94	14·4	...
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	From 1 to 3 inches of rain in all talukas; ploughing and sowing in progress. 29 deaths from cholera. Monsoon set in on 20th.	Ditto ...	8,634	5,100	·69	5,11,967	2,74,102	Jowari ... 54 Bajri ... 47	27 24	27 24	35·29	27·55	3·50
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	5 inches 7 cents of rain at Ahmednagar, 60 cents at Parner, 1 inch 80 cents at Rahuri, 1 inch 55 cents at Sangamner, 1 inch 47 cents at Newasa. Early crop sowing commenced in 9 talukas. Grain imports enough. Emigrants returning. 134 deaths from cholera. Monsoon set in on 21st.	Ditto ...	† 37,340	32,603	4·21	15,63,195	5,14,071	Jowari ... 76 Bajri ... 66	23¾ 21¼	22¾ 21¼	24·3	10·65	1·93
Poona ...	5,089	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	3 inches 23 cents of rain in Junnar, 5 inches 14 cents in Poona, 73 cents in Indapur, 2 inches 67 cents in Khed, 2 inches 91 cents in Ambegaon Peta, 70 cents in Sirur, 1 inch 76 cents in Purandhar, 44 cents in Bhimthari, 49 cents in Baramati Peta, 5 inches 90 cents in Mawal. Slight cattle disease in 3 talukas. Sowing commenced in Ghaut talukas, but in eastern talukas cultivation much impeded by want of bullocks. Slight cholera in district. Monsoon set in on 19th.	Ditto ...	44,060	41,250	4·54	13,19,691	8,61,811	Jowari ... 65 Bajri ... 51	19½ 19½	19½ 19½	20·76	8·11	3·45
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	4 inches 40 cents of rain at Sholapur, 4 inches at Barsi, 4 inches 58 cents at Madha, 1 inch 78 cents at Karmala, 47 cents at Sangola, 2 inches 63 cents at Malsiras, 1 inch 43 cents at Pandharpur. Sowing commenced in many villages. 83 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	61,576	53,594	7·46	30,66,337	13,53,431	Jowari ... 66 Bajri ... 60	17¼ ...	17¼ ...	25·21	6·98	
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	8 inches 30 cents of rain at Medha, 10 inches 80 cents at Mahableshwar, 1 inch 75 cents at Tasgaon, 1 inch 60 cents at Rajewadi, and 46 cents at Satara, up to 19th. Monsoon commenced at Satara on 19th. Grain supply plentiful. Sowing commenced in all talukas. 122 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	52,344	50,340	4·73	7,54,755	6,40,061	Jowari ... 39 Bajri ... 35	15 15½	14½ 14½	8·11	25·43	4·51
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	1 inch 90 cents of rain at Badami, 1 inch 18 cents at Hungund, 1 inch 33 cents at Bagalkot, 1 inch 15 cents at Bijapur, 10 cents at Sindgi, 35 cents at Indi, 88 cents at Bagewadi, 30 cents at Kaladgi. Sowing commenced in 4 talukas. Grain imports decreasing. Emigrants returning. 198 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	‡ 86,403	86,403	10·58	18,62,436	8,63,348	Jowari ... 56 Bajri ... 76	12¾ ...	11¾ 11¾	22·43	6·13	4·41
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	86 cents of rain in Belgaum, and rain in all talukas. Monsoon set in at Belgaum on night of 19th. Rice sowing nearly completed, and much early crop sown. Grain supply plentiful, but importation ceased. 96 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	‖ 39,018	28,640	3·04	8,43,227	5,91,791	Jowari ... 43 Bajri ... 54	14 15	12 11	30·48	21·34	2·85
Dharwar ...	4,561	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	An average of 2 inches of rain throughout the Collectorate. Sown crops in fair condition; sowing commenced in Mack soil districts. 81 deaths from cholera. Monsoon set in on 19th.	Ditto ...	64,887	62,315	6·3	12,84,988	6,96,934	Jowari ... 43	12½	12	26·39	13·81	5·44
Total ...	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992			3,97,074	3,63,307	4·56	1,14,63,329	59,77,687						

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c. † All the labourers upon the Dhond-Manmad Railway have been included under Ahmednagar.
‡ Returns of labourers for 16th June not received; last week's figures are entered. § For details see table appended. ‖ Corrected figures given.

There has again been a very general fall of rain throughout the whole famine area, with the exception of Khandesh, and sowing is now in progress in parts of every district. The south-west monsoon set in at Poona, Satara, Dharwar, Belgaum, Ahmednagar and Nasik, between the 19th and 21st, but it is not yet known how far east of these stations its influence has extended. At Poona the rain of the 19th and 20th gauged 4 inches 31 cents.

2. The price of grain has slightly risen, and jowari now averages 18½ lbs. per rupee, but it is hoped that as the prospects of the season become more assured, a very material decline will take place.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 363,307 against 397,074 last week, and there are also 2,809 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The decrease is general, and is due to people leaving the works to resume their agriculture occupations. The figures being for the week ending the 16th, the influence of the monsoon in attracting people to their fields and villages had not come fully into play, and it is hoped that next week the decrease in numbers will be more marked.

4. Cholera appears to be decreasing in the south of the Presidency, but the number of deaths has slightly increased in Nasik and Ahmednagar.

5. A table is appended showing the rainfall in the different talukas of the affected districts during the current season. Telegraphic returns of more recent rain have been received, but cannot yet be properly collated.

6. During the monsoon the people who are unable to obtain a subsistence independent of State charity will be concentrated upon a minimum number of large works in the eastern districts. Shelter is in course of construction upon these works, and sections upon each will be set apart for the employment of the less able-bodied. Persons who cannot be received upon these works will be employed upon local improvements in the neighbourhood of the relief houses.

7. It has been determined that no general system of taccavi advances to cultivators can be adopted, and that such special aid of this nature as may be needed, and as can safely be given in particular cases, shall be confined to assisting persons to procure cattle and seed to enable them to resume and carry on their ordinary agricultural operations. It has been held that in the distressed districts the present is not a season in which it is practicable to advance such limited funds as are available for purposes connected with the permanent improvement of holdings, but which are not calculated to meet the existing emergency by facilitating the agricultural operations of the present season.

8. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 2nd June, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works; this latter allowance, which has been paid since December, is debited to the works upon which the parents are employed, it being regarded as an increment to their wages to enable them to support their young children. Comparing the results shown in the table below with those shown in the last summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 42,758 to 44,710, while the number of children under 7 years of age has increased from 114,572 to 120,731 The number of children varies with the number of labourers, and during the week ending 2nd of June (the latest for which complete returns are available) the number of labourers was greater than now.

Districts.	Collector's discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	20	6	1,779	582	64	1,565
Násik	14	7	304	4,202	583	12,775
Ahmednagar	3,705	1,055	15,932	12,859	1,399	14,607
Poona	9,757	4,139	36,662	18,378	2,255	35,573
Sholápur	9,821	4,170	39,334	21,630	2,323	24,602
Satara	3,186	1,913	11,901	17,241	2,104	21,279
Kaládgi	4,888	2,864	16,525	22,197	2,336	15,331
Belgaum	8,718	4,349	29,417	8,872	1,117	9,379
Dharwar	3,918	4,181	23,151	12,886	1,601	13,168
Kanara	683	546	3,705	1,753	216	1,472
Ratnagiri	*	*	*337	181	26	177
Total ...	44,710	23,230	1,79,047	120,731	14,024	1,49,988

* Collector's return not received.

9. The following table gives the distribution of the people among the relief works in the nine affected districts employing 1,000 labourers, or more, during the week ending 9th June. It be will seen that 337,164, or upwards of five-sixths of the labourers were concentrated upon the works enumerated:—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	Remarks.
Khandesh ...	Songir-Nandurbar Road ...	1,235	1,235	
Nasik ...	Nasik-Poona Road ...	2,604	4,004	
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road... ...	1,400		
Ahmednagar..	Dhond-Munmar Railway ...	27,338	31,808	
	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	4,470		
Poona ...	Nira Canal	16,789	40,174	
	Mutha Canal	8,576		
	Matoba Tank	6,295		
	Shirsophal Tank	5,312		
	Patas Tank	1,878		
	Poona-Paud-Pimpri Ghât Road	1,324		
Sholapur ...	Ashti Tank	14,992	39,314	
	Pangaon Lake	8,364		
	Rosewari Tank	3,012		
	Motibagh Tank	2,060		
	Jehurwari Tank	1,909		
	Bhend Tank	1,665		
	Yerrup Tank	1,317		
	Barsi-Yedsi Road	2,021		
	Sholapur-Pandharpur Road ...	1,555		
	Sholapur-Takli Road	1,247		
	Sholapur-Akulkote Road ...	1,172		
Satara ...	Nehr Tank	16,836	51,061	
	Mhaswad Tank	15,466		
	Pingli Tank	10,374		
	Islampur Tank	3,776		
	Karad-Nagaz Road	4,609		
Kaladgi ...	Begum Tank	4,329	77,579	
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	19,142		
	Kohlar-Bagewari Road... ...	7,756		
	Kaladgi-Badami Road ...	7,713		
	Almella-Adurkhed Road ...	7,136		
	Bijapur-Hipergi Road ...	6,168		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	6,016		
	Indi-Almella Road	5,948		
	Punchgaum-Bagulcot Road ...	4,423		
	Indi-Bijapur Road	3,624		
	Sholapur-Hubli Road	3,107		
	Almella-Davangaon Road ...	2,217		
Belgaum ...	Gokak Canal	6,619	35,208	
	Belgaum-Punchgaum Road ...	11,006		
	Belgaum-Lingamutt Road ...	5,170		
	Athni-Kanmadi Road ...	4,926		
	Athni-Gokak Road	2,585		
	Athni-Belanky Road ...	2,389		
	Mail Road	1,294		
	Kohlapur-Bijapur Road ...	1,219		
Dharwar ...	Kelgiri Tank	1,350	56,781	
	Haveri Tank	1,165		
	Medliri Tank	1,081		
	Herekerur Tank	1,001		
	Karwar-Bellary Road (three sections from Hesroor to Sangticope)	16,769		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road... ...	13,260		
	Bankapur-Hangal Road ...	7,907		
	Ron-Nawalgund Road... ...	5,625		
	Hullial-Annigerry Road ...	5,440		
	Hubli-Kuladgi Road	3,183		
	Grand Total ...	...	3,37,164	

10. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 9th June, the number of people upon Civil Works in the nine affected districts was 40,507, the number upon works under Public Works Department agency being 359,682. The proportion of people upon the former continues, therefore, about 10 per cent. of the total. It is to be noted that the figures given in these tables are taken from the progress returns of the works, and are brought up to the week ending 9th June, while the figures in the table prefixed to this summary are taken from the Collector's telegrams, and refer to the week ending 16th June.

11. Maps are not sent with this summary, as they would merely repeat the information already given.

12. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

13. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 1,043 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 14th June. Owing to some mistake the returns of the grain traffic by railway during the past week have not yet been received. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 14th June to the Southern Mahratta ports and the railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 14th June was 311,474 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October, November and December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March 1877.	In April 1877.	In May 1877.	In June (up to 14th).	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta ports ...	44,215	13,459	16,075	16,798	21,399	28,657	2,648	143,251
South-Eastern line, from Pooha to Sholapur ...	67,195	15,471	12,477	13,760	12,856	12,594	9,381	143,734
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal ...	12,829	1,615	2,622	3,234	2,346	1,221	622	24,489
TOTAL ...	124,239	30,545	31,174	33,792	36,601	42,472	12,651	311,474

14. On the whole, there has been a decided improvement, the heavy showers which had fallen previously over nearly the whole of the distressed area have been followed by a favourable burst of the south-west monsoon along the whole of the western border of the famine tract, and information may shortly be expected of the extension of the western rain-fall to the more easterly district. Crops already sown have been greatly benefited by the timely and seasonable rain wherever the latter has yet extended, and fresh sowing has been commenced. Cultivation is in process of general resumption to the extent of the ability of the people, and a great portion of the land having been previously ploughed and prepared, the difficulty caused by the losses of cattle will be proportionately lessened.

The food supplies continue sufficient; but the favourable season which promises has not yet been so decisively established as to influence prices, which up to the latest known date, *i. e.*, a date before the setting in of the monsoon, had slightly risen.

The exportation from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports has been brought very nearly to an end by the monsoon. The railway returns for the week have not been received, but the amount of grain sent by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway into the famine districts is believed to have been large.

The condition of the cattle which still remain in the country continues generally to improve with the reappearance and growth of grazing.

There is a net decrease of 35,819 in the number of labourers on relief works; the turning point has probably been reached, and it is expected that in the present and following weeks this decrease will be more decided. There has been a slight increase on charitable relief. Emigrants are still returning to their villages, and it is to be expected that, as the number of those on relief works diminishes, there will be some temporary increase in the number of those receiving charity.

The general condition of the people continues good, and wherever favourable rain has fallen, they are cheerful and hopeful.

Cholera is not on the increase.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXXI).

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the pre-sent week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments Granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the pre-sent week.
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States.	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	3 inches 42 cents of rain at Miraj, and 5 inches 40 cents at Mudhul. Prices rising. Cholera prevalent, and out of 852 cases 428 proved fatal during the week.	Roads Tanks Miscellaneous*	43,280	41,095	2·99	Rs. 6,21,185	Rs. 5,25,430	Jowari ... 51 Bajri ... 44	14¼ 14⅝	13¾ 14
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	1 inch and 67 cents of rain. 2 deaths from cholera. Prices rising.	Ditto	3,249	3,339	4·26	57,978	50,286	Jowari ... 61	17¼	17
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	2 inches 91 cents of rain during the week, and sowing operations in some villages are in progress. Grain supply fair, but prices rising. Cholera slightly prevalent. Fodder very scarce. Public health generally good.	Ditto	3,678	3,052	4·78	82,249	36,192	Jowari ... 63	12⅜	12½
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	5 inches 30 cents of rain. Prices steady.	Ditto	785	809	1·36	19,500	14,244	Jowari ... 54	20⅝	20⅝
Pant Pratinidhi ...	213	138	68,335	44,694	Sufficient rain-fall for cultivation in the Mal land of the Alpadi Mahal.	Ditto	1,244	1,366	1·99	34,384	16,056	Jowari ... 58½	13	13
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	1,90,814	...	Rain has been pretty general in the Bande and Wari Pethas, but partial in the Kural Petha. 4 inches 13 cents of rain in the town (Wari). Public health good. 8 deaths from cholera. Grain worth Rs. 1,460 imported.	Ditto	291	265	·13	3,460	1,332	Nachani ... 55	24¾	24¾
Savanur ...	70	18	15,757	2,020	3 inches 9 cents of rain. Sufficient supply of grain, but prices rising. Importation continues slow. Cholera prevalent; 2 deaths.	Ditto	†	†	†	10,000	1,844	Jowari ... 61½	15	13¾
* TOTAL ...	8,374	4,804	18,50,190	8,47,848						8,28,656	6,45,384			

† The Savanur great tank work has been stopped owing to the recent rainfall.

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearance, &c.

Table contrasting the number of labourers upon relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XXXI.*)

Districts.	For the week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the week ending 10th March 1877.		For the week ending 17th March 1877.		For the week ending 24th March 1877.		For the week ending 31st March 1877.		For the week ending 7th April 1877.		For the week ending 14th April 1877.		For the week ending 21st April 1877.		For the week ending 28th April 1877.		For the week ending 5th May 1877.		For the week ending 12th May 1877.		For the week ending 19th May 1877.		For the week ending 26th May 1877.		For the week ending 2nd June 1877.		For the week ending 9th June 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	70	2,233	90	3,128	33	3,331	26	3,289	14	2,930	33	4,204	36	4,346	15	2,207	...	2,757	77	2,727	...	2,591	...	2,559	...	2,404	...	2,691	201	2,912
Nasik ...	...	10,986	...	11,597	...	14,015	...	15,574	...	15,759	...	17,648	...	17,178	...	17,905	...	18,759	...	13,157	...	10,719	...	10,587	...	8,148	...	8,610	...	6,812
Ahmednagar	912	10,861	686	16,443	411	17,495	698	19,213	984	21,493	1,128	24,066	1,418	24,901	1,179	24,111	1,770	24,580	1,826	24,528	2,335	29,211	2,478	26,736	2,949	25,851	2,874	27,921	3,347	32,811
Poona ...	12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	23,914	4,981	25,811	4,876	27,702	4,979	30,111	4,768	30,977	4,517	31,491	4,338	34,132	4,512	36,769	3,299	39,516	3,588	41,425	5,832	41,959	5,828	41,219	5,966	41,282
Sholapur ...	12,118	36,304	8,973	40,262	3,589	38,864	4,020	42,582	4,293	42,926	4,521	43,405	5,103	45,554	6,105	42,867	6,804	41,344	6,321	48,287	9,985	51,337	10,088	49,647	13,177	49,733	15,675	52,491	16,794	44,776
Satara ...	377	20,272	297	27,086	79	27,047	474	28,727	514	29,566	570	31,131	653	33,191	417	30,897	528	33,269	807	36,593	1,016	39,400	1,511	42,942	1,92	46,873	2,560	47,849	3,009	52,051
Kaladgi ...	5,979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615	6,754	22,994	7,672	24,513	6,208	32,945	7,868	36,201	8,063	34,179	7,562	39,897	8,276	49,197	6,171	57,079	7,192	68,380	6,725	72,615	6,956	77,647	6,821	79,332
Belgaum ...	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426	4,305	21,865	5,279	22,316	5,416	24,227	6,080	25,924	5,603	23,641	5,361	28,889	2,113	37,711	4,063	41,838	3,569	41,709	2,154	40,456	2,137	40,234	2,332	36,686
Dharwar ...	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	2,064	29,516	2,860	30,921	2,737	35,768	3,198	33,282	2,599	40,785	3,108	40,992	4,215	40,937	2,487	42,487	1,865	50,111	4,514	51,560	986	52,670	2,005	56,165	2,037	62,369
Total ...	37,060	1,74,415	29,526	1,92,335	19,106	1,93,223	24,118	2,10,926	26,369	2,22,973	26,053	2,41,019	28,525	2,59,057	29,007	2,48,290	30,578	2,64,564	26,419	2,91,456	30,734	3,21,802	32,940	3,35,545	33,749	3,40,709	38,035	3,54,827	40,507	3,59,662
Grand Total	2,11,475		2,21,861		2,12,329		2,35,044		2,49,342		2,67,072		2,87,582		2,77,297		2,95,142		3,17,875		3,52,536		3,68,485		3,74,458		3,92,862		4,00,169	
Ratnagiri ...	150	503	465	1,260	457	1,164	888	1,407	828	882	189	1,202	227	1,495	257	2,169	256	2,405	256	2,910	256	2,879	251	2,724	245	1,892	255	1,937	*255	2,143
Kanara ...	1,126	85	1,100	181	1,074	127	1,017	127	1,042	131	1,554	103	2,094	128	1,974	72	1,239	2,250	1,636	1,783	1,512	4,147	1,549	5,084	1,264	3,652	1,112	1,657	*200	*211
	1,276	588	1,565	1,441	1,531	1,291	1,905	1,534	1,870	1,013	1,743	1,305	2,321	1,623	2,231	2,241	1,495	4,655	1,892	5,632	1,768	7,321	1,800	7,808	1,509	5,544	1,367	3,494	455	*2,354
Total ...	*1,864		3,006		2,822		3,439		2,883		3,048		3,944		4,472		6,150		7,524		9,089		9,608		6,053		4,861		2,809	
Grand Total of the 11 districts.	2,13,339		2,24,867		2,15,151		2,38,483		2,52,175		2,70,120		2,91,526		2,81,769		3,01,292		3,29,661		3,61,625		3,78,093		3,80,511		3,97,723		4,02,969	

* The Collector's and Executive Engineer's returns for 9th June not received, telegram and last week's figures are given.

B.

Table showing the weekly expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XXXI.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand total of			
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.								
3rd March	11,46,348	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	1,74,415	88,006	92,262	31,207	2,11,475
10th March	11,58,460	12,071	13,908	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	1,92,335	89,058	98,402	34,401	2,21,861
17th March	11,77,975	6,456	5,317	2,053	13,826	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	1,93,223	85,226	90,401	31,422	2,12,329
24th March	11,95,669	10,299	10,373	3,446	24,118	23,83,652	83,667	94,393	32,866	2,10,926	93,966	1,04,766	36,312	2,35,044
31st March	12,23,844	10,776	11,769	3,824	26,369	25,47,352	88,086	1,00,604	34,283	2,22,973	98,862	1,12,373	38,107	2,49,342
7th April	12,45,953	10,242	11,985	3,826	26,053	27,13,353	94,049	1,09,892	37,078	2,41,019	1,04,291	1,21,877	40,904	2,67,072
14th April	12,63,483	10,445	13,170	4,910	28,525	28,57,147	1,01,859	1,18,447	38,751	2,59,057	1,12,304	1,31,617	43,661	2,87,582
21st April	12,66,232	11,065	13,332	4,610	29,007	30,06,633	97,938	1,12,782	37,570	2,48,290	1,09,003	1,26,114	42,180	2,77,297
28th April	12,84,391	11,068	13,773	5,197	30,038	31,66,330	1,03,803	1,20,333	40,428	2,64,564	1,14,411	1,34,106	45,625	2,95,142
5th May	12,99,789	9,658	12,613	4,148	26,419	33,56,720	1,12,413	1,32,792	46,251	2,91,456	1,22,071	1,45,405	50,399	3,17,875
12th May	13,20,783	10,573	14,529	5,632	30,734	35,63,739	1,23,743	1,46,829	51,230	3,21,802	1,34,316	1,61,358	56,862	3,52,536
19th May	13,41,025	11,301	15,399	6,240	32,940	37,90,096	1,28,580	1,53,215	53,750	3,35,545	1,39,881	1,68,614	59,990	3,68,485
26th May	13,64,791	11,330	15,862	6,557	33,749	40,26,856	1,30,188	1,55,457	55,064	3,40,709	1,41,518	1,71,319	61,621	3,74,458
2nd June	13,80,236	12,629	17,449	7,726	37,804	42,99,569	1,35,605	1,62,074	57,148	3,54,827	1,48,234	1,79,523	64,874	3,92,631
9th June	14,14,314	12,442	19,283	8,782	40,507	45,63,373	1,35,830	1,65,003	58,849	3,59,682	1,48,272	1,84,286	67,631	4,00,189

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women, and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

Table showing the rain-fall during the current season.

*(According to the Collectors' weekly written reports.)**

Collectorate.	Taluka.	Rain-fall up to	Average for the Collectorate.
		Inches.	Inches.
Nasik.	Igatpuri ...	1·87	3·50
	Nasik ...	4·66	
	Dindori ...	·98	
	Sinnar ...	2·77	
	Niphar ...	2·32	
	Chandor ...	4·69	
	Yeola ...	3·47	
	Nandgaon ...	3·5	
	Malligaum ...	3·37	
	Baglan ...	6·17	
	Kalwan ...	4·41	
	Peint State ...	4·26	
		16th June 1877.	
Ahmednagar.	Jamkhed ...	1·11	1·93
	Karjat ...	·90	
	Shrigonda ...	·39	
	Kopargaon ...	6·83	
	Nagar ...	1·81	
	Rahuri ...	1·45	
	Newasa ...	1·76	
	Sheogaon ...	2·21	
	Sangamner ...	1·68	
	Akola ...	·27	
	Parner ...	2·86	
		5th June 1877.	
Poona.	Junnar ...	4·61	3·45
	Khed ...	2·28	
	Ambegaon Petha	2·31	
	Mawal ...	4·82	
	Haveli ...	2·26	
	Petha Mulshi...	·40	
	Purandhar ...	4·68	
	Sirur ...	2·51	
	Bhimthari ...	2·43	
	Petha Baramati	5·13	
	Indapur ...	6·50	
		18th June 1877.	
Sholapur.	Sholapur ...	7·14	6·98
	Barsi ...	7·69	
	Madha ...	9·34	
	Karmala ...	6·18	
	Pandharpur ...	5·95	
	Sangola ...	3·73	
	Malsiras ...	8·83	
		16th June 1877.	

Collectorate.	Taluka.	Rain-fall up to	Average for the Collectorate.
		Inches.	Inches.
Satara.	Satara ...	1·95	4·51
	Man ...	3·68	
	Jauli ...	5·7	
	Patan ...	2·35	
	Malcolm Peth	5·27	
	Tasgaon ...	8·87	
	Khanapur ...	4·17	
	Walwa ...	4·39	
	Wai ...	5·55	
	Khatao ...	6·71	
	Karad ...	2·12	
	Koregaon ...	4·5	
		11th June 1877.	
Kaladgi.	Indi ...	2·30	4·41
	Mudebihal ...	1·76	
	Shindgi ...	1·64	
	Bagewadi ...	4·60	
	Bijapur ...	7·72	
	Bagalkot ...	7·91	
	Badami ...	4·55	
	Hungund ...	2·66	
	Kaladgi ...	6·59	
		16th June 1877.	
Belgaum.	Belgaum ...	3·20	28·5
	Sampgaon ...	4·51	
	Chikori ...	2·52	
	Parasgad ...	2·64	
	Gokak ...	1·49	
	Athni ...	3·76	
	Bidi ...	1·86	
		6th June 1877.	
Dharwar.	Mundargi Petha	6·36	5·44
	Hubli ...	6·79	
	Navalgund ...	8·84	
	Nargund Petha	4·18	
	Ron ...	4·	
	Gadag ...	4·96	
	Bankapur ...	7·39	
	Ranibennur ...	2·56	
	Hangal ...	5·61	
	Karajgi ...	6·83	
	Kalghatgi ...	2·55	
	Kod ...	2·17	
	Savanur State..	7·99	
	Dharwar ...	5·84	
	Mungad Petha	5·53	
		9th June 1877.	

Complete return from Khandesh not yet received.

* Telegraphic returns of more recent rain have been received, but cannot yet be properly collated.

Dr. D. D. Cunningham's Report on his preliminary investigations into the nature of the diarrhœa and dysentery lately prevalent in Madras.

No. 348, dated Simla, the 25th June 1877.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR S. C. TOWNSEND, *Offg. Sany. Commr. with the Govt. of India,*

To—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Government, a copy of Dr. D. D. Cunningham's report on his preliminary investigations into the nature of the diarrhœa and dysentery lately prevalent in Madras.

Dated Calcutta, the 18th June 1877.

From—SURGEON D. D. CUNNINGHAM, *Special Asstt. to the Sanitary Commr. with the Govt. of India,*

To—SURGEON-MAJOR S. C. TOWNSEND, *Offg. Sanitary Commr. with the Govt. of India.*

I HAVE the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Madras in order to ascertain whether any peculiar form of fever were present among the inmates of the relief camps there, and to investigate the pathology of the so-called "famine diarrhœa" and "famine dysentery." I arrived in Madras on the 20th of May and left on the 8th June, reaching Calcutta on the 13th of the month.

2. In regard to the occurrence of any peculiar forms of fever, careful enquiries were made as to the presence, then or at any previous period during the prevalence of the famine, of any forms of fever which could in any way be ascribed to the influence of want. I could hear of no such disease as having occurred previously, and during the whole period of my stay in Madras, fevers of any kind were practically non-existent, hardly a case being present in any of the hospitals or relief camps in spite of the high degree of mortality prevalent at that time among the inmates of the latter.

3. I had, however, ample opportunity of investigating the pathology of the diarrhœa and dysentery so prevalent and fatal in the camps. Careful *post-mortem* examinations were made of the bodies of persons dying in the Monegar Choultry relief camp where the mortality was very high, and almost entirely due to diarrhœa and dysentery. Numerous specimens of the various tissues and organs of such cases have been preserved, and will form the subject of minute microscopic investigation. As this, however, will necessarily be the work of some time, I shall in the meantime give a brief account of such of the results arrived at in the examinations conducted in Madras as appear to be of most practical importance.

4. The general results of such examinations were confirmatory of the belief that morbid conditions exist which may with propriety be termed "famine diarrhœa" or "famine dysentery," as the case may be. There are, without doubt, cases in which the symptoms of disease observed during life can be referred to no other origin save morbid changes and degenerations dependent on mal-nutrition. Many other cases occurring among the inmates of the relief camps are, however, complicated by the supervention of other diseases, such as acute dysentery,

pneumonia, &c., and although in the majority of such cases the conditions leading to true "famine diarrhœa" may be distinctly detected, and in some the complications may be directly ascribed to their agency, yet the fatal termination is caused, or, at all events accelerated, by the complications.

5. The pathological changes essentially characteristic of "famine diarrhœa and dysentery" consist in a softening and subsequent atrophy of the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, due apparently to a process of fatty degeneration of the tissues, and leading to the destruction of the apparatus provided for the absorption of nutritive material. That such a process is sufficient to account for the phenomena of the disease observed during life, is manifest. The disintegration of the intestinal mucous membrane fully accounts for the disordered state of the alimentary functions. The pathological appearances also account for the failure of curative measures, improved diet, medicines, &c., in the treatment of the disease. Where once the complex structures of the intestinal mucous membrane have been so seriously affected by degenerative changes dependent on insufficient nourishment, they cannot be renewed, and no diet, however careful and generous it be, can be of any avail when once the means, by which alone it can be appropriated to the necessities of the body, have been destroyed.

6. In conclusion, I must acknowledge the great obligation which I am under to the medical officers in Madras who assisted me in obtaining opportunities for investigation, and facilitated my work in other ways—more especially must I acknowledge the aid which was afforded to me by Mr. Cornish, the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Prices of food grains in the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

No. 1963, dated Fort St. George, 12th June 1877.

From—J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., *Additional Secretary to the Govt. of Madras,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India.*

FOR some weeks there has been a gradual and continuous rise in prices in the districts of this Presidency generally. This rise has left the prices which are now generally stationary at the dates marginally shewn in terms of seers of 80 tolas to the rupee.

Districts.	Rice.		Cholum.		Raggi.		Cumboo.	
	Week ending 5th June.	Price in May last year.	Week ending 5th June.	Price in May last year.	Week ending 5th June.	Price in May last year.	Week ending 5th June.	Price in May last year.
Ganjam	13·	20·2	19·	23·9	21·	36·3	26·	
Vizagapatam	11·	16·7	17·	28·4	19·	30·2	21·	
Godavery	10·	20·9	16·	38·1	17·	38·0	20·	
Kistna	8·45	19·8	11·15	30·3	12·94	35·2	10·38	
Nellore	7·78	15·1	9·64	27·8	11·74	29·8	10·06	
Madras	8·28	11·7	11·90	18·0	10·64	19·3	...	
Chingleput	8·90	15·9	9·05	...	10·72	22·6	...	
South Arcot	8·75	15·4	11·	24·4	11·5	23·9	11·75	
Trichinopoly	7·6	14·4	13·2	34·1	10·3	26·3	9·7	
Tanjore	8·	14·7	10·	27·3	12·18	25·8	10·81	
Madura	8·2	14·7	10·4	35·1	9·8	30·8	9·7	
Tinnevelly	8·25	12·3	11·25	24·4	10·75	25·5	11·	
Kurnool	6·96	15·3	8·06	28·3	9·51	28·1	8·92	
Cuddapah	7·73	14·1	8·66	26·2	9·25	27·6	8·92	
Bellary	6·83	14·8	7·56	25·3	8·25	25·4	7·29	
North Arcot	7·9	14·5	8·9	23·0	9·8	23·1	8·2	
Salem	7·43	13·2	9·	21·7	8·81	23·5	8·12	
Coimbatore	7·40	12·7	8·41	20·3	8·59	23·6	8·61	
Nilgris	7·4	10·4	8·45	14·3	9·	16·6	9·	
South Canara	9·73	12·5	...	...	11·84	17·7	...	
Malabar	9·09	13·5	...	...	12·25	19·5	...	

The Collector's reports, however, shew that while in April all markets were supplied with either raggi, cholum or cumboo as

well as rice, at the end of May in Tanjore, no cholum or cumboo was obtainable in four markets out of nine and no cholum or cumboo in two others, while rice was 7·5 seers to the rupee in three markets. In Trichinopoly out of five markets no grain except rice was obtainable at Kulitalai, and rice was 6·5 seers in Udyapolium. In Coimbatore rice was 4·9 seers the rupee in Collegal taluk, and raggi 6·9, while prices were high generally in Pallachi taluk. In Salem prices at Tripatore were, rice 6·42 seers the rupee, raggi 8·12 and cumboo 7·44, while in Salem itself rice was 7·68. In Bellary, though prices are stationary in Kudlighi and Hurpenhully, rice is 5·25 seers the rupee and 5·5 in Hudgully, while cholum is 6 to 6½ seers the rupee. In South Arcot of eight markets cholum was not quoted in four nor cumboo in two. In Chingleput of six markets cholum and cumboo were not quoted each in five markets. In South Canara cholum and cumboo are not quoted, but are not consumed. In Tinnevelly cholum and cumboo were not quoted in four and three markets out of five. In Malabar cholum and cumboo are not quoted; in Madura cholum is not quoted at all in one out of six markets. In Kistna out of four markets cumboo is not quoted in two. On the Nilgiris of four markets cholum is not quoted in one, cumboo in two. In the Godavery of six markets cumboo is not quoted in four. While in Kurnool the price at Ramalcotta was quoted for rice at 6·0, while cholum was 7·1, and no other grain was quoted.

It thus appears that throughout the greater portion of this Presidency prices are at a point which causes a most severe pressure and continually increasing distress.

There are doubtless yet considerable stocks in the Presidency, although it is found impossible to obtain certain and reliable information, and these a favourable south-west monsoon may cause to be brought forward; but that these stocks must have been seriously diminished is apparent from the fact that while the consumption of the population at 1 lb. per head per diem would equal about 3,849,300 tons, the total import of food-grain to the Presidency from August to April has been only 417,839, as shown by the annexed statement prepared by the Board of Revenue. The increasing demand on the stock at Bellary for Mysore territory is also noticeable, the export of grain from Bellary being as shewn below—

	To Mysore.	To Hyderabad.	Total.
From 3rd to 31st March ...	285·8	911·6	1197·2
During April	660·0	1604·2	2264·2
Up to 26th May	822·1	1649·9	2472·0

The stock available at the ports for inland transport was ascertained at the end of last month to be—

		Tons.
Madras	25,000	35,000
On sea	10,000	
Negapatam		8,000
Beypore station and some in boats...		1,500
Total ...		44,500
Say ...		45,000

This stock will be entirely moved up-country in the usual course of traffic by the end of the current month, and Government are not aware of any considerable further quantity being on its way or ordered; and there is no accumulation at the up-country railway stations. While it is very probable that the price grain has now reached may induce increased importations, yet the Governor in Council deems it his duty to point out that while he is under no apprehension as to the means of the railways to carry the daily supplies, yet, if the railway power is not made use of with regularity, there will be very serious ground for apprehension, because the number of trains that can be run is limited by the circumstances of the line and the locomotive power and wagon stock available. If any material diminution of the grain traffic inland occurs for a fortnight, it will probably be found in practice impossible to carry up the quantity which will be thus deficient in addition to the ordinary daily demands.

For these reasons I am directed to state that the present state of trade causes this Government much anxiety, the pressure of the existing high prices is rapidly adding to the numbers whose sole dependence must be State aid, not only in those districts which have been noticed as distressed but even in others; and it is moreover reducing to abject poverty very many of those who should and would have maintained themselves throughout, had prices similar to those which generally prevailed in the famine districts of Bengal in 1874 prevailed in this Presidency.

Movements of food-grains by sea and by the Madras Rail.

RESULTS FOR

		NET																				
		PLACES WITHIN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.																		PLACES BEYOND THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.			GRAND TOTAL.
		Districts where there is no distress.							Distressed districts.													
		Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.	Godavery.	Tanjore.	South Canara.	Malabar.	Total.	South Arcot.	Kistna.	Nellore.	Cuddapah.	Bellary and Kurnool.	Madras or Chingleput.	North Arcot.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.	Coimbatore.	Salem.	South Indian Railway.	Total.	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Mysore territory.	Total.	
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
August 1876	By rail	....	....	....	....	....	* 1,088	* 1,088	....	....	....	* 703	* 2,942	—2,669	—1,008	....	....	* 1,561	* 103	— 1,573	* 59	—4,039	* 2,892	—1,147	....
	By sea	* 1,293	* 818	—3,744	—7,128	* 16	* 1,932	—14,399	—793	—7,296	—1,135	..	..	* 13,976	..	—116	* 1,891	....	....	....	* 6,527	....	....	....	—7,372
	Total	—1,293	* 818	—3,744	—7,128	* 16	* 3,020	—13,311	—793	—7,296	—1,135	* 703	* 2,942	* 11,307	—1,008	—116	* 1,891	* 1,561	* 103	— 1,573	* 6,586	—4,039	* 2,892	—1,147	—7,372
September 1876	By rail	....	....	....	....	....	—221	—221	....	....	....	* 646	* 4,267	—6,062	* 696	....	....	* 1,109	* 664	— 2,030	—710	—5,163	* 6,094	* 931	....
	By sea	—980	* 1,155	—5,842	—3,804	—166	* 4,756	—4,881	—846	—5,112	—235	..	..	* 9,665	..	—46	* 1,675	....	....	....	* 5,101	....	....	....	* 220
	Total	—980	* 1,155	—5,842	—3,804	—166	* 4,585	—5,102	—846	—5,112	—235	* 646	* 4,267	* 3,603	* 696	—46	* 1,675	* 1,109	* 664	— 2,030	* 4,891	—5,163	* 6,094	* 931	* 220
October 1876	By rail	....	....	....	....	....	—1,428	—1,428	....	....	....	* 1,763	* 7,731	—10,724	—552	....	....	—1,021	—108	— 5,124	— 8,035	—4,921	* 14,384	* 9,468	....
	By sea	—172	—287	—13,861	—5,888	—566	* 7,278	—13,516	—892	—2,595	....	..	..	* 18,699	..	* 807	* 1,593	....	....	....	* 17,112	....	....	....	* 3,596
	Total	—172	—287	—13,861	—5,888	—566	* 5,850	—14,944	—892	—2,595	....	* 1,763	* 7,731	* 7,975	—552	* 807	* 1,593	— 1,021	—108	— 5,124	* 9,077	—4,921	* 14,384	* 9,468	* 3,596
November 1876	By rail	....	....	....	....	....	—3,888	—3,888	....	....	....	* 4,210	* 14,615	—12,840	—501	....	....	— 1,412	* 232	— 2,432	* 1,872	—7,951	* 9,912	* 1,961	....
	By sea	—902	—907	—12,258	—5,162	—3,973	* 8,640	—14,548	....	* 154	....	..	..	* 39,684	..	* 333	239	....	....	....	* 40,410	....	....	....	* 25,862
	Total	—902	—907	—12,258	—5,162	—3,973	* 4,816	—18,331	....	* 154	....	* 4,210	* 14,615	* 26,844	—501	* 333	* 239	— 1,412	* 232	— 2,432	* 42,282	—7,951	* 9,912	* 1,961	* 25,862
December 1876	By rail	....	....	....	....	....	—7,205	—7,205	....	....	....	* 9,702	* 19,992	—30,688	* 5,285	....	....	* 1,405	* 3,810	— 1,337	* 8,219	—12,281	* 11,267	—1,014	....
	By sea	—6,512	—1,639	—17,112	—1,050	—4,970	* 12,438	—18,845	* 1,858	* 542	* 2,020	..	..	* 56,185	..	* 1,712	* 1,360	....	....	....	* 4,227	....	....	....	* 45,382
	Total	—6,512	—1,639	—17,112	—1,050	—4,970	* 5,233	—26,050	* 1,858	* 542	* 2,020	* 9,702	* 19,992	* 25,497	* 5,285	* 1,712	* 1,360	* 1,405	* 3,810	— 1,337	* 72,446	—12,281	* 11,267	—1,014	* 45,382
January 1877	By rail	....	....	....	....	....	—11,958	—11,958	....	....	....	* 8,485	* 16,802	—26,984	* 4,462	....	....	* 2,237	* 3,986	— 1,151	* 7,837	—7,872	* 11,993	* 4,121	....
	By sea	—6,272	—1,340	—10,988	—766	—1,793	* 27,666	* 6,507	* 2,536	* 420	* 5,899	..	..	* 75,532	..	* 1,366	* 2,694	....	....	....	* 88,447	....	....	....	* 94,954
	Total	—6,272	—1,340	—10,988	—766	—1,793	* 15,708	—5,451	* 2,536	* 420	* 5,899	* 8,485	* 16,802	* 48,548	* 4,462	* 1,366	* 2,694	* 2,237	* 3,986	— 1,151	* 96,284	—7,872	* 11,993	* 4,121	* 94,954
February 1877	By rail	....	....	....	....	....	—9,540	—9,540	....	....	....	* 9,200	* 12,022	—19,970	* 3,533	....	....	* 3,338	* 3,460	— 431	* 11,103	—10,665	* 9,102	—1,563	....
	By sea	—15,248	—1,835	—4,570	—1,677	—877	* 21,625	—2,582	* 2,613	* 205	* 5,587	..	..	* 63,365	..	* 578	* 3,065	....	....	....	* 80,913	....	....	....	* 78,331
	Total	—15,248	—1,835	—4,570	—1,677	—877	* 12,085	—12,122	* 2,613	* 205	* 5,587	* 9,200	* 12,022	* 43,395	* 3,533	* 578	* 3,065	* 3,338	* 3,460	— 431	* 92,016	—10,665	* 9,102	—1,563	* 78,331
March 1877	By rail	....	....	....	....	....	—7,297	—7,297	....	....	....	* 8,209	* 14,208	—34,671	* 4,789	....	....	* 3,221	* 5,492	—1,209	* 39	—3,226	* 15,484	* 7,258	....
	By sea	—11,903	—1,746	—2,842	* 352	—824	* 27,844	* 10,881	* 6,099	—806	* 3,531	..	..	* 46,464	..	* 2,459	* 3,374	....	....	....	* 66,120	....	....	....	* 77,002
	Total	—11,903	—1,746	—2,842	* 352	—824	* 20,547	* 3,584	* 6,099	—806	* 3,531	* 8,209	* 14,208	* 11,793	* 4,789	* 2,459	* 3,374	* 3,221	* 5,492	—1,209	* 66,160	—3,226	* 15,484	* 7,258	* 77,002
April 1877	By rail	....	....	....	....	....	—10,581	—10,581	....	....	....	* 5,078	* 16,657	—81,801	* 2,733	....	....	* 8,073	* 5,238	—773	* 5,205	—9,583	* 14,909	* 5,326	....
	By sea	—4,328	—544	—1,192	* 10,787	—2,345	* 34,327	* 36,705	....	* 617	* 8,549	..	..	* 39,486	..	* 5,327	* 9,678	....	....	....	* 63,659	....	....	....	* 100,364
	Total	—4,328	—544	—1,192	* 10,787	—2,345	* 23,796	* 26,174	....	* 617	* 8,549	* 5,078	—16,657	* 7,687	* 2,733	* 5,327	* 9,678	* 8,073	* 5,238	—773	* 68,864	—9,583	* 14,909	* 5,326	* 100,364
Total	By rail	....	....	....	....	....	—50,925	—50,925	....	....	....	* 47,996	* 109,237	—176,359	* 19,437	....	....	* 18,511	* 22,877	—16,110	* 25,589	—70,701	* 96,037	* 25,336	....
	By sea	—47,610	—6,325	—77,404	—14,336	—15,518	* 146,515	—14,678	* 10,575	—13,871	* 24,816	..	..	* 368,508	..	* 11,920	* 30,569	....	....	....	* 432,517	....	....	....	* 417,839
	TOTAL	—47,610	—6,325	—77,404	—14,336	—15,518	* 95,590	—65,603	* 10,575	—13,871	* 24,816	* 47,996	* 109,237	* 192,149	* 19,437	* 11,920	* 30,569	* 18,511	* 22,877	—16,110	* 458,106	—70,701	* 96,037	* 25,336	* 417,839

Asterisks mean *plus*.

REVENUE BOARD'S OFFICE,
MADRAS;
1st June 1877.

(Sd.) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(Sd.) J. H. GARSTIN,
Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Telegram, dated 27th June 1877.

From—Madras,
From—Revenue Additional Secretary,
To—Simla.
To—Revenue Additional Secretary.

PRICES still continue high notwithstanding the rain; rice risen in Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Bellary, Chingleput and South Arcot. Dry grains risen in Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem, Madura, Tinnevelly and Malabar. Stocks entirely exhausted in Nilgiris district and in some taluks of Salem and Bellary. Increased prices at Kurnool reported, attributable to decrease of stocks and difficulty of carriage.

No. 557, dated Simla, the 29th June 1877.

From—The HONOURABLE T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., *Additional Secretary to the Government of India,*
To—The Addl. Secy. to the Government of Madras.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1963 of the 12th instant, and your telegram of the 27th instant, on the subject of the rise of prices of food-grains, the low condition of stocks, and the consequent increasing pressure upon the population of the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

2. The prices given in your letter are contrasted in the following table with those of March 31st as given in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated April 6th, which were published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 21st idem:

DISTRICTS.	RICE.		CHOLUM.		RAGI.		CUMBOO.	
	June 5.	Mar. 31.	June 5.	Mar. 31.	June 5.	Mar. 31.	June 5.	Mar. 31.
Kistna ...	8·45	8·26	11·15	10·97	12·94	13·9	10·38	10·53
Nellore ...	7·78	7·87	9·64	10·	11·74	11·88	10·06	9·8
Chingleput ...	8·90	9·40	9·05	10·98	10·72	11·26	...	10·78
South Arcot ...	8·75	...	11·	...	11·5	...	11·75	...
Trichinopoly ...	7·6	8·12	13·2	16·8	10·3	10·87	9·7	10·32
Tanjore ...	8·	...	10·	...	12·18	...	10·81	...
Madura ...	8·2	8·47	10·4	12·15	9·8	10·46	9·7	11·08
Tinnevelly ...	8·25	8·40	11·25	9·	10·75	11·47	11·	10·85
Kurnool ...	6·95	7·29	8·06	8·79	9·51	9·92	8·92	8·88
Cuddapah ...	7·73	7·91	8·66	9·53	9·25	9·91	8·92	8·36
Bellary ...	6·83	7·41	7·56	9·05	8·25	9·30	7·29	8·64
North Arcot ...	7·9	8·58	8·9	10·58	9·8	10·38	8·2	8·91
Salem ...	7·43	7·70	9·	9·09	8·81	9·26	8·12	8·93
Coimbatore ...	7·40	7·62	8·41	9·14	8·89	9·55	8·61	10·61

From this it would seem that in Kistna, Nellore, Salem, and Tinnevelly prices were on June 5th pretty much the same as they were at the end of March; that in North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Madura there has been a considerable rise, but only in comparison with a previous lower average; that in Chingleput, Kurnool and Cuddapah the rise has been about half a seer, and in Bellary and Coimbatore about a seer. For South Arcot and Tanjore the prices of March are not available.

3. Since June 5th the general upward tendency of prices has continued, but the table in the margin, which has been compiled from the telegraphic reports of prices on the 19th instant which appeared in the *Gazette of India* on the 23rd instant, shews that except in Bellary a man can still everywhere procure for one anna more than the one pound ration, which in Bombay at least has been found sufficient for maintaining health; that except in Bellary and North Arcot one anna and three pies suffice to procure within about two ounces of what authorities in Madras have admitted to be sufficient, while in seven districts that sum will procure more than 1½ lbs. Under the new scale lately introduced the conditions as regards the labourers on the relief works are still more favourable.

	lbs. per rupee.		For 1 anna.		For 1-3.		For 1-6.	
	Rice.	Dry grain.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
Kistna ...	17·84	23·95	1	7·95	1	13·93	2	3·92
Nellore ...	15·90	21·98	1	5·98	1	11·47	2	0·97
Cuddapah ...	14·75	17·98	1	1·98	1	6·47	1	10·97
Kurnool ...	14·31	17·94	1	1·94	1	6·42	1	10·91
Bellary ...	13·82	14·93	0	14·93	1	2·66	1	6·39
North Arcot ...	15·24	16·89	1	0·89	1	5·11	1	9·33
Chingleput ...	17·42	19·69	1	3·69	1	8·61	1	13·53
South Arcot ...	16·99	22·88	1	6·88	1	12·60	2	2·32
Salem ...	14·79	17·55	1	1·55	1	5·94	1	10·32
Coimbatore ...	15·14	17·42	1	1·42	1	5·77	1	10·13
Madura ...	17·09	21·36	1	5·36	1	10·70	2	0·04
Tinnevelly ...	16·48	22·66	1	6·66	1	12·32	2	1·99
Malabar ...	18·17	24·20	1	8·20	1	14·25	2	4·30

4. With reference to the supply of food-grains, I am to remark that although the marginal statement, taken from the returns published weekly in the *Gazette of India*, shews a certain falling off in the imports into the Madras Presidency by sea, the last three weeks have witnessed a very decided improvement in the shipments of rice from both Calcutta and Burmah.

	By sea.	From Raichore.
	Tons.	Tons.
Gazette of April 7th	17,768	2,0[illegible]
„ 14th	22,956	1,6[illegible]
„ 21st	17,634	1,760
„ 28th	18,526	1,570
May 5th	15,666	3,100
„ 12th	16,583	3,115
„ 19th	16,295	2,378
„ 26th	14,441	1,728
June 2nd	12,372	1,883
„ 9th	14,663	3,672
„ 16th	10,570	2,178
„ 23rd	8,133	2,378

5. Under these circumstances His Excellency the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the rise of prices which has occurred is not excessive, and considers it, on the whole, a fortunate circumstance that the rates are keeping up for the present, and thus holding out fair inducements for the continued importation of food by private trade. It is indeed not improbable that this rise may lead to some increase in the numbers on the works and in receipt of gratuitous relief, and so may augment the drain on the public treasury, but this His Excellency in Council believes to be a far lesser evil than that which would result from any reversion to the plan of purchasing supplies of grain on behalf of Government—a plan likely to be more costly and less efficient than that of leaving the present high prices to attract importation.

This general principle is, of course, subject to the modification which was referred to in paragraph 9 of the instructions to Sir R. Temple of the 16th January last, in the case of remote localities where private trade may be in active. In such cases the best course would appear to be for the Government to advertise for supplies to be delivered at the nearest spots to which there are facilities for importation, and to give the relief to those who need it in the shape of food. It is obviously most desirable that the measure here referred to should be adopted only on the most clear and urgent grounds, and that if resorted to, it should be carried out with the utmost practicable publicity.

6. In conclusion, I am to state that with the view of informing the trade of the present condition of supplies, and the continuance of the policy of non-interference hitherto observed, this correspondence will be made public with the least practicable delay.

Weekly condition report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 18.)

Condition report for the week ending 9th June 1877.

Bangalore District.—Markets fairly supplied. Price of rice has risen in some talúks. Rain fell in all the taluks of the District except Dodballapur, the quantity registered ranging from 10 cents to 1·08 inches. Some tanks received a fresh supply of water. Agricultural operations are being carried on everywhere, and in some places, ragi, paddy, javari and other seeds have been sown. The standing crops are in tolerably good condition and the prospects have improved considerably. Cholera, fever, and small-pox are still prevalent.

Kolar District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices have risen in some taluks. There has been rain throughout the District, the quantity gauged at head-quarters of taluks varying from 15 cents to 2·57 inches. Some tanks received a small supply of water. Fresh sowings of ragi, javari, sesamum and other cereals are being carried on generally in all the taluks, but more rain is needed. Cholera is on the decline, but small-pox and fevers are prevalent.

Tumkur District.—Markets fairly supplied. Prices have risen except in the Kadaba and Chiknayakanhalli Taluks where they were stationary. Heavy rain fell in all the taluks, the quantity gauged at the head-quarters of which varied from 60 cents to 3·42 inches. Many of the tanks received from 10 days' to four months' supply of water. Ploughing and sowing operations are in progress. Javari, paddy and other seeds have been sown in various parts of the District. The crops under wells are in fair condition and the prospects are reported to be improving. Cholera, fever and diarrhœa still prevail.

Mysore District.—Markets continue sufficiently supplied and prices have fallen in some taluks, while in others they remained stationary. Home-grown grain is beginning to come into the market. Rain fell generally throughout the District, the quantity registered at the head-quarters of taluks varying from 48 cents to 5·20 inches; and there were freshes in the Cauvery and Kapani rivers. The standing crops are "thriving" and prospects have improved. In the Gundlupet Taluk, the early crops of javari, which suffered in the beginning, are reported to be in ear, but the yield is expected to be only one-half of the full or usual out-turn. The public health is indifferent, and cholera prevails in all the taluks, though somewhat on the decline. Forage for cattle is said to be available throughout the District.

Hassan District.—Markets continue sufficiently supplied except in some portions of the Harnhálli Taluk. Prices have risen except in the Hassan and Arkalgúd Taluks where they were stationary. There was a general fall of rain throughout the District, the maximum quantity

registered at head-quarters being 3·80 inches at Channaraypatna. Paddy, ragi and other seeds were sown during the week in the Harnhalli, Arkalgúd and Narsipur Taluks. The standing crops are in good condition and the prospects are said to be encouraging. Cholera, small-pox, fever and dysentery prevailed throughout the District, but the town of Hassan was free from the first two epidemics.

Shimoga District.—Markets sufficiently supplied except in the Channagiri Taluk, where the prevalence of cholera prevented importation on a large scale. Prices continue pretty steady. Rain fell in all the taluks and from 26 cents to 2·30 inches were registered at the head-quarters thereof. The condition of the standing crops was the same as in the last week, but, in those taluks in which rain fell, there were indications of a change for the better. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the south-west monsoon has regularly set in from the 8th instant, and that there has been very good rain. Cholera is on the decline, but fever and dysentery prevail.

Kadur District.—Markets continue fairly supplied. Prices pretty steady. There has been rain in four out of six taluks, the quantity registered at the head-quarters thereof ranging from 13 to 77 cents. The standing crops are in good condition except in the Koppa taluk, where they are said to have withered for want of rain. The prospects are still indifferent and the public health bad owing to the prevalence of small-pox and fever, as well as cholera in the Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Banavar and Múdgere taluks.

Chitaldroog District.—Markets fairly supplied except in some places in the Budihal Taluk where importation was slack owing to the prevalence of cholera. Prices fluctuating. Rain fell in all the taluks except Davangere, and some tanks received from one to four months' supply of water, the quantity registered at the head-quarters of taluks varying from 15 cents to 2·81 inches. The young crops are in fair condition except in the Davangere Taluk, where they are in need of more rain. The prospect of the season continue unaltered and the public health is bad owing to the prevalence of cholera more or less throughout the District.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The reports from almost all the Districts for the week ending 9th June coincide in representing that prospects continue steadily to improve. Rain had fallen generally throughout the province, and agricultural operations are being carried on with much vigor and hopefulness.

2. Owing to a change in the weather, public health has been somewhat indifferent. The Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr District reports that the heavy fall of rain has, in some places, intensified the sufferings of the pauper class, the cold and wet having carried off many of them. Measures are being adopted to relieve them so far as is practicable. Cholera is reported to be somewhat on the decline. The number of deaths which occurred during the week was 832 as against 842 of the previous week, as noted below:—

Bangalore district (including town and cantonment)	... 74	Shimoga district	... 136
Kolar district	... 30	Kadur „	... 24
Túmkúr „	... 97	Chitaldroog „	... 56
Mysore „	... 102	Total	... 832
Hassan „	... 313		

3. The number of works in progress under Revenue officers was 2,524, and the average daily number of persons employed on them was 29,289, or 441 more than that of last week. The increase was chiefly on works carried out under the orders of the Bangalore Municipality for the relief of the weaver class, of whom a large number is employed on them.

4. The average daily attendance on works carried out under the officers of the Public Works Department was 28,236 or 1,393 less than in the previous week. This result is immediately due to the prospect of employment in agricultural work afforded by the change in

the season. It may be expected, however, that the physical deterioration which has been caused by the protracted period of the existing distress may have reduced the numbers who are able to perform the labor required on works in progress under the professional department.

5. The amount sanctioned up to 9th June for works under Revenue officers was Rs. 14,25,087, of which Rs. 9,60,912 were expended. Sufficient funds have been placed at the disposal of District Officers to carry out such works as are actually required for the relief of the distressed, and it may be anticipated that the Deputy Commissioners will soon find it practicable to curtail the number of the relief works which have been in progress, so as to concentrate the labor on a few large works.

* Men	...	25 269
Women	...	40,801
Children	...	48,606
		114,676

6. The daily average number of persons charitably relieved was 114,676,* or 6,119 more than in the previous week. Nearly two thirds of the above number belong to the Nundydroog Division as shown below :—

Bangalore town and cantonment	...	...	...	11,182
Bangalore district	...	...	...	42,025
Kolar district	...	...	...	12,279
Túmkúr district	...	...	...	17,982
				83,468
Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions	...	...	...	31,208
				114,676

It must be observed that the distress in the Nundydroog division is much severer than in the other two divisions, and that the numbers relieved are proportionately large. Major Cole has been specially deputed to aid the Commissioner in carrying out a systematic inspection of the famine relief measures in this division, and this officer's reports for the Kolar district show that due care and discrimination have been, as a rule, observed in admitting distressed persons to the Government kitchens.

7. Enquiries have been instituted as to the number of outsiders who have flocked into Bangalore and its neighbourhood for relief. From a return dated 13th instant submitted by the Commissioner of Nundydroog division, it appears that the number fed in the kitchens under the management of the Central Famine Relief Committee was 11,529 including 1,657 from the other districts of the Province, and 348 from Her Majesty's Territory. The number fed in the kitchens of the Bangalore district, excluding those in Bangalore town and cantonment, was 37,280 including 3,566 from other districts and 655 from the Madras Presidency. On the whole, the number of persons who have immigrated into Bangalore district is not so large as was anticipated. Steps have, however, been taken to deport them gradually to their homes.

8. The amount expended on kitchens and camps up to 9th June was Rs. 5,13,595 out of a grant, including private subscriptions, of Rs. 5,26,042. This expenditure cannot be considered excessive.

9. The weight of grain imported by rail was—

				Tons.
at the Bangalore station	...	...	...	3,238
„ Kolar road „	...	...	...	412
		Total	...	3,650

being 63 tons more than in the previous week. The imports were from the following places :—

		Tons.		Tons.
From Madras	... ...	3,247	From Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam	 135
„ Beypore	... ...	176	„ Kolar district	 8
„ Sholapur and other stations on the G. I. P. Railway	...	48	„ the neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency	... 34
			Total	... 3,650

The small imports from the port of Negapatam are noticeable, and with reference to complaints made by merchants that sufficient facilities are not afforded for the removal of grain by rail, a communication has been addressed to the Agent of the S. I. Railway on the subject.

10. In consequence of representations made to the Chief Commissioner by merchants at Bangalore that they were unable to remove the grain imported to Madras for this Province, some correspondence has passed between this office and the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway. The system adopted by the Railway Company, it appears, has been to place the carrying trade virtually in the hands of a certain number of merchants, the character of whose business admits of their ensuring to the Company the regular employment of a fixed number of wagons daily. The arrangement is open to some objection, but the explanation of the Traffic Manager makes it evident that having regard to the limited rolling stock, and the difficulties experienced in meeting the requisitions of numerous petty merchants, the plan has been adopted as the best practicable under the circumstances. The Traffic Manager has promised to take steps, however, to grant further facilities so as to remove the specific causes of complaint to which attention had been drawn.

11. About 1,765 tons of grain were exported by road from Bangalore to the interior of the Province and the frontier taluks of the Madras Presidency as particularized below :—

			Tons.
Towards the Túmkúr district	...	...	511
„ Bellary and Chitaldroog districts		...	218
„ Mysore district	...	...	253
„ Oossoor in the Salem district		...	210
To the taluks adjoining Bangalore	...	...	573
Total		...	1,765

"By Order,"

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,

Assistant Secretary.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 18.)

Condition Statement for the week ending 9th June 1877.

Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Number and description of works in progress under Revenue Officers.					Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Professional Department.		Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from the above amount known up to date.	Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works under Professional Department.	Expenditure up to date from the above amount.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief.						Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee.						Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 2nd June 1877.	Rainfall during the present week.	Remarks.
					Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total present week.	Total last week.	During last week.	During present week.	During last week.	During present week.					Daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved at kitchens and camps.		Grants for gratuitous relief.			Total expenditure up to date.	Average in ordinary years.		During last week.		During present week.					
																		During last week.	During present week.	Amount of private subscriptions up to date.	Amount of Government grant.	Total.		2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Nundydroog. Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	53	154	287	494	496	4,979	5,424	3,859	3,902	2,69,274	1,63,965			41,929	42,025	1,501	1,84,514	1,86,015	1,95,771	26	60	14	16	13	16	35·	21·81	·97	
Nundydroog. Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,951	64	285	165	514	513	5,191	4,809	3,778	4,010	2,15,807	1,47,077			11,022	12,279	6,094	48,935	55,029	52,451	32	80	13	16	13	15	25·4	19·90	2·57	
Nundydroog. Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	69	293	77	439	430	5,494	5,785	1,830	2,287	2,33,264	1,71,166			18,152	17,982	1,426	83,912	85,338	82,724	28	106	12	14	11	14	27·4	20·30	3·42	
Ashtagram. Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	71	43	66	180	182	2,171	1,776	8,926	6,556	1,03,687	63,968	24,67,693	19,95,480	1,081	1,280	6,374	3,389	9,763	9,154	24	70	11	15	11	15	24·3	29·72	·29	
Ashtagram. Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	31	41	34	106	98	1,681	1,844	4,653	4,357	1,11,411	85,375			5,665	6,180	623	19,858	20,481	19,454	32	76	11	12	11	11	34·4	18·39	1·54	
Nagar. Shimoga...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	21	34	68	123	123	1,493	1,425	2,829	3,028	1,75,981	1,17,783			1,118	1,054	4,224	2,832	7,056	6,520	30	76	10	12	10	12	38·4	21·13	·26	
Nagar. Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,441	17	40	143	200	196	546	516	2,756	3,000	67,661	41,504			1,382	1,501	2,342	6,801	9,143	7,761	30	64	11	12	10	·11	35·7	28·24	·30	
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	28	68	310	406	405	7,233	7,086	998	1,096	2,17,700	1,48,789			13,479	16,450	5,146	43,161	48,307	40,507	24	88	11	13	11	13	23·5	14··	2·65	
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	59	62	61	60	624	...	...	30,302	21,285	...	...	10,615	11,182	19,814	58,335	78,149	75,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,114	4,743	11,936	14,825	26,761	24,199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145	354	961	1,209	2,524	2,504	28,848	29,289	29,629	28,236	14,25,087	9,60,912	24,67,693	19,95,480	1,06,557	1,14,676	59,480	4,66,562	5,26,042	5,13,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

NOTE—1. The expenditure entered in column 24 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions, as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto.
2. The figures entered in columns 17 and 18 are based on the latest accounts received from the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Assistant Secretary.

Register of Rain-fall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore, for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rain-fall—Inches and Cents.										Remarks for 1877.
		Average of 1871, 72 & 73.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		
1st	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March.	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	65	
12th		...	...	...	...	...	86	...	7	...	...	
13th	April.	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	47	...	...	
14th		...	41	...	...	...	31	...	...	2	20	
15th		...	20	...	14	...	...	...	47	...	...	
16th		...	40	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
17th		...	2	...	45	...	15	...	...	...	1	
18th	May.	1	86	...	13	...	...	1	37	...	22	
19th		...	19	6	20	...	85	1	93	...	...	
20th		...	24	1	12	2	39	...	34	1	30	
21st		...	36	3	88	...	35	...	93	...	75	
22nd		1	9	4	28	...	48	...	3	1	15	
23rd	June.	...	39	...	20	1	69	...	1	...	97	Week ending 9th June 1877.
24th		...	10	...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	88	...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		1	15	...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th	July.	...	14	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th		1	11	...	48	...	8	...	45			
29th		...	71	3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th		...	19	2	42	...	19	...	25			
31st		1	8	...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd	August.	2	42	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	98	1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	97	1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		...	54	1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sept.	2	30	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th		3	24	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		1	5	3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		1	56	2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		3	12	2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	Oct.	1	11	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	76	1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		...	48	2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		...	5	1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	33	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th		...	47	...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	49	...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th	Dec.	...	42	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th		...	8	...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		34	66	56	54	22	6	17	34			

Mean Meteorological Results from the Bangalore Observatory Register.	For the week ending 26th May 1877.	For the week ending 2nd June 1877.	For the week ending 9th June 1877.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	26·939	26·916	26·869
Mean temperature of air	77·8	78·4	76·4
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	153·2	152·2	150·9
Maximum in shade	91·0	92·5	93·5
Minimum in shade	70·9	70·1	69·6
Depth of rain in inches	0·75	1·15	0·97

T. R. A. T.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH JUNE 1877.

General Remarks.—In Madras the monsoon rains continue abundant on the Malabar Coast; in Tinnevelly there has been a good fall, and also in parts of Bellary; elsewhere the fall has been generally light, and none is reported from Trichinopoly; cultivation is progressing in Bellary and Kurnool, and pasturage continues to improve everywhere. The reported numbers on relief works are 836,329, and on gratuitous relief 507,433: the former show a decrease of about 20,000 on last week, but the figures are apparently incomplete; the latter are more by 24,432; the continued rise of prices in some places is causing anxiety. In Mysore heavy showers have fallen in the western districts, but only a little rain in the east; the numbers on works are 56,781, on gratuitous relief 110,808, being a decrease of 844 and 3,868 on last week's numbers. In Bombay general and abundant rain has fallen in the Southern Mahratta Country, Konkan and Deccan; it has been partial, but in fair quantity in Khandesh; in Guzerat but little has fallen, and the monsoon does not seem to have set in there; in Sind the river is extremely low for the time of year, and the crops are suffering. Sowings are in active progress throughout the distressed districts. The rainfall in the Central Provinces has been generally light; sowings are going on. Good rain is reported from Berar, where sowings are in progress. The monsoon does not appear to be yet general in Central India, and in Rajputana only light showers have fallen. In Bengal rain has fallen in fair quantity in the Eastern, Central and Northern districts and in Orissa: little is reported from Behar, and none from Durbhunga, Mozufferpore and Sarun; prospects are good. Little rain is reported from Assam. In Burma the fall is steady and abundant. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh light rain is reported from many districts, but the monsoon had not set in on the date of the report. No rain fell in the Punjab up to the 27th instant.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (June 25th)	·28 in Masulipatam; *nil* elsewhere.	2·80 feet water over anicut; in five taluks early crops such as *sajja*, *jonna*, maize, black paddy and *gingelly* sown; standing crops require rain; prices generally stationary; seers of Rs. 80 weight, rice 8·63, *cholum* 11·10, *raggi* 12·95, *cumboo* 10·65; imports by land at Guntur, rice 17·85, *cholum* 17·8 tons; number on relief works 2,863; number fed gratuitously by Government in camps 651, in villages 53, by people 777; cholera, small-pox and fever here and there; cattle disease in few taluks; grass fading for want of rain; markets fairly supplied.
Nellore („ 26th)	·65 in Udayagiri; ·15 in Kanigiri; 1·80 in Kandukur.	Average prices second sort rice 7·74 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·89, *raggi* 11·82, *cumboo* 10·25; imports by sea none; rice 60 tons, *cumboo* 2 tons and *raggi* 1 ton were brought into the town of Nellore; number on district relief works 23,014, number on canal 45,555, number on relief works under Public Works Department 6,859; number fed gratuitously in camps 24,398, village relief 535; children of coolies employed on works 3,968, returns from Venkatagiri not received; 12 deaths from cholera; cholera, small-pox, guinea-worm, ague and diarrhœa prevalent in some taluks; water-supply abundant except in Kandukur, Gudur, Polur and Venkatagiri where it is sufficient; standing crops thriving; cattle have sufficient forage now in most parts; slight cattle disease in Kavali, Kandukur and Ongole.
Cuddapah („ „)	Rain in three taluks, average ·01.	Average prices seers per rupee second sort rice 7·16, *cholum* 8·41, *raggi* 9·38, *cumboo* 8·49; people on relief works 114,730, increase 8,628, due to pressure of distress and to removal to relief works of persons released from relief camps; fed gratuitously in camps 10,875, increase 1,660, due to transfer of weakly persons from relief works, otherwise fed 34,433, increase 586, due to pressure of distress; cholera deaths 308; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 215.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Bellary (June 26th)	0·75 in Bellary ·2 in Kudlighi; ·6 in Hospett; 2·5 in Harpanhally and Adoni; ·1 in Tadpatry; ·15 in Raidrug; slight rain in Dharmaveram; ·275 in Hindupur; 3·6 in Madaksira.	Average price second sort rice 6·48, boiled rice at Bellary 7·83, *cholum* or great millet 6·55, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 7·73, *raggi* or lesser millet 7·32, *cumboo* 6·77 seers of 80 tolas; import tons 5,615, accounts from two railway stations only; 277,578 persons on relief works, decrease on revised returns for previous week 15,822, this is chiefly due to some coolies having gone for cultivation purposes; 154,184 gratuitously fed, of whom 28,309 fed in relief houses and 2,155 in relief camps, increase on revised return for previous week 1,884, this is chiefly due to relief houses having been opened in most of the villages; 1,165 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; ryots are sowing early dry crops in many villages; cholera decreasing but still in 12 taluks; small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle still perishing in some places for want of fodder, but recent rain will soon make procurable; supply of drinking water much improved.
Kurnool („ „)	·34 in Kurnool town and Nandial.	Tumbudra still in fresh; water in Kurnool town abundant; agricultural operations progressing throughout the district; average price second sort rice 6·67, imperial seers per rupee, *cholum* 7·48, *raggi* 8·79, *cumboo* 8·91; cholera, small-pox and fever continue; cholera seizures 80, deaths 57; condition of cattle poor; coolies on relief works 205,649; gratuitously fed 59,937; particulars of latter are 3,254 in Nandial and Khaderabagh relief camps, 45,783 children under 7 years, 5,075 village relief and 5,825 in relief houses; the increase of 663 coolies on relief works calls for no remark; 163 tons private grain imported in 4 taluks; physique of coolies fair.
North Arcot („ „)	·72 (average of 8 stations.)	Average prices in Government seers second sort rice per rupee 7·4, *cholum* 8·4, *raggi* 9·2, *cumboo* 7·8; relief works coolies 52,875, decrease owing to several well works having been stopped; persons gratuitously fed in camps 9,476, persons otherwise gratuitously fed 17,295; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some places; pasture insufficient, but just growing; cattle still dying of starvation and disease in some parts.
Chingleput („ „)	Rainfall more or less in all taluks except Ponneri.	Prices rice second sort 8·34, *raggi* 9·92, *cholum* 9·06; imports, rice 134 tons, *raggi* 37; cholera in all the taluks except Chingleput; small-pox, dysentery and fever more or less prevalent in the other taluks; condition of cattle slightly amending; pasturage improving; water abundant; 200 heads of cattle in Conjeveram and 162 in Trivellore died of diarrhœa caused by feeding on tender grass; on relief works 28,166; gratuitous relief in camps 12,214, in other places 18,385.
South Arcot („ „)	1·0 in Villapuram and Hoozoor; ·5 in Chillambram; ·25 in Tindevanum.	Rice second sort 8 seers, *cholum* 10½, *raggi* 11, *cumboo* 11½, dearer than last week; import by sea none, by rail not known; number employed last day men 77, women 80, children 3; fed in relief house at Chengam men 65, women 241, children 339, deaths 2; fed in 65 villages men 1,307, women 1,954, children 4,333; people healthy; cholera deaths reported 182 against 224 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture improved.
Tanjore („ „)	Slight rain in some places of Mayaveram and Sheally taluks on 17th and 18th instant.	Prices rice 8½ seers, *raggi* 10½, *cumboo* 11, *cholum* 9½; imports by sea, rice 3,099 tons; relief work none; rivers rising high; deaths from cholera 271; small-pox almost throughout the district, 3 deaths reported therefrom; fever in some parts; cattle disease in Combaconum and Tritrapundi taluks with some loss of life; fodder available.
Trichinopoly („ „)	*Nil*	Third sort rice 7¾ seers, *cholum* 13, *raggi* 10½, *cumboo* 9½; import of grains during this week 314 tons; no relief works; number fed in hospital camp on 23rd June about 500, by private subscription 1,428; deaths from cholera 127, from small-pox 45; cattle disease in Udayarpalliam and Perambaloor taluks; freshes down the Cauvery on 26th; good flood in both rivers.
Madura („ „)	Slight rain fell in Periacolum.	Rice second sort 8 5/16, *cholum* 10 1/16, *raggi* 9½, *cumboo* 9½; import, rice 1,783 tons; number on relief works 3,297; gratuitously fed in camps 1,962, otherwise fed 2,625, Pulni returns not received, hence the fall; cholera 327 deaths; cattle doing badly in Madura, Dindigul, Melur, improving elsewhere.
Tinnevelly („ „)	Good rain on hills, gauged 3·7.	High freshes in Tambrapurni, in the last three days 9 feet, on the 24th many tanks and channels under it received full supply; cultivation in river valley continues to be brisk; standing crops good on the whole; 131 deaths to 167 attacks of cholera; cattle disease continues with slight mortality in two distressed taluks; prices stationary; average prices per rupee second sort rice 8 seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 11½, *cumboo* 11, *raggi* 10; imports of grain, rice 1,298 tons; number on relief works *nil*; number gratuitously fed in camps 879; number otherwise fed 19.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*concluded.*		
Coimbatore (June 26th)	Partial, more rain required; ·25 in Collegal; ·77 in Coimbatore during 3 days; ·72 in Pollachy during 3 days; ·20 in Oodoomulpettah on the 22nd.	Prices (slight rise) rice second sort 7·33, *cholum* 8·22, *raggi* 8·63, *cumboo* (slight fall) 8·61; imports estimated rice 1,060 tons, other grains 150; cholera in taluks, attacks 776, deaths 631; fever, small-pox and diarrhœa to a small extent; freshes in Noyel, upper tanks filled in Bhowany, Ambravully and Auliar also in fresh; cultivation in parts of district; cattle poor; pasture available in Collegal and parts of Bhowany, Sattiamangalum, Erode, Palladum and Coimbatore; fodder scarce; water-supply improving; on relief works 27,828, increase chiefly recipients of gratuitous relief sent to works; more applicants and coolies who went to plough returned; no deterioration of physique of work people reported; gratuitously relieved in centres 31,381, in villages 2,692, total 34,073.
Salem („ „)	·43	Prices of grains seers of 80 tolas, rice 7⅛, *raggi* 8 11/16, *cumboo* 7 15/16, *cholum* 8⅝; imports of all grains 1,020; number on relief works 47,300; number gratuitously fed in camps 11,400, ditto otherwise 71,400, ditto by private charity 300; cholera in all taluks; village gratuitous relief number rising 15 per cent. due to extensive village-war relief.
South Canara („ „)	10·29 (average.)	
Malabar („ 25th)	7·13 (average of 9 taluks.)	Rainfall sufficient everywhere for cultivation; in certain taluks transplanting of first crops commenced; weather favourable for crops; prospect good; no imports; exports by land, rice 1,268 and *raggi* 189 tons; prices of rice slightly fallen in Koteyam and Kurumbranad, Wynaad returns not received, stationary elsewhere; highest 7½ Indian seers in Palghât, lowest 10½ in Ponnani, average 8 11/16 Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* average 11⅝; small-pox in 7 taluks, cholera in 9, deaths from latter 862; cattle disease reported in Ernad; pasturage good; 455 coolies on Kolathur roads; gratuitous relief given to 46 persons at Vythery.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged since last report; continued rise of prices and symptoms of stocks of food failing in a few places give room for anxiety; number fed gratuitously 507,433; number on relief works 836,329; exports of grain from Madras by rail during week ending 23rd June 7,802 tons.
Bombay— (June 28th)		
Sind— („ 27th)		
Kurrachee ...	Slight rain at Manjhand on 15th and at Peshet in Gaj on 14th.	River at Kotri on 25th, 10 feet 11 inches against 14 feet 9 inches last year; locusts in Dadu on 12th and 13th destroying 50 acres of cotton, in Manjhand on 7th and 8th entirely destroying leaves of trees, in Sehwan and Kohistan also but no damage; some crops suffering from river being low.
Shikárpur ...	...	Heat very great; river on 26th, 8 feet 9 inches against 11 feet 10 inches on same date last year; cultivation operations stopped for want of water in all canals save Ghár; fever prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	...	River 50 inches lower on the 26th than on same date last year and 40 inches lower than average on same date of ten previous years; loud complaints from rice districts; many canals have ceased flowing; fever and small-pox continue; locusts about, no damage.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Minimum temperature 87·1, maximum 115·9; canals continue low; rain expected; health fair.
Guserat— (June 27th)		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather cloudy and warm.
Kaira ...	·80 on 19th.	Sowing operations suspended; monsoon anxiously expected.
Surat ...	·87	Sowing operations commenced; 6 cholera cases in Balsar, 1 fatal.
Broach ...	·98	Total rainfall 3·20, more much needed for agricultural operations; public health good.
Khandesh and Násik. (June 27th)		
Khandesh ...	...	Rainfall general but very uneven, maximum 5·57, minimum ·29; in Dhulia 2·99, total 3·35, more wanted; sowing progressing fairly; public health good.
Násik ...	About 2·0 or more in all talukas; in Yeola only ·40.	Cholera cases 129, deaths 36; sowing in progress except in Yeola.
Konkan—(June 27th)		
Tanna ...	7·56	Total rainfall 13·02; rain fell throughout the district; sowing operations commenced; cholera in seven and small-pox in three talukas.
Deccan—(June 27th)		
Poona ...	3·73	Average rainfall from 5th June 6·88; sowing in progress throughout district; bullocks and seed much wanted in eastern talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	2·97	Total rainfall 9·93; sowing of early crops commenced generally; cholera in eight talukas, cases 297, deaths 137.
Sholapur ...	Rain plentiful.	Forty-eight deaths from cholera; wind, south-west; sowing of *kharif* crops progressing everywhere.
Satara ...	2·2	Total rainfall 5·22, fall general; sowing continues; early crops germinating; 256 deaths from cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
***Southern Mahratta Country*—(June 27th.)**		
Belgaum ...	Heavy rain in western part of the district; less in eastern; in Belgaum 12·93.	Total rainfall from January 20·57; sowing of *kharif* crops progressing; rice crops progressing favourably.
Dharwar ...	Rain general; aggregate of all talukas 25·47.	Young crops good; sowing of early crops progressing in all talukas; cholera continues, 101 deaths.
Kanara ...	7·53 in Karwar.	Total rainfall 23·10; sowing operations nearly finished; rice plants healthy; cholera continues, deaths 64.
Kaládgi ...	·15	Total rainfall 5·23, more wanted; sowing commenced in 6 talukas; cholera in 7 talukas, cases 177, deaths 123.
***Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory*—(June 27th)**		
Rájkot ...	·94	Weather cloudy; heat oppressive; health good.
Wadhwán ...	·14	Total rainfall ·45; sowing operations continuing in Dossada, Bajrana and Pátri; health good; weather cloudy.
Baroda ...	·87	*General Remarks.*—Extreme heat in Upper Sind; want of water in canals; monsoon expected in Guzerat; rain general in Southern Mahratta Country and Deccan; sowing in active progress; cholera decreasing in Southern Mahratta Country, continues in Deccan and Tanna.
Bengal— (June 26th)		
Chittagong ...	8·29	Fever very prevalent.
Noakholly ...	·03	Fever prevalent.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1·48	
Hill Tipperah ...	1·14	
Backergunge ...	·14	The cattle continue healthy except in 1 thana; sporadic cases of cholera and fever still occur in almost every thana.
Furreedpore ...	4·54; 1·60 in Goalundo; ·48 in Madareepore.	
Dacca ...	8·15	All favourable.
Tipperah ...	5·34	
Mymensingh ...	·5	
24-Pergunnahs ...	2·32	Public health generally good.
Jessore ...	·87	
Nuddea ...	1·34	Cholera reported from Meherpore sub-division.
Moorshedabad ...	·55	There is cholera still in parts of the district.
Pubna ...	·45	
Rajshahye ...	1·55	
Bogra ...	1·07	
Maldah ...	·5	Cholera has quite disappeared.
Dinagepore ...	5·11; ·09 in previous week.	Much sickness caused by heat.
Rungpore ...	2·37	Public health on the whole good; some small-pox not of a fatal type prevalent in the south.
Cooch Behar ...	2·0; 8·03 in Dinhata; 6·54 in Mátabhánga; 1·78 in Mekhaltganj.	Public health good.
Jalpáiguri ...	3·91	
Darjeeling ...	4·75	
Midnapore ...	5·63	
Howrah ...	2·04	
Hooghly ...	3·29	Public health good; cattle disease still prevails in 2 villages in thana Balágarh.
Burdwan ...	2·50	
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	
Beerbhoom ...	·18	
Santhal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*; ·75 in Godda.	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Bhágalpur ...	·13	Health good.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	
Purneah ...	·24	Fever very prevalent.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Sporadic cholera still prevalent.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Public health good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*; ·07 in Sewan.	
Chumparun ...	·12	
Patna ...	·21	Health generally good.
Gya ...	·22	Public health good.
Shahabad ...	·72	Cholera continues in Sasseram.
Hazáribágh ...	·83	General health good.
Lohardugga ...	·05	There is small-pox in several places in Palamow.
Manbhoom ...	·37	
Singhbhoom ...	1·95	
Balasore ...	8·89	Public health good.
Cuttack ...	1·72	Ditto ditto.
Pooree ...	·19	Ditto ditto.
		General Remarks.—Rain is reported to have fallen in most districts during the week, and the general prospects are good.
N.-W. P. and Oudh—		
Benares (June 27th)	·4 on 25th, none since.	Weather cloudy.
Allahabad („ „)	·2 on night of 26th.	Hot winds during past week; weather cloudy.
Jhansi ...	·8 on 26th.	Weather cloudy.
Agra (June 27th)	·4 on 26th.	
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Very hot.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Weather very hot.
Lucknow („ „)	Light rain on morning of 27th.	
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil* at Head-quarters.	
Fyzabad („ „)	·1 on 26th.	Temperature lowered, but monsoon not set in yet.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain reported in some divisions, weather oppressive and cloudy, and monsoon imminent.
Punjab— (June 27th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Heat excessive; general health good.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Weather excessively hot; young crops doing well, but they require rain; sowing also retarded for want of rain; health generally good.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops reaped; health good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good; public health fair.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good; heat intense.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and sultry; crops suffering from want of rain; fever decreasing.
		General Remarks—Reports for the week favourable on the whole; but rain is now wanted.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (June 23rd)	·15	Cloudy; sowings progressing; more rain wanted; cholera prevalent; prices steady.
Biláspur ...	...	Close; sowings continue; cholera at Nandghat; flight of locusts passed through the district; no damage; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Hot; land ready for sowing on first fall of rain; cholera prevalent; prices unchanged.
Bálaghát ...	·85	Cloudy; stormy; rice sowings continue; health good.
Cháuda (June 24th)	·20	Rice transplanting commenced; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 25th)	·40	Cloudy; sowings commenced; health good; prices rising.
Bhandára („ 26th)	2·27	Rice being sown in places; cholera, small-pox and fever continue; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 27th)	2·4	Close; sowings commenced; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	2·7	Cloudy; sowings commenced; slight small-pox.
Nimár ...	1·63	Sowings commenced; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	·74	Small-pox decreasing; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	Slight showers.	Close; prices falling.
Jubbulpore ...	·71	Measles continue.
Saugor ...	·23	Cloudy; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	5·80	Ploughing continues; health good.
Mandla ...	·26	Ploughing progressing; fever continues; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Rain anxiously looked for; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—It has rained more or less in all districts, except Bilaspur, Raipur, and Damoh; sowings continue.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (June 28th)		
Arrakan Division ...	10·0 in Akyab.	Public health good; ploughing commenced everywhere.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	6·19	Public health normal; ploughing commenced.
Bassein ...	11·0	Health good.
Henzada ...	5·0 in week ending 23rd instant; 1·50 in Myanoung in week ending 16th instant; 4·0 in Yeogheen in week ending 11th instant.	Public health good; ploughing commenced.
Prome ...	3·44	Health good.
Thayetmyo ...	11·68	Public health generally good.
Thonkwa ...	Rainfall steady.	Health generally good; ploughing continues.
Tenasserim Division ...	25·66 in Amherst; 8·0 in Shwegyeen.	Public health good; agriculture impeded by heavy rains.
		General Remarks.—Slight cattle disease in Bassein district, also in Mengyee and Tahpoon townships of Henzada district.
Assam—		
Gauhátí (June 28th)	·92; slight rain on 25th.	Weather hot and oppressive; *sali* cultivation and tea manufacture in progress; diarrhœa disappeared from station; cholera abated in the district.
Sylhet („ „)	1·04	Weather hot.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 28th.)	·265 in Bangalore 12·82 in Coorg.	Heavy showers in westegn districts, but trivial in eastern districts; ordinary rice selling at 13¼ lbs. per rupee; in Bangalore cholera abating; daily average number of persons on relief works and charitably relieved as per statement last tabulated is in—

Bangalore district including town ...	6,056	and	51,142
Kolar	6,110	„	11,373
Túmkúr	6,071	„	15,659
Mysore	1,917	„	6,108
Hassan	1,079	„	6,666
Shimoga	1,123	„	909
Kadur	579	„	1,527
Chitaldroog	6,982	„	17,424
Total ...	30,517	„	110,808

exclusive of those employed by the professional department, daily average of which is 26,264.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts—(June 28th)		
Amráotí ...	4·37	Sowing operations commenced; small-pox and cholera still in a few places.
Central India—		
Indore (June 27th)	·14	Total rainfall 3·27. Health good.
Gwalior („ „)	·90	Health good.
Neemuch („ „)		
Rutlam („ „)		
Sutna („ „)		
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 28th)	Drizzling.	Cloudy.
Sirohi („ 24th)	·30	Health good; weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 23rd)	...	Water abundant; weather seasonable; health good.
Meywar („ 22nd)	·5, also rain in the neighbourhood.	Water-supply and health good; *kharif* ploughing continues; thunder and lightning; strong winds.
Harowtee („ 23rd)	...	
	·6 in Deolee ·2 in Kota	Health good.
Jhallawar ...	·30	Weather cloudy.
Ajmere (June 28th)	...	Rain partial only. Ploughing progressing favourably.
Jeypore ...	...	Crops prospects unchanged; health good.
Bhurtpore (June 27th)	...	No change; health good.
Ulwur ...	·11	Health good.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1877. { Register No. 33.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCARCITY IN THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 10, dated 9th February 1877.

From—The Government of India,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WITH our despatch of the 2nd instant, No. 6, we forwarded to Your Lordship various minutes and memoranda received from Sir Richard Temple principally relating to the condition of the districts of Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly in the Presidency of Madras. We now enclose Sir Richard Temple's reports on the districts of Salem, Madura and Tinnevelly, which continue the narrative of his preliminary survey of the distressed districts in the two Presidencies. The account of the district of Chingleput which adjoins and bounds the town of Madras on the north, west and south has not yet reached us. The Nellore and Kistna Districts have still to be visited.

2. It will be seen from these papers that the state of the districts now reported on, and the same remark applies to the district of Coimbatore, and still more to the district of Trichinopoly, is very much more favourable than that of the Ceded Districts and Kurnool. Although in all these districts there has been serious drought and very extensive failure of crops, and prices are consequently very high, indeed, but little lower than those which obtain in Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, the number of persons admitted to the relief works was, at the time of Sir Richard Temple's visit, comparatively small. It is probable that in Madura and Tinnevelly the numbers in need of relief would have been very much larger, had it not been for the facilities of emigration to the coffee districts of Ceylon, which annually attract a considerable number of the labouring classes of both districts. It is stated that every year tens of thousands of Tinnevelly labourers go to Ceylon to work on the coffee estates and other farms. The day Sir Richard Temple was at Tuticorin, he saw some hundreds of Ceylon coolies returning after their six months' working season. This year, doubtless in consequence of the dearth, the emigration from both districts has been greater than ever. In the Salem District there is no such outlet, and consequently the labourers on the relief works, although the supervision of the relief operations in this district is stated to be exceptionally good, and the population is more than a quarter of a million less than the population of Madura, were more than four times more numerous than those employed on the Madura works, not counting 8,000 people receiving gratuitous relief.

Salem	28,000	
Madura	5,531	
Tinnevelly	2,500	

Salem ...	1,966,925
Madura ...	2,266,615

3. A very satisfactory feature in all these districts is the great activity of private trade. They all are traversed from end to end by railways, and in all the districts roads are numerous and good, especially in Salem and Madura, and there are plenty of carts for the transport of grain. The Madura dealers are men of capital and enterprize, and they are already importing grain to the small ports on the coast, and bringing it up to Madura.

4. In regard to the prospects of these districts during the coming months everything depends on the spring rains. If the usual rains fall in April, things will go well. If they fail, there will be serious distress and heavy relief expenditure for several months. There will also, in such an event, it is to be feared, be a considerable loss of cattle. As regards the water supply there is no serious cause for apprehension.

5. We stated in our despatch of last week that the Madras Government had acceded substantially to all Sir Richard Temple's proposals for economy, and that orders would be issued at once.* Sir Richard Temple has since informed us that the Madras Government have ordered various measures of economy in relief and such restrictions of expense as are compatible with the safety of the people, and that these orders are actually being carried out in the interior of the districts. Though there may yet be important discussions on details, Sir Richard Temple trusts that there is general accord in principle. He cordially acknowledges the support which he has received from the Madras Government and from all its officials, and bears his testimony to the zeal, devotion and humanity with which the relief operations have been undertaken in that Presidency. In his Minutes and memoranda on Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, which have already been laid before Your Lordship, and more particularly in his Minute of the 19th January, he has discussed very fully the necessity of placing some restrictions on the enormous numbers resorting to the relief works in these districts and the mode in which this should be done. Similar suggestions were made to the Government of Bombay, which, however, had anticipated the most important of them, *viz.*, the reduction in the rate of wages.

6. With this despatch we submit a Minute, dated the 24th ultimo, in which Sir Richard Temple has drawn the attention of the Bombay Government to the applicability of certain passages in our letter of instructions to the relief administration in the Bombay districts, including the question of closing many of the smaller relief works. At present we are not aware whether anything has been done in either Presidency in the direction of closing small works; but in connexion with this subject we submit a correspondence which has passed with the Government of Bombay regarding the commencement of the earthworks of the Dhond and Manmar Railway and of the railway some time ago projected between Bellary and Karwar by way of Gudduck and Hooblee. We have authorised the Bombay Government to commence the first of these works at once, if, in their opinion, it is urgently necessary in consequence of more extensive relief works being required than those actually in progress; observing, however, that work should, as far as practicable, be confined to those portions of the undertaking which can be carried out without committing the Government to immediate completion of the line when the present difficulties have ceased. Regarding the Karwar and Bellary Railway we have addressed the Madras Government and Sir Richard Temple, who will shortly again visit the Bellary District. We have reason to believe, although the point is not specially adverted to in any of the official papers before us, except in the memorandum regarding the Tinnevelly District, that difficulties have been experienced, though of what nature we are not informed, in devising large works suitable for relief purposes in the Madras Presidency. The only relief works of any magnitude at present in operation appear to be the East Coast Canal and the Junction Canal. Sir Richard Temple has inspected the line of the proposed extension of the Railway from Conjeveram to Chingleput, but is not in favour of its being taken up as a relief work. We shall probably receive more detailed information on the general question in Sir Richard Temple's final report after the completion of his tour.

* Since this was written we have received copies of the orders of the Madras Government dated the 31st January, Nos. 329 and 330, enclosed in their despatch to Your Lordship, under date the 2nd instant. These orders are entirely in accordance with the policy laid down in our instructions to Sir Richard Temple, on the subjects to which they relate, *viz.*, the restrictions on expenditure and non-interference with trade, and have our cordial concurrence.

7. The question of improving the grain traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways has been carefully investigated by Captain Bisset, R. E., under Sir R. Temple's orders. We enclose some correspondence on this subject. The officials of both railways appear to be using every effort to meet the emergency. A suggestion made by Sir Richard Temple, that the line from Madras to Arconum should be doubled, is under consideration in our Public Works Department, and will, we hope, be disposed of in the course of a few days. Arrangements have been made for obtaining weekly returns of the grain traffic to the affected districts by rail as well as by sea.

8. Sir Richard Temple has visited Bangalore, and was about to inspect some of the distressed localities in Mysore. We have reason to apprehend that the distress in that province is severe. Regarding Hyderabad we submit a memorandum of the facts ascertained by Sir R. Temple on the occasion of his visit to Hyderabad, from which it appears that the distress in the Nizam's country is likely to be more limited and less serious than was at first apprehended. Sir Richard Temple considers the arrangements made to meet the distress creditable to the prudence and foresight of the Nizam's Government.

9. Among the enclosures of this despatch will be found a correspondence on the subject of remissions of land revenue, to which reference was made in our despatch of the 26th ultimo (paragraph 5). Sir Richard Temple had suggested that suspensions only should be allowed pending further consideration, and that remissions should be prohibited. Both the Local Governments having objected to the course suggested, we have intimated to them that the matter will be left to their discretion, but that the subordinate authorities should be warned against too free remissions, and authorized to hold balances in suspense in cases in which it appears likely that the landholders will, without undue pressure, be able to pay the revenue in arrear during the next season.

10. From the returns of persons employed on the relief works and fed gratuitously which reached us yesterday, it appears that in the former case there has been a diminution of 33,994, and in the latter 12,447. The aggregate number of persons employed on the works was 903,410 and of persons receiving gratuitous relief 60,402 against 947,404 and 72,849, the corresponding numbers for the previous week. The Nellore return, however, does not include the coolies employed on the East Coast Canal, regarding whom it is stated that no return had been received.

11. Since our last despatch was written, we have received Your Lordship's despatch of the 12th January, No. 6. Our despatches and telegrams during the last few weeks, and the weekly despatches and returns which you now receive from the two Local Governments, will have placed you in possession of tolerably full information on most of the points adverted to in your despatch. The detailed reports alluded to in the 24th paragraph are gradually coming in and are undergoing a careful scrutiny, but we are not yet in a position to lay before you a full *resumé* of their contents. In the meantime the clear and full memoranda which have been furnished by Sir Richard Temple regarding the districts visited by him will have enabled Your Lordship to form a clear view of the leading facts of the situation, of its dangers and difficulties, and of the measures which are being taken to meet them. The situation is, indeed, very grave. The extent of the distressed area in length is very great, beginning, as it does, from near the south bank of the Taptee river in Khandesh, and stretching down south, uninterruptedly, almost to Cape Comorin; and in one part its breadth is considerable, extending from the eastern watershed of the Western Ghaut mountains to the East Coast. Including Bombay, the Nizam's dominions, Mysore and Madras, the population affected can hardly be less than thirty millions, possibly a good deal more. The calamity is aggravated by the prevalence of cholera in many of the distressed districts. If it were not for the railways, which now extend from the base of the Himalayas to the extreme south of the peninsula, and the great improvement which has taken place in the communications generally, the difficulty of transporting food in sufficient quantities over this vast area would have practically rendered it beyond the power of Government, however great their efforts and unrestricted their expenditure, to prevent a very heavy mortality in some, at all events, of the drought-stricken districts. As it is, the railways are carrying the

surplus produce of the Punjab, of the North-Western and Central Provinces, and of Bengal, where the harvests have been excellent, to the drought-stricken plains of Sholapore, Bellary and Kurnool; and throughout the distressed districts, owing to the activity of private trade, the markets, as a general rule, are well supplied. There will, we fear, be a heavy loss of cattle in some districts. The apprehensions which were at one time felt as to a water famine are not now generally entertained.

12. We cannot conclude this despatch without expressing our sense of the invaluable assistance which Sir Richard Temple is rendering both to the Government of India and to the Local Governments in the performance of our anxious task.

No. 31, dated [illegible] January 1877.

From—*The Secretary to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
To—*The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a minute recorded by him regarding relief affairs in the Madura and Tinnevelly districts, together with memoranda setting forth the facts ascertained on the spot regarding those districts.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Madura District, as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *at his conferences with local officers during the 22nd and 24th January.*

AT Madura Sir Richard Temple had the advantage of meeting—

Mr. McQuhae who has been Collector of the district for several years, but who only returned from furlough a month ago and had not yet inspected the more distressed parts of the district.

Mr. Turner, C. S., who has been for some time in charge of the Ramnath Zemindari under the Court of Wards, and who is now Relief Officer of the district; two Deputy Collectors and the Sub-judge, who had served long in the district, and also the Tahsildars of the Dindigul and Madura taluks.

2. The district of Madura has an area 9,503 square miles and a population of 3,366,615 persons. It is traversed by the Southern Madras railway. Somewhat less than one-half the district belongs to Zemindars with the administration of whose estates the Collector has but little concern. The ryotwari portion of the district, managed by the Collector on behalf of Government, is divided into six taluks and contains a population of about 1,300,000. In the north-west of the district are the Pulni and other hill ranges which are sparsely peopled; from Madura town southwards and eastwards to the sea coast the country of the great zemindaris is open and flat.

3. The average rainfall of the cultivated part of the district is 34 inches; during the past season the rainfall has been in some places as little as five inches, and nowhere has it been half the average. In ordinary seasons Madura gets a fall of from 4 to 6 inches in April and May, a fall of 6 to 10 inches in July and August, and a fall of about 13 inches in the October or latter rains. During the past season the district got the April rainfall only. The rain fell unequally over the district;—thus, while Ramnath, as a whole, fared very badly, a belt of land ten miles broad along the coast was favoured with good October rain. The parts where the rainfall was shortest are the whole of the Palni taluk, the north (about ⅓) of Dindigul taluk, and the southern half of the Tenmangalam taluk, and nearly one-third of the great Ramnath zemindari. In these tracts no rain fell after August, and no crop at all has been secured save under wells and river channels. The tanks in these tracts are all rain-fed (as distinguished from river-fed), and they are dry; so no crops have been saved by tank-water. In the rest of the district the failure of rain was not so utter; still the dry crop was extremely poor, where it did not wholly fail. Fair crops have been secured under wells and river channels.

4. The area under different kinds of cultivation and under the main food crops is, in ordinary seasons, as follows:—

	Acres.
Under well irrigation	22,150
Irrigated from river channels	20,183
Sown with rice	137,511
Sown with cumboo (bajra millet)	98,840
Sown with cholum (jowari millet)	162,784
Other food grains	800,000

As there are such great variations in the circumstances of the different taluks, the Collector has difficulty in offering a general estimate of the out-turn for the whole district. He would put—

The dry crop yield at perhaps ...	... 1 anna all round;
Wet crop	... 8 annas under tanks;
Ditto	... 10 annas under irrigation channels;
Crop irrigated from wells. ...	... 12 annas;

and he would put the average yield of the district at a 3-annas crop, or something less than one quarter of an ordinary good yield.

5. The ryots and the people of the Madura District are in ordinary times prosperous, save in part of the Shevagunga zemindari in the south-west corner of Ramnath where the crops often fail. Even this year the ryots are keeping on and supporting their regular farm servants (pádials) everywhere except in a part of the Palni taluk; still there are a good many ryots, 94,000 out of 129,000, who hold less than seven acres a piece. The population living by daily labour and the prœdial serfs (pádials) constitute about one-fourth of the whole population. Pressure on the lowest classes has been considerably relieved by an unusually large emigration of labourers to the coffee lands of Ceylon.

6. The ordinary food of the people is cumboo (bajra), ragi (small millet) and cholum (jowari); in parts, the poorer classes consume a very coarse millet known as *black cholum*. At present all the larger markets are well supplied with grain, principally foreign rice from Bengal; in parts of the south there is black cholum to be had, but the quantity of this grain in the district is not large. Several cases have already come to the Collector's notice in which the supply of grain was not equal to the local demand; still there is food in the district for those who have money to buy, and the Collector believes that private trade will sufficiently supply local needs, though occasionally petty dealers may not be quick enough in supplying the wants of remote localities. Roads are good, and there are plenty of carts. Madura dealers are men of capital and enterprise, and they are already importing grain direct to the petty district ports, such as Kilakari, and bringing it up to Madura.

7. The food crops of the two previous years (1874-75 and 1875-76) in Madura were fairly good all round. Last summer there was at one time promise of a good ragi crop, and much of the old ragi stocks was exported to Mysore where the need was then great. Stocks of common local grains are believed not to be large, but there is already a good deal of foreign rice in the district. Prices at Madura are now quoted at—

	Number of seers per rupee.	
	13th January 1877.	Average of the season in ordinary years.
2nd sort rice	7¼	16
Cholum (jowari)	8½	29
Ragi (small millet)	10¾	35

In the interior prices are much the same, except in the Dindigul taluk, where they are a little dearer. Black cholum is still for sale in the south of the district at 16 seers per rupee; it is eaten by the poor only, and the supply will not last long.

8. At present there are but few labourers on relief works. Local fund undertakings have been pushed forward, such as the clearing of tanks and other such works debitable to the "village improvement fund." On these works people are made to give full tale of labour. In the south of the district and in the Palni taluks some few relief roads were opened; and other works, such as tanks and roads, are ready marked out. The total number of real relief labourers is only 5,531; the numbers decreased a fortnight ago, but are now increasing again. The Collector expects a rush of labourers on the works in the south, where the people are very badly off, and for two months past some of them have prayed to have relief works opened. If it had not been for the outlet by emigration to Ceylon, there would have been danger of starvation down there before now. The Ramnath zemindari is under the Court of Wards, and it can afford to find work for its own people, provided Government will sanction the Collector's proposal to suspend (not to remit) a portion of the Ramnath tribute (peshkush). If these arrangements be sanctioned, then the Collector would hope that the total number of relief labourers chargeable to the State will not exceed Rs. 20,000* during the worst times of the Madura district. If seasonable rain falls in April (and Mr. Nelson's Madura manual shows that in average years 5 or 6 inches fall between April and May), then the people will leave the works and go off to their fields. If no April rains fall, then there may be disaster, and as many as 100,000 people might possibly come upon the relief works. But if the coming season be ordinarily prosperous, Mr. McQuhae hopes that the number of relief labourers will not exceed 20,000.

* Estimates of this kind differ according to the officers who frame them. A previous Collector, it is understood, estimated that Madura would have to employ 100,000 relief labourers before the end of February. There is often a risk of subordinates, without any conscious extravagance, working up to high estimates of this kind.

9. The rate of wages on the relief works is two annas a day for an adult male, and a fair tale of work is exacted from the labourers. In Madura town in ordinary times no man will accept a day's work under four or five annas a day; and though wage rates in the interior may be a little cheaper, still the Collector thinks that a man of the Madura district must be feeling some pressure before he goes on relief works at two annas a day. People who have, as yet, come on the relief works were not in a specially depressed physical condition.

10. In the town of Madura the distribution of gratuitous relief from private charity has begun. In the Palni taluk gratuitous relief, in the shape of cooked food, is being given to some 900 persons at Government expense. The Collector is enquiring into the necessity for continuing this relief. The tahsildar stated that some of the people,—infirm and aged persons from the surrounding villages,—who came for this relief were in a very destitute state.

11. Up to the present time there has been no very great difficulty in maintaining the cattle. There is still some pasture in the tank beds, and in the withered rice and cumboo fields. But difficulty will certainly be felt in Ramnath, and in the Madura, Meloor and Terumangalam taluks and in parts of the Shevaganga Zemindari, if showers do not come. Slight showers, such as usually come in Madura at this time of year, will produce enough pasture to keep the cattle alive.

12. In parts of Ramnath the people will have difficulty in getting water to drink. They may sometimes have to go four or five miles for it. Still, water will not absolutely fail.

13. The Collector expects to have to suspend 15 lakhs of land revenue out of a total demand of 24 lakhs. The whole of the zemindari tribute (peshkush) will eventually be collected. But according to the revenue custom of the Presidency, the Government is more or less bound, * though not absolutely pledged, to remit land revenue due on "wet" lands, which have failed to get any crop by reason of failure of the tank water. The Collector cannot as yet precisely say how much this may be. According to the revenue customs of the presidency, a good deal of the suspended revenue, due from dry crop lands, would also be eventually remitted.

* *Note.* So the Collector of Madura says.

TINNEVELLY,
23rd January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Tinnevelly district, as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *during his visit of the 24th January.*

AT Tinnevelly Sir Richard met Mr. Stewart, the Collector, who has had five years' experience of the district, and at Tuticorin he met Mr. Davies, the Head Assistant in charge of the southern taluk of the Tinnevelly district.

2. The Tinnevelly district contains an area of 5,176 square miles, with a population of 1,693,979 persons. It is traversed from end to end by the Madras railway. The (ryotwari) tracts administered directly by the Collector are divided into nine taluks; while the 22 zemindaris constitute one-quarter of the district. The zemindaris are mostly situate in the distressed tracts. Some of the zemindars are poor and unable to do much for the support of their people in the present year; others, and especially Ethiapoorum, which is now under the Court of Wards, can afford to find works for the relief of their tenantry. The zemindari tribute (peshkush) is said to be above two-thirds of the gross rental, so that Tinnevelly zemindars have not so large a margin of profit as in North Arcot and other districts.

3. The district is divisible into two distinct sections,—

(1) the valley taluks of Tenkarai, Tinnevelly, Tenkasi, Ambasamudram, where the lands are for the most irrigated, and where crop after crop is taken off the ground, which is bare for only about two months of the year. These irrigated taluks are the most thickly peopled.

(2) the black soil taluks, where there is comparatively little irrigated land, and where in ordinary years dry crops of cholum (jowari) and cotton are grown.

The average rainfall of the lowlands of the Tinnevelly district is about 20 inches; at Tuticorin on the Coromandel coast it is as low as 10 inches. During the last season the rainfall was in some places as low as 5 inches, and did not anywhere exceed half the average fall of ordinary years. The area of failure of crops is nearly identical with the unirrigated section of the district. The yield is estimated at—

in the irrigated taluks—wet crop, 14 annas, full crop; dry crop, 4 annas, quarter crop.

in the dry taluk—wet crop, 1 anna, no appreciable crop; dry crop, 3 annas, nearly a quarter crop.

The Collector is unable to offer a correct estimate of the yield for the whole of the district because the variations are so great in different parts, but perhaps the yield of the whole district might be put down at about 6 annas, or $\frac{3}{8}$ of a good harvest.

4. The yield of the previous (1875-76) harvest was fairly good all round, while the yield of 1874-75 was good. Stocks are supposed not to be large; but the rice now ripening in the irrigated taluks will, the Collector estimates, give food enough for the whole district for at least four months. The ordinary food of the people is rice over a great part of the district, but in the dry crop taluks cholum and cumboo are the staple food. The breadth put down with the main food crops in the last ordinary year 1875 was—

Rice	...	212,000 acres.
Cholum (jowari) ...	...	66,000 "
Cumboo (bajra) ...	...	195,000 "
Samary (small millet)	...	169,000 "
Ragi	...	49,000 "

The area sown with cotton was 150,000 acres; during the present year the cotton yield will be very small indeed.

5. All the district marts are well supplied with grain. The district possesses plenty of carts for inland traffic; and ample shipping comes to Tuticorin for the maritime trade. At one time the supply was short in places; but during the last few weeks foreign rice has been coming largely into the district* by the port of Tuticorin from beyond the sea. The Collector believes the food supply will be maintained everywhere by private trade. The earliest crop of next season will not come in until September; no harvest will be reaped in August. The present and the ordinary prices of some of the cheap food grains in Tinnevelly town are quoted thus:—

* The imports of grain into Tuticorin have been—

	During December.	During first 20 days of January.
	Tons.	Tons.
Rice	984	1,532
Paddy (rice with the husk on)	...	132
Cumboo (bajra) ...	32	276
Cholum (jowari) ...	...	9
TOTAL ...	1,016	1,949

	Present price.	Ordinary price.
Rice	7¼	11 seers per rupee.
Cumboo (bajra)	11¼	23¼ "
Cholum (jowari)	7¼	24 "
Ragi	12	27 "

At marts in the interior of some of the distressed tracts prices are 20 to 30 per cent. dearer; and four weeks ago, before the trade from across the sea set in, prices were quite 20 per cent. dearer than they are now.

6. In ordinary years the people of Tinnevelly are well off; the ryots have a high "standard of comfort;" and in the irrigated taluks they are sometimes quite wealthy. A large proportion of the ryots, however, have small holdings of 3 to 7 acres each. The Collector estimates that about half the population of the taluks affected by failure (say 400,000 out of 900,000) are daily labourers and farm servants. One great outlet for the poorer classes of Tinnevelly is the labour-field of Ceylon, whither tens of thousands go to work on coffee estates and other farms. The day Sir Richard Temple was at Tuticorin, he saw some hundreds of Ceylon coolies returning after their six months' working season. This year emigration to Ceylon is greater than ever.

7. As yet the condition of the people even in the distressed taluks is by no means depressed. But some weeks ago it became clear that in the distressed taluks were a certain number of people who had not emigrated, had no food and no means of earning any. Accordingly works were opened, and about 2,500 labourers are employed on roads and irrigation channels under the civil officers. The engineer officers help in supervising, and task-work is rigorously exacted from the labourers. Works have been sketched out costing—

8½ lakhs for road work,
8 " irrigation channels,
½ lakh for miscellaneous improvements.

There is no very large work in the district on which a great number of labourers could be usefully employed. But Tinnevelly relief labourers could be taken to the Periyar scheme in Madura, if it were not for the extreme unhealthiness of those valleys in the hot season. The Collector estimates that at the worst time he may have as many as 100,000 persons on relief works; that time will be in May and June, for he considers that the people will not leave to begin ploughing until late in the month of June. The Collector will keep down the numbers on the works as much as he, with safety to the people, can. But there are in the distressed tracts very large number of families who can have no means of earning a living off the works.

8. The rate of wages on the works is 2 annas a day to male adults, and to women and children proportionately lower, as ordered by the Government. The Sub-Collector at Tuticorin appeared to contemplate purchasing a certain quantity of rice for Government and paying the relief labourers in grain. But if the markets are sufficiently supplied, these arrangements will, under present orders, not be required.

9. No relief houses for distributing gratuitous relief at the State cost have yet been opened. About Rs. 500, however, have been spent on such relief by village officials,† who are directed to relieve temporarily casual cases of clear distress and to send in the bill to the tahsildar. The precise number of persons so relieved up to date cannot be stated. If matters get worse, relief houses will have to be opened; but no estimate can be furnished at present of the probable total numbers who may hereafter want relief. There is a private relief house at Vendipattam, and the recipients are mostly the infirm and feeble and the beggars of the neighbourhood. No cases of starvation have been reported up to the present date.

† Called village moonsifs in the Tamil districts.

10. There has not been much loss yet among the cattle. But no doubt the supply of fodder is very short. Some cattle from the western taluks can go to the ghât pastures. But in the south there will be loss of cattle, for, unless plentiful showers come (which is not probable) there will soon be no pasture at all in the black soil taluks.

11. Failure of water supply has not yet been felt to any severe degree. But during the hot months there will be difficulty about water in the unirrigated taluks. Still the Collector anticipates that people will generally be able to get water for themselves and cattle if they go 3 or 4 miles at most for it. There may thus be often dearth of water and difficulty in getting it, but still it will be obtainable.

12. The Collector estimates that he may have to suspend 12 lakhs of land revenue out of a total demand of 27. Probably out of this, 3 lakhs, the estimated (roughly) assessment on wet lands, which got no crop, may have to be remitted. Remissions of the abkaree (liquor excise revenue) will not be absolutely necessary, as the revenue is leased for a term of years, and a bad year might be set off against good ones. The Collector, however, may find it expedient to recommend some remission. The salt revenue as yet is coming in satisfactorily.

TINNEVELLY,
24th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

No. 34, dated Madura; 24th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

IN continuation of my letter No. 27 of the 22nd current, I have the honour, by direction of Sir Richard Temple, to submit copy of a minute recorded by him, in which attention is drawn to the applicability of certain passages in the Government of India's despatch of the 16th January to the relief administration of districts of the Bombay Deccan.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,—*dated Madura, 24th January 1877.*

IN continuation of my minute of the 22nd instant, urging certain measures of economy which would lead to reductions of expenditure on relief, I would beg the consideration of the Government of Bombay to the conditions set forth in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the despatch of the Government of India, dated 16th January 1877. It seems to me that they apply in some degree, not a very great degree perhaps, but still in some degree, to the relief operations which we have conducted in the Deccan districts. While admitting the need of extensive relief in those districts and acknowledging the large amount of good which has been and is being done there by the exertions of the local authorities, I still think that, in the words of paragraph 3, some "persons are employed to whom relief is not absolutely essential, and who without it would have been able to maintain themselves at all events for some time to come."

2. Although there is good supervision on the larger works, yet in many of the petty village works I fear that "the people can obtain almost for the asking, and in return for next to no work at all, wages in money or in grain."

3. I apprehend also that in some places the authorities, in the words of paragraph 2, are "attempting the task of preventing all suffering and of giving general relief to the poorer classes of the community," a task which the Government of India has in this despatch declared itself unable to undertake. These instructions from the Government of India seem to me to render some reconsideration necessary in detail to see especially whether many persons on all the works, larger or smaller, could not be selected to be discharged, and whether some stricter check could not be imposed on admission to the works. In other words, I would say, let every person now on the works be discharged, who apparently can get on for a time without such employment, and let no person in future be admitted unless there be reason to suppose that he or she is absolutely in need and would be in danger of starvation if employment were to be refused.

4. In respect to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the despatch of the Government of India, urging that relief labourers be employed on large works of a permanently useful character, I have represented what occurred to me in my minute of the 12th January.

5. In paragraph 7 of the despatch of the Government of India it is stated that "when distress becomes extreme, and a state of absolute famine has been reached, the Government may be driven to set up relief works near the homes of the people on a scale inconsistent with careful supervision or searching tests."

Although numerous works of this character have been set up in the Deccan districts, I doubt whether the stage contemplated by the above passage has been yet reached, though it may be reached hereafter. And with this view I would recommend that many of these petty works be reconsidered with a view to their being discontinued, wherever possible, for the present at least.

6. I should anticipate that, if the measures recommended in this minute and in my minute of the 22nd January can be at all adopted, a considerable reduction can be effected below the estimate of expenditure, one million and a half, submitted with the minute of the 12th current.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 35, dated 27th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum of the facts ascertained by him at Hyderabad on 12th instant as to the failure of harvests and possible distress in the territories of His Highness the Nizam.

Memorandum of the facts ascertained as to failure of harvests and distress in the Nizam's dominions, as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *at Hyderabad on the 12th January.*

AT Hyderabad Sir Richard Temple met Major Euan Smith, C. S. I., First Assistant Resident; His Excellency the co-regent Nawab Shams-Ool-Oomrah and his nephew, also Mukkurrun-Ood-Dowlah, nephew of Sir Salar Jung. The Resident, Sir Richard Meade, and His Excellency the Minister, Sir Salar Jung, had not returned to the capital. But Sir Richard Temple was able, by the courtesy of His Highness the Nizam's Government, to obtain full information as to the condition of the country. The Secretary to Sir Salar Jung in the Revenue Department has charge of relief operations, and he supplied much information. This gentleman had borne a share in relief work during the famine of 1869, on which occasion he was a Deputy Collector, so he was conversant with the relief procedure under British administration. A European gentleman, who holds the office of Superintending Engineer, and who is directing relief works, also gave Sir Richard Temple a memorandum on the subject of the scarcity.

2. Out of the seventeen districts which compose the dominion of His Highness the Nizam there has been bad failure of harvests in parts of six only, namely in East Raichore, in part of West Raichore (known as Lingasoor), in the southern parts of Nalgonda abutting on the Kurnool district, in part of Shorapore, in part of Nuldroog near the Sholapore district, and in a small tract south of Pyton near the British district of Ahmednagar. The failure was most utter in the Alpur sub-division of East Raichore; there no crop whatever was sayed this season. In the rest of the distressed tracts it is estimated that a yield of from 2 annas to 3 annas (one-sixth of an ordinary crop) has been secured. In tracts adjoining the distressed districts the harvests have not been so good as usual; but over the rest of the country the harvests have been fair, while in the districts north of Hyderabad there have been decidedly good crops.

3. The Revenue Secretary was able to speak with confidence about the crops; for a Central Relief Committee had been formed at Hyderabad, and deputations from the Committee had visited the worst tracts, while the district officials had sent in full written reports from elsewhere.

4. The harvests of the two previous years (1874 and 1875) had been good throughout the country, save in one comparatively small tract of East Raichore, just where the present failure is worst. Stocks are probably considerable; the Revenue Secretary estimated that there must be quite a year's food in the country; for the Nizam's dominions always produce and export a considerable surplus of food (rice and jowari or cholum). Cholum (big millet) is the ordinary food of the common people, except in the south-east Telugu-speaking tracts, where rice and ragi are grown largely. The dealers of Hyderabad and other large marts are accustomed to do a large grain business. Even during the present year grain has gone and is still going* away largely to the Deccan and to the Madras Ceded Districts. Some of this grain comes from the country north of Hyderabad, where the crops have been good. The Nizam's country will not require grain from outside, though the southern districts may require and will get some of the surplus of the northern districts. An early but small crop of cholum and lesser millets will be reaped in September.

* *Note*—On the Nizam's State Railway between Shahabad and Hyderabad, Sir R. Temple saw a considerable quantity of grain waiting at the stations for despatch to Bellary.

5. At Hyderabad the price of jowari (cholum) ranges from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee. Rice is dearer. In the south cholum is 8 seers per rupee, and ragi is somewhat cheaper. To the north of Hyderabad prices are cheaper.

6. There have been no known cases of starvation or extreme distress. But some few hundreds of persons from the Alpur taluk in the extreme south went over to the Kurnool relief works. On representation being made relief works were begun on the Nizam's side of the border in East Raichore and also in a very few other places; and there are now (12th January) about 5,000 persons on the relief works. The condition of the labourers is as yet by no means depressed. A gang of about 1,500 labourers on a road in the Alpur taluk in the eastern extremity of the Raichore Doab was inspected as Sir Richard passed along;—men, women and children were all in good physical condition. The Engineer in charge, Mr. Brandt, said that the people were much in want of work, but that he had not seen any cases of great distress. Some hundreds of people had come over to his work from Kurnool, because the authorities there had reduced their wage rate; he intended at once to reduce his rates also. Hitherto he had paid 3 annas a day to adult male labourers.

7. The Relief Committee at Hyderabad expect that, at the worst season, they may have to give relief wages to 25,000 people in all, and that gratuitous relief in the shape of cooked

food may have to be distributed to destitute paupers at some ten or twelve centres. Should necessity arise, then organization for doing all this is ready. The Nizam's Government has no thought of laying in any store of grain, as the local trade will supply all needs of those who can buy.

8. There are plenty of pastures to which the cattle can be driven, though these are rather remote from Alpur and Eastern Raichore. There will be scarcity of water in parts of this tract, but no absolute water famine.

9. Reports have been received from the Nizam's taluks bordering on the Sholapore and Ahmednagar district of the Bombay Deccan to the effect that a large immigration of cattle and men had taken place from those districts into the Nizamat country. The Central Relief Committee did not accept as correct the reported numbers of these immigrants, and have ordered further inquiry. The Revenue Secretary did not think that this temporary immigration was more than the country under His Highness the Nizam could well bear.

10. The Nizam's Government expects to lose a good deal of its land revenue in the tracts affected by failure. Land revenue due for this year on fields of petty ryots, who have lost all their crop this season, will ordinarily be remitted at once and for good.

11. So far as Sir Richard Temple was able to judge, the arrangements made to meet distress and the diagnosis of the coming trouble, were creditable to the prudence and foresight of His Highness the Nizam's Government. The distress in the Nizamat country will be more limited and less serious than was at first feared, and will not, it may be hoped, aggravate the pressure and the trouble in the adjoining British district.

No. 38, dated Madras, 27th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Salem District, as ascertained by him at his meeting with the Collector on the 25th January.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Salem District, as ascertained by* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *at his meeting with the Collector,* MR. LONSLEY, *on the 25th January.

THE Salem district comprises 7,483 square miles, with a population of 1,966,995 persons. It is divided into nine taluks, and about one quarter of its area consists of permanently-settled estates. The Madras railway passes through it from one end to the other.

2. The Salem district consists of two distinct sections, the upland section on the Mysore plateau, containing four taluks, and the lowland section containing five taluks. The rainfall of the year was 18 inches as against an average of 30 inches, but the latter rains (October monsoon) have been short all over the district, averaging 2 inches only as against the usual fall of 10 inches. The failure has been greatest in the northern or upland taluks, namely Dharumpuri, Oossoor, Kristnagiri, Trichengode. One taluk only, Ahtoor, which lies just under the hills, enjoyed a fair October rainfall, and its crops are comparatively good. Salem differs from some of the other coast districts, in so far that almost all its "wet" or irrigated land gets water from rain-fed tanks, which this year had failed entirely. Its only river channels come from the Cauvery river and irrigate 12,000 acres. The acreage under "wet" crop is about 8 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the district. And the Collector estimates the out-turn of the year at 6 annas, or less than half an ordinary yield for dry crops, 4 annas, or about one quarter of ordinary yield for wet crop. This would give something better than a 5-anna crop, or about one-third of an ordinary good yield for the whole district. The harvest of last year (1875-76) was poor in the four northern taluks, where the failure this year is greatest. Over the rest of the district there was an 11-anna (about three-fourths of an ordinary yield). The harvest of 1874-75 was a bumper harvest all over the district. In ordinary years the Salem district exports surplus food; the ordinary food of the common people is rági and cholum. The ryots of Salem are well-to-do; the revenue rate for dry crop land is about Rs. 1¼ per acre, for the good soil of Salem is very light. There is a large population of weavers, very few of whom, however, have as yet come on the relief works.

3. The marts of the district, both large and small, are fully supplied with grain. Trade is very active; about 900 tons of food have come in by rail during the last two weeks from Beypore and Madras. The Salem demand will undoubtedly continue to be supplied by private trade. The district roads are very good. The cattle which do the cart traffic are quite distinct from the ordinary plough cattle, and they belong to a class of people in the southern taluks who, in ordinary years, carry away the surplus grain, and now will distribute imported grain. Prices in Salem town are—

	Present prices.	Average of ordinary years at this time.
Rice	7½ seers per rupee	12 seers per rupee.
Cholum	9½ „	24 „
Ragi	11 „	34 „
Kumboo	10 „	32 „

4. There have been no real cases of starvation; but in the northern taluks belonging to the sub-division there was distress among the poorer classes, and relief works were opened about two months ago. One month ago works were opened in the head-quarter taluks. The Collector does not consider the relief labourers to be generally in a depressed physical condition, though they are not so stout as in ordinary years. At first the relief labourers were paid daily wages, 2 annas a day for male adults. About three weeks ago task-work was introduced, and the numbers on the works fell from 21,000 to 10,000. The numbers have gone up again, and now about 23,000 labourers are on the works. The labourers are paid in cash at task-work rates, which are just twice as dear as the Public Works Department rates of ordinary years. At these rates adult males can earn about 2½ annas a day if they work hard. Still, good work is being done, and the labourers are chiefly employed in repairing tanks which were breached in the cyclone of 1872. There is a larger and better organized staff for supervising the works than have been found in many districts. Besides the range officers, each taluk has two overseers; and the affected tracts are divided into circles, which are placed under officials on Rs. 25 a month, who are drawn from the tahsil staff or from pensioned Government servants. The Amins of the Survey Department are also doing good work. The Collector wants more European supervisors for his works, such as pensioned sergeants who know Tamil. Bengal officers who do not know the language would not be so useful.

5. The Collector expects that he may have a maximum of from 70,000 to 80,000 persons on the works by the middle of April, if things turn out badly. If rain were to fall in February, then there would be a great reduction in the numbers on the works, for the beds of the tanks would be sown with cholum which would ripen in May. Government have allowed these tank beds to be cultivated this year at the dry rate of assessment. If the rains which usually fall in April should be favourable, then the number on relief works will materially decrease in the month of May.

6. About 8,000 people are receiving gratuitous relief at the State cost; the numbers increased when task-work was introduced, and some hundreds have come over from the Coimbatore and North Arcot districts. The recipients are being collected into four camps, where they are kept breaking stones all day, and are not allowed to go home. Eventually, the number of such camps may, if things get much worse, increase to 9 or 11. The Collector requires more dressers (Native Doctors) to help in supervising these camps. The cost of this gratuitous relief will probably be kept down to one anna a head per diem; and there will be the value of what work the people do to set against this charge.

Gratuitous relief is also being given through the village officials (Moonsiffs and Karnams,) who temporarily relieve casual cases of distress and send in the bill to the tahsildar. The Collector is not quite satisfied that this money is being well spent; but he sees no alternative way of preventing casual cases of starvation in outlying villages. The village officials are now rather badly off themselves, for, as the land revenue is not coming in, they do not get their percentage thereon. The Collector proposes to pay them out of the savings of the "village officials' fund" of previous years, and so to secure their hearty co-operation.

7. The cattle of the Salem district are as yet fairly well off. Many have been driven to the Shervaroy hills and to the other hills with which the district is studded. They will probably get through the present crisis sufficiently well.

8. Water also is still near the surface in wells all over the district, except in the Dharampuri taluk, where there will be dearth but not absolute want of water.

9. It has been proposed that 10½ lakhs out of a total land revenue of 22½ lakhs should be suspended or remitted. The Collector says that the revenue custom of the Madras Presidency is to remit and not to suspend land revenue due in respect of land whereon the crop has failed. But he also admits that in the case of dry crop lands, whereon the land revenue is very light, the ryots could certainly pay this year's balance out of the profits they may make on good crops during the next two years. He further says that, though the share of the "wet" assessment which may be reckoned as rent for water could not be collected on account of a year when tanks were dry, still the dry rate might be collected on "wet crop" lands.

In regard to the theory that remissions and not suspensions of land-revenue are the custom of the Madras revenue system, I may note here that I learn to-day in Madras that the instructions to assessing officers direct that 20 per cent. be deducted from the full revenue rate in making assessments, so as to leave the ryots a margin for bad seasons; and it is stated in those instructions that remissions will not hereafter be granted on dry crop land. I cannot learn that any distinct provision of law, or any engagement with the ryots exists, whereby Government would be bound to grant remissions, instead of suspensions, of the land revenue which the ryots may this year be unable to pay.

MADRAS,
26th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

XXIV.

Minute by* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bangalore, February 4th, 1877.

IN reference to minutes and memoranda regarding districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly, I desire to explain, in case these papers be published, that the Madras Government have ordered various measures

of economy in relief, and such restrictions of expense as are compatible with the safety of the people, which orders are actually being carried out in the interior of the districts. Though there may yet be important discussions on details, yet I trust that there is general accord in principle. I have to acknowledge, in the strongest terms, the kind way in which I have been met by the Madras Government and by all its officials, and the generous support I have received from them. I must also bear witness to the zeal, devotion and humanity with which the relief operations have been undertaken in this Presidency.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 42 E.—126, dated 23rd January 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The. Secy. to the Govt. of India, DEPT. OF REV., AGRI., AND COMMERCE.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1, of the 5th instant, conveying the instructions of the Government of India, that the restriction which had previously been placed on the organization and commencement of large works to afford relief during the present distress in this Presidency has, under certain conditions, been removed.

2. One of these conditions is, that no works shall be undertaken unless, in each case, this Government is satisfied by evidence, which it considers sufficient, that delay in commencing work will involve serious danger to the lives of the people. On this point all that can be said is that the autumn and spring crops over a large area in this Presidency have almost, if not entirely, failed, while in other parts they have been extremely scanty; that the prices of food grains have consequently risen to an abnormal height; that the mass of the people are very poor; and that those who usually depend on the product of their own small holdings, or on agricultural, or other, labour, for subsistence, are now deprived of their means of livelihood, and would probably fall into very great straits, and starve, if aid were not given to them in some shape.

3. In the early part of the season, before there had been time to organize any relief works, the uneasy movements of the people indicated, if not great distress, at least anticipations of it. In some districts signs of disorder manifested themselves, and had the people been of a less patient and docile temperament, they would probably have broken out into serious rioting. When relief works were opened, numbers flocked to them, notwithstanding that the wages offered were more than 30 per cent. lower than the wages of ordinary years, and that the price of food-grain was over 100 per cent. higher. Under these conditions, there are now upwards of 300,000 persons seeking employment on relief works, the mass of whom, this Government believe, would suffer the most serious privation, and many of whom would probably perish, if employment were not given to them; while it is quite certain, that but for the relief offered them, agrarian disorders, dacoities, and crime of every description would prevail, and the country would be greatly disorganized.

4. If these main facts be considered by the Government of India as supplying the evidence required by them, His Excellency in Council will, I am desired to say, consider that he is free to act under the authority which has been conditionally given to him: if these facts are not held to be sufficient to establish the case, His Excellency in Council begs that it may be so intimated to him, in order that he may pause until he is in a position to offer more conclusive testimony.

5. His Excellency in Council, I am desired to add, has repeatedly expressed his sense of the necessity for the most rigid economy, and has endeavoured to practise it, to the extent he considered permissible under the instructions given him in paragraph 19 of your letter, No. 365 of the 25th October last, *viz.*, that he should "exercise the discretion vested in him so as to prevent any loss of the lives of Her Majesty's subjects without incurring an expenditure of public money in excess of the necessities of the case." His Excellency in Council feels strongly that the obligation which rests on him of properly and economically administering the public funds, is not less in degree, though it may be less in extent, than the obligation which rests on the Government of India itself; that in fact, in common with all other public officers administering the resources of the State, it is his duty to enforce such careful and prudent economy as may be compatible with good and efficient Government. It is, therefore, no small cause of satisfaction to His Excellency to find that not only this principle, but also all the others which he has endeavoured to enforce from the commencement for dealing with this famine, is adopted by the Government of India, and embodied in their letter of instructions to Sir Richard Temple. There is, however, undoubtedly one exception of the utmost importance. This Government has been acting on the assumption that no person was to be allowed to die of starvation if the Government could prevent it. But the letter to Sir Richard Temple says, "even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal." The Government of India cannot fail to appreciate the extent to which this limitation, however sound in itself, must increase the responsibility of the Local Government in controlling relief operations.

6. I am now to state that, subject to the stipulation made in my 4th paragraph, His Excellency in Council proposes to proceed with the following works, as soon as he is satisfied

that the time has arrived for providing the means of relief which these works are calculated to afford:—

(a.) *The Malsej Ghaut.*

(b.) *The Nira Canal.*—On the subject of this work, I am to refer you to page 5 of the Statement which accompanied my No. 309 C. W.—1110, of the 23rd ultimo. The complete project is ready and will be submitted, together with a proposal for the modification of the entire scheme to secure a canal for monsoon irrigation as a distinct project to afford relief. This modified scheme is calculated to cost Rs. 19,52,000 to provide water for the irrigation of 56,849 acres, and to yield a net revenue of 4·4 per cent. This work will provide employment for about 30,000 people for six months. The line of canal traverses the Purandhur, Bhimthari and Indapur Talukas of the Poona Collectorate, one of the dryest parts of the Deccan. There are already over 30,000 persons employed on small scattered works under the Collector, for whom it is most difficult to find profitable employment.

(c.) *Dhond and Ahmednagar Road.*—This work is already in progress and cannot be stopped; on the contrary, it will be necessary to grant further funds for it, when the amount already allotted—from which a sum of Rs. 20,000 was temporarily transferred to the continuation of the same road north of Ahmednagar—has been expended. There are now employed upon it 4,378 people.

(d.) *Metalling the main line between Poona and Hurryhur.*—This road traverses the Collectorates of Poona, Belgaum, and Dharwar and the State of Kolhapur. The work will probably be required for extensive relief later in the season. It has the advantage of being placed in a part of the Presidency, where the local distress is not great, where the water-supply is ample, and where communication, and consequently food transport, is easy. It is a work, also, that can be stopped at any moment without involving any after liability, and, on these grounds, it is one peculiarly fitted for relief purposes. This Government have always reckoned on this work as affording a large reserve for relief purposes; and, under the authority now granted in your letter under reply, will hold themselves at liberty to proceed with it, when occasion arises, to any extent that may be needed.

(e.) *Dholkheir and Bellary Road.*—Under the authority granted in your letter, this work will be proceeded with to the extent of the original grant, or to a greater extent should it be necessary to do so. It is not known to this Government that there are many cross-roads in the Kaladgi Collectorate requiring improvement. Certainly, there are no such cross-roads, which would be more useful than the completion of this through line, or which would afford better means of relieving the distressed persons of the district. It is not at this stage (and it is believed that the Government of India will admit this to be the case) desirable to provide work for the people at their very doors. The vast number of persons—some of whom are not thought to be in great distress—which the prosecution of small scattered works have brought on the hands of this Government, are the cause of great anxiety, and His Excellency in Council has adopted every means that have suggested themselves to him to put a stop to this evil, short of organizing the relief works on a more efficient and concentrated scale, and this, in consequence of the orders he has received, he has hitherto been unable to do to the extent that he considered desirable and necessary.

7. Small cross-roads are, for the reasons just stated, objectionable, and, for the same reason, minor tank-clearances are not advisable. Good enough at an early stage of distress when the numbers of applicants for relief are not large, these small roads and clearances are unprofitable at an after period, when strict and complete organization becomes imperative to save great waste of public funds. The small tanks have also this inherent disadvantage that they are useless as regards prospective droughts unless they can be cleared (as is very seldom the case) to hold two or more year's supply. A tank, containing only one year's supply, is useless in season of drought when it does not fill, and it is not very greatly needed in good seasons. Large irrigation works, especially tanks and storage reservoirs, which contain two or more year's supply are, perhaps, the most suitable works to undertake for famine relief, not only because they usually involve heavy earth-works, but because they tend in their immediate neighbourhood to pervent a recurrence of drought; such works usually cost more than Rs. 30,000, and His Excellency in Council now acknowledges gratefully the removal of the restriction that had previously been placed upon this class of works. Were it in his power, His Excellency in Council would gladly undertake works of this character in preference to any others, but it is difficult to find suitable locations, for it is only a concurrence of favourable circumstances as regards rain-fall, cofiguration of ground, and the like, that renders works of this class possible. It is a fortunate circumstance that the investigations of former years have placed within reach a few of such works on the present occasion.

8. In addition to the tank works, which have already been undertaken, His Excellency in Council will, as occasion arises, proceed under the authority now given with the following:—

The Shersoful, Mullet, and Patus tanks in the Poona Collectorate.
The Ojhar Canal extension in the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

The Doni tank in the Dharwar Collectorate.
The Banknari tank in the Kaladgi Collectorate.
The Krishna Canal extension in the Satara Collectorate.
The Chunkapur tank in the Nasik Collectorate.
The Bhokur and Dymel tanks in the Khandesh Collectorate.

9. Information as regards these works is given in the Statement which accompanied my No. 309 C. W.—1110, of the 23rd December, and I am to add, that as regards the Bhokur tank, that the work now contemplated is not the large project which was before the Government of India in 1872, and deferred from want of funds—*vide* the Government of India's letter, Public Works Department, No. 971 I, of 22nd November 1872—but a smaller scheme involving the restoration of an old irrigation work, calculated to cost about Rs. 84,000, nearly the whole of which is for earth-works, and to secure a probable net revenue of 5 per cent. In addition to this work, it may also become necessary to undertake the Gokak Canal in the Belgaum Collectorate, which was not included in the original programme of works by this Government. This canal, for which there are complete plans and estimate, is calculated to cost Rs. 9,62,307, and it will carry water sufficient for the irrigation of 38,200 acres.

10. I am now to observe that should the distress in this Presidency continue to increase, and should the measures which have been adopted by this Government, as regards the labour and wages tests, and the careful examination of applicants for relief, not have the effect of checking the rapid accumulation of persons on relief works, it will become necessary to undertake still more extensive operations than any of those adverted to above, and the only effectual measures which suggest themselves to this Government are the commencement of the Dhond and Munmar Chord line, connecting the two branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Rail above the Ghauts, and the Karwar and Bellary Railway. A proposition has already been before the Government of India as regards the first-named work, and has been rejected by them; but it is understood from paragraph 8, sub-head *a.*, of your letter, No. 521, of the 15th December, and also from the general tenor of your letter, now under reply, that the Government of India are not unwilling to re-open the subject, should occasion arise for doing so.

11. Not to encumber the text of this letter, I am directed to attach a memorandum respecting each of these Railways, containing information as regards its cost and conditions of execution, as well as the extent of relief it is calculated to afford, and I am to add the following observations.

12. The Dhond and Munmar Railway will afford ready means of relief in 3 districts, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Poona, in which there are already 99,273 persons employed on relief works, many of which are small and over-crowded. It will also afford relief to the people of Sholapur, where there are already 1,18,700 labourers on the relief rolls.

13. On the earth-works of this railway, relief labourers can be properly organized, supervised, and tasked, and the line is admirably situated as regards food and water-supply. If even it be considered unadvisable for the present to carry out the Line to completion, it would still, in the opinion of this Government, be better to undertake the earth-works, which, at some period, will be worth the full amount of money that may now be spent upon them, rather than to fritter away an equal sum on useless works, such as cross-roads and tank clearances, which are not needed: on the earth-works of this railway, a fair proportionate return for the money spent can be secured, which cannot be done on scattered village works.

14. Of course His Excellency in Council would greatly prefer to see the Chord Line commenced and completed without check or stoppage, but if this cannot be at present done, it would still be a measure preferable in every respect, and economical as regards the further prosecution of a work, which, some day or other, must be done, to employ the persons, for whom Government must find occupation, in making the cuttings, which will remain for years without deterioration, and throwing up the embankments which will also stand without material loss or damage, if stopped short of the influence of flood-water at the river crossings, and if protected at such points.

15. Apart from the great and obvious political and military advantage of connecting the two great branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway above the Ghauts, and thus connecting the whole Northern and Southern system of railway communication of India, there is this further consideration that, in the event of famine or scarcity prevailing in any part of India at a future period, such as now prevails in the Southern part of the Continent, this Chord Line would be of very great value.

16. The experiences of the present season are sufficient to establish this point. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, chiefly from having been compelled to work an enormous traffic over both its weak points—the Ghaut inclines—has been unable to deal effectually with the grain that has come upon it, Engine and waggon stock have run short, there has not been enough station and siding accommodation, and the staff has proved insufficient, especially as regards engine drivers. The Railway has carried 857 tons of grain per diem on an average for 82 days, nearly the whole of which has been forced down the Thull and up the Bhore Ghauts; it is still carrying at the same rate, and it may be safely said that if the Chord Line from Dhond to Munmar had been in existence, the railway would have been able to convey double the quantity it has done to the affected districts, and would also have enabled the traders to deliver at cheaper rates. Much too of the valuable food-grain stated to have been recently damaged and destroyed by rain in the North-Western Provinces, would have been preserved to its owners, and for the use of the people suffering from distress. This grain, as the Government of India is aware, had accumulated at stations were there was insufficient shelter for it, having been offered in such quantities that the Railway could not carry it away.

17. What has proved to be the case as regards the grain traffic may, some day, operate as regards Military movements; and should any such occasion arise, the necessity of dealing with two such obstructions, as the Ghaut Inclines, may be found to exert a very detrimental, possibly a fatal, influence on movements that may be of the utmost importance.

18. The line from Dhond to about 10 miles north of Ahmednagar has been finally located and is approved by this Government, the further portion has been surveyed, but not yet finally located; this can, however, be done while the first portion is under construction.

19. The Karwar and Bellary Railway has already formed the subject of a correspondence, which ended with the Government of India No. 2133 R, dated 5th September 1874, which the subject of this Railway, I am to refer you to my letter, No. 367 (Railway), dated 16th March 1874. All necessary details regarding that portion of the line which is suitable for meeting the present emergency in the way of relief, are comprised in the accompanying memorandum.

20. It is believed that the Madras Government are desirous of undertaking the earthworks of this line, as a means of providing employment for distressed persons in the Bellary and the adjoining districts. The work has, therefore, the merit that it would materially aid two or more districts in two Presidencies, and when completed, it would not only, as has been shown in the previous discussions in respect to it, be a valuable commercial line of communication likely to return fair interest on any money borrowed for its construction, but in future season of scarcity or famine in the Southern Mahratta Country, it would greatly add to the power of the Government and of the people to deal with, and meet failure of crops.

21. In Dharwar there are already 30,000 people on relief works; in Belgaum 27,000, and in Kaladgi 41,000, and these numbers are increasing, and, probably, will continue to increase.

22. His Excellency in Council does not, I am desired to say, propose the immediate commencement of this work, though there is reason to apprehend that, if not commenced shortly, many small scattered works must be undertaken, on which it is probable that much money may be wasted.

23. It is probable, however, that the Government of India will be inclined to deal with this question on a general review of the measures to be adopted in both this Presidency and in Madras; and I am, therefore, desired to say that this Government will be prepared to carry out their portion of the line on learning from the Government of India that they have permission to do so, and they are of opinion that it would be a wise and prudent measure to commence it at an early date.

24. Should the Dhond and Manmar and the Karwar and Bellary Railways, either or both be undertaken, it will be necessary for this Government to indent on the Government of India for officers to form the Engineering Staff that will be required to properly supervise and carry out the works.

25. As regards the 5th paragraph of your letter, I am to state that His Excellency in Council understands that the stipulation it contains would not apply to works of imperial character, such as the Dhond and Manmar Chord Rail Line, and the Karwar and Bellary Railway; and as regards the rest, I am to observe that, in applying to them any principle which the Government of India may deem equitable in respect to provincial responsibility for meeting the charges for Extraordinary Public Works, it will not be forgotten that these works are not voluntarily undertaken by this Presidency, but have been forced upon it under circumstances which have left its Government no choice but to undertake an outlay, which, on other similar unhappy occasions, has been met, and provided for mainly as a charge against the General Imperial Revenue of the Empire.

26. In conclusion, I am to add that it is of the utmost importance that this Government should be informed, at the earliest possible date, whether or not the Government of India are prepared to permit the commencement, when needed, of either or both of the two Railways, as, in the event of refusal, this Government will be immediately obliged to apply itself to the very difficult task of seeking for the means of other suitable employment for very large bodies.

DHOND TO MANMÁD RAILWAY.

STANDARD GUAGE.

1st Section.—From Dhond to Ahmednagar, 47½ miles.

State of project. Line completely surveyed, approved, and staked out, plan and section plotted fair. Work could be commenced at once. The plans and estimates for the stations and masonry works are in hand, and will be probably completed by the end of March.

2. The rough quantities of earth-work, ballast, &c., are as follows:—

Quantities of earth-work and ballast.

Earth-work	562,000	in bank.
Moorum	300,000	in cutting.
Soft Rock	158,000	„
Ballast	202,205	

Estimated Cost.

		Rs.
Labour line can employ.	Earth-work	1,40,500
	Moorum	1,87,500
	Soft Rock	1,58,000
	Ballast, getting only	75,000
		5,61,800

at Rs. 3 a month for 5 months, or Rs. 15 per person, about 37,500 persons could be employed.

Section No. 2—From Nagar to Manmád, 84½ miles.

State of project. 3. First 12½ miles to Nimbadana surveyed, plotted, and staked out. Work can be commenced at once.

The remaining 72 miles have been previously surveyed, and a section exists, but it requires to be located afresh and staked out. If this was done at once, it would be ready to commence work on by 1st April, but the complete project would not be ready till 1st June.

Quantities of earth-work, ballast, and labour required. 4. The country is of much the same character as between Dhond and Nagar, perhaps rather lighter, but there are three large bridges against one on the former. Taking the mileage rate for earth-work, &c., at about the same ratio as in 1st Section, we should have roughly—

C. Yds.			Rs.
994,740	Earth-work @ 4 as.		2,48,685
531,000	Moorum @ 10 „		3,31,875
279,660	Rock @ 16 „		2,79,660
357,540	Ballast @ 6 „		1,34,077
			9,94,297

at Rs. 3 a month, or Rs. 9 each for three months, 110,000 persons could be employed.

Estimated traffic. 5. Traffic receipts as per Colonel Trevor's estimate:

		Rs.
Passengers ... 132 miles at Rs. 2,560...	... 337,920	[illegible]
Goods ... 132 „ at „ 3,750...	... 495,000	
Working expenses 60 per cent.		4,[illegible]
Net receipts Rs. ...		3,33,168

This statement accompanied letter No. 168 of 1875 to the Government of India, but the capital cost was then shown as Rs. 74,000 a mile.

Cost of line. 6. The late survey has made great improvements in the line, considerably reducing the cost, and it is now estimated at, say, 68,000 a mile, or total Rs. 89,76,000; the line would, therefore, earn on the above data about 3·7 per cent.

Famine traffic. 7. From the middle of October to the end of the year 1876, about 100,000 tons had to be hauled down the Thul Ghát and up the Bhore Ghát to the Famine districts; and in the next few months, 100,000 tons more will probably be hauled round by this circuitous route. This 200,000 tons for 132 miles at 5½ pies per ton per mile alone would have given the line a gross receipt of Rs.7,56,250.

Saving in distance and cost of haulage. 8. The distance from Manmád to Kalyán is ... 128½ miles
From Kalyán to Dhond ... ... 132½ „
260¾ „

and Traffic from east of Manmád to east of Dhond would only have to travel by the Dhond and Manmád line instead of 260¾ miles ... 132 „

The saving in distance hauled, therefore, would be, say, and the saving on hauling this distance at 5½ pies per ton per mile would be Rs. 3 annas 11 per ton to the consignee. 129 miles.

	Miles.
To Poona the distance from Manmád *viá* Kalyán is	128½ + 86¾ = 214
Viá Dhond and Manmád line	132 + 46 = 178
Difference in favour of Dhond line in distance...	Miles 36
In cost, 36 miles, at 5½ pies per ton per mile, Rs. 1-0-6.	

Saving to consignees. 9. Of the 200,000 tons of grain above-mentioned, about 72,000 tons may be taken for Poona stations, and the remaining 128,000 tons for stations east of Dhond.

Therefore the total saving of cost of haulage to consignees by the Dhond and Manmád Railway would have been—

	Rs.
72,000 tons at Rs. 1-0-6	72,375
128,000 „ at „ 3-11-0	4,72,000
	5,44,375

Amended Rough Estimate for Line from Dhond to Nagar, 47½ miles.

	C.Yds.		Rs.
Earth-work in bank ...	562,000	at 4 as. ...	1,40,500
Moorum in cutting ...	300,000	at 10 as. ...	1,87,500
Soft Rock „ ...	158,000	at 1 rupee ...	1,58,000
Ballast, Main Line ...	183,822	at 12 as. ...	1,37,866
Do. Sidings ...	at 10 per cent....	...	13,786
Bhima Bridge 1,120 R. F. say 28 spans 40 ft. arches, piers 30 to 40 ft. high, at Rs. 200 R. F.			2,24,000
Minor Bridges and Culverts 47½ miles at Rs. 7,000 per mile			3,32,500
Fencing Shahabad stone posts and 4 wires (say) 100 miles at Rs. 1,000 per mile			1,00,000
Level Crossings 50 at Rs. 500			25,000
Stations, *excluding Sidings—Nagar*, say			75,000
Intermediate 4 at 20,000			80,000
Inspectors' Bungalow and Staff quarters, say			35,000
Telegraph at Rs. 1,000 per mile			47,500
Land at Rs. 1,000 per mile			47,500
Permanent way 60 lbs. flat-footed rails, including laying say with sidings 52½ miles at Rs. 22,000			11,55,000
Sets, points, and crossings, including laying, say 45 at Rs. 500 each			22,500
Carriage of materials say 15,000 tons at Rs. 10 per ton ...			1,50,000
Mile posts, say 48 at Rs. 3			144
Gradient posts 150 at Rs. 5			750
		Rs.	29,32,544
The Rolling Stock will be supplied by the G. I. P. Railway. *Add*—For contingencies and superintendence 10 per cent all round			2,93,254
		Grand Total Rs.	32,25,800
or per mile (47½)		„	67,911

Say, Rs. 68,000 *per mile.*

H. F. HANCOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

15th January 1877.

DHOND TO MANMÁD, SAY 132 MILES.

Distribution Statement of proposed Staff when line is in full progress.

	On Earth-work, Minor Bridges, Stations, &c.	Bhima and Godavari Bridges.	Para and Mula Bridges.	Nagar Station.	Dhond Station.	Total.	Remarks.
Superintending Engineer ...	1. To superintend whole work ...			...	...	1	If the Permanent way material can be delivered in Bombay by 1st October, line from Dhond to Nagar may be opened for traffic, with diversion at Bhima, by April 1878.
Executive Engineers	4. 33 miles each	2	...	...	...	6	
Assistant Engineers	8. 16 „ „	...	2	1	1	12	
Subordinates ...	30. 4½ „ „	4	4	1	1	40	

1 Executive Engineer	...	from date of commencement.
4 Assistants ...	...	
10 Subordinates ...	...	
1 Executive ...	...	for Bhima from say 1st October 1877.
2 Subordinates ...	...	
1 Executive ...	...	for general work from 1st March 1877.
1 Assistant ...	...	
2 Subordinates ...	...	

Above Dhond to Nagar.

For survey from Nagar to Manmád, presuming the survey and work on this section is not commenced at once:—

1 Executive Engineer	...	for 8 months from 1st June 1877, to be afterwards transferred to construction.
2 Assistants ...	...	
4 Subordinates ...	...	

For construction Nagar to Manmád:—

3 Executives ...	...	early in 1878.
7 Assistants ...	...	
26 Subordinates ...	...	

H. F. HANCOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Bombay, 15th January 1877.

DHOND AND MANMÁD RAILWAY.

STANDARD GAUGE.

	Distance miles.
Dhond to Nagar	47½
Nagar to Manmád	84
TOTAL	[illegible]

Probable cost 90 lacs.
Receipts 8,32,920 rupees.
Working expenses at 60 per cent. 4,99,752 rupees.
Net profits 3,33,168 rupees or about 3·7 per cent.
Number of people it will employ for 5 months—from Dhond to Nagar 37,500 persons: for 3 months from Nagar to Manmád 110,000 persons.

E. MARRYAT, *Captain, R. E.,*
For *Consulting Engineer for Railways.*

NOTE ON THE HUBLI-[illegible]LLARY RAILWAY.

From Kirwatti, on the Canara Frontier, to Tungabuddra River.

Metre Guage.

Quantity of Earth-work and Ballast.

	Earthwork, Cubic Yds.
Kirwatti to Hubli	6,00,000
Hubli to Gudduk	3,78,950
	1,06,745
Gudduk to Tungabuddra	4,86,920
	94,883
TOTAL CUBIC YARDS ...	16,17,498

	Ballast, Cubic Yds.
Kirwatti to Hubli	60,795
Hubli to Gudduk	73,730
Gudduk to Tungabuddra	96,522
TOTAL CUBIC YARDS ...	2,31,047

Calculation of Labour required for above.

	Rs.
2. 16,17,498 cubic yards Earth-work @ 4 annas	4,04,000
2,31,047 cubic yards Ballast, @ 8 annas for getting only	1,15,500
	5,19,500

A man for 5 months at an average rate of Rs. 3 a month, Rs. 15, ... or $\frac{5,19,500}{15}$ = say 35,000 persons.

Labour Line will employ.

3. This line has been completely surveyed, and plans and estimates prepared. The line, from about 18 miles west of Hubli to Gudduk, has been permanently staked out; but beyond Gudduk it has been run, but not finally located.

State of Project.

If work is to commence shortly, a party should *be at once* sent down to pick up the portion staked out, supply any missing links, and locate the remainder.

4. The estimated cost of the whole line from Karwar to Bellary is—

Estimated cost.

Karwar to Gudduk	110 lacs of rupees.	
Gudduk to Bellary	51	do. do.
Total ...	161	do. do.

The total length is 236 miles, of which 27 miles is in the Nizam's Dominions.
Cost—nearly Rs. 70,000 a mile.

Traffic.

5. The Committee that sat in 1873 arrived at the conclusion that the line from *Karwar* to *Gudduk* would give a net return of 4·09, taking the working expenses at 55 per cent. of the gross receipts; or 3·63 per cent., taking the working expenses at 60 per cent. on the 110 lacs of capital required; the gross receipts being estimated at Rs. 10,02,000.

[illegible]bable returns.

No traffic estimate for portion from Gudduk to Bellary has ever been framed; but it runs through a fairly rich and populous district, and should earn about Rs. 7,000 a mile. Until the link connecting it with Karwar is complete, it is impossible to say which course the cotton traffic would take. Taking Rs. 6,000 a mile for the whole section from Kirwatti to Bellary—155 miles—we should have a traffic of Rs. 9,30,000, which, with working expenses at 55 per cent., would give a net return of Rs. 4,18,000; or nearly 4 per cent. on the cost, taken at Rs. 70,000 a mile. But this section of the line would not cost more than Rs. 60,000 a mile including rolling stock, it being the Ghát Section which runs up the total mileage rate; at this cost it would return 4¼ per cent. on capital expenditure.

6. It is presumed this section would be carried out under the orders of the Madras Government, the Tungabuddra Bridge being done by this Government. The following note shows the number of men that this section will employ—

Section—Tungabuddra to Bellary.

	Cubic feet.	Annas.	Rs.
Earth-work ...	561,845	at 4 ...	1,40,461
Ballast	83,163	at 8 ...	41,580
		TOTAL ...	1,82,041

At 3 rupees a month for each person, or 15 rupees for 5 months ... ... $\frac{1,82,041}{15}$

say, 12,000 persons.

Statement of Distribution of proposed Enginering Staff from Kirwatti to Hubli, 29 miles, and Hubli to Tungabuddra River (inclusive) 84 miles. Total 113 miles.

86 miles in British Territory.
27 „ in Nizam's do.

	Earthwork, Culverts and minor Bridges, Stations, &c.	Tungabuddra Bridge.	1. Bari Nullah Bridge.	* Other large Bridges.	Bhatya Nullah 4·60.	Hubli Station.	Total.	Remarks.
Superintending Engineer	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Executive Engineers ...	3 38 miles each	1	1	1	...	...	6	
Assistant Engineers ...	7 16 „	1	...	2	1	1	12	
Subordinates ...	22 5 „	2	2	11	2	1	40	

* Mileage for Karwar.

Chains.	Ft.
118·66	15 30
128·26	9 30
128·26	6 30
129·20	6 30
134·48	5 30
133·76	5 30
139·	2 30
142·	3 30
	3 30

N. B.—The line from Hubli to Gudduk is permanently staked out, and also about 18 miles to west of Hubli.
Beyond Gudduk it has been run, but not located.
To pick up the line between Kirwatti-Gudduk and to locate the rest,
2 Executive Engineers ...
4 Assistants ... } required immediately. Will be afterwards available for construction work.
8 Subordinates ... ...
Besides these—
1 Executive Engineer ...
3 Assistants ... ... } required from commencement of work.
14 Subordinates ... ...
The rest of the Staff when the heavy masonry works are commenced.

H. F. HANCOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

23rd January 1877.

HUBLI AND BELLARY RAILWAY.

METRE GUAGE.

Summary.

	Distance Miles.
Kirwatti to Hubli	29
Hubli to Gudduk	35
Gudduk to Tungabuddra	49
	113
Tungabuddra to Bellary	42
Total miles ...	155

Probable Cost, 93 lacs.
Probable Receipts, Rs. 9,30,000.
Working Expenses at 55 per cent., Rs. 5,11,500.
Net Return, Rs. 4,18,500, or 4·5 per cent.
Number of people it will employ for 5 months, from Kirwatti to Tungabuddra—35,000; Tungabuddra to Bellary—12,000 persons.

E. L. MARRYAT, *Captain, R. E.,*
For Consulting Engineer for Railways.

23rd January 1877.

No. 124, dated Calcutta, the 5th February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. DEPT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 42E—126 of 23rd ultimo.

2. With reference to its 3rd, 4th, and 5th paragraphs, I am to state that it was the intention of His Excellency the Governor General in Council to leave entirely to the judgment of the Government of Bombay, the question to be decided in each particular case on its own merits, whether the commencement of relief works is or is not necessary. On this point, therefore, it need only now be added that His Excellency in Council leaves the matter to the Government of Bombay, with complete confidence not only that it will be decided rightly, but that a wise economy, consistent with the duty of giving complete protection to the lives of the people, will be practised.

3. The views stated in paragraphs 6 to 9 of your letter are generally approved by the Government of India.

4. With regard to the Dhond and Munmar Railway, referred to in paragraphs 10 to 18 of your letter No. 42E. of 23rd ultimo, the Governor General in Council authorizes the commencement of the work, if, in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, this course becomes urgently necessary in consequence of more extensive relief works being required than those actually in progress. Work should, however, as far as may be practicable, be commenced only on those portions of the undertaking which, as noted in paragraph 14 of your letter, can be carried out without necessarily committing the Government to the immediate completion of the line when the present difficulties have ceased. The Government of India is not at the present time able to decide finally whether this line can be taken in hand with a view to completing the work.

5. With reference to paragraphs 19 to 23 of your letter regarding the Karwar and Bellary Railway, the questions connected with which are considered by you to be somewhat less urgently pressing, the Government of India will immediately place itself in communication with the Government of Madras and Sir Richard Temple on the subject, and the Bombay Government will be informed of the result with the least practicable delay.

6. With regard to the 25th paragraph of your letter, I am to state that the Bombay Government is right in assuming that the stipulations to which you refer would not apply to works of an imperial character, such as the Dhond and Munmar line; and the Governor-General in Council fully admits the justice of the remark that, in applying hereafter any rules that may be laid down in regard to the enforcement of provincial responsibility for meeting the charges for Extraordinary Public Works, due regard must be had to the special circumstances under which some of these works may be undertaken in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 42, dated Madras, 27th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir R. Temple, on Special Duty,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copies of the under-mentioned papers regarding the railway-borne grain traffic into the famine districts of Madras.

List of papers.

Covering letter to the Madras and Bombay Governments.
General memorandum on the steps needed to improve the railway traffic into the famine districts.
Narrative of Captain Bisset's inspections.
Sketch of the probable weight of grain traffic on the line from Madras to the Arconum junction, with reference to the doubling of this section of the line.

No. 40-41, dated Madras, 27th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir R. Temple, on Special Duty,
To—The Secretaries to the Govts. of Bombay and Madras.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to forward copies of the papers marginally noted regarding the railway-borne grain traffic into the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.

Memorandum on the steps needed to improve the grain traffic into the famine districts by railway.
Narrative of Captain Bisset's inspections.
Sketch of the probable weight of grain traffic on the Arconum section of the Madras Railway.

2. I am to solicit the attention of the Government of Bombay / Madras to points numbered I, II and V, / III, IV, VI, VII and VIII, in the enclosed memorandum. Sir Richard Temple would be glad to learn whether His Excellency the Governor / His Grace the Governor in Council is disposed to consider favourably the suggestions now submitted.

Memorandum regarding the grain traffic by railway into the famine-stricken districts of the Bombay and Madras districts.

Narrative of inspections and enquiries by Captain Bisset, R.E.
Note regarding the amount of grain to be carried by railway into the famine districts.

By Sir Richard Temple's order, the papers marginally noted are submitted with the following remarks which embody his views and recommendations.

2. Captain Bisset has entered with energy and discretion upon the duty of remedying the block in railway-borne grain traffic into the famine-stricken districts. He has shown that, to

a considerable extent, the want of power on the Madras Railway has re-acted upon the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and has impeded the transport of surplus grain from Hindustan and Central India into the southern districts. Without following Captain Bisset through the whole of his narrative, it will suffice to note briefly the several points to which he draws special attention, and to state Sir Richard Temple's remarks and suggestions upon each.

The points are:—

I.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway should again begin to book grain through to stations on the Madras line at the rate of 90 wagons per diem, and should be ready to increase that rate up to 150 wagons a day, as soon as the Madras Railway is able to take and dispose of a larger number.

Major-General Kennedy, on receipt of a telegram from Sir Richard Temple, replied thus;—"Booking through to Madras stations was re-opened on 23rd January. If it is considered advisable, only ninety suitable wagons will be worked into Raichore daily. But Agent and Traffic Manager state that booking cannot in practice be limited. Surplus beyond ninety wagons must be dealt with when possible by Madras Railway."

It therefore appears that the stream of through-booked grain has begun to come on the Madras Railway. If this stream is to be properly dealt with and to be kept up, then the Madras railway must lose no time in strengthening its power of dealing with the grain traffic from the north. And the modes in which, according to Sir Richard Temple's judgment, the increase of power can be best attained are indicated at points III, IV, VI, VII and VIII below.

II.—The booking of grain by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Raichore with a view to its being re-booked there for Bellary and other Madras stations should be discouraged.

General Kennedy in the same telegram says "Booking is not now limited to Raichore. Great Indian Peninsula Railway is doing all in its power. Remedy must be found in Madras where it is suggested effective remedy must be applied." On this point Sir Richard Temple has only to express his hope that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will as little as possible have recourse to the practice of booking to Raichore grain intended for stations further south, and thereby blocking the joint station. But then the Madras Railway must in its turn receive, work off and return the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wagons promptly and regularly; or else there will be risk of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Traffic Department again resorting to the practice of refusing to book up-country consignments beyond Raichore. At points III, IV, VI, VII and VIII below will be noticed some of the steps which must be promptly taken to enable the Madras Railway to fulfil the reasonable demands of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

III.—Additional sidings should be put in at the Raichore station, so as to facilitate prompt disposal of trains.

His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council has been pleased to order the immediate construction of these sidings.

IV.—Crossing stations should be made, so as to divide the long runs and facilitate traffic between the stations of—

Kosgee to Adoni.
Adoni to Auspree.
Auspree to Nancheerla.
Gondicul to Veerapore.

His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council has been pleased to order the immediate construction of these crossing stations.

V.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway should be requested to observe and fulfil the following requirements, namely:

(a) to deliver up to and not more than the Madras Railway can remove, and to load through grain in suitable wagons.
(b) to marshal their trains regularly and to marshal the covered cotton wagons (if any are sent) all together.
(c) to give the Madras Railway earlier notice of the trains ordered to Raichore and of their load.

Sir Richard Temple would suggest that the Government of Bombay may be pleased to impress these requirements upon the Agent and Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and to take such steps as may to His Excellency the Governor in Council seem fit with the view of securing compliance.

VI.—The Madras Railway should be requested to observe and fulfil the following requirement namely—

(a) to keep the Great Indian Peninsula Railway informed how many through booked wagons they can take and promptly dispose of daily.

Sir Richard Temple would suggest that the Madras Government may be pleased to impress this requirement upon the Agent and Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, and to take such steps as may seem fitting to secure compliance.

VII.—The despatch of additional engines from the Coast section to the Raichore section of the Madras Railway, so as to enable the Railway Company to receive from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and dispose of 150 wagons daily at the earliest possible date.

On this point Sir Richard Temple would remark that he is aware how large a quantity of grain is waiting at Madras for despatch to the famine districts, and that all the engines on the Coast section have full work there. But he would explain that if three extra engines can be despatched to the Raichore section, they will, if the Great Indian Peninsula Railway deliver 150 wagons daily at Raichore, be able to carry into the famine districts of Bellary and Cuddapah nearly twice as much grain as they could deliver from the Madras terminus. Furthermore, much of the grain coming from the north is of a cheaper and more sustaining kind than the rice which is being sent up from the sea-coast. And moreover, these northern grains, cholum (jowari), and cumboo (bajra) are the natural ordinary food of the poorer classes in the Ceded Districts, whereas those people in ordinary years hardly eat rice at all.

Under all these circumstances Sir Richard Temple earnestly recommends to the Madras Government that additional engines should be detached from the coast section to work, for the next three or four weeks, on the Raichore section. At the end of that time the extra engines, for the construction of which at Bombay Captain Bisset has provided, will be ready. The new engines can work on the Raichore section, while the additional engines belonging to the Coast section of the Madras Railway can return to that section and work on the Arconum section.

VIII.—The improvement and strengthening of the telegraph staff on the Madras Railway, so as to facilitate the expected heavy traffic and prevent avoidable accidents.

Sir Richard Temple would invite the attention of the Madras Government to this requirement, and would suggest that the Madras Railway Agent be pressed to take immediate steps to strengthen and improve the telegraph arrangements and staff on his line.

IX.—The early doubling of the 35 miles of railway from Ambatoor near Madras to the Arconum junction.

Sir Richard Temple has had the honour of conferring with His Grace the Governor on this subject, and he has caused the appended sketch to be drawn up showing the weight of grain traffic, which probably should come upon this section of the line. The Arconum section, it may be remembered, has to feed the two lines which bifurcate northwards to the Ceded Districts and southwards towards North Arcot and Bangalore. Sir Richard Temple considers that if this line can now be doubled without impediment to the working of the grain traffic, and if the doubling could be completed within six weeks or two months, then it ought to be undertaken and to be begun at once.

MADRAS,
28th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

Narrative of inspections made by Captain Bisset, R.E., who was deputed to investigate and suggest remedies for the block in grain traffic between Northern India and the famine districts of the South.

Khandwa, 19th January.—About 200 tons of grain are waiting for despatch; some for Madras line (Adoni) has been detained for some weeks.

About 100 tons a week have been forwarded from Holkar Railway, but none now accepted by Madras.

On the 1st January there were about 13,000 tons of grain lying at the stations in this district, which extends from Nagpore to Nandgaum, and in addition to this there were 1,000 wagons standing loaded for the south-eastern district, *i. e.*, Lanowlee to Raichore and Madras Railway.

District Traffic Superintendent's Office, Bhosawal, 19th January.

Detail of accumulations of 19th January.

Nagpore	...	8,500 Tons.
Small stations to Khamgaum	...	2,000 „
Mortizapore	...	1,500 „
Badnera	...	700 „
Akola	...	1,700 „
Nandora and Shegaum ...	...	800 „
Bhosawal to Nandgaum ...	...	300 „
Total	...	15,500 Tons.

The accumulations at the stations increased up to a maximum of over 17,000 tons on the 13th, and are on this date 15,500 tons, of which 8,500 tons are at Nagpore itself.

It appears to me that open preference is given to cotton and linseed over grain and other seeds.

The allotment of wagons during a recent period of 6 days was—

525 for cotton.
136 „ linseed.
153 „ grain.

Total 814 „ wagons from Nagpore district. The preference given to cotton and linseed over grain which has been for weeks at the stations is intelligible only on the supposition that the whole of the grain in question is intended for the Madras Railway, for which supplies up to the full working power of the Madras line were already on the road.

I do not think the above supposition is in accordance with the facts, but as the question does not affect the supply to the Madras districts, I do not consider it of immediate importance to dwell on it further.

During the same period 714 empties were given to the Jubbulpore side, and returned chiefly loaded with grain. The estimated maximum capacity of the line here is 18 goods trains or 450 goods wagons.

Full working power of double line, Bhosawal to Egutpura.

This may probably be increased if the Thull Ghât can pass more.

20th January.

The greatest day's work I could find in the recent books* was 451 loaded wagons worked towards Bombay on the 20th December.

* Egutpura,—Thull Ghât.

The highest average of 6 days was on 4th to 9th December when 336 daily were worked towards Bombay.

The average of 9 days, 8th to 16th January, was 263 loaded wagons towards Bombay and 362 wagons (including empties) from Bombay.

The estimated capacity is, however, over 500 wagons, and the present working cannot be taken as a fair average, as the numerous special trains running have not only taken train-room, but have upset the regularity of working of all the goods trains.

Thull Ghât estimated capacity.

The working maximum of the Thull Ghât is not likely to exceed 450 wagons a day, but if this is done, the Ghât is equal to the same work as the line above it.

22nd January.

With the cotton season coming on, a large portion of the 450 wagons will be for Bombay itself, and as the powers of the Bhore Ghât are about equal to those of the Thull Ghât, there is no difficulty to be feared on the former, even allowing for grain traffic and ordinary traffic from Bombay itself.

Bhore Ghât estimated capacity.

Between Lanowlee and Poona, there were difficulties felt early in December, and crossing stations were at once put in at two points between Lanowlee and Poona.

Single line above the Bhore Ghât, Lanowlee to Poona.

When the Sholapur demand increased, the long distance stations between Poona and Sholapur were also divided by crossing stations, four of which have been already opened.

Poona to Sholapur.

Similarly, between Sholapur and Shahabad, a crossing station has been put in to divide Gulburga and Shahabad.

Sholapur to Shahabad.

There are still some long runs between Sholapur and Gulburga and also between Shahabad and Raichore, but the powers of the worst part of the line are equal to about 7 goods trains a day, or much in excess of the working of the Madras Railway.

Shahabad to Raichore.

The promises made by Mr. Conder and the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and by the Government officers, that from 150 to 200 wagons a day shall be delivered at Raichore (if required) is apparently practicable without more crossing stations, and the further addition to the carrying powers of this section of the line is considered practicable if the powers of the Madras line are increased so as to make this necessary.

There is ample material for sidings in store, and both the Government and the railway officers are ready to put them in as soon as there are any signs of their being wanted.

The powers of the railways have now been traced from the sources of supply to Raichore, and the powers of the Madras Railway have now to be considered.

Madras Railway, Raichore to Gooty or to Bellary.

If no other circumstance had to be considered than the interval between stations, the line should be able, notwithstanding two or three long runs, to pass about 9 trains a day.

But the long runs of 18, 12 and 14 miles which follow each other from Kongee to Adoni, Adoni to Auspree, and Auspree to Nemcherla, should in my opinion be divided by crossing stations.

Whether the long run of 18 miles between Goonddcul and Vurapoor on the Bellary branch should be divided, or not, depends upon the number of trains required for Bellary.

With two passenger trains and with engines of the same power as those now here, these 9 trains would not carry the 200 wagons which the Bombay Railway can undertake to deliver.

The first difficulty, however, is the want of engines, and whether or not this section has its proper share of the engines on the line, there is evidently work for more.

Want of engines.

Having found in Bombay that there were too few engines here, and that two trains of engine gear for 12 engines were just being despatched to the State Railways, I asked the Director by telegram to suspend despatch, and I received a reply that the Consulting Engineer had been asked to erect and keep in Bombay the 12 engines referred to.

12 State Railway engines ordered to be erected in Bombay.

Colonel Hancock was in communication with the Railway officers about the erection, and I hope the work is now in hand. Unfortunately they are all passenger engines.

Discussions have apparently been going on about this for some time past between the Traffic Managers of the railways.

Want of sidings at Raichore.

Although they did not agree on the subject, neither appears to have referred the question for settlement till within a fortnight.

The reference made by the Consulting Engineer, Madras, was at once replied to by the Consulting Engineer, Bombay, who stated that while he was informed that more might be done with the existing siding accommodation by night working and extra staff, he was directed to consent at once to anything which the Madras Government desired in this matter. On arrival here, I found that the Assistant Traffic Manager attached the greatest importance to a very easily constructed siding, and after looking at the work being done in the yard, and the difficulties which will be noted on hereafter, I sent the following telegram to the Consulting Engineer, Madras:—

Raichore, 23rd January.

"Bombay Government consent to additional sidings here; 12 engines, promised by Director, State Railways, will increase work, and early execution by District Engineer requested."

Telegram asking for execution of additional siding.

I met the District Engineer in the afternoon, and found that materials were available, and that the work could be done within a week of receipt of orders.

Mr. Conder and others say—

1st, that the engine power should be at once increased.
2nd, that the line should be worked night and day.
3rd, that there should be night staff for transferring goods.

Complaints by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway officers.

If it is possible to give more engines from the other parts of the line, there is no doubt that their services on this short run would result in the delivery of three tons of grain at Bellary, for one which they could bring from Madras to the same market.

I propose to discuss this subject at Madras.

The night staff was put on from the 22nd January—

Complaints of Madras Railway officers.

1. The want of proper marshaling of the trains brought in from the Bombay line gives a great deal of trouble at Raichore.

2. The use of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway cotton wagons for through traffic involves transhipment of a good many wagons at Raichore (I talked to Mr. Conder in Bombay about this, and I ascertained that he had issued orders against the use of such wagons when it could be avoided).

On both of these subjects I telegraphed to Mr. Conder yesterday asking him to give the desired assistance.

Telegram to Mr. Conder, despatched 23rd January.

3. Earlier notice of trains ordered for Raichore was also asked for.

This is a grave calamity. It not only harasses traders, but it adds to the cost of transport, and to the time occupied in transport.

Interruption to through booking.

It thus diminishes the powers of the railways.

I have deferred my remarks on this subject till now, because it is at Raichore that its evil effects are most prominent. The yard is now filled with grain, which has been brought to Raichore and stopped there, chiefly because of the interruption to through booking.

The grain blocks the yard, occupies valuable space, and demands infinitely more work and attention than if it was booked through in suitable wagons.

I saw a number of the merchants and brokers here to-day. All were anxious to turn a penny by moving on their grain to Bellary and Adoni.

They have a good deal of grain on the road now booked from Cawnpore and elsewhere to this place, and they all want to pass it on to the more distressed districts.

Some of the grain certainly belongs to Raichore merchants, but much wanted to go on to Adoni, and all of it now wants to go on, as the prices here have fallen to 10 seers and 10½ seers per rupee.

As there is no obstacle now to a limited amount of through booking, I despatched the following telegram to both the General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay:—

Raichore, 24th January.

Telegram asking for re-opening of through booking up to 90 wagons a day.

"Raichore crowded with grain, booked locally from your side, but intended to go on. This is a serious evil. Stop this and re-open through booking as far as Gooty and Bellary, distributing the 90 wagons which Madras can probably take daily in such a way as to keep private trade moving, at the same time avoiding rushes."

The Honourable Mr. Gibbs, whom I met in Bombay, mentioned that he had trustworthy information that the Berars could supply over 200,000 tons of grain without *difficulty*.

Some doubts may exist as to the good quality of all the grain thus taken up, as it must be from pits.

I have sent a letter in continuation, inviting attention to the Nagpur district, and although I do not think it is possible to clear any district without neglecting another equally important one, I trust that the equitable distribution of the wagons according to the register of consignments, and the re-opening of through booking on the limited scale now possible, will restore confidence to the private traders.

After visiting Madras I shall be able to report how soon the limit of 90 wagons can be enlarged; and I trust that the powers of the Madras line may soon be equal to a larger number.

The actual despatches of wagons from Raichore station during the 19 days just ended have amounted in all to 1,367 wagons, or an average of 72 per day. Much remains to be done before the office of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway can be worked up to, but there are hopes that by marshaling of trains, and more care in selecting wagons for through traffic, the present engine stock will be able to carry more than the 90 wagons referred to in my telegram.

Actual despatches from Raichore southwards, 4th to 22nd January.

On my journey here I found everywhere, from Poona onwards, that carriage was wanted for grain to the Madras line; and I learnt from Mr. Hamilton Maxwell of Bombay, whom I met at Shahabad on his return from Hyderabad, that the same demand existed there and especially at Dharur, where the merchants were particularly anxious to get their grain on to Bellary.

RAICHORE,
24th January 1877.

W. BISSET.

Sketch shewing the amount of grain required in the distressed districts and the ability of the railways to carry it, as bearing upon the question of doubling the line from Madras to Arconum junction.

THE districts which must draw their food supplies from Madras and the North, belong to two distinct sections of the peninsula, namely:

A. Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, with perhaps half a million of people on the north-west districts of Mysore; or a total population of (say) 4½ millions.

B. Salem, North Arcot and Coimbatore, with perhaps 1½ millions of people in the south and south-eastern districts of Mysore, or a total population of (say) 7 millions.

Note. The district of Chingleput can best be supplied from Madras itself by cart, or by other means, without any help from the main line to Arconum.

2. Now the districts in class A have suffered the most grievous failure of harvests, and it may perhaps be reckoned that one-third of the population can live on the old food stocks, while two-thirds of the population will require imported grain; that is to say, these districts will require, at the rate of 400 tons a day per million of population, 1,200 tons a day of imported grain.

Now 150 wagons a day from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will bring in 1,050 tons, or say 1,000 tons, and this leaves to be provided from Madras 200 tons a day.

3. The districts in class B are not quite so distressed; three previous harvests and present harvests were better; and it will be quite safe to estimate that one-half of the population will be fed from old stocks of food. There remains one-half, who will eat imported grain. Of this demand probably one-third will be met from the west coast and from Negapatam; and thus two-thirds of the half, or one-third of the whole seven millions, *i. e.*, 2⅓ millions, must be fed from Madras. And they will require at the rate of 400 tons a day per million (say) 1,000 tons.

4. Thus, the total requirements from Madras will be—

	Tons daily.
For districts in class A	... 200
Ditto B	... 1,000
Total	... 1,200

5. Now the section from Madras to Arconum can (so the Railway authorities say) do at a pinch 9,000 tons a week, and they can do comfortably 7,200 tons a week. Thus, even if they worked quite smoothly, if there were no hitch, and if the supply of grain went on continuously, the Madras Railway from the sea to Arconum could first, by working full power, do the duty required of it. But, practically, things do not always work smoothly and continuously. Storms in May may prevent the landing of grain, and the quantity sent up during March and April ought to be more than the mere 1,200 tons per diem. It therefore seems that, to guard against possible disaster, the line to Arconum should be doubled and the work should be done at once.

6. And further, to enable the proper supply of Northern* grains to come into the Ceded Districts, additional engines ought to be transferred from the Madras to the Raichore section of the Madras Railway. Within a month they can be set at liberty by the new engines borrowed from the State railways; and so they can be back in time for the increased work of the doubled line to Arconum. In order to keep up the supply to the Ceded Districts, it is absolutely necessary to send up these three engines; for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway undertakes to deliver 150 wagons a day at Raichore, and these wagons cannot be carried down, worked off and sent back without extra engines on that length. These engines will, working over the short lead from Raichore to Bellary, bring into that part of the famine country twice as much grain as they could do by working over the long lead from Madras to Bellary.

* *N. B.*—These Northern grains are cheaper than rice; they are more sustaining, weight for weight, and they are the ordinary food of the people.

MADRAS,
27th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

No. 152, dated Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1877.

From—*The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept.,*
To—*The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

I AM directed to forward for information copy of a letter addressed to the Honourable Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., on the subject of the grain traffic by Railway into the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.

No. 151, dated Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1877.

From—*The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept.,*
To—*The Secretary to* SIR R. TEMPLE.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 41, dated 27th January and accompaniments, and, in forwarding copy of a report dated 31st idem from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, to observe that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company appears to be doing all that can be demanded of it and even more. The failure to deal with the traffic at Raichore on the part of the Madras Railway Company is what at present prevents more grain being carried to the Madras famine districts, and the Great Indian Peninsula, as is quite manifest, could not afford more help, by doing less, *i. e.*, by limiting the traffic. So long however as the Madras Railway fails to carry away from Raichore what the Great Indian Peninsula Railway brings, the grain must accumulate there; and if a block of wagons results, as was the case early in January, the work of the entire Great Indian Peninsula line and of lines working into it as well as the special grain traffic for Madras is more or less impeded. The only plan to adopt under such circumstances is to stop further accumulation, clear the block and release the stock as soon as possible by emptying the wagons. There is this to be said that grain intended for the Madras Presidency accumulated at Raichore is so much nearer its destination than it would have been if the Great Indian Peninsula Railway had not brought it down at all, but the inconvenience is very serious, and every possible means should be taken to induce the Madras Railway Company to strengthen this weak link in the chain.

Report by Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. HANCOCK, R.E., *Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Bombay, 31st January 1877.*

THE Consulting Engineer for Railways has the honour to report as follows on points Nos. I, II and V in Sir R. Temple's Memorandum dated 27th January.

I. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company recommenced booking grain through to stations on the Madras line on the 23rd January; orders have been given not to send more than 90 through wagons into Raichore daily for the present, and to keep back loaded wagons in excess of this number; but the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared if necessary to increase the number to 150 wagons a day or more; and while they will do all in their power to regulate the despatch of wagons, they represent that they cannot control the daily consignments of grain for the Madras line, and should these consignments, which are being poured in from the East Indian Railway as well as their own stations, be greatly in excess of 90 wagon-loads per day, or whatever the Madras Company can forward from Raichore, and should wagons consequently again accumulate on the Bombay side of Raichore to such an extent as again to necessitate a suspension of through booking, the responsibility will rest with the Madras Railway Company.

II. The booking of grain from Great Indian Peninsula Railway stations to Raichore has been discouraged, and for some days during the late block consignees of grain to Raichore were asked to delay booking, but the Company cannot avoid booking consignments to Raichore altogether, and if grain should be consigned again in large quantities to Raichore, consignees should be required to remove it as it arrives, and if necessary the wharfage charge should be raised in order to induce its speedy removal.

The suspension of through booking from the 8th to the 23rd January doubtless encouraged local booking, but was not the sole cause. Some merchants appear to have selected Raichore as a [illegible] position nearly in the centre of the district affected by the famine.

V (*a.*) The Great Indian Peninsula Railway will deliver wagons daily, and if possible not more than, what the Madras Railway Company can remove as above explained. They have also promised to book through as far as possible in wagons suitable for the Madras Railway, and the General Traffic Manager states that practically all will in future be suitable, *i. e.*, any exceptions will be accidental and very rare.

(*b.*) The marshalling of trains is being done. It was mentioned for the first time when Mr. Conder met Mr. Elwin on the 16th January, and was agreed to from the date of resumption of through booking. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company represent, however, that it is not properly speaking a duty that should devolve on them, or which imposed according to the usual practice on Railway Companies.

(*c.*) The Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, telegraphed to Mr. Conder *on the 29th instant* it had never been mentioned to him before) to inform him by wire daily how many wagons

were loaded for Madras stations from each station on the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian. It is not clear what use could be made of this information could it be supplied. What is wanted is, it is presumed, what Sir R. Temple has asked for, *viz.*, "earlier notice of the trains ordered to Raichore, and of their load," and Mr. Conder has given orders to have Mr. Church advised daily by telegraph how many wagons are under load for Madras stations at Shahbad; and also to telegraph to him what trains are ordered into Raichore, information hitherto supplied to the Station Master there.

The Consulting Engineer will defer any general remarks on the papers until the receipt of certain reports about to be submitted by the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Telegram, dated 7th February 1877.

From—*Bangalore*,	*To*—*Calcutta.*
From—SIR R. TEMPLE.	*To*—*Revenue Addl. Secretary.*

JUST starting from Bangalore to outlying distressed parts Bellary. Shall pass across worst tracts of Mysore. As we leave telegraph line for next five days, I send following in case of need for next mail. Over whole Madras Presidency famine is successfully combated, and starvation prevented. Physical condition of peasantry good. Relief works, great or small, everywhere open, charitable relief arrangements being well organized at all centres where people congregate. Organization for village to village relief already existing and being now utilised. Some deaths partly or indirectly due to want unhappily occurred at outset in districts near Madras, and some few may still occur despite medical treatment. Government of Madras recent orders on my suggestions for economy will prevent excessive outlay. Numbers on relief works not increasing but rather less than last month; probable increase hereafter, but will be restricted as much as possible. Numbers on charitable relief not yet large but will increase. There is still some want in unity and concentration of control in relief operations. Private grain trade remarkably active and successful everywhere. Shipping and Railways doing great work. Great Indian Peninsula working well and Madras Railway improving. If line to Arconum doubled I think railways can supply all needs. Plenty of country carts and excellent road communication; draught cattle not yet showing any signs of exhausting. Water often scarce, but absolute dearth nowhere. Humanity and zeal of all officials striving against famine praiseworthy.

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The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1877. {Register No. 33.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

No. 212.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1877.

AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE.
Famine.

READ—

Telegram to the Government of Bombay, dated October 22nd 1876, requesting the submission of separate statements regarding each taluka in the distressed districts, showing its area, population, Government realizable revenue in 1875-76, rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation, average annual rain-fall, actual rain-fall up to date, ordinary prices of the staple-food of the taluka at that season, actual prices on the date of the return, probable extent of failure of crops, and amount, if any, sanctioned for relief works and other relief, and adding that the statements might be prepared from the best information then available, and corrected or supplemented afterwards if necessary.

Letters from the Government of Bombay, Nos. 6331, 6406, and 6561, dated the 4th, 8th and 15th November, 1876, forwarding the statements required.

Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 459, dated 30th November 1876, requesting that the information received might be supplemented by a complete review of the situation, comprising—

"(*a*). A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.

(*b*). An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.

(*c*). Information as to the mortality past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.

(*d*). The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure to be met, means, and remedial measures possible, if any.

(*e*). The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.

(*f*). The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.

(*g*). The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.

(*h*). The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.

(*i*). The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.

(*j*). The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.

(*k*). The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands, at date of report, for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st, and July 1st."

Adding that the above information "should be given for each taluka separately, and should be, in the first instance, prepared by the Mamlatdars, the permission already given to place them on special duty being freely availed of for the purpose. The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge should test, verify, or supplement the statements of each Mamlatdar, and then submit *as his own*, and in his own language, a complete report for the taluka on the points indicated, with full and free expression of his own opinions. Each taluka report should be passed on by the Collector with his remarks to the Commissioner, and by him similarly to the Bombay Government, who will forward it to this Department. No report of any one taluka should be detained anywhere because others have not come to hand, and the whole of the reports should have reached the Government of India by the 15th of January next. As many of the details above specified have already been partially collected, or are in process of collection, and the welding of the whole, including the new matter, into a complete form will be of obvious use to both Governments, the President in Council trusts that the call now made will not prove especially difficult or irksome.

Letters from the Government of Bombay of various dates between the 17th January and the 12th February 1877, forwarding the original reports received from each district, together with summaries of their contents, and a general summary of the whole.

Statement A, compiled from the returns and summaries received in reply to the telegram of October 22nd, and the letter of November 30th above referred to.

Statement B, being an abstract of statement A, with additions from the Bombay weekly returns, and the reports of local officers now submitted.

OBSERVATIONS.

As soon as the Government of India became aware, from the official reports of the Government of Bombay, and other sources, that the scarcity shewing itself in that Presidency was not unlikely to assume formidable proportions, the submission was requested of statements, containing elementary statistical information and a rough estimate of the probable failure of crops, regarding each taluka of the affected districts.

2. This information was supplied by the Government of Bombay with the utmost promptitude, and has since proved extremely valuable. It was, however, necessarily defective and temporary as regards the failure of crops, inasmuch as the careful field inspections which take place annually in the Bombay Presidency had at that date barely commenced, and the period during which local or general rain might have materially altered the aspect of affairs had not altogether passed away. At the same time the particulars which it comprised revealed the very serious nature of the calamity then imminent, and the necessity for full and searching enquiry upon various points not included in the previous returns, with the view of avoiding, on the one hand, expenditure in excess of the requirements of any locality, and, on the other, the occurrence of disaster owing to the deficiency of grain supplies, the failure of water, or the need for further relief, whether by works or charitable measures, having been anywhere overlooked. The Government of Bombay were therefore requested to supplement their previous returns by a complete review and forecast of the situation, and, in accordance with the precedents of the famine of 1874, and the West Behar scarcity of 1875, to forward the original opinions of the mass of local officers, to which, when given deliberately, fully, unreservedly, and promptly, considerable value has always been justly attached. Such a review and forecast, it may be added, is of inestimable service, not only to the high authorities by whom it is eventually considered, but to the local officers themselves, by directing the attention of every one of them to all the points which it is advisable to keep in view, and leading them to endeavour to form regarding each an opinion in the case of their individual charge.

3. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has now to express his warm acknowledgments of the punctuality, care, and ability with which this somewhat onerous requisition has been responded to. The reports of the Assistant and Deputy Collectors in charge of talukas now submitted contain ample evidence both of acquaintance with and attention to their charges on the part

of the several Mamlatdars subordinate to them, and of energetic, watchful, and intelligent supervision on the part of the reporting officers themselves, while the remarks and criticisms of the Collectors and Revenue Commissioners shew that they have fully grasped the situation and the serious responsibilities which it imposes upon them, and will not fail to afford all necessary relief to the suffering multitudes dependent on their care, while not losing sight of the vigilant economy which the financial necessities of the State render indispensable. The Government of Bombay have very properly expressed a desire to "guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters." The Government of India fully acknowledge the difficulties pointed out, and will be careful not to attribute to the Government of Bombay the responsibility thus deprecated. His Excellency the Governor General in Council would have been glad to have fixed a more distant date for the submission of the reports if such a course would not have made them too late for the practical purposes for which they were intended; but, considering the advantages possessed by the Bombay Presidency in a complete system of village agricultural statistics, in a strong staff of officials in each taluka, and in the custom of Assistant and Deputy Collectors travelling about their charges for a large portion of the year, no less than the general evidences of care and acquaintance with the subject afforded by the reports received, His Excellency in Council believes that the information now laid before the Government of India is as complete and trustworthy as it was possible to obtain in time to be of service. His Excellency in Council has much pleasure in making public his general commendation of these reports, leaving it to the Local Government, if they think fit, to express their own approval of individual complete and thoughtful documents comprised in the collection.

4. The review now submitted comprised 90 talukas and 3 pettas, or separately administered portions of talukas, making a total of 93 sub-divisions of nine districts, all of which are situated above the Ghauts, and extend from the Satpura range of mountains, north of the Taptee river, to the southern extremity of the Bombay Presidency. Some failure of crops has occurred in portions of two districts, Colaba and Ratnagiri, on the sea-coast, but their condition is not such as to cause any anxiety, or to call for extensive relief operations. The area and population, both total and affected, of the nine districts, are given by the Bombay Government in their weekly statements at the figures quoted in the margin. These figures of the affected tracts nearly correspond on the whole, though not always in the case of individual districts, with the area and population of the talukas in which, according to the present review, the crop saved is estimated at less than one-half. If talukas in which the crop saved amounts to one-half be also considered as famine-stricken, then the affected area and population will be raised to 41,254 and 6,180,209 respectively.

	Total.	Affected.
Area in square miles	54,355	33,873
Population	7,963,927	4,981,616

5. The rain-fall during the past season, as reported in the returns of November, since which date no fall of any importance has occurred, is shewn in the margin for 86 talukas, for which the information is complete. This summary, however, has an unduly favourable appearance, inasmuch as the rain was in many places not only scanty, but unseasonable, as, for instance, in Satara and Dharwar, where 23 inches out of 30, and 9 out of 15, respectively, fell in the month of July. These inequalities are apparent in the Bombay Government's published statement for the period ending October 31st, and in a useful return published by the Bombay Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the 19th of that month.

Population.	Number of talukas.
Full rain-fall	4
Three-fourths	14
Two-thirds	12
One-half	26
One-third	21
One-quarter	8
One-seventh	1
Total ...	86

6. The proportions of *kharif* and *rabi* crops which have been saved have been stated separately in the several Taluka reports with such accuracy as was under the circumstances practicable. Reducing these to one figure for the taluka, by the aid of the proportions of *kharif* and *rabi* cultivation in the preceding year 1875-76, as given in the returns of November, the proportions of crop saved were, in round numbers, as shewn in the margin. Contrasting these results with those obtained from the November estimates of failure, which were, as already observed, too early in date to be more than a very rough forecast, it is highly satisfactory to find that they shew a more favourable condition of affairs. Whereas, by the

Districts.	Number of talukas in which the crop was—							
	Full average.	Three-fourths.	Two-thirds.	One-half.	One-third.	One-fourth.	One-sixth.	*Nil.*
Khandeish ...	4	3	2	4	6	...	...	..
Násik ...	...	1	3	4	2	1	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	3	2	3	1	1	1
Poona ...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	2
Sholapur ...	...	...		...	...	1	...	6
Satara ...	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	..
Kaládgi ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6
Belgaum ...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	3
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	3
Total ...	6	7	11	17	18	8	5	21

by the returns of November, as summarized in the 5th paragraph of the despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 2, dated 12th January, the crop saved was above half in eleven districts only; it is now found to be above that proportion in twenty-four. The districts in which there has been total, or almost total, failure, remain twenty-one in both cases, and the intermediate number (comprising from one-half to one-sixth of crop saved) is consequently reduced from fifty-nine to forty-eight, out of which seventeen have got a half crop.*

8. The information now received on the important subject of remissions is equally satisfactory. The loss of revenue was reported in the 10th paragraph of the despatch above quoted as likely to reach sixty-six lakhs of rupees, of which forty-six lakhs were to fall in the current *financial* year and twenty lakhs in 1877-78. Later on, the estimate of the Bombay Government for the two years was about seventy-six and a half lakhs, and Sir Richard Temple, somewhat later still, gave fifty lakhs as the amount suggested to him by those local authorities with whom he had had an opportunity of conferring. The estimate under the present returns, which seems, like that of Sir Richard Temple, to be for the *revenue* year which ends on July 31st, is Rs. 46,84,732, and there is reason to hope, from the language used by many of the local officers, that this may prove to be an outside estimate. As regards the principles upon which remissions should be granted, the Government of India were in November last in correspondence with the Government of Bombay, and authorized them to abstain from selling the occupancy right of ryots for arrears of land revenue which were attributable to the unfavourableness of the season, and also to extend, by executive order, to the case of any sales of moveable property which might be indispensable, the exemptions which had been proposed in section 266 of the Civil Procedure Code Bill. Subsequently, Sir Richard Temple's suggestion for suspending arrears till the following year, instead of remitting them at once, was communicated to the Local Government for guidance; but on their pointing out objections to the measure arising from the Bombay revenue system, the matter has been left entirely to their discretion, with the request that the local authorities may be again warned against too free remissions, and authorised to hold balances in suspense in cases in which it appears probable that the landholder will, without undue pressure, be able to pay up next season—a course, it may be observed, which is recommended by several officers in the reports now under consideration. The amount of loss of revenue which may occur in the financial and revenue years 1877-78, in consequence of less land being cultivated through the impoverishment of the ryots and their loss of agricultural stock, cannot at present be estimated, and none of the local officers have attempted to do so. Taking all the above circumstances into consideration, however, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council sees reason to hope that the entire loss of revenue in the two financial years may not be so great as was at first apprehended.

* The discrepancy of two is owing to the addition of three *pettas* to, and the omission of Mahabaleshwar from, the present returns.

9. The question of the condition of the cattle and stock, at all times a highly important one, is especially so in the case of the Bombay affected districts, owing to their wealth in this respect, the proportion of animals to population being, it may be observed, 34 per cent. greater than in the affected districts of Madras. In some talukas the mortality has been most severe, the districts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Kaládgi having apparently been the greatest sufferers. The cattle have, however, been driven away in masses, in the case of Sholapur to the extent of one half their entire number, to the Ghauts or other accessible pastures, and the early steps taken by the Government of Bombay to throw open the forest reserves, and to facilitate the passage of cattle both by road and rail, have had a highly beneficial result. His Excellency, the Governor General in Council concurs with that Government in the hope that the mortality will, except in certain cases, be found to have been confined to the more old and worthless animals, and trusts that its percentage will be found not to be high on the total number, and that the grant of takávi advances for the purchase of fresh cattle, when the ploughing season approaches, for which the Government of India have already given free sanction, may prevent any great falling off in cultivation during the coming year.

Horses, Ponies, and Mules ...	...	100,997
Oxen, Cows, Bulls and Buffaloes ...	...	4,589,971
Sheep and Goats ...	...	2,549,027
		7,239,995

10. The condition of the water supply is intimately connected with that of the cattle. The Government of Bombay consider it to be satisfactory in fifty-eight talukas, while in thirty-one others considerable expense may have to be incurred in clearing out or deepening existing wells, in sinking new ones, and in other remedial measures. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has every confidence that such relief as may be possible will be afforded, and is glad to learn that the local Government anticipate no calamity from this source.

11. The course of prices during the critical period from the end of October to the close of the year is very clearly shown in the summary of the taluka reports, statement A, column (c), and is remarkable for the sudden rise which in most cases occurred near the middle of November, and the almost equally rapid fall which followed as soon as the scarcity became known, and private enterprise came forward to supply the deficiency. Severe and extensive, however, as the failure of crops has been, the prices have at no time been generally so high as what are ordinarily understood to be famine prices, and they have become now so favourable that according to the latest accounts there are probably only two or at most three districts where they are on an average higher than ten seers per rupee, which is the rate long since fixed by the Government of India as that on prices rising beyond which grain batta may be allowed to public servants drawing Rs. 16 per mensem and under. The famine is not so much one of food as of money to buy it with, and it must not be overlooked that wherever failure of crops has been only partial, the crop saved will produce an amount far in excess of what it would have been worth in ordinary years. The activity and sufficiency of private trade in the Bombay presidency have been so fully established, chiefly in consequence of the policy from the first pursued, that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has every confidence that, even if, as anticipated by the Bombay Government, no further material fall should take place, no interference on the part of Government will be required, even in the Southern Mahratta Country, where difficulty of access and local combinations occasioned some anxiety before the close of last year.

12. The character of the population, which in some parts of India is a very important feature in the formation of an estimate of the State relief likely to be required in times of scarcity, would appear to be in Bombay tolerably uniform and little likely to effect the issue. The people are mostly agricultural, the number of peasant proprietors is very great, and there are few large and wealthy landholders who are able to assist their tenantry.

13. The emigration has amounted to 671,405, or about 13·5 per cent. on the affected population, and has been to a large extent induced by the necessity for driving the cattle to distant pastures. One body has passed to the north-west into the Nizam's Dominions, Berar, and even the Central Provinces, while another, probably the larger of the two, has resorted to the Western Ghâts along their whole line. From certain talukas, which annually during the fair season send forth bands of labourers to Bombay, Gujerat and other parts, larger numbers than usual have gone in search of a livelihood. The condition of those who have thus left their homes it is not easy to ascertain, but for the

most part they appear to have been fairly successful in their sojourn. Of all who survive, it may be safely predicted that they will return on the approach of the monsoon.

14. Upon the subject of relief works it is sufficient to observe that at the close of the year two hundred and seventy works, of which eighty-nine were roads and thirty-six were tanks, had been completed, while six hundred and eighteen were in progress, of which thirty-three gave employment to 2,000 labourers and upwards.

15. The Government grants for charitable relief have been large, but the demands on them up to the 9th instant have only amounted to Rs. 38,288, of which two-thirds have been spent in the Poona and Sholapur Districts. The relief is given to the aged and infirm poor, and, in two out of the three Divisions, to the young children of labourers employed on the works. As the total number of persons relieved on the above date was 42,300, there would appear some grounds for the belief that the estimates under this head, which are within that number, are likely to be considerably exceeded. Any notice of this subject would be incomplete without a reference to the action of private charity. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is glad to embrace this opportunity of again recognising with sympathy and appreciation the remarkable public spirit which has been displayed throughout the Presidency in raising subscriptions for various humane objects, and especially the conspicuous zeal and self-sacrifice displayed by the Sholapur Relief Committee and their coadjutors of the Deccan Famine Relief Fund in Bombay.

16. The Government of India is now in possession of three independent estimates of the number of persons likely to be on the relief works on the 1st of March, 1st of May and 1st of July. The first is an estimate submitted by the Bombay Government on the 30th of November last. It is in a monthly form, and, commencing with 200,000 as the average for December, gives 450,000 as the average of February, 750,000 as that of March, one million for April, and only 300,000 for July. These figures included charitable relief at ten per cent. The second estimate is that of Sir Richard Temple in his minute of January 11th, and allows 540,000 for March 1st, 870,000 for the 1st of May, and 340,000 for the 1st of July. The last is that of the local officers throughout the country, which was made almost simultaneously with Sir Richard Temple's, and amounts to 677,500 for March 1st, 863,220 for May 1st, and 509,370 for July 1st. Sir Richard Temple is thus in accord with the local officers as regards May 1st, but anticipates lower numbers both before and after that date than they do. These startling discrepancies at once show the extreme difficulty of dealing with the subject, and of being prepared, by a reserve of works to be started when indispensable but not otherwise, for any sudden access of distressed persons whom the exhaustion of private stocks or the failure of employment abroad may throw suddenly upon the hands of Government. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is, however, glad to note that the number on the works on the latest date (February 9th) was only 249,158, and to augur from it that possibly all the estimates may alike be falsified in a manner equally relieving to public suffering and the public purse.

17. In conclusion His Excellency the Governor General in Council has great satisfaction in recording that the reports now under consideration fully bear out and confirm the testimony already borne by Sir Richard Temple to "the zeal and ability with which the famine is being combated by the local officers," and in "congratulating the local Government on the manner in which the substantial safety of some five millions of people is being secured under circumstances of much danger.

ORDERED, that copies of this Resolution be communicated to the Secretary of State for India, the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Sir Richard Temple, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*. In the event of any part of British India being at any future time threatened with scarcity, the local Government should take measures for obtaining, at the earliest practicable date, information under the several heads comprised in Statement A, with the addition of an account of the nature of the two next preceding seasons and harvests.

(True Extract)

T. C. HOPE,

Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT A.

STATISTICS

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

N. B.—This statement consists of extracts from the information furnished by the Government of Bombay on November 4th, 8th and 15th, 1876, in accordance with the telegram from the Government of India of the 22nd October, and of summaries submitted by that Government of the reports of each taluka called for by the Government of India on November 30th, 1876.

KEY to the alphabetical headings in the following statement :—

(*a*)—a careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately: if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned:

(*b*)—an estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount or revenue to be remitted:

(*c*)—information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future:

(*d*)—the nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any:

(*e*)—the course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages:

(*f*)—the local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation:

(*g*)—the character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse:

(*h*)—the movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable:

(*i*)—the relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity:

(*j*)—the nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work:

(*k*)—the number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st and July 1st.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—MR. L. R. ASHBURNER, C.S.I.

KHANDEISH DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. W. H. PROPERT.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Dhulia	759	66,929	1,69,915	159,239	6,319	23·83	12·73
2. Amalner	529	79,863	2,58,024	173,204	20,022	21·93	15·15
3. Erandol	467	76,689	2,30,127	158,192	18,073	30·4	14·79
4. Páchora	542	84,880	2,86,181	170,697	6,906	28·31	12·86
5. Chálisgaon	511	44,568	1,27,905	91,373	8,837	28·19	13·21
6. Pimpalner	1,039	60,125	1,19,345	109,393	12,891	26·78	16·81
7. Nundurbár	647	45,285	1,25,676	46,333	22,502	24·74	16·57
8. Taloda	1,135	35,278	59,304	9,370	17,510	29·4	28·32
9. Sháháda	468	46,228	2,05,913	65,943	40,865	21·36	16·6
10. Virdel	507	63,350	2,41,838	153,056	27,593	18·57	7·95
11. Shirpur	780	34,642	1,29,830	58,625	17,235	20·55	11·24
12. Chopra	495	51,581	1,60,482	86,912	11,622	Information not available.	11·97
13. Sauda	867	124,519	2,78,744	182,518	27,206		13·4
14. Bhusáwal	570	84,245	2,46,223	154,127	11,264	26·47	8·41
15. Nasirabad	319	60,109	2,11,532	83,326	30,307	Information not available.	12·31
16 Jámner	527	70,351	1,75,688	140,514	744		13·26
TOTAL ...	10,162	1,028,642	30,26,127	1,842,822	279,896	...	...

KHANDESH.

DHULIA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield is 4 annas, and the rabi, which is cultivated only in irrigated lands, promises well. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The total amount of revenue is not given, but the probable remissions are Rs. 45,000.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated, as the ryots have imported abundance of grass.	About three-fourths of the water-supply has failed; in 40 villages there will be a total failure of the ordinary supply. To meet this, ziras are being made, and wells deepened and repaired.		There are about 900,480 lbs. of grain in store, and it is imported from the Central Provinces and Cawnpore *vid* Chálisgaon.	The bulk of the population consists of Kunbis who are poor. Sowkars will assist the ryots who work under them.	No emigration has taken place, nor is any anticipated.	No works, except Provincial and Local Funds, are in progress, nor will any be needed.	Rs. 200 have been allotted by the Songir Municipality for charitable purposes, but no expenditure has been made.	Government is not at present affording relief to any persons, either on works or by charity, nor is it probable that help will be required from Government.

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
7th October 1876 ...	29¾	31½	42	28
15th „ ...	28	28	32⅔	28
22nd „ ...	27⅛	28	31½	28
31st „ ...	26¼	26¼	31½	28
7th November 1876 ...	22¾	24½	28	22¾
15th „ ...	23⅝	23⅝	28	19¼
22nd „ ...	23⅝	26¼	28	19¼
30th „ ...	26¼	26¼	29¾	21
7th December 1876 ...	24½	26¼	31½	21
15th „ ...	24⅛	27⅛	31½	21⅞
22nd „ ...	25⅝	29¾	31½	21
31st „ ...	25⅝	29⅛	31½	23⅛
Average of six years ...	30⅓	31⅜	51⅛	23⅕

PIMPALNER Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield may be taken at 8 annas, and the rabi, which is cultivated only in irrigated lands, promises an average crop. No further sowings are probable this season.	The total amount of land revenue is not given, but the remissions are estimated at Rs. 500.	There is no mortality from starvation amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	There will be no scarcity of water, though there is less than usual.		Most of the well-to-do ryots have a year's supply of grain for their own consumption; the amount in store or for sale is not given; but no scarcity is anticipated, though prices are high. If necessary, grain can be imported from Dhulia and Málegaon.	The population is almost purely agricultural; and there are no land-holders likely to aid their tenants should they require help.	No emigration has taken place, nor is any probable.	No relief works are in progress, nor will any be needed.	No charitable relief is given, and none is sought by any one.	It is improbable that Government will have any people to support either on works or by charity.

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Tur Dall.	Jowári.
7th October 1876 ...	38½	38½	28	...
14th „ ...	31½	31½	28	...
21st „ ...	28	28	28	...
28th „ ...	28	28	28	...
4th November 1876 ...	28	28	28	...
11th „ ...	28	28	28	31½
18th „ ...	31½	31½	24½	...
25th „ ...	28	28	21	...
2nd December 1876 ...	28	28	21	...
9th „ ...	24	28	21	...
16th „ ...	28	28	21	35
23rd „ ...	27	28	28	34
30th „ ...	27	27	21	34
Average of six years ...	...	33	26	...

KHANDESH—continued.

NIZÁMPUR PETHA, Pimpalner Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
In about 8 villages the kharif crop has failed; in the rest it has been from 10 to 12 annas. The rabi crops have been equal to or above the average. There are no prospects of any further sowings this season.	The total amount of revenue is not given, but the probable remissions are Rs. 1,500.	No unusual mortality has occurred or is likely to occur amongst the cattle.	There will be no distress owing to scarcity of the water-supply, though it is less than usual.	See below.	Most of the ryots have kept sufficient corn for their own consumption. There are no large grain markets.	The people, except between 50 and 75 sowkars and shopkeepers, are agricultural Kunbis and are poor. There are no large landholders.	There has been no emigration, and none is anticipated.	There are no relief works in progress, nor are any necessary.	The aged and infirm are in no worse condition than in ordinary years.	It is not likely that Government will be called upon to afford relief either on works or by charity.

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	38½	38½	45½	31½
8th " ...	38½	38½	45½	31½
16th " ...	31½	31½	38½	31½
24th " ...	31½	31½	38½	31½
1st November 1876 ...	28	24½	29½	31½
8th " ...	28	26¼	31½	31½
16th " ...	24½	24½	28	24½
24th " ...	24½	24½	28	24½
1st December 1876. ...	28	28	31½	31½
8th " ...	28	28	31½	28
16th " ...	28	28	31½	28
24th " ...	28	28	31½	28
1st January 1877 ...	28	28	31½	28
Average of six years ...	40½	43½	49	29½

SHÁHÁDA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield has been an average one. The rabi crop is good, with the exception of gram and linseed, which will yield only 8 annas.	No remissions are necessary.	No mortality from starvation has taken place, or is anticipated.	There will be no failure of water, the usual amount of rain having fallen.	See below.	There are 1,344,000 lbs. of grain in store, and this is sufficient for local consumption.	The population consists of Bheels, Guzars, and Kunbis. The Guzars and Kunbis, and some of the Bheels, are employed in agriculture. The rest of the Bheels in labour. There are no large landholders.	No emigration has taken place, nor is any probable.	No relief works are in progress, nor are any required.	No special arrangements are necessary for relief either on works or by charity.	

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
8th October 1876 ...	42½	43½	38½	42
15th " ...	42½	43½	30	42
23rd " ...	40	43½	30	42
31st " ...	32	32½	28	31 1/10
8th November 1876 ...	32	32½	25½	27
15th " ...	24½	28	22	24 1/10
23rd " ...	28 1/10	28	26½	23½
30th " ...	31	36½	26½	27
8th December 1876 ...	29	36½	27 1/10	28
15th " ...	32	36½	28	28
23rd " ...	32	34	28	28*
31st " ...	31	32½	27 1/10	28
Average of six years ...	54½	62½	39½	34½

NANDURBÁR Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The crop, both kharif and rabi, has reached the average. There are no prospects of further sowings this year.	The total amount of land revenue is not given, but the probable remissions are Rs. 1,000.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, nor is any anticipated.	There will be no distress from scarcity of water.	See below.	There is sufficient grain for local use.	Half the population consists of Bheels, and the other half of Kunbis; the former are labourers and the latter agriculturists. Their condition will be nearly the same as in ordinary years.	There has been no emigration, and none is probable.	No relief works are in progress, nor are they necessary.	No special charitable aid is required.	No relief on works or by charity will be required.

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
7th October 1876 ...	36½	38	41	37
15th " ...	36½	38	41	37
25th " ...	28½	29½	33	37
31st " ...	28½	29½	41	37
7th November 1876 ...	24	25	27 1/10	28
15th " ...	26	24	27 1/10	28
22nd " ...	22	22	26	18
30th " ...	22	22	26	18
8th December 1876 ...	25	26	30½	24 1/10
15th " ...	25	28	31	24 1/10
21st " ...	27	31	33	28
30th " ...	27	31	33	28
Average of six years ...	40½	49½	63	33½

KHANDESH

—continued.

TALODA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector, Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*
The kharif crop will be an average one, *viz.*, 12 annas, and the rabi promises the same.	The total amount of revenue is not given, and the probable remissions will be Rs. 1,000.	No cattle have died, or are likely to die, from starvation.	There will be no failure in the water-supply.		The supply of grain will be sufficient for the year.	About two-thirds of the population are Bheels, and mostly very poor, and the rest are Kunbis and Guzars. The bulk of the people consists of cultivators, but some are labourers. There are no large landholders able materially to aid their tenants.	There has been, and will be, no emigration.	No relief works are in progress, nor are any required.	No special arrangements are necessary for relief either on works or by charity.

For the week ending.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Wheat.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
8th October 1876 ...	42	37 5/8	42	42
15th " ...	42	37 5/8	42	42
23rd " ...	30 5/8	30 5/8	35	42
31st " ...	28	28	35	33 1/4
8th November 1876 ...	24 1/2	28	28	26 1/4
15th " ...	24 1/2	24 1/2	26 1/4	25 3/8
23rd " ...	25 5/8	25 5/8	26 1/4	25 3/8
30th " ...	25 5/8	25 5/8	26 1/4	28
8th December 1876 ...	28	28	28	33 1/3
15th " ...	30 5/8	30 5/8	33 1/3	33 1/3
23rd " ...	28	28	31 1/2	28
31st " ...	28	28	31 1/2	28
Average of six years ...	51 1/3	42 7/12	56 1/12	50

AMALNER Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 6th January 1877).

The kharif yield is 5, and the rabi 3, annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will be Rs. 30,000. The total amount of revenue is not given.	There has as yet been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, but the Collector thinks many will die. Government have opened forest reserves, and sanctioned advances to Wanjaries.	According to the Assistant Collector, the water-supply is not a matter of anxiety. Old wells are being repaired, and new ones dug. The Collector, however, anticipates a serious failure.		There are no large stocks of grain in store; it is imported as required from Holkar's territories and Jalgaon and Mhasáwad Railway stations. No fall in prices is anticipated, but private enterprize will supply the market.	About one-half of the population consists of cultivators, one-fourth of artizans and traders, and the rest of labourers, mendicants, &c. There are no landholders likely to aid their tenants, but the sowkars may do so.	No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	One road work, the Amalner-Párola road, is in progress, and is at present sufficient. Should it be necessary, the Amalner-Jalgaon road can be commenced.	A fund of Rs. 350, Rs. 100 being Government money, has been raised for feeding the incapable poor.

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	31	35	39	28
8th " ...	28	28	38	28
16th " ...	24	28	35	28
23rd " ...	24	28	35	28
31st " ...	22	24	31	28
8th November 1876 ...	20	24	28	20
16th " ...	21	24	28	20
23rd " ...	22	28	30	20
30th " ...	22	28	30	20
8th December 1876 ...	24	28	31	21
16th " ...	24	28	29	21
23rd " ...	24	28	30	21
30th " ...	26	28	30	21
Average of six years ...	32	42	56	29

On Works.	By Charity.
600 are at present on works, and none supported by charity. The probable numbers requiring relief will be on—	
1st March ... 1,500	100
1st May ... 2,000	150
1st July ... 2,000	150

PAROLA PETHA, AMALNER Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 6th January 1877).

The kharif yield is 5 annas. There is no rabi. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 4,000. The total revenue is not given.	Some slight mortality amongst the old and worn-out cattle is expected, but no Government aid is necessary.	The water-supply generally has not failed, but the town of Párola itself is badly off. Large wells are being dug there, and failing them a pumping arrangement from a well on the Bori River would be a success, so far as supplying the town is concerned, but enormously expensive.		There are 1,680,000 lbs. of grain in store; it is imported from the western talukas, from Holkar's territories, and the G. I. P. Railway. Private enterprize will supply the market, but prices are unlikely to fall.	The population amounts to 28,000, of whom 10,000 are cultivators and a large number are weavers living in the town of Párola. Half the cultivators are well-to-do, and the other half poor. There are no large landholders, but the cultivators have good credit with the sowkars.	There has been some emigration chiefly from Párola itself on account of the scarcity of water there, but it is not likely to become general.	The Mhasawad Tank and the Amalner-Párola road are in progress. The Bhokar Tank and Amalner-Jalgaon road may have to be commenced, and will probably prove sufficient.	No charitable relief has yet been given, but a fund of Rs. 350 (Rs. 100 being Government money) has been collected, and will be used, if necessary, in feeding the infirm poor.

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	30	37	42	30
8th " ...	30	32	32	30
16th " ...	26	28	31	30
23rd " ...	24	28	32	30
31st " ...	24	28	32	28
8th November 1876 ...	23	24	28	28
16th " ...	23	23	25	28
23rd " ...	23	23	28	28
30th " ...	20	22	27	28
8th December 1876 ...	22	24	30	28
16th " ...	23	26	28	28
23rd " ...	24	29	29	28
30th " ...	24	29	29	28
Average of six years ...	28	42	56	28

On Works.	By Charity.
There are now about 600 persons on the works. There will be on—	
1st March ... 1,500	200
1st May ... 2,000	200
1st July ... 2,000	300

KHANDESH—continued.

ERANDOL Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 6th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield is 4, and the rabi 3, annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 30,000. The total amount of revenue is not given.	No unusual mortality has yet occurred amongst the cattle, though it is anticipated to a small extent among the old and worn-out ones. The Satpuras are not far, and the people are sending their cattle there, or importing grass.	The water-supply is not a matter of anxiety, though in some villages it will have to be brought from a distance, and other villages may have to be abandoned for a few months.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.	10,752,000 lbs. of grain are estimated to be in store; it is imported chiefly from Jalgaom and Mhásawad Railway stations. Prices have fallen, but are not likely to decline further, and private enterprize will supply the market.	About one-half the population consists of cultivators, one-fourth of artizans and traders, and the rest of labourers, mendicants, &c. A fair proportion of the first two classes is well off. There are no large landholders, but the sowkars will aid the people.	There has been no noticeable emigration, and none is expected.	The Enandol-Meheji and Jalgaon-Girna River roads are in progress. If a further grant is made for the former, and the latter is extended to Dharangaon or Amalner, they will prove ample.	The infirm poor receive gratuitous support from Government funds aided by private contributions.	At present there are 125 people supported on works, and 40 by charity. The number requiring support will be on—

Date.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	30	24	32	28
8th „ ...	30	27	32	28
16th „ ...	30	26	30	24
23rd „ ...	26	26	30	24
31st „ ...	22	24	27	22
8th November 1876 ...	20	21	24	16
16th „ ...	20	21	24	16
23rd „ ...	20	21	32	16
30th „ ...	20	24	28	16
8th December 1876 ...	24	24	28	16
16th „ ...	24	24	28	16
21st „ ...	24	24	28	16
Average of six years ...	32	38	48	22

	On Works.	By Charity.
1st March ...	1,000	100
1st May ...	1,500	150
1st July ...	2,000	150

CHALISGAON Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 7th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield may be taken at 9, and the rabi at 7, annas. There are no prospectsof further sowings this season.	The amount of land revenue is not given; but the remissions are estimated at Rs. 6,000.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, nor is there any reason to anticipate any, as Government have thrown open the forests of the taluka.	There is no danger of a serious failure in the water-supply. The rivers Girna and Titur and several large nullahs will hold sufficient for the year. In about 15 villages it may be necessary to undertake repairs to wells.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.	There is at present a six months' supply of grain in store. It is imported from the Chálisgaon Railway station and the Nizam's dominions. Private enterprize will supply the market, but prices are not likely to fall further.	Out of a population of 45,000, 33,750 are high, and 11,250 low, caste. About one-half may be put down as fairly well off. There are 9,000 cultivators, a small proportion of whom combine other occupations with agriculture. There are no large landholders.	There has been no noticeable emigration, and none is anticipated.	There are no relief works in progress at present; it will, however, be necessary to start one shortly, and improving the Utrán Ghát road to the foot of the ghát is proposed. Should another work be necessary, the Chalisgaon-Lohara road can be improved between Ozur and Waghli.	Demands for charitable aid are met by voluntary subscriptions.	At present Government have no people to support. Relief works may be sought by—

Date.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	32	38	45	32
8th „ ...	29	31	38	32
16th „ ...	23	27	36	28
23rd „ ...	25	26	32	25
31st „ ...	25	26	32	28
8th November 1876 ...	21	25	27	21
16th „ ...	20	21	27	17
23rd „ ...	27	24	32	18
30th „ ...	27	24	32	19
8th December 1876 ...	25	28	33	21
16th „ ...	24	28	34	21
23rd „ ...	25	28	31	24
30th „ ...	27	28	32	28
Average of six years ...	36	50	60	26

On 1st March	... 500
„ 1st May	... 1,000
„ 1st July	... 1,000

The spontaneous liberality of the richer people will obviate a necessity for Government charity.

PACHORA Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 7th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield may be taken at 7, and the rabi at 2, annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The total amount of land revenue is not given; but the remissions will probably amount to Rs. 15,000.	No unusual mortality amongst the cattle has occurred, and none is anticipated, except in the case of old and worn-out animals.	This taluka is well watered by the Girna and its tributary streams from the Satmalas. There need be no apprehension of a failure in the water-supply.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.	There are at present about 1,344,000 lbs. of grain in store; it is imported by rail and from the Nizam's territories. Private enterprise will supply the market, but prices are unlikely to fall.	One-half the population is well off and the other half poor. Of the latter three-fourths are cultivators and one-fourth labourers. One or two large landholders will probably aid their tenants.	No emigration has taken place, and none is expected.	The road from Páchora to the Titur River is in progress. On its completion, portions of the Chálisgaon-Lohara road will be undertaken.	No expenditure on charity has been incurred.	At present there are 124 persons, chiefly immigrants, on the Páchora road. There will probably be on—

Date.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	32	38	46	28
8th „ ...	25	30	38	28
16th „ ...	25	30	36	28
23rd „ ...	24	28	35	28
31st „ ...	22	24	29	24
8th November 1876 ...	18	21	28	18
16th „ ...	18	23	28	18
23rd „ ...	24	28	32	22
30th „ ...	24	28	31	17
8th December 1876 ...	24	31	36	23
16th „ ...	27	28	32	22
23rd „ ...	27	28	32	22
30th „ ...	27	28	34	24
Average of six years ...	32	45	49	31

	On Works.	By Charity.
1st March ...	300	50
1st May ...	500	50
1st July ...	500	50

KHANDESH.

*—continued.

BHADGAON PETHA, PACHORA Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 7th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield, which takes up more than three-fourths of the area of the Petha, may be taken at 7 annas and the rabi at 3 annas. Fodder, but no grain, may be sown.	The total amount of the revenue is not given, but the remissions will probably be Rs. 10,000.	No unusual mortality amongst the cattle has occurred, and none is anticipated, except in the case of the old and worn-out animals.	Many villages to the north of the taluka will suffer from scarcity of water; the only remedial measure is to repair such old wells as are promising. The Jamda Canal will, however, greatly alleviate the inconvenience.		The local stocks of grain are not large, but there is no fear of any scarcity. Supplies are imported by rail and from the Nizam's territory. A fall in prices is not anticipated.	The poorer class preponderates over the wealthier. The population, except in the town of Bhadgaon, is almost purely agricultural. There are no large landholders.	No noticeable emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	Three relief works are in progress. On their completion, the people must go on to the Chálisgaon-Lohara road.	No gratuitous support has yet been given.	There are 330 persons now on works. The numbers for relief are, on—

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.			
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	32	35	38	24
8th " ...	31	32	36	24
16th " ...	24	28	32	24
23rd " ...	24	28	32	24
31st " ...	24	28	32	24
8th November 1876 ...	24	24	31	21
16th " ...	18	22	25	18
23rd " ...	18	24	26	18
30th " ...	19	25	27	18
8th December 1876 ...	1[illegible]	25	27	18
16th " ...	20	28	29	19
23rd " ...	22	28	29	23
30th " ...	22	28	29	22
Average of six years ...	26	43	49	24

										At present 1,219 persons are supported on the works, and none by charity. There will probably be, on—

	On Works.	By Charity.
1st March ...	500	50
1st May ...	500	50
1st July ...	500	50

VIRDEL Taluka (District Deputy Collector Mr. Shriniwas Balaji's Report, dated 8th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield is estimated at from 8 pies to 8 annas, and the rabi from 1 to 6 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The total amount of land revenue is not given, but the Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 25,000.	There has been no mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated, as Government have thrown open the forest-grazing.	The water-supply is chiefly derived from rivers and good wells, and is on the whole sufficient to last till the next monsoons. There will, however, be scarcity in about eight villages, in which wells must be cleared and deepened.		Supplies of grain can be drawn from the railway stations of Bhasáwad and Chálisgaon; and private enterprize will supply the market.	The population, which is about 20,800, are for the most part high caste, Kunbis and Rájputs, and purely agricultural. About 1,300 are urban or artizan. About ten large landholders may aid their tenants.	No emigration has taken place, and none is likely.	The present relief works, consisting of the Songir-Nándurbar road and a tank, will prove sufficient.	No demands have yet been made for charitable assistance, but the sum of Rs. 3,768 has been raised for the purpose by private subscriptions.	At present 1,219 persons are supported on the works, and none by charity. There will probably be, on—

For the week ending.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.			
	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
7th October 1876 ...	37	43	32	35
15th " ...	30	36	28	35
22nd " ...	28	41	27	31
31st " ...	24	32	23	23
7th November 1876 ...	25	32	24	22
15th " ...	24	27	23	23
22nd " ...	22	28	22	23
30th " ...	28	34	24	23
7th December 1876 ...	28	34	26	23
15th " ...	28	34	26	23
22nd " ...	28	36	24	26
31st " ...	28	34	25	26
6th January 1877 ...	28	34	24	27
Average of six years ...	42¾	52⅓	35⅝	33⅜

	On Works.	By Charity.
1st March ...	4,000	200
1st May ...	8,000	400
1st July ...	3,000	600

SHIRPUR Taluka (District Deputy Collector Mr. Shriniwas Balaji's Report, dated 9th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif crop is from 2 to 10, and the rabi from 1 to 6, annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	About Rs. 55,000 will probably have to be remitted. The total revenue is not stated.	There has been no unusual mortality among cattle, and none is anticipated. Fodder is plentiful.	There is no fear of the water-supply failing at present. But in 24 villages wells will have to be cleared out and deepened before the hot season.		The local stocks are estimated at 1,050 tons. Supplies are drawn from the province of Nimad, bordering on the taluka, and the large importations have lowered prices. Private enterprise will meet all demands.	The population consists chiefly of Bheels and Kolis, and is almost purely agricultural. The proportion of the urban or artizan to the whole agricultural class is about 2 per cent. There are few well-to-do people. There are 8 or 10 large landholders able to aid their tenants.	No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	The only relief work in progress is the repairing of the Agra road. The Shirpur-Chopra road, which has been sanctioned as a relief work, will soon be started. If this proves insufficient, the District Deputy suggests the repairing of the Shirpur-Sháháda and Amalner road.	The public have subscribed Rs. 1,537 for charitable relief, but none of this sum has yet been expended.	There are 236 persons on the hands of Government for relief on works, and 28 for gratuitous relief according to the Mámlatdár's report, but the District Deputy doubts the latter statement. The Mámlatdár estimates the number to be relieved by works at, on the—

For the week ending.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.			
	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
7th October 1876 ...	36	37	34⅜	...
15th " ...	29½	45	26	...
22nd " ...	28⅝	41½	27½	33¼
31st " ...	21 7/16	32⅝	23 9/16	23⅝
7th November 1876 ...	25 3/16	32⅝	24	22½
15th " ...	23⅝	32⅝	22 9/16	21
22nd " ...	28½	32½	24	24
30th " ...	26	30	24	24
7th December 1876 ...	32	34⅜	27½	24½
15th " ...	28½	34⅜	25¼	24⅝
22nd " ...	28⅝	31	24	24⅝
31st " ...	28½	34⅜	25	24⅝
6th January 1877 ...	28⅝	34⅜	25	24⅝
Average of six years ...	46	54	34	36

	On Works.	By Charity.
1st March ...	300	
1st May ...	700	
1st July ...	600	

The District Deputy, however, disputes the correctness of this estimate, and is of opinion that the numbers will be almost [illegible] double; and that the [illegible] to be gratuitous [illegible] be, on the—

1st March ...	[illegible]
1st May ...	[illegible]
1st July ...	[illegible]

KHANDESH—continued.

NUSSEERABAD Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. J. Pollen's Report, dated 30th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The yield of the kharif crop is 4½, and that of the rabi 3, annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	Rs. 65,000 will have to be remitted out of a revenue demand of Rs. 2,11,532.	Mortality among the cattle and agricultural stock has as yet been little more than nominal; but it is expected that many will die from want of fodder and water before the end of the hot weather. The cultivators are taking every precaution for the preservation of their cattle, and have secured large stocks of hay, and all the cattle not in immediate use have been sent to the hills and forest reserves to graze. The Second Assistant can suggest no further remedies than those already adopted by Government.	The only sources of water-supply are rivers and wells; many of the latter will soon run dry. Deepening them and digging pits in beds of rivers are the only remedial measures possible.	See below.	No trustworthy information is obtainable as to the amount of the local stocks of grain, but they are supposed to be small, and importations will be necessary. Supplies to meet all local wants can be readily procured from the large markets of Jalgaon and Bhusáwal.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and the vast majority of the cultivators are very much in debt; not more than 10 per cent. can commence agricultural operations without the aid of sowkars. The sowkars are the capitalists of the taluka, and many of them are large landholders, both able and willing to aid their constituents.	There has been no unusual emigration.	No large relief works have been started in this taluka.	About Rs. 50 have been spent in relieving travellers and the infirm poor; besides which, Rs. 1,000 have been granted for expenditure on light labour relief gangs, employed in improving the cleaned tracts in the taluka.	The number of persons relieved by works at date of report was 261 and by charity 25. The numbers expected to be on the works hereafter are— On 1st March ... 3,000 „ 1st May ... 5,000 „ 1st July ... 2,000

Date.	Weekly Prices—lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
1st Week, October 1876...	32	44 1/8	31	31 1/2
2nd „ ...	22	37	27 1/2	31 1/4
3rd „ ...	28 1/2	34 3/8	23 3/4	22 3/4
4th „ ...	27	37	24	24 1/2
1st Week, November 1876	25	27 1/2	20 5/8	18 7/8
2nd „ ...	25	31	20 5/8	19 1/4
3rd „ ...	25	31	24 7/8	21
4th „ ...	28 1/2	32 1/2	24	22 1/4
1st Week, December 1876	28 1/2	32 1/2	24	22 1/4
2nd „ ...	28 1/2	34 3/8	24 7/8	24 1/2
3rd „ ...	30 1/4	34 3/8	27 1/2	24 1/2
Average of six years ...	49 7/8	58 7/8	33 1/2	28

CHOPRA Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. J. Pollen's Report, dated 30th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif crop is estimated at 6, and the rabi at 2¼, annas.	Out of a revenue demand of Rs. 1,60,482, about Rs. 50,000 will probably have to be remitted.	No unusual mortality has occurred among cattle and agricultural stock, but it is anticipated that before the end of the hot weather many will die from want of fodder and water. All the cattle not in immediate use have been sent into the hills and forest reserves to graze. The Second Assistant is not prepared to suggest any further action in the matter.	The only sources of water-supply are rivers and wells. Many of these wells will run dry before the end of hot season The only remedial measures possible to improve the water-supply are deepening the wells and digging pits in the beds of streams.	See below.	No trustworthy information can be obtained as to the extent of the local stocks of grain, but they are believed to be small. Grain can, however, be imported in any quantity which may be required from the large markets of Jalgaon and Bhusáwal.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and the vast majority of the cultivators are said to be hopelessly in debt; not more than 10 per cent. can commence agricultural operations without the aid of sowkars. They are the capitalists of the taluka. Many of them are large landholders, and are both able and willing to aid their constituents.	No unusual emigration has taken place.	No large relief works have been opened in this taluka.	About Rs. 50 have been spent in charitable relief to travellers and infirm poor in the larger towns. In addition to this, Rs. 1,000 have been granted for expenditure on light labour relief gangs. These gangs are employed in improving the cleaned tracks of the taluka.	The number of persons, whom Government had on their hands at date of report, was on works 378, on charity 39. The numbers on works will hereafter be— On 1st March ... 700 „ 1st May ... 1,200 „ 1st July ... 1,000 The numbers, who may have to be relieved by charity, are not given.

Year 1876.	Weekly Prices—lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
1st Week, October 1876...	36 1/2	41 1/4	31 3/8	31
2nd „ ...	30 1/4	33	28 5/8	31
3rd „ ...	30 1/4	33	27 1/2	28
4th „ ...	28 1/2	33	24 1/2	24
1st Week, November 1876	28 1/2	31 3/8	23 3/4	19
2nd „ ...	28 1/2	28 5/8	20 1/2	18
3rd „ ...	28 1/2	33	23 3/4	21
4th „ ...	28 1/2	33	23 1/4	21
1st Week, December 1876	31	33	24 1/2	22
2nd „ ...	28 1/2	31 3/8	24 1/2	24
3rd „ ...	28 1/2	30	25 3/8	24
Average of six years ...	53	52	35	38

SANDA Taluka, with its Pethas of Yáwal and Ráver, (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. J. Pollen's Report, dated 30th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif crop is estimated at 5½, and the rabi at 4½, annas.	The remissions will amount to about Rs. 57,000 out of a revenue demand of Rs. 2,78,743.	There has been no unusual mortality among cattle and agricultural stock, but before the end of the hot weather many deaths are anticipated from want of fodder and water. All the cattle not in immediate use have been sent into the hills and forest reserves to graze. The Second Assistant has no further suggestions to offer on this head.	The only sources of water-supply are rivers and wells; many of the latter will run dry before the end of the hot weather, and should be deepened. Jhiras also should be dug in the beds of rivers.	See below.	No reliable information is procurable as to the extent of the local stocks of grain, but they are supposed to be small. Grain, however, can be imported in any quantities required from Jalgaon and Bhusáwal.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and the great majority of the cultivators are said to be deeply in debt; not more than 10 per cent. can commence agricultural operations without the aid of sowkars. These are the capitalists of the taluka, and many of them are large landholders, and both able and willing to aid their constituents.	There has been no unusual emigration.	Only small relief works are in progress.	Rs. 50 have been expended in relieving needy travellers and the infirm poor; besides which, Rs. 1,000 have been granted for expenditure on light labour relief gangs, who are employed in improving the cleaned tracks throughout the taluka.	The number employed on works at date of report was 325, and that relieved gratuitously 32. The numbers will hereafter be— On 1st March ... 2,600 „ 1st May ... 3,700 „ 1st July ... 1,700

Year 1876.	Weekly Prices—lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
1st Week, October 1876...	48	55	31	28
2nd „ ...	42 1/2	45 1/8	30	28
3rd „ ...	33 1/8	29 1/4	27 1/2	28 1/2
4th „ ...	28 1/2	34 1/2	25 1/4	24 1/2
1st Week, November 1876	26	34 3/8	22 1/2	22 1/2
2nd „ ...	25	27 1/2	22 1/2	18 1/2
3rd „ ...	25	30	24	18 1/2
4th „ ...	31 1/8	31	24	20 1/2
1st Week, December 1876	31 1/2	31	24	20 1/2
2nd „ ...	28 1/2	31	24	20 1/2
3rd „ ...	28 1/2	31	24	20 1/2
Average of six years ...	41	45 1/8	29 1/2	24 1/2

KHANDESH-

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif and rabi yields will each be 8 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The fixed land revenue is Rs. 2,50,000, and the probable remissions are Rs. 70,000.	No mortality has occurred amongst the cattle, nor is any anticipated.	In about 30 villages, where the wells and nullahs are dry, the people will have to go some distance to fetch water. It is proposed to excavate new wells and deepen old ones, and to attach cattle-troughs to them.	BHUSÁWAL Taluka (Assistant Collector).	Mr. H. Woodward's Report, dated 11th January 1877). The local stocks of grain are sufficient for the year; it can, if necessary, be imported from the Central Provinces, Berar, and Indore. Prices have fallen, and private enterprize will supply the market.	The population is mainly agricultural and very poor. There are no large landholders likely to aid their tenants.	A partial emigration has taken place in the direction of the Central Provinces, Indore, and Berar. Further emigration is expected.	The relief works now in progress, consisting of a tank and 2 roads, are sufficient. On their completion the only works, which can advantageously be undertaken, are deepening and excavating wells.	A sum of about Rs. 600 is available for charitable relief, but few demands have been made.	350 persons are being relieved works, and 40 by charity. T estimate for the future *On Works.* *By Charit* 1st March ... 1,050 1 1st May ... 2,100 2 1st July ... 350

Prices—lbs. per Rupee.

Date.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Pulse.	Oodida.	Moog.	Ghúm.	Rice.
8th Oct. 1876	28	29¾	42	28	28	28	38½	14
16th „ ...	29¾	28	40½	28	28	31½	36½	14
22nd „ ...	26½	26½	35	26¼	26½	28	29½	14
30th „ ...	26½	24½	35	26½	26½	28	31½	14
6th Nov. 1876	22¾	22¾	26¼	22¾	22¾	22¾	28	13
13th „ ...	22¾	22¾	28	22¾	22¾	24½	26¼	13
20th „ ...	24½	26¼	31½	22¾	22¾	24½	28	14
27th „ ...	24½	26½	31½	22¾	22¾	28	28	14
4th Dec. 1876	24½	28	33¼	22¾	22¾	28	29¾	14
11th „ ...	26¼	29¾	33¼	22¾	22¾	28	29¾	14
18th „ ...	28	31½	33¼	22¾	22¾	28	29¾	14
25th „ ...	28	31½	33¼	22¾	22¾	28	29¾	14
Average of 6 years ...	32⅜	49	49⅞	37½	...	...	...	...

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 15 talukas and 3 pethas, the crops in 10 seem fair and in 8 indifferent.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 4,66,000.

The condition of the cattle, except in 4 talukas, appears satisfactory.

The recent heavy rain in Khandesh has probably dissipated all fears regarding the water-supply.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other, collectorates is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.

There has been scarcely any migration from the district.

The chief relief works are the Dhulia-Pimpalner and Songir-Nandurbár roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is—

On March 1st	
On May 1st	16,950
On July 1st	28,200
	16,650

No return of the Jámner Taluka has been received; it is reported to be unaffected by scarcity.

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

C. G. M. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

The 7th February 1877.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. L. R. ASHBURNER, C.S.I.

NÁSIK DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. H. N. B. ERSKINE.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realizable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Násik	445	89,377	39,802	79,764	33,567	29·41	15·97
2. Sinnar	507	64,872	1,37,078	141,876	44,003	22·49	10·65
3. Igatpura	672	57,735	81,773	71,274	25,383	109·59	114·57
4. Dindori	560	68,626	1,15,823	81,618	47,909	25·57	17·65
5. Niphar	370	86,017	2,16,202	90,345	63,551	17·94	12·39
6. Chándor	299	50,130	83,509	85,239	20,907	32·55	12·58
7. Yeola	482	59,313	59,744	68,877	48,600	26·62	14·96
8. Nándgaon	424	30,230	55,782	69,825	11,743	26·15	13·66
9. Málegaon	774	62,716	1,59,091	111,864	57,495	24·60	10·42
10. Báglán	1,420	59,051	1,24,835	174,736	56,092	38·6	14·32
11. Kalwan	1,200	54,152	75,780				16·10
12. Peint State	960	47,033	45,571	...	...	38·2	77·40
Total ...	8,113	729,252	12,48,995	974,918	409,250		

NA

SIK.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
CHANDOR Taluka (Second Assistant Collector Mr. F. L. Charles' Report, without date, forwarded with the Collector's remarks, dated 6th January 1877).										
The kharif yield will be 9 annas, and the rabi 4 annas; vegetables and pepper will be sown hereafter in garden lands.	The land revenue is Rs. 81,045, of which about Rs. 25,000 will be remitted.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle. They are being sent to graze in Dindori and the hills near Chandor, where there is plenty of fodder. Government aid is unnecessary.	The water-supply is failing. There are no large rivers, but a number of small nullahs, the flow of which has already stopped, though there are pools at intervals. In the hot weather water to the north of these nullahs will be scarce, and some villages will have to be abandoned on this account; but to the south water will be plentiful. Some wells will have water throughout the year, but others must be deepened.	Date. / Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. / Rice. / Bájri. / Wheat. / Jowári. 1876. 1st to 15th October ... 21 / 30¼ / 27⅛ / 40 16th to 31st " ... 21 / 24½ / 24⅜ / 39 1st to 15th November... 18 / 24¾ / 22 / 30 16th to 30th " ... 21 / 24½ / 24¼ / 30 1st to 19th December... 18 / 27½ / 27½ / 30 Average of six years ... 20 / 43½ / 33½ / 57	No large stocks are kept. What is required for consumption is brought in by train. Probably large exportations have taken place to the Deccan. Private enterprize will keep up the supply; if grain is largely imported, the prices will fall. No Government interference is deemed necessary.	The population is purely agricultural, being mainly Kunbis. In the southern villages the people are well off; in the north and east they are poor. The Chief of Vinchur is the only large landholder, and he may assist his tenants; no aid from other landholders is expected.	No emigration has taken or is likely to take place, except in the case of people in charge of cattle.	One road-work and one tank have been undertaken. These will suffice for the month. On their completion the Assistant Collector proposes the road from Chandor to Manmad station. The Collector, however, is of opinion that no further works will be necessary.	Rs. 150 have been received to relieve the aged and infirm poor, but nothing has yet been spent. A committee will be appointed at Chandor to administer to travellers' wants.	The number of persons at date of report on the hands of Government for relief by works was 1,742; by charity none. There will be on— 1st March ... 3,000 1st May ... 3,500 1st July 1,000 to 1,500. None are being supported by charity, and it is impossible to say if any such demands will be made.
NIPHÁD Taluka (Collector Mr. H. N. B. Erskine's Report, dated 6th January 1877).										
The kharif yield will be 6 annas, the rabi 5 annas. Indian corn, jowári for fodder, methi, carrots, ratala, onions, and vegetables will be sown in garden lands.	The remissions may perhaps be Rs. 80,000, but the Collector considers this high.	No cattle have died from starvation. The people have sown Indian corn and methi for the support of their cattle, and will afterwards sow "khonde." Some have brought grass from the Dindori and Chandor Talukas, whither cattle to the number of 3,000 have been sent to graze, as also to Baglan and Pimpalner. Government aid seems unnecessary.	There will be a scarcity of water from March to June in about 40 villages, to relieve which ziras should be dug in the beds of rivers at a cost of Rs. 500. Most of the villages have a good water-supply from the Godavery and other smaller rivers, and as yet want is not felt.	For the week ending / Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. / Wheat. / Bájri. / Jowári. / Rice. 7th October 1876 ... 33 / 36 / 44 / 24 15th " ... 31 / 27 / 38 / 21 23rd " ... 30 / 27 / 36 / 21 31st " ... 28 / 27 / 32 / 20 7th November 1876 ... 12 / 22 / 27 / 18 15th " ... 12 / 20 / 26 / 16 23rd " ... 12 / 22 / 26 / 15 30th " ... 12 / 22 / 28 / 15 7th December 1876 ... 27 / 24 / 28 / 16 15th " ... 27 / 24 / 28 / 18 23rd " ... 27 / 24 / 28 / 18 Average of six years ... 35½ / 40 / ... / 20½	There has been no emigration; the people are moving towards the relief works.	Three small road-works are in progress, and two more are required.	Rs. 200 have been granted by Government to aid the helpless, and Rs. 70 have been spent.	On works, 8,926; by charity 30. 1st March, May, and July about 13,000.
IGATPURI Taluka (Assistant Collector Mr. J. A. Baines' Report, without date, forwarded with Collector's remarks, dated 8th January 1877).										
The kharif and rabi yield may each be taken as 8 annas. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The remissions will be about Rs. 8,000.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated; precautions are, therefore, unnecessary.	There will be about six weeks' scarcity of water, to relieve which it is proposed to deepen wells and to construct a dam across the Kadwa.	For the week ending / Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. / Rice. / Wheat. / Bájri. / Jowári. / Nagli. 1876. 7th October ... 32 5/16 / 37 3/16 / 36 7/16 / 15⅜ / 39 5/16 14th " ... 32 5/16 / 39⅜ / 34⅜ / 15⅜ / 39 5/16 21st " ... 32 5/16 / 35¾ / 33 11/16 / 17 7/16 / 12⅜ 28th " ... 30¼ / 31⅜ / 31⅜ / 15⅜ / 13 3/16 4th November ... 26⅜ / 28 3/16 / 28 3/16 / 35¼ / 37⅜ 11th " ... 26⅜ / 27½ / 26 1/16 / 35¼ / 35 5/16 18th " ... 30¼ / 29 1/16 / 29 5/16 / 37 1/16 / 39 5/16 25th " ... 33 / 33 / 33 / 37 1/16 / 40 5/16 2nd December ... 32 5/16 / 32 5/16 / 31⅜ / 52¼ / 44 9th " ... 32 5/16 / 33 1/16 / 30 15/16 / 15⅜ / 11 5/16 16th " ... 32 5/16 / 31⅜ / 31⅜ / 15⅜ / 15⅜ 23rd " ... 31⅜ / 31⅜ / 32 5/16 / 46¼ / 40 9/16 Average of four years 34⅜ / 45⅜ / 61⅝ / 68 1/16 / 77 11/16	There are no large stores of grain, but the Assistant Collector hopes to make arrangements with dealers for grain and fodder till the first rain falls.	The majority of the population are agriculturists, and about 3,000 are employed on railway works. Few only of the landholders are able to assist the labouring classes.	No emigration has taken place; but it is expected that after "Shinga" (27th and 28th February) many will go in search of a livelihood.	There are no relief works in progress, but the Sinnar and Goti road will soon reach the taluka; it is, however, a small work, and the dam at Walvihir may have to be undertaken.	A few isolated instances of private charity have occurred.	As no relief works have been started, no correct estimate of the probable number requiring relief from Government can be framed.

NA'SIK—

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield will be 4 to 5 annas and the rabi 2 to 3 annas. No further sowings are expected, except a few plots of pepper and vegetables and methi for fodder.	The revenue is Rs. 64,316-10-1, and the probable remissions will be Rs. 45,000.	No unusual mortality has occurred, but large numbers of cattle have been sent to the hills on the borders of Khandesh. Beyond this no measures have been taken, nor are any deemed necessary.	The water-supply will probably fail in the hot weather, in which case the best remedial measure would be for the people to emigrate, as they have done in former years, to the banks of the Godavery. The Collector thinks that the water-supply of the town of Yeola will prove sufficient.		There are no large stocks of grain in the taluka itself, but it can always be had in times of real scarcity from the Lasulgaon Railway Station, where piles of grain bags are heaped, and from the north *viâ* Manmád. Prices have fallen, and private enterprize will be able to supply the market.	The population of Yeola is almost wholly agricultural, the bulk of the people being Kunbis and Mhars. The town of Yeola itself contains 17,461 inhabitants, who are principally manufacturers. There are a few landholders, notably the Vinchurkur, who will aid their tenants.	Out of a population of 59,313, some 3,000 to 5,000, many of them weavers, have left for the neighbouring talukas and for Benares. Further emigrations are probable, unless relief works are started within the taluka.	There are at present no relief works in progress, but two roads will shortly be commenced.	No charitable relief has yet been deemed necessary.	None are employed on works, and none relieved by charity. The number Government will have to provide for will be on—

YEOLA Taluka (Second Assistant Collector Mr. F. L. Charles' Report

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Túr Dall.	Gram.	Jowári.
1876.						
15th October...	18	26	26	22	28	28
31st do.	18	24	24	20	26½	28
15th November	14	15	18	18	22½	28
30th do. ...	14	23	24	19	24	28
15th December	17	24	25	21	26	28
Average of six years ...	...	20⅔	30 1/6	...	22 2/6	42⅓

On Works.	By Charity.
5,000	100
7,000 to 8,000	150
2,000 to 3,000	200

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The yield of kharif and rabi is estimated at between 4 and 5 annas; the yield of each is not stated. There will be no further sowings this season.	The remissions will probably range between Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 1,00,000. The amount of the ordinary revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, many of which have been sent away by the ryots to Khandesh and the hills to graze. Government interference will not be necessary.	There will be great scarcity of water in many villages, to alleviate which "Scindis" will have to be dug, and wells sunk, cleared and deepened.		The present store of grain is estimated by the Mámlatdár at about 74,000 lbs. The Assistant and Collector make no remarks on this estimate. The market will be supplied by private enterprize without any aid from Government.	No reliable information is procurable as to the number of high and low caste people. There are no landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	A few people have emigrated to Bombay and elsewhere in hopes of employment. Others will follow if relief works are started.	The relief work at Ghorwad is sufficient for the present, but two roads will shortly have to be commenced.	Out of Rs. 200 granted for charitable purposes, 97 persons have been relieved, each adult receiving 1 lb. of bájri, 4 ozs. of pulse and 6 pies cash, and each child 8 ozs. bájri, and 1 oz. pulse, and 3 pies cash.	At present 6,000 people are being supported on the works, and 16 by charity. On 1st March 10,000 people will require relief on works, on 1st May 14 to 15,000, and considerably less on 1st July. The infirm requiring support on 1st March and 1st May will be about 150, and on 1st July 300.

SINNAR Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector Mr. J. A. Baines'

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Jowári.	Nagli.
8th October 1876...	31½	31⅓	21	...	...
15th „ ...	31½	31½	21	...	...
22nd „ ...	28⅔	28⅔	21	37⅓	48
29th „ ...	28⅓	28⅓	21	37⅓	42
5th November 1876	28⅓	28⅓	21	37⅓	42
12th „ ...	23	23	15	28⅓	31⅔
19th „ ...	25⅓	23	15½	28⅔	31⅔
26th „ ...	25⅔	23	18½	31⅓	34⅓
2nd December 1876	25⅔	23	18½	31⅓	34⅓
10th „ ...	25⅔	25⅔	21	31⅔	34⅓
17th „ ...	28⅔	25⅔	21	34⅓	34⅓
24th „ ...	28⅔	25⅔	21	34⅓	34⅓
Average of six years	44	32⅓	23½	38¼	...

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield may be taken at 6 to 7 annas, the rabi at 5½ to 6½, and the bagayet from 8 to 10. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, with the exception of a few isolated patches of vegetables.	The revenue is Rs. 1,15,578, and the remissions will probably amount to Rs. 40,000.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle, and none is anticipated.	Scarcity of water will be severely felt in those villages, 20 or 30 in number, which are dependent on wells alone for their supply. In such villages it will be necessary to deepen and clear the wells, and failing obtaining water by this means, the villagers must move to the nearest river.		There is no deficiency of grain, but no estimate can be made of the stocks. Large importations are made from Niphád and the Peint State. Prices have fallen, and private enterprize will supply the market.	The total population amounts to 68,626, and is almost purely agricultural. The people are chiefly Kolis, and are very poor, and much in debt. There are no landholders who will aid their tenants.	No unusual emigration has taken place, and none is expected.	No relief works are in progress at present; but it may be necessary to start three road works, and make approaches to the Kadwa river.	No charitable relief has yet been given.	No people at present on relief works. There will be probably on—

DINDORI Taluka (Acting Second Assistant Collector Mr. F. L. Charles'

For the week-ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Nagli.
1st October 1876 ...	35½	35½	46¾
8th „ ...	33	33	44
15th „ ...	30¼	30¼	41¼
29th „ ...	28½	27⅓	41¼
12th November 1876 ...	23⅜	22	38⅓
19th „ ...	24½	23⅜	44
26th „ ...	24½	27⅓	38⅓
9th December 1876 ...	24⅜	23⅜	41¼
16th „ ...	24¼	24⅜	38⅓
Average of six years ...	38½	43	57

On 1st March	3,000 to 4,000;
1st May	4,500 to 5,000;

and very few on 1st July.

NA'SIK—

—continued.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
NÁSIK Taluka (Assistant Collector Mr. J. A. Baines' Report					**forwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 6th January 1877).**					
The kharif yield will be 6 and the rabi 4 annas. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,30,000, and the probable remissions Rs. 30,000.	There have been no deaths from starvation amongst the cattle. None have been sent elsewhere to graze, and no precautions are deemed necessary.	The water-supply is less, and scarcity will be felt earlier than usual.	See below.	There is plenty of grain in the taluka, and the railway is at hand to bring whatever may be required. The rates will probably rise after the grain has begun to move from Bombay and other centres. Private enterprize will be equal to the demand.	There is no reliable information on this point. There are no large landholders capable of assisting their tenants.	No emigrations have yet taken place from the villages. The people earn a few pice from the sale of wood and grass, and refuse to labour on distant relief works. Those on the Ghâts may possibly emigrate, but at present they have no such intention.	No relief works are in progress, but the work of metalling the Násik and Trimback road and digging a large tank may shortly have to be undertaken.	No charitable aid has yet been given, and none will probably be necessary.	No persons are maintained by Government either by charity or on relief works. No estimate for the future can be framed.

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.				
	Rice.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Nagli.
4th October 1876	14	20	18	32	30
11th " ...	14	18	18	26	28
18th " ...	14	18	18	26	28
25th " ...	14	20	18	26	28
1st November 1876	12	14	14	20	22
8th " ...	11	16	14	20	24
15th " ...	12	16	16	20	28
22nd " ...	12	17	16	21	26
29th " ...	12	18	17	21	26
6th December 1876	12	18	17	23	28
13th " ...	13	17	17	24	28
Average of six years	22 9/16	29 3/16	23 1/8	49 1/8	54 3/8

MALIGAON Taluka (Acting First Assistant Collector					**Mr. W. Woodward's Report, dated 8th January 1877).**					
The kharif yield will be 6, and the rabi 2 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 40,000. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle, and none is anticipated.	About Rs. 5,000 may be required for deepening wells.	See below.	The local stocks of grain are estimated at 740,000 lbs. Supplies are imported by railway from Nandgaon. Prices may fall, and private enterprize will supply the market.	The people are chiefly agricultural, with a sprinkling of well-to-do high caste people. There are no large landholders likely to assist their tenants.	No unusual emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	No relief works are in progress at present, but it may be necessary before long to commence the Málegaon-Nandgaon road and some tanks.	A grant of Rs. 200 for charitable expenditure in the taluka has been made. But none of it has yet been spent.	At present no persons are on the hands of Government for relief either by works or charity. It is possible that later on in the year there may be 5,000 people on relief works.

For each Week in Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1876.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.				
	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Nagli.
1st Week, Oct. 1876	20	25	21 3/4	37 1/2	...
2nd " ...	18 1/2	21 3/4	21 3/4	37 1/2	...
3rd " ...	17 3/4	22 1/2	18 3/4	37 1/2	...
4th " ...	18 3/4	22 1/2	21 3/4	37 1/2	...
1st Week, Nov. 1876	15	18 3/4	14 3/8	37 1/2	...
2nd " ...	15	18 3/4	13 1/2	37 1/2	...
3rd " ...	20	18 3/4	15	37 1/2	...
4th " ...	17 3/8	21 3/4	16	37 1/2	...
1st Week, Dec. 1876	18 3/4	21 3/4	16 3/4	37 1/2	...
2nd " ...	18 3/4	22 1/2	17 1/2	37 1/2	...
3rd " ...	18 3/4	21 3/4	17 1/2	37 1/2	...

NANDGAON Taluka (Acting First Assistant Collector					**Mr. W. Woodward's Report, dated 8th January 1877).**					
The kharif yield will be 10, and the rabi 4, annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 2,500. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle, and none is anticipated. About 2,000 animals have been sent for grazing to the Chalisgaon Taluka, Khandesh.	It may be necessary to expend about Rs. 4,000 in improving the wells of 15 villages.	See below.	The grain supply is ample; the railway station at Nandgaon is the centre for imports. Prices have fallen since October, but are likely to rise three or four months before the harvest. Private enterprize will supply the market.	The population is chiefly agricultural. There are no large landholders able to help their tenants if required.	There has been no emigration, and none is anticipated.	No relief works are at present in progress; but in March it may be necessary to commence the Malegaon-Nandgaon road, and the Rájpur Ghát between Nandgaon and Yeola.	No charitable relief has been necessary. A grant of Rs. 150 is available when required.	At present there are no persons on the hands of Government for relief either on works or by charity. The numbers on relief works may be on— 1st March ... ... 500 " May ... ... 1,100 " July 1,900

For each Week in Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1876.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.				
	Rice.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Nagli.
7th October 1876...	21	35	42	32	...
15th " ...	21	28	35	28	...
22nd " ...	21	28	38 1/2	28	...
31st " ...	21	28	35	25	...
7th November 1876	15	21	28	21	...
15th " ...	17 1/2	28	35	24 1/2	...
23rd " ...	18 3/4	28	29 1/2	24 1/2	...
30th " ...	19	28	33	26	...
7th December 1876	16 1/2	28 1/2	31 1/2	24 1/2	...
15th " ...	17 1/2	31 1/2	35	28	...
22nd " ...	17 1/2	31 1/2	35	28	...
Average of six years	46	17 1/2	32 1/2	55	...

NASIK

—concluded.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
BAGLAN Taluka (Acting First Assistant Collector Mr. W. Woodward's Report, dated 29th December 1876).										
The kharif yield will be 6, and the rabi 3, annas.	The probable remissions are Rs. 10,000. The total revenue is not given.	No unusual mortality among the cattle has occurred or is anticipated. About 10,000 animals have been sent to the Dangs, and the Pimpalneir taluka, Khandesh.	The supply of drinking water is sufficient.		Each village has its own stock, and the amount in the taluka will probably prove sufficient.	The population is chiefly agricultural. There are no large landholders able to aid their tenants, if required.	No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	No relief works are in progress; but the road from Bhawarbari to Satara will soon be commenced.	No charitable expenditure has been incurred.	There are at present no persons on relief works, and at the worst period there are not likely to be more than 2,000 people on them.
KALWAN Taluka (Acting First Assistant Collector Mr. W. Woodward's Report forwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 16th January 1877).										
The kharif yield will be 8, and the rabi 8, annas. No further sowings will take place this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 9,000. The total revenue is not given.	No unusual mortality among the cattle has taken place or is anticipated. The people of the eastern villages have, however, sent their cattle towards the Dangs.	The water-supply is sufficient.		There is enough grain in the taluka for its wants.	The population is almost entirely agricultural. There are no large landholders who could help their tenants, were it required.	No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	In September and October a few small works were undertaken for the relief of the Bheels. The pressure lasted only till the kharif harvest commenced. In March it may be necessary to commence the Diwathari Kalwan road.	No expenditure has been incurred on charitable relief.	No persons are at present on the hands of Government, and it is doubtful whether there will be any. At the outside there may be 500 on relief works where the pressure is the greatest.

BAGLAN Taluka (Acting First Assistant Collector

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Rice.	Bájri.	Nagli.	Jowári.
7th October 1876	32¼	16 4/16	35 6/8	37½	26½
15th "	25½	16 4/16	25½	37½	26½
22nd "	25½	16 4/16	25½	37½	26½
29th "	25½	16⅛	25½	37½	26½
5th November 1876	25½	16⅛	25½	37½	26½
12th "	22 3/16	15⅜	23 1/16	37½	26½
19th "	22 3/16	15⅜	23 1/16	37½	26½
26th "	22 3/16	15⅜	26 8/16	37½	25½
3rd December 1876	23 1/16	15⅜	26 8/16	37½	26½
10th "	23 1/16	16 3/16	24⅜	37½	15
17th "	23 1/16	16 3/16	24⅜	37½	15
24th "	23 1/16	19 1/16	24⅜	37½	15
29th "	23 1/16	19 1/16	24⅜	37½	15
Average of 6 years	35¼	17 7/16	45 13/16	49 12/16	46 6/16

KALWAN Taluka (Acting First Assistant Collector Mr. W. Woodward's

For the Week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Nagli.
7th October 1876	32 7/16	35 1/16	...	21 8/16	...
15th do. do.	34 15/16	32 1/16	32¼	20⅜	...
22nd do. do.	26⅜	27⅜	...	19 5/16	...
29th do. do.	33 1/16	28 1/16	32	21 8/16	...
5th November 1876	26 3/16	29⅜	...	21 8/16	...
12th do. do.	26 1/16	30	32	21 8/16	...
19th do. do.	24⅜	27 6/8	27½	19 11/16	...
26th do. do.	25 6/8	27 3/16	...	14 11/16	...
3rd December 1876	24 1/16	28 7/16	27½	17 13/16	39
10th do. do.	24 1/16	26⅜	...	19 12/16	...
17th do. do.	24 1/16	28 1/16	26⅜	18 12/16	36
22nd do. do.	25	27⅜	32¼	17 14/16	36
Average of 6 years...	33 1/16	43 1/16	...	23 1/16	56

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 11 talukas the crops in 8 seem fair, and in 3 indifferent.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 3,69,500.

The condition of the cattle throughout the Collectorate appears satisfactory.

In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seems satisfactory, and in 6 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.

There has been very little emigration.

The chief relief works are the Bawarbari-Vinchur, Kapralla Ghát, Vinchur-Niphar and Niphar-Deopur roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	43,000
On May 1st	53,100
On July 1st	36,300

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

The 3rd February 1877.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. E. P. ROBERTSON.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. H. E. JACOMB.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Nagar	548	109,888	1,32,838	73,855	120,903	27·99	8·64
2. Párner	731	82,422	1,12,500	133,433	102,298	23·3	8·25
3. Shrigonda	610	64,936	1,17,726	56,491	176,968	28·12	15·25
4. Karjat	567	48,766	2,07,464	49,242	127,795	21·38	6·76
5. Jámkhed	550	72,994		81,054	62,266	28·76	8·77
6. Sheogaon	682	83,226	1,52,406	95,282	125,506	29·34	20·0
7. Newása	621	62,418	1,29,815	47,875	149,271	24·57	13·45
8. Ráhuri	469	59,093	1,34,536	68,836	104,373	23·6	10·5
9. Kopargaon	505	60,839	1,32,831	90,534	143,159	23·57	10·5
10. Sangamner	688	68,765	1,24,110	154,679	56,879	20·16	6·4
11. Akola	676	60,591	77,814	136,984	11,925	21·33	8·9
Total ...	6,647	773,938	13,22,040	988,215	1,181,343		

AHMEDNAGAR.

KOPARGAON Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. F. S. Hamilton's Report, dated 21st December 1876.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
5 to 6 annas will be the yield of the kharif, and 2 annas that of the rabi crop. No prospect of further sowings this season.	The Assistant Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 78,000, which estimate the Revenue Commissioner considers too high.	No cattle are known to have died from starvation. At the commencement of the scarcity, many were sent into the Konkan. The cultivators who have irrigated land are sowing kadwal. Rs. 650 have been given as tagai advances to assist in the purchase of fodder and the improvement of existing wells.	One-third of the villages are situated on or near the Godávari, and will be well supplied unless the river runs dry. The greater number of the other villages have wells which, with a little outlay, will last for the season. Some few villages are situated on nalas which have already dried. Ziras are being dug; and if this source should fail, the villages will probably be abandoned for the season.	For the week ending — Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári. Bájri. Wheat. 1st week in October 1876 ... 42 33 33 2nd " " ... 42 33 33 3rd " " ... 31½ 30 27 4th " " ... 31½ 30 27 1st week in Nov. 1876 ... 33 31½ 28½ 2nd " " ... 33 31½ 28½ 3rd " " ... 27 25½ 24 4th " " ... 27 25½ 24 1st week in Dec. 1876 ... 30 25½ 24 2nd " " ... 30 25½ 24 3rd " " ... 33 24 27 Average of 6 years ... 60 51 36	In the 12 largest villages not more than about 330 tons are stored. Manmád, on the G. I. P. Railway, is 30 miles from Kopargaon, and grain is brought thence in large quantities into the taluka. Prices will probably fall before long, and there is little fear of any subsequent considerable rise.	Out of 72,000 people, about 50,000 are high caste, about 11,000 are purely agricultural, and about 5,000 combine agriculture with other occupations. There are only 3 considerable landholders, and there is no chance of their assisting their tenants.	About 18,000 people have left the taluka. None have returned, nor is it known whether they have bettered themselves. 1,000 more may yet migrate.	Three large road works are in progress, and 3 more may be undertaken on their completion. Tanks and prickly-pear may also be cleared, but sufficient work for more than 2 months cannot be found, unless the Dhond and Manmád Railway or some large irrigation work on the Godáveri be commenced.	So far no large sums have been given in charity, what has been given has been raised from private subscriptions. Government have made a grant which will be availed of later in the season as the distress increases.	On works 3,500. By charity 20. If only men belonging to the taluka be employed, the number will be about 5,000 on 1st March, 6,000 on 1st May, and probably none on 1st July, if rain falls seasonably. The plan of transferring labourers from one taluka to another will interfere with the calculation of each taluka.

SANGAMNER Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. F. S. Hamilton's Report, dated 23rd December 1876.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif 6 annas, rabi 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	About Rs. 76,000 ...	About 300 cattle have died since September, the greater number probably from starvation. Many more will succumb as the season advances. The cultivators who have sufficient water are sowing kadwal. Rs. 750 have been granted as tagai for the purchase of fodder.	The water-supply is rapidly failing. Digging wells and tanks will be useful. Bunding a stream at Pokhvi at a cost of Rs. 5,600 would give water to a few villages and provide work for many persons. Rs. 2,000 have been granted as tagai for wells.	For the week ending — Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Bájri. Jowári. Wheat. 1st week in October 1876 ... 27 30 24 2nd " " ... 27 30 25½ 3rd " " ... 26½ 33 27 4th " " ... 25½ 33 25½ 1st week in Nov. 1876 ... 25½ 31½ 24 2nd " " ... 24 30 22½ 3rd " " ... 24 30 24 4th " " ... 25½ 31½ 24½ 1st week in Dec. 1876 ... 27 33 26½ 2nd " " ... 27 33 27 Average of 6 years ... 61½ 75½ 37½	There are very small stocks in the taluka, but grain comes from the Central Provinces *vid* Deolali on the G. I. P. Railway. Competition is active, and there is no fear of prices being fictitiously forced up.	The whole population 81,000 (except that of the chief town) is agricultural. About 1,000 combine trade with agriculture. There are no large land-holders likely to aid their tenants.	Out of a population of 81,000, about 7,000 have left in search of work. Perhaps 3,000 or 4,000 more will go.	Four main roads are in progress. The Dhond and Manmád Railway would afford relief to the whole of the taluka. The Pokhvi Tank would also be a useful work to undertake.	About Rs. 138 have been spent on charity. A travellers' grain depôt has been opened at Ambi Ghargaon on the Poona and Násik Road. Private subscriptions have been raised. Government aid will be required in the hot weather.	On works 5,620. By charity 111. On 1st March 8,000. On 1st May 10,000, and probably none in July.

PARNER Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. F. S. Hamilton's Report, dated 23rd December 1876.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
4 annas of kharif crop, 2 annas of rabi. No prospect of further sowings this season.	About Rs. 90,000 ...	No cattle have died from stravation. Many have been sent to graze on the Ghâts. The cultivators who have water enough are sowing kadwal to support their bullocks in the hot season. Rs. 2,785 have been granted as tagai for the purchase of fodder and the deepening of wells.	Unless rain falls about Christmas, the scarcity of water will prove fatal to cattle, and possibly to human beings. There is no large river, and the small streams are drying up. The villages to the western edges of the central plateau will be uninhabitable during the hot weather; those at the foot of the ravine will be best off. It is proposed to excavate a tank at Párner. Rs. 958 were given in various villages for improving their water-supply; large bandaras for irrigation purposes might be made at Reewooli and Apdhup Dhond. The Collector opposes the earthen dam advocated by his Assistant, unless competent professional aid is available.	For the week ending — Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Bájri. Jowári. Wheat. 1st week in October 1876 ... 28½ 30 24 2nd " " ... 28½ 30 24 3rd " " ... 27 30 24 4th " " ... 27 30 21 1st week in Nov. 1876 ... 25½ 30 21 2nd " " ... 24 27 21 3rd " " ... 22½ 27 19½ 4th " " ... 21 24 19½ 1st week in Dec. 1876 ... 24 27 21 2nd " " ... 24 28½ 21 Average of 6 years ... 45 59½ 31½	Grain is imported by road from Nagar. There is no Railway in the vicinity. It is thought that prices will continue to fall. There is no large store of grain in any village of the taluka.	Of the total population of 82,000 about half are Kunbis. Of these one-half combine agriculture with trade. There are a few large landholders, who may, the Assistant Collector thinks, be induced to help their tenants. The Collector, however, considers it improbable that the landholders will help their tenants either by making advances or by any other means.	15,000 people have left the taluka. Many went to Bombay, whence they are returning, having been unsuccessful in obtaining employment.	15 small roads are in progress, and 4 more and some tank clearances are proposed. When these are completed, unless some large work like the Dhond—Manmád Railway is commenced, it will be necessary to go on improving the existing roads, as no money will be available to keep any more new ones in repair.	About 250 poor people are daily fed at Párnar. The expenditure has been about Rs. 600.	On relief works 6,000. By charity 250: these will increase largely before long. The number of work-people on 1st March will be 10 to 12,000, 1st May 20,000, 1st July 1,500 to 2,000.

AHMEDNAGAR

—continued.

KARJAT Taluka (Supernumerary

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
In garden lands the kharif yielded 4 annas and the rabi 4 annas. There was no jirayet crop whatever, either khari for rabi. There will be no further sowings this season.	The land revenue is Rs. 64,326, of which Rs. 52,543 will have to be remitted.	Of the 24,012 plough bullocks, half have been taken to the valley of the Godáveri and places north, where some have died, and others have been sold. Of the remainder, about 6,000 have already died, and 1,000 more may yet succumb. Nearly all the remaining cattle have been sent away. A large number have no doubt died, or been sold for trifling sums. Rs. 1,350 tagai have been given to help to purchase forage.	The water-supply is reduced by a half and will be very scarce in the hot weather. Wells are being cleared and deepened, and ziras in the beds of streams opened.	For each week in October, November and December. / Prices: lbs. per Rupee. — Jowári. / Bájri. / Wheat. / Rice. 1st week in October ... 31 / 30 / 26 / 18 2nd „ „ ... 31 / 30 / 26 / 18 3rd „ „ ... 27 / 24 / 22 / 15 4th „ „ ... 27 / 24 / 22 / 15 1st week in November ... 24 / 21 / 21 / 12 2nd „ „ ... 24 / 21 / 21 / 12 3rd „ „ ... 24 / 21 / 21 / 12 4th „ „ ... 24 / 21 / 21 / 12 1st week in December ... 24 / 21 / 21 / 15 2nd „ „ ... 24 / 22 / 21 / 13 3rd „ „ ... 25 / 24 / 21 / 13 Average of 6 years ... 58¾ / 46½ / 33 1/16 / 16 11/16	There is five months' supply in the Taluka. There was a large store of grain at Mirajgaon and smaller stores at 3 or 4 other places, from which grain is being exported; it is being imported from Deksál, Pomalwari, and Jámkhed. Prices have fallen slightly. Private enterprize will keep up the supply.	The majority of the population belongs to the Kunbi and other inferior castes. The population is 52,983, of whom 3,447 are wealthy and 49,536 poor. Only 7,579 are returned purely agricultural, but the Assistant Collector believes the majority of the poor must belong to the agricultural class. There are no large landholders, except a few jaghirdars, from whom no aid can be expected.	22,956 people have migrated to the Godáveri and the country north, and probably to the Berars. Some having failed to obtain employment have returned and report that the others are badly off. The people who remain knowing this, will not be likely to emigrate.	3 road works which have been sufficient so far have been undertaken, but the sanctioned amount will be finished shortly. Six road works, to cost Rs. 14,100, and two tanks to cost Rs. 4,000, have been provisionally sanctioned, but will not suffice to give employment to the people. The Assistant Collector recommends clearing and repairing five large tanks.	Rs. 300 from Government and Rs. 50 from the Nagar Relief Fund have been given for feeding the aged and infirm; 1½ lbs. of jowári is given daily to adults, and 12 ounces to children. Provision for assisting travellers is considered unnecessary. The amount actually spent is not stated.	On works 7,210. By charity 173. Labourers likely to be on the works— 1st March ... 9,000 1st May ... 7,000 1st July ... 2,000

SHRIGONDA Taluka (Supernumerary

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield was 9 pies and the rabi 9 pies. No prospect of any further sowings except "Kadwal" in garden land for forage.	The land revenue is Rs. 1,08,000, of which Rs. 90,000 will have to be remitted.	It is impossible to give a correct estimate of mortality amongst the cattle. As soon as the forage failed, all the cattle, except those used for gardens, were taken to the Gungathori, or to the Nizam's territory, where many died or were sold for trifling sums. Some are returning in a worn-out state and will probably die. The bullocks used for drawing water will probably be saved. Advances from tagai have been made to about 30 people. Some well-to-do persons have imported grass from the Konkan. The people have been shewn how to prepare prickly-pear, but the process is too expensive to be adopted.	The water-supply for drinking purposes has not yet failed, but will be scarce before the next rains. All the small streams are dry, but there is water in the Bhima, Hanja, and Gornadi rivers. Wells can be deepened and Ziras excavated to provide water in the hot weather.	Date. / Prices: lbs. per Rupee. — Wheat. / Jowári. / Bájri. 15th Oct. 1876 ... 22½ / 27 / 24½ 31st „ ... 18½ / 24 / 21 7th Nov. 1876 ... 17½ / 19 / 20½ 14th „ ... 18 / 18¾ / 20 21st „ ... 18 / 19½ / 22 28th „ ... 18 / 21 / 21½ 5th Dec. 1876 ... 21 / 22½ / 22 12th „ ... 22½ / 24 / 24 Average of 6 years ... 38 / 66 / 53½	Assistant Collector Mr. A. F. Woodburn's Report, dated 20th December 1876.)					
					The local stocks are sufficient to last for 3 months. Further supplies are being brought from Nagar, Mirajgaon, Karjat, and Dhond Station (G. I. P. Railway). Prices have fallen during the last month. Supplies will probably be kept up by private enterprize.	The population amounts to 64,936, of whom 10,234 are purely agricultural, and 5,058 are artizans. The remainder must, the Assistant Collector thinks, be connected with agriculture. The people on the whole are poor. There are no large landholders.	The population is 60,000. About 20,000 have left principally for the valley of the Godaveri and further north. There is no accurate information of what they are doing. A few have returned and many will probably follow. No further emigrations are expected.	Four large road works, three of which have been completed. Tank clearances and cutting prickly-pear are the works which have been undertaken. Seven more roads and a tank have been sanctioned. The works have hitherto been sufficient, but those remaining will not nearly suffice. If the earthworks of the Dhond and Manmád Railways are undesirable, a substitute must be found in some large irrigation work not yet discovered.	The aged and infirm received doles of grain daily, adults 1½ lbs. and children 12 ozs. of jowári. Government granted R. 500 for this purpose, the Ahmednagar Relief Fund Rs. 250 in grain and cash, and Rs. 56-8 have been raised locally. Travellers receive a day's food and enough to take them on to Nagar. The amount spent in charity is not given.	On works 3,846. By charity 200. The number of labourers will be as follows:— 1st March ... 8,000 1st May ... 8,000 1st July ... 4,000

JAMKHED Taluka (Supernumerary

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield is 6 annas. The rabi 2 annas. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 82,000. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 37,400 will have to be made.	The number of cattle is about 60,000; 29,000 have been taken to the Nizam's territory where many have died or been sold. Not more than 10,000 or 12,000 will return. Of those remaining in the taluka, 10,000 have died or will die. As there is no fodder in the taluka, the only measure that the ryots can take is to grow it in their gardens. Grants of tagai have been made for the purchase of fodder.	The water-supply is only from ¼ to ½ of what is usual, and it will be scarce in the hot weather. Rs. 2,000 are now being expended in deepening wells and excavating ziras in the beds of streams.	Date. / Prices: lbs. per Rupee. — Bájri. / Jowári. / Wheat. 7th Oct. 1876 ... 33 / 33 / 33 15th „ ... 36 / 36 / 27 23rd „ ... 33 / 33 / 27 31st „ ... 33 / 33 / 24 7th Nov. 1876 ... 24 / 24 / 21 15th „ ... 24 / 24 / 21 23rd „ ... 24 / 24 / 21 30th „ ... 25½ / 25½ / 22½ 7th Dec. 1876 ... 25½ / 25½ / 22½ 15th „ ... 25½ / 25½ / 22½ Average of years ... 54 / 66 / 48	Assistant Collector Mr. A. F. Woodburn's Report, dated 20th December 1876.)					
					The taluka has sufficient grain for itself. Prices have fallen owing to the large supplies of grain brought to Poona, Nagar, and other places. The Assistant Collector is of opinion that the Banias will import grain if it is required.	The population is 62,351, of which 1,200 are rich, 22,351 poor and partly connected with agriculture; 5,400 purely agricultural and 33,400 partly agricultural. The majority belong to the Kunbis and other inferior castes. No help can be expected from any landholders to their tenants.	12,565 have emigrated to the Nizam's territory northwards. Some have returned, as they could not find employment. More are expected to emigrate after the rabi is reaped.	There are five road works in progress, and 9 small works for improving the water-supply. The money sanctioned for these will shortly be expended. The Collector has been asked to obtain sanction for 13 roads and 2 tanks. The works so far have been sufficient.	The aged and infirm are supplied with grain daily, adults receiving 1½ lbs. and children 12 ounces of jowári. Rs. 300 have been given for this purpose. A travellers' depôt has been opened at Kudeh, for which Rs. 100 have been sanctioned, where travellers and the aged and infirm of the locality are helped.	On works 2,365. By charity 280. Labourers likely to be on relief works— 1st March ... 6,000 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ... 2,000

AHMEDNAGAR—continued.

SHEOGAON Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. A. H. Spry's Report, dated 30th December 1876 and 6th January 1877.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield will be 8 annas and the rabi 8 annas. No further sowings, except in garden lands, can be expected.	Rs. 3,000 is the probable amount of remissions.	Some cattle brought in an enfeebled condition from other talukas have died, and some have gone on to the Nizam's territory.	The water-supply is sufficient.	For the week ending: 7th October 1876 ... Jowari 30, Bajri 24, Wheat 21; 15th " ... 27, 24, 21; 23rd " ... 27, 25, 21; [illegible] " ... 28, 28, 24; 7th November 1876 ... 30, 24, 21; 15th " ... 27, 24, 21; 23rd " ... 27, 25, 21; 20th " ... 28, 28, 24; 7th December 1876 ... 30, 28, 27; 15th " ... 30, 28, 27; 23rd " ... 32, 30, 28; 31st " ... 30, 28, 27; Average of 4 years ... 24¾, 60¾, 36¼	The local stocks of grain are not large. Importations are made by private persons from the Nizam's territory.	The Mamlatdár reports a total population of 87,974, out of which the Assistant Collector thinks 60,000 are partly agriculture, and belong to the Kunbi caste. Sir Dinkar Rao is the only large landholder, and he will doubtless afford relief to his tenants if necessary.	No emigrations are reported, but considerable immigrations have taken place.	No relief works are considered necessary at present.	Rs. 300 have been assigned for charitable relief. Adults receive 1½ lbs. of grain or flour and children 12 ozs. daily.	About 50 persons are supported by charity. The number of immigrants who may require support on relief works later on in the season is estimated at 7,000.

NEWASA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. A. H. Spry's Report, dated 27th December 1876.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif and rabi yield will each be 6 annas. No further sowings are expected this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,30,000. The 1st Assistant Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000; but the Revenue Commissioner sees no reason for remissions, except in some few cases.	Some cattle have died, though probably not from starvation, and a good many have been taken to places where fodder is more plentiful. No unusual mortality is anticipated. No advances have been made by Government.	The water-supply will be sufficient.	For the week ending: 7th October 1876 ... Wheat 30, Bajri 36, Jowari 36; 15th " ... 30, 36, 36; 22nd " ... 27, 27, 33; 31st " ... 27, 27, 33; 7th November 1876 ... 24, 24, 30; 15th " ... 24, 24, 30; 22nd " ... 24, 24, 30; 30th " ... 24, 24, 30; 7th December 1876 ... 27, 27, 30; 15th " ... 30, 30, 33; 22nd " ... 30, 30, 33; Average of 6 years ... 43, 58, 64	Grain is plentiful and is imported from the Nizam's dominions; it is also exported from this taluka to less-favoured localities. Prices have fallen. Private enterprize will supply the market.	The population is 75,000, consisting chiefly of kunbis and agriculturists. There are about 5,000 high-caste people and 4,500 artizans. There are a few jahagidars who may eventually give relief to their tenants.	There is more fear of immigration than of emigration, though some instances of the latter are reported.	No relief works are required for the present. Later on, however, a demand will be made which can well be met by constructing the earthworks of the Dhond and Munmád Railway. There is no other large works which can be undertaken with advantage.	About 50 infirm people are being charitably supported. Their numbers are likely to increase.	On works 50, by charity 50; this number will probably swell to 1,000 by 1st May. The numbers requiring relief on 1st March will probably be about 8,000, 1st May 20,000, 1st July 8,000. The Revenue Commissioner thinks that at the worst the numbers will never exceed 8,000 people.

NAGAR Taluka (1st Assistant Collector, Mr. A. H. Spry's Report, dated 28th December 1876.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield will be 4 annas and the rabi 10 annas in bagayet lands, from 1 to 4 in jirayet lands of most villages, and 4 to 8 in the others. The area of each is not given, but the rabi cultivation considerably preponderates over the kharif. No further sowings of grain crops are expected.	The revenue is Rs. 1,17,597, and the probable remissions Rs. 50,000.	600 cattle are reported to have perished, and 25,000 more are expected by the Mámlatdár to die. This estimate the Assistant Collector and the Revenue Commissioner consider high. A grant of Rs. 2,200 tagai has been made for the purchase of fodder, and two sums of Rs. 2,000 each have been allotted for improving the water-supply and growing kadwal. There are grazing places at Pimpri in the Sangamner Taluka on the bank of the Prawari at Kopargaon, Kokomton and Sannatchar in the Kopargaon Taluka on the bank of the Godáveri, and on the Ghats, where cattle can be accommodated. Some cultivators have purchased and sown fodder for the subsistence of their cattle. Others again are deporting them. The Mámlatdár proposes establishing six pounds for the admission of cattle, on the understanding that the owners relinquish all claims to them after they are put in; that Government should support them till the next monsoon and then sell them, but the Assistant Collector and the Revenue Commissioner are both opposed to entering the market. The Collector supports his Assistant's suggestion to establish temporary Panjrapoles.	Of the total number of villages, 59 are on the banks of rivers, and 59 are dependent on wells for their water-supply. There is no fear of a total failure, provided wells are deepened, ziras dug, tagai liberally advanced, and use made of Norton's screw where practicable.	Prices.:—lbs. per Rupee. Date: 1st October 1876 ... Rice 18, Gram 39, Wheat 30, Bajri 30, Jowari 33; 9th " ... 18, 30, 28½, 24, 30; 17th " ... 18, 30, 24, 24, 28½; 24th " ... 16½, 31½, 24, 24, 30; 31st " ... 16⅔, 26¼, 22½, 22½, 27; 8th Nov. 1876 ... 14½, 24, 20½, 21, 24½; 16th " ... 13½, 25½, 21½, 21½, 24½; 24th " ... 13⅓, 28⅓, 22½, 22½, 25½; 1st Dec. 1876 ... 15, 30, 27, 27, 27; 9th " ... 15½, 31½, 27, 27, 27½; 17th " ... 16½, 32½, 27, 27, 28½; 24th " ... 16⅔, 33, 27½, 27½, 30; Average of 6 years 18 1/15, 36 1/15, 33 7/10, 44½, 55 1/10	There is a stock of 3,303 tons of grain in store; this, with the Dhond and Manmár stations at a distance of 47 and 100 miles respectively, whence supplies are drawn, will suffice. The prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	Out of a total population of 67,312, the majority of whom are agriculturists, 65,966 are poor, and 1,346 well-to-do. The proportion of artizans to the total number is about 6 per cent. In the city there are a few landholders likely to assist their tenants, but none in the taluka.	33,082 souls have emigrated, and this number will probably swell as the season advances; their condition cannot be ascertained, but none have yet returned.	There are six road-works and some minor works in progress which are insufficient, and must be supplemented by further road-works, tank-clearances and cutting prickly pear unless the Dhond and Manmár Railway intersecting the taluka is commenced.	6,575 travellers have already been relieved, each receiving 1½ lbs. of jowári flour, 6 ozs. of gram flour, together with chillies, a little salt and 5 cow-dung cakes a day. The aged, infirm, &c., to the number of 15,641, have also been relieved, each receiving 1½ lbs. of grain with a little salt.	The number on relief works is 1,462, by charity 781. The probable number requiring support will be as follows:— 1st March ... 22,000; 1st May ... 39,000; 1st July ... 19,000

AHMEDNAGAR —concluded.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif and the rabi yield will each be 2 or 3 annas. No further sowings are expected this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,25,868; the remissions will probably be Rs. 35,000.	No unusual mortality among cattle has occurred, and no great loss is to be apprehended. Rs. 1,100 have been advanced for the purchase of fodder, and more will be given.	The water-supply is plentiful, most of the villages being on the banks of rivers.	**RÁHURI Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. H. P. Spry's Report, dated 26th December 1876.**	Grain is plentiful and is imported from Jubbulpore *vid* Dhond and Manmád stations. Prices have fallen and private enterprise will meet all demands.	The total population is about 59,000, consisting chiefly of Kunbis and other agriculturists. There are about 4,000 or 5,000 artisans. No aid can be expected from landholders.	No general emigration has taken or is likely to take place.	The only relief works started are road-repairs and clearances, which have hitherto sufficed. But the demand for labour will shortly increase, and much more money spent on petty works will simply be wasted: the Dhond and Manmád Railway would afford ample relief.	Rs. 300 have been allotted for charitable support to the needy, but more will be required.	On works 7,000; by charity 300. By works on 1st March 15,000, on 1st May 25,000, on 1st July 10,000, according to the 1st Assistant; but the Collector and Revenue Commissioner hope the number will not be quite so large.

For the fortnights ending	Prices.—lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Dall Tur.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Grass.	Bájri.
15th Oct. 1876	17 1/16	22 1/8	27 1/8	25 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/2
31st „ „	17 1/16	16 1/2	27 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
15th Nov. „	13 1/2	16 1/2	23 1/2	21	24	21 1/16
30th „ „	16 1/2	19 1/2	26 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/2
15th Dec. „	17 1/16	21	27 1/2	25 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/2
Average of 6 years ...	20 3/16	23 1/16	65 1/2	33 1/2	36 1/2	49 1/2

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield may be taken at 9 annas and the rabi at 2. There is no prospect of further sowings.	The remissions will probably amount to Rs. 36,000.	No unusual mortality among the cattle has taken place, and none is anticipated, as there is plenty of grazing on the Western Ghâts.	The water-supply seems likely to fail altogether; the Prâora and Mula rivers still contain water, but a large outlay will have to be incurred on deepening wells.	**AKOLA Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. F. S. Hamilton's Report, dated 27th December 1876.**	There is no large stock of grain in the taluka; it is brought from Sangamner, and the prices will depend on the market rates ruling there.	Except about 500 artisans, the whole population is agricultural, and there are no large landholders among them.	About 1,800 peopled have emigrated, 300 of whom have gone to the Sinnar relief works adjoining Akola, and the rest probably to the Konkan.	Five road works are in progress; and as this is the only taluka in the zila where there are no roads, 6 more are proposed, as well as one or two tank-clearances.	About 50 persons are now being gratuitously supported at 1½ lbs. of flour for an adult and 12 oz. for a child.	There are 650 people now on relief works. This number will rise to 900 in March, 1,200 in May, and fall to 500 in July. The aged and infirm will have to be supported to the extent of 150 in March, 300 in May, and 500 in July.

For the months of	Prices—lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Bájri.
October 1876	18	24
	17 1/4	35 1/2
	16 1/2	26 1/2
	15	27
November „	15	25 1/2
	15 1/2	24
	16 1/2	24
	16 1/2	25 1/2
December „	16 1/2	26 1/2
	16 1/2	27
Average of 6 years ...	25 1/2	61 1/2

General Observations.

Of the 11 talukas, the crops in two seem to have been fair, in five bad, and in four very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,77,943.

In six talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in two indifferent, and in three bad.

In four talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, but it is reported that in five, considerable, and in two large, expenditure on this account will have to be incurred; no calamity due to failure of water-supply is, however, anticipated by the Government.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain-supply.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other, Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.

128,553 people, out of a population of 773,958, appear to have migrated, but some have returned.

A further migration of upwards of 5,000 people is anticipated. The migration appears to this Government to be due mainly, if not entirely, to the cattle movements, and to the movement of the people towards relief-works.

A considerable number of relief works is in progress, but the local officers are unable to suggest sufficient to meet the future demand for labour, unless the Dhond and Manmar Railway earth-works are undertaken.

The expenditure on charity has not been large.

The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is—

On March 1st	98,900
„ May 1st	1,48,200
„ July 1st	47,500

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

C. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

The 24th January 1877.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. E. P. ROBERTSON.

POONA DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. G. NORMAN.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Junnar	600	106,876	1,58,586	154,483	48,986	22·34	17·9
2. Indápur	567	62,392	1,01,025	233,156	26,642	21·76	4·82
3. Khed	799	139,152	1,68,961	206,413	22,306	23·50	18·9
4. Sirur	558	76,984	1,40,392	115,501	116,538	17·3	10·94
5. Purandhar	442	75,732	83,934	70,984	58,308	23·24	17·54
6. Bhimthari	1,002	115,297	2,17,499	43,872	300,389	20·73	5·97
7. Haveli	766	155,082	1,89,197	182,857	9,402	33·10	14·90
8. Máwal	357	56,834	70,362	52,555	9,108	...	76·79
9. City of Poona	8	118,866	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,099	907,235	11,29,956	1,059,821	591,679	...	...

POO

NA.

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BHIMTHARI Taluka [First Assistant Collector Mr. A. Keyser's Report, dated 27th December 1876).

The kharif crop is estimated at 1 pie, and the rabi at 1¼ pie. In the irrigated lands, where the water lasts, there may be sowings of different kinds of fodder crops. There will be no further sowings in dry-crop lands this season.

The First Assistant estimates the probable amount of remissions at about Rs. 2,15,000 on a revenue demand of Rs. 2,30,025. The Collector considers this estimate under the mark, and doubts whether any revenue can be collected at all.

Out of 71,000 head of cattle, about 47,000 have been taken to the Berars, the Nizam's Dominions, and the Western Ghâts. The past mortality is estimated at 15,000, and the anticipated mortality at 7,000, besides such deaths as may take place among the cattle which have left the taluka. It is only the more worthless animals which have died. No further measures are practicable on the part of Government for cattle preservation than those already adopted.

The villages on the Bhima and Nira rivers will have plenty of water. The remaining villages are not so well off, and obtain their supply from wells, many of which will require to be deepened and improved; and a large expenditure (Rs. 40,000) will be necessary for this purpose.

For the week ending	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.				
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Gram.
1876.					
1st October ...	22¼	27	29½	18	27
8th do. ...	22¼	27	29½	18	27
15th do. ...	18	18	22½	15¾	18
23rd do. ...	18	18	22½	15¾	18
1st November ...	18	18	22½	15¾	18
8th do. ...	18	18	22½	15¾	18
15th do. ...	18	18	20½	13½	18
23rd do. ...	18	18	20½	13½	20½
1st December ...	20½	20½	22½	15¾	22½
8th do. ...	20½	20½	22½	15¾	24¾
15th do. ...	20½	20½	24¾	18	24¾
23rd do. ...	20½	20½	24¾	18	24¾
Average of three years ...	25½	47½	51	18	26

The Mámlatdár estimates the local stock of grain at about 1,714 tons, but the importations are large and regular by railways, there being three railway stations in the taluka—Khedgaon, Pátas, and Dhond—whence supplies are drawn, and these importations have lowered prices considerably; but the First Assistant Collector does not anticipate any further fall. There is no likelihood of the supply failing.

The population numbers about 116,274 souls, of whom 22,070 are of the agricultural class, 1,300 shepherds and cattle-owners, 8,200 artisans, 7,270 traders, shopkeepers and servants, &c., and the remaining 77,434 are pensioners, women and children, and people of no particular occupation. The landholders are nearly all of the class of peasant proprietors, and the few who sublet their land are either traders who will do nothing for their tenants, or Brahmins who are in debt. The Inámdárs are also quite dependent on their land for their livelihood, and are more likely to require assistance than to give it. The cultivators are of the Kunbi and Mali caste.

The people have emigrated in large numbers (upwards of 39,200), to the Berars, the Sátpura Hills, the Nizam's Dominions, and the Konkan, with their carts, families and cattle; and are not likely to return before the next harvest. Most of those who have gone are reported to be doing fairly, of others no information has been received. No further emigration is probable.

The chief relief works in progress are the Mutha Canal, employing about 18,000, and the Mutakmal Tank, employing 5,000 persons, besides numerous minor works which will afford employment to 10,000 for two or three months. Works sanctioned and in progress under civil agency are: clearing the irrigation tank at Wadhani, clearing 7 small tanks for village water supplies, repairing 18 miles of road, making 47 miles of new road, cutting prickly pear, and excavating and deepening wells. As the numbers seeking employment are increasing, the First Assistant thinks that, in addition to the above, one large work is necessary, and names the Nira Canal as a work ripe for commencement and capable of relieving very large numbers. He gives also a list of minor works that might be undertaken.

But little money has as yet been expended on charitable relief to travellers. The aged and infirm poor are allowed 1¼ lbs. of grain a day, besides some salt and chillies.

The number on relief works was about 21,804 at date of report. It will be on—

1st March ...	30,000
1st May about ...	20,000
1st July from ...	5,000 to 10,000

INDÁPUR Taluka (Report of Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey (Mr. W. M. Fletcher), on special duty, Indápur, dated 29th December 1876).

The kharif crop has utterly failed, and the rabi is estimated at about 2 pies.

The total land revenue (Rs. 1,15,254) will probably have to be remitted.

The number of cattle in the taluka was 44,216, of which 32,560 have emigrated, about 2,285 have died, and about 7,319 deaths are anticipated, unless special steps be taken to prevent them. No advantage has as yet been taken of the Government permission to graze cattle in the Konkan and Máwals, owing to a belief that those districts are fatal to cattle from the Deccan. The Assistant suggests that Government should send pressed hay to Disksál Station, and advance it as tagai to the cultivators. This plan the Revenue Commissioner considers too expensive, and thinks that it would be cheaper to let the cattle die, and then, if necessary, advance tagai for the purchase of others.

There is no fear of a water famine. 40 villages lie on the Bhima and Nira rivers; the remaining 46 depend on wells, some of which will require deepening and improving.

For the week ending	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.					
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Gram.	Rice.	Tur.
1876.						
1st October ...	25	32	31	30	21	44
8th do. ...	24	32	30	28	19	39
15th do. ...	20	27	27	23	19	35
22nd do. ...	19	22	23	23	17	32
29th do. ...	20	22	23	24	17	32
5th November	17½	20	20	18	17	...
12th do. ...	17½	20	20	18	17	...
19th do. ...	17½	18	18	21	17	...
26th do. ...	18½	19½	19	22	19	...
3rd December.	19½	20	19	23¾	19	...
10th do. ...	22½	23	21½	23¾	19	...
17th do. ...	22½	23	20	23¾	19	...
24th do. ...	22½	23	20	23¾	19	...
Average of six years ...	35	76	56	33	22	43½

Of the original local stock of grain, there are about 1,029 tons still unconsumed, and a large quantity sufficient to remove all anxiety has also been imported by rail to Diksal and Pomulwádi. Private enterprise is likely to meet all demands, and prices may yet fall to a slight extent when this season's harvest comes into the market.

Of the total population numbering 67,164 souls, 3,943 are artisans, 11,712 landholders, and 48,737 persons existing by other means. The mass of the population is agricultural. The higher rank of landholders, such as Patels, Kulkarnis, Deshmukhs, Deshpandes, &c., number about 10,000, including women and children, but few can live without work; and most of them differ in no way from the ordinary Kunbi. There are no wealthy landlords.

Of the total population (67,164) about 34,289 have migrated, but some are returning. Only the first to leave their villages appear to have bettered themselves. No further emigration is probable so long as relief works continue sufficient for the population.

The Assistant Superintendent submits a statement of 22 relief works in progress, chiefly roads, tanks and wells, and proposes similar works likely to cost Rs. 39,050, suggesting that wells should precede other works. He does not think that these works will be sufficient to provide employment for all who are likely to need it, but is of opinion that if one or two large works were undertaken, such as constructing dams at favourable sites in the villages of Bhadalwári, Shelgaon, and Kawtali, they would not only be sufficient to provide employment for all, but the prospective benefit, especially in a drought-stricken district like Indápur, would be very great.

Adults receive a daily allowance of 1 lb. of flour with salt and chillies, and those under 15 years of age receive ½ lb. flour with salt and chillies. Travellers in need of food receive the same allowance, but are forwarded at once to the head-quarters of the Mámlatdár, who provides them with work or suitable relief.

The number of persons on the hands of Government for relief by works at date of report was 9,600, and relieved by charity 500. The probable number will be as below:—

	On works.	By charity.
On 1st March ...	20,000	500
„ 1st May ...	25,000	500
„ 1st June ...	25,000	500

The number to be relieved by charity will not alter much, unless increased by strangers from other districts.

POONA

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif crop is estimated at about 5 annas, and the rabi at about 4 annas. There will be no further sowings this season, except in irrigated lands.	The probable amount of remissions is estimated at about Rs. 32,000.	No unusual mortality among cattle has occurred or is anticipated. Many cattle were removed from the district early in the season. Fodder is sufficient, and Government interference unnecessary.	There will be no absolute failure of the water-supply; but as it has failed in some places, and is scanty in others, wells will have to be sunk, and people aided in securing a sufficient supply which will entail an expenditure of about Rs. 12,000.	**PURANDHAR TALUKA (First Assistant Collector Mr. A.**

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Gram.	Túr.
1876.						
3rd October...	31	43 1/8	51 3/4	22	32 3/8	52 1/8
10th do.	31	43 1/8	51 3/4	22	32 3/8	29 1/4
17th do.	31	42 3/4	52 1/8	22	32 3/8	29 1/4
24th do.	32 1/8	44 7/8	52 1/8	22	33 3/8	29 1/8
31st do.	30 3/8	26 1/8	57 1/8	22	36 1/8	...
7th November	29 1/8	43 3/8	56 1/8	22	33 1/8	67 1/4
14th do.	29 1/8	43 3/8	55 1/8	22 1/2	33 1/8	...
21st do.	31	45 1/8	54 1/8	23 1/8	34 1/8	70 1/8
28th do.	31	43 1/8	55 1/8	23 1/8	33 1/4	28 1/2
5th December	32 1/8	44 1/2	55 1/8	22 1/2	33 1/8	70 1/8
12th do.	33 1/8	45 1/8	53 1/8	25 1/8	33 1/4	45 1/2
19th do.	28 1/8	44 1/8	52 1/8	24 1/8	36 1/8	42 1/2
Average of six years, 1870-71 to 1875-76.	34	45	61	25	44	48

f	g	h	i	j	k
Keyser's Report, dated 28th December 1876).					
There are no means of ascertaining the local stocks, which are probably not large, but importations are considerable, and no fear of grain proving insufficient is felt. The principal centres, whence supplies are drawn, are Poona, Sáswad, Jejuri, Walhi, and Kikwi.	The population are all of the ordinary Kunbi class, and small peasant proprietors. There are 10 inám villages among those suffering from distress, but the Inámdars are not in good circumstances, and do not assist their tenants.	Only a few have emigrated with their cattle to the Ghâts; the majority of those who have left their villages have gone to the relief works.	The relief works in progress are the Bárámati-Jejuri road, repairs to a small local road, excavating wells, and cutting prickly pear. Repairs to the main road connecting Jejuri with the railway, 15 miles, and a new road from Sáswad to Tásgaon have been sanctioned. A list is submitted by the First Assistant of other projects deemed necessary hereafter to provide employment and afford relief to the people. The First Assistant is of opinion that the Nira Canal, and the Jejuri Tank will absorb all the distressed work-people in the district. The present works are insufficient to provide relief, and some work on a large scale is urgently necessary.	Rupees 150 have been expended in relieving the aged and infirm poor, but travellers have not as yet required such assistance.	There are at present employed on relief works about 5,650 persons, and relieved by charity 71. The numbers will hereafter be on—

	On Works.	By Charity.
1st March ...	9,000 ...	150
1st May ...	6,000 ...	150
1st July ...	1,000 ...	50

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif crop is 7, and the rabi 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	Out of the total revenue demand of Rs. 1,40,000, about 25 per cent., or Rs. 35,000, will have to be remitted.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle and agricultural stock, but it is anticipated that from 10 to 15 per cent. of the total number (77,209) will die from starvation. As the forest reserves have already been thrown open for free grazing, the District Deputy can suggest no further remedy.	Partial failure of the water-supply is anticipated later on in the season, and it will be necessary to deepen wells as they run dry.	**JUNNAR TALUKA (District Deputy Collector Mr. Balaji Gungadhur's**

For each week in October, November and December 1876.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.					
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Rice.	Jowári.	Gram.	Túr.
1876.						
1st week, Oct.	28 5/8	24	17	25 3/4	30	48
2nd do.	22 3/4	24	15	25 3/8	28 1/4	34 5/8
3rd do.	21 3/4	20	15	24	25 1/4	34 5/8
4th do.	20	20	15	24	24	30
1st week, Nov.	19 1/4	20	16 1/4	24	24	24
2nd do.	19 1/4	20	16 1/4	24	24	21 1/2
3rd do.	19 1/4	20	16 1/4	24	24	21 1/2
4th do.	19 1/4	20	16 1/4	24	24	21 1/2
1st week, Dec.	19 1/4	20	16 1/4	24	24	21 1/2
2nd do.	19 1/4	20	16 1/4	24	24	21 1/2
Average of six years ...	23 1/4	30 1/8	28	79 1/8	43 1/4	46 1/8

f	g	h	i	j	k
Report, dated 27th December 1876).					
The local stocks of grain are considered sufficient to last for at least 3 months. The supplies are drawn chiefly from Poona, and to a small extent from Sangamner. Private enterprise will supply all demand. No great fall in prices is anticipated.	The population, numbering 106,876 souls, is of a mixed character: 6,294 are high caste, and 105,582 low caste; 99,876 are poor, and 7,000 well-to-do; 81,033 are purely, and 25,843 partly, agricultural; of artisans the number is 5,500. The landholders are mostly involved in debt, but the few who are well-to-do are likely to aid their tenants.	About 2,000 people have emigrated into the neighbouring districts and Bombay. About half the number annually go to Bombay during the fair season, and return before the monsoon. The increase this year is owing to the present scarcity.	No relief work is in progress, but the Sirur-Narayangaon Road, estimated to cost Rs. 9,000, will shortly be commenced. Some other works have been sanctioned, and some proposed, amounting in all to Rs. 1,48,000.	The charitable relief given has been trifling.	There are none on the hands of Government for relief either by works or by charity. The number requiring relief hereinafter will be on—

	On Works.	By Charity.
1st March ...	2,000 ...	20
1st May ...	10,000 ...	30
1st July ...	2,000 ...	50

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif crop is 5, and the rabi 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	The remissions are estimated at about Rs. 10,100 out of a revenue demand of Rs. 59,000.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle, nor is any anticipated. The measures already adopted by Government for the preservation of cattle are deemed sufficient.	There will be a scarcity of water during the hot weather, and wells must be deepened.	**MAWAL TALUKA (District Deputy Collector Mr. Balaji Gungadhur's**

For each week in October, November, and December 1876.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.					
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Gram.	Túr.
1876.						
1st week, Oct.	25	25	26	25	27 1/2	25
2nd do.	25	25	26	25	27 1/2	25
3rd do.	25	25	26	20	27 1/2	22 1/2
4th do.	20	20	25	18	26	20
1st week, Nov.	21	20	25 1/2	17 1/2	26	13
2nd do.	21	20	25 1/2	17 1/2	25 1/2	12
3rd do.	20	20	24 1/2	17 1/2	25	13
4th do.	20	21	24 1/2	17 1/2	25	12
1st week, Dec.	20	21	24 1/2	17 1/2	25	14
2nd do.	21	22 1/2	26 1/2	20	25	16
3rd do.	21	22 1/2	26 1/2	20	25	18
4th do.	22 1/2	23 1/2	28	20 1/2	27 1/2	20
Average of six years ...	72	44 1/2	49 1/2	30 1/8	38 5/8	29

f	g	h	i	j	k
Report, dated 27th December 1876).					
The local stocks of grain, as far as ascertainable, are sufficient to last till March. Supplies are drawn from Lonauli, Khárkala, and Talegaon Railway Stations, and private enterprise will meet all demands. Prices are falling, owing to large importations, and it is not thought likely that they will rise much.	The population is 56,884, and may be divided as follows: High caste 2,505, low caste 54,329, poor 55,084, and well-to-do 1,800; purely agricultural 51,634, and partly agricultural 5,200; artisans 1,000. The ryots are for the most part very poor and much involved. The few who are well-to-do will aid their tenants.	There has been no large emigration. Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons annually proceed to Bombay during the fair season and return when their presence is required in the fields. It is anticipated that the increase this year will be about 50 per cent.	No relief works have been started yet, but some tanks have been sanctioned and will soon be commenced. Estimates are being prepared for two roads—one from Kharkala to Ambegaon, 11 miles, and the other from Induri to Kusur, 24 miles, which the Collector considers will be of great use in opening out two important valleys.	Charitable relief has been given, both in cash and in food, at the rate of 3 pies and 1 lb. of Jowari per head per diem to 7 individuals.	Three persons have been fed on charity and 4 travellers relieved. Amongst the townsmen of Talegaon a subscription has been raised likely to amount to about Rs. 500 for charitable relief. The numbers of persons likely to be on the hands of Government will be as follows:—

	On Works.	By Charity.
1st March	500 ...	25
1st May	1,000 ...	100
1st July	800 ...	150

POONA —continued.

KHED TALUKA (District Deputy Collector Mr. Balaji Gungadhur's Report, dated 23rd December 1876).

a

The kharif crop is 6, the rabi 1, and the bagayet 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.

b

Remissions will probably amount to about Rs. 14,000.

c

There has been no unusual mortality among cattle or agricultural stock, but about 5,500 deaths are anticipated. The Ghodi sub-division of the taluka is the principal pasture ground for all the cattle of Indápur and Bhimthari, and also for a portion of Sholapur, whence thousands of cattle have poured in, thus seriously affecting the pasturage at the disposal of the cattle of the taluka. The District Deputy thinks that Government has done all that is possible in the matter.

d

Water has failed to some extent, and further failure is anticipated. To counteract this, wells are being deepened.

e

For each week in October, November and December 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee					
	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Jowári.	Gram.	Túr.
1st week, Oct.	24	24	18 3/16	27	28 7/16	26 1/16
2nd do.	24	22 2/16	18 3/16	27	28 7/16	26 1/16
3rd do.	25 1/8	20 1/2	18 3/16	26	28 7/16	26 1/16
4th do.	22 3/16	17 7/16	16	24 1/16	27 1/8	20 1/2
1st week, Nov.	23 1/16	18 2/16	12 1/8	24 1/16	25	13 1/4
2nd do.	20 1/16	15 5/16	13 1/8	22 1/16	22 7/16	12
3rd do.	21 3/16	15 3/16	14	24 1/16	23	14 1/16
4th do.	21 3/16	15 3/16	14	24 1/16	23	14 1/16
1st week, Dec.	22 1/16	16 1/2	16	27	23 1/16	16 1/2
2nd do.	20 5/16	17 7/16	16	24 1/16	23 1/16	19 5/16
Average of six years ...	40	27 1/2	20	50	32 1/4	24

f

The local stocks (quantity not stated) are considered sufficient till April. Grain is imported from the Talegaon and Poona Railway Stations, and private enterprise will meet all demands, but prices are not likely to fall to any appreciable extent.

g

The population, numbering 139,100 souls, is of a mixed character, and may be divided as follows: high caste 6,100, low caste 133,000; of these 123,150 are poor, and 15,950 well-to-do. Purely agricultural number 119,800, and partly so 19,300. The total number of artisans is 10,000. Of landholders there are 13,463, but only 185 of these hold more than 100 acres. These will probably aid their tenants, but many of them are much involved.

h

Emigration has not taken place to any great extent. About 1,500 people annually go to Bombay during the fair season to seek employment, and return about the time the fields are being prepared for sowing. This year about 15 or 20 per cent. more have emigrated. Further emigration is not probable, especially as the people find employment on relief works.

i

The only relief work in progress in this taluka is the Khed-Pabal Road. As this is not sufficient, the District Deputy proposes other works, such as road-making and tank and well-clearing.

j

There are 4 aged and infirm poor people, to whom relief is given in food at the rate of 1lb. of bájri per head daily.

k

The number on relief works is 300, that relieved by charity 4. The number to be employed hereafter will be on the—

1st March	...	4,000
1st May	...	5,000
1st July	...	2,000

HAVELI TALUKA (Acting First Assistant Collector Mr. A. Keyser's Report, dated 30th December 1876.)

a

The kharif and the rabi crops are each estimated at about 6 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.

b

The revenue is Rs. 1,54,289, out of which the 1st Assistant thinks Rs. 25,000 must be remitted.

c

The mortality among cattle has been very small, from 75 to 100, and the measures adopted of throwing open forest reserves for free grazing are considered sufficient to prevent further loss.

d

In the east the water-supply will prove sufficient to last till near rains, but in the west there is always a scanty supply during the hot weather, and some expenditure will be necessary for clearing out wells, &c.

e

For the week ending	Prices. lbs. per Rupee.					
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Gram.	Túr.
1st Oct. 1876	25	23	32 1/8	19 7	36 1/4	43 1/2
8th „	23	23	24	19 3/8	32 1/2	36
15th „	20 1/16	20 1/16	24	19 3/8	27 1/2	31
24th „	16	21 3/4	24	14 7/16	27 1/2	31
1st Nov. 1876	16	21 3/4	24	14 7/8	27 1/2	31
8th „	16	18 1/8	19 1/16	14 7/8	20 1/16	31
15th „	18 1/4	20 1/16	19 1/16	14 1/4	20 1/16	31
24th „	18 1/4	20 1/16	19 1/16	14 7/8	20 1/16	31
8th Dec. 1876	20 1/16	20 1/16	21 3/4	14 7/8	20 1/16	33 1/2
15th „	20 1/16	20 1/16	21 3/4	14 7/8	20 1/16	33 1/2
23rd „	20 1/16	20 1/16	21 1/2	14 7/8	27 1/2	33 1/2
Average of five years, 1871 to 1876 ...	24 1/16	36 7/16	44 1/16	18 1/16	28 1/4	36 7/8

f

No statistics of local stocks are obtainable. Poona is the great centre of the grain trade, and large importations continue to be made, which have lowered prices considerably; but a slight rise may be anticipated before the hot weather.

g

Of the total population, numbering 216,885 souls, 46,299 are agriculturists. The land-holders in the distressed part of the taluka are small and of the usual Kunbi or cultivating caste.

h

There has been little or no emigration; the Mutha Canal having given employment to those needing it directly the distress began to be felt.

i

The Mutha Canal and the Pimpri Ghát Road are the principal relief works in progress, and employ about 3,000 people of the taluka. The First Assistant states that these works, in conjunction with certain others he recommends, such as clearing wells and constructing tanks at Vagholi, Walki and Beari, will afford sufficient relief to the people of the taluka.

j

The infirm and the aged poor obtain relief at Poona from the Municipality and the relief funds. Funds are also placed at the disposal of Patels to relieve persons of this class in outlying villages, each person being allowed 1 lb. of grain a day and an anna a week for clothes, &c.

k

The number of persons on relief works is about 3,500, and that relieved by charity 47. The numbers likely to be on hand hereafter will probably be on—

		On Works.	*By Charity.*
1st March	...	5,000	90
1st May	...	3,500	75
1st July	...	500	75

POONA

—concluded.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The kharif crop is estimated at 4, and the rabi at 1½ annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	The remissions will probably amount to about Rs. 1,00,000, out of a revenue demand of Rs.1,64,574.	Out of a total of 75,234 head of cattle, the village officers report that 2,093 have died from starvation, which the Assistant Collector thinks an exaggerated estimate. About 9,745 are reported to have been sold for nominal prices, but the Assistant Collector estimates the number so sold at about 5,000. About 19,751 have been sent out of the taluka for pasture. The cattle that are still left in the taluka will have to be fed with ordinary fodder or prickly pear. Cattle will eat prepared prickly pear, but at present the ryots will not go to the cost of preparing it.	The water-supply will prove sufficient when the necessary improvements to wells, &c., have been made.	**SIRUR TALUKA (Assistant Collector Mr. E. C**	The local grain stocks are considerable. The chief supplies are drawn from Ahmednagar, and importations by private enterprise have lowered prices. Private enterprise will continue to supply the demands of the taluka.	Of the population, numbering 76,984 souls, 21,096 are peasant proprietors, 8,547 are artisans, 1,023 traders, and the remainder labourers. The people are much in debt, and are highly improvident. There are no large landholders who will aid their tenants. A few of the peasant proprietors are free from debt, and comparatively wealthy, and can bear a famine without ruin, but cannot help others. The Soukars have, to a large extent, become landholders, and the peasant proprietors, in many instances, their tenants. They can, but will not, aid their tenants, and are merciless landlords. Of the class of Inámdars, the chief is the Jagirdar of Malthan, a Sirdar of the 1st class, and wealthy. He declined to aid his tenants, and left the taluka for Dhar at the first symptoms of distress. No help can be expected from this class.	About 18,500 persons have left the taluka. Of these about 2,000 are at work in the neighbourhood, About 5,000 have gone to Bombay and to the Ghât districts, and about 3,500 to the Moglai; but they all went with the full intention of returning next rains or earlier. About 300 of those who went to Gangtbari have returned with unfavourable accounts of the place. Further emigration is not probable.	There are sufficient useful works in progress in the taluka, such as tanks, roads, and prickly-pear cutting to afford employment to the people till March; and for the future the Assistant Collector submits a list of works which require inspection by the Irrigation Department.	A village register of persons requiring charitable relief has been prepared, and relief is given through the agency of the village officers —1 3/4 lbs. of grain to an adult, and 11 ounces to a child. One day's supply is given to needy travellers; and clothing for sick and needy persons has been provided from funds allotted by Poona Famine Relief Fund.	The number employed on reli works at date of report w about 6,000, and that relieve by charity about 500. Futu numbers are estimated at on

Ozzanne's Report, dated 30th December 1876).

For each week in October, November and December 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupe					
	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Túr.
1st week, Oct.	24¼	26	22¼	14⅓	34½	39½
2nd do.	25	28⅛	23⅓	17⅓	28½	32½
3rd do.	24¼	27⅓	22¼	18½	25½	19½
4th do.	23	25½	19½	14⅓	25½	28½
1st week, Nov.	20	22¼	16⅓	14⅓	22⅓	24
2nd do.	20	22¼	16⅓	14⅓	22⅓	24
3rd do.	20½	22¼	16½	14⅓	22⅓	25½
4th do.	20¼	19⅓	16½	14⅓	22⅓	25½
1st week, Dec.	20	19⅓	16⅓	14⅓	24½	27½
2nd do.	23	19½	19¼	14⅓	25½	27½
3rd do.	23	24½	21	14⅓	27⅓	27½
Average of six years ...	56½	38½	44½	18½	19½	55½

	On works.	By charit
1st March ...	10,000	... 50
1st May ...	15,000	... 80
1st July ...	4,000	... 80

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 8 talukas, the crops in 3 seem good, in 3 indifferent, and in 2 bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,46,354.

In 5 talukas the condition of the cattle appears satisfactory, and in 3 rather the reverse.

Some expenditure of money will render the water-supply throughout the Collectorate satisfactory.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this as of all other Collectorates is either purely agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture.

101,989 people seem to have migrated. The movement has now stopped; it appears to be to a great extent caused by the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle. The people are expected to return before or during the monsoon.

The chief relief works now in progress are the Moota Canal, the Yewut Tank, the Shirshophul Tank, and the Poona Pond Road.

The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is—

On March 1st	
On May 1st	80,500
On July 1st	85,500
	45,300

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept as accurate or reliable all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

The 30th January 1877.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. E. P. ROBERTSON.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. J. H. GRANT.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realizable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rain-fall.	Actual rain-fall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Sholapur	841	180,587	2,58,357	63,121	343,593	28·35	8·68
2. Bársi	605	130,853	2,01,863	79,848	198,596	29·4	11·14
3. Karmála	762	105,291	1,70,615	31,235	364,325	22·37	8·41
4. Mádha	612	103,981	1,51,797	36,436	266,412	25·32	6·45
5. Pandharpur	455	79,314	1,17,336	28,489	194,826	24·64	6·8
6. Sángola	647	62,960	85,207	162,704	111,738	21·76	4.29
7. Málsiras	574	55,048	88,730	43,258	169,734	...	11·78
Total ...	4,496	718,034	1,073,905	445,091	1,649,224	...	...

SHOLAPUR.

SANGOLA Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector Mr. J. Davidson's Report dated 27th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield will be 7, and the rabi 3 pies. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, except fodder in garden lands.	The total revenue is Rs. 85,120, and the probable remissions will be about Rs. 76,252.	Out of 125,140 cattle, 50,000 have left the taluka, many of which are reported to have died or been sold, 6,820 have already perished, and further mortality to the extent of 14,700 is anticipated. As a remedial measure it is proposed to advance tagai, and shortly before the rains to re-transport agricultural cattle by rail at Government expense.	The taluka is dependent on wells and "hels" for its water-supply, which is now very scanty and precarious; wells and "hels" are being deepened, and new "hels" opened in the beds of rivers and nullahs. In some villages it will be impossible to provide water, and they must be deserted.		There are upwards of 518,000 lbs. of grain in the market; private stocks cannot be ascertained, but are small. The chief centres from which grain is imported are Sholapur and Pandharpur. No fall in prices can be expected, but private enterprise will supply the market.	The population amounts to 76,850; of these 65,380 are caste people, and 11,470 Mhárs and Mhangs; 6,800 are well-to-do, and 68,250 poor; there are about 65,000 agriculturists, and 5,000 weavers, &c. There are no large landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	35,000 persons have emigrated to the Berars, Central Provinces, Indore, and the Konkan, and some have bettered themselves. In a few cases cholera broke out and carried off some of the emigrants; a few of those who went into the Nizam's territory are returning; further emigration to the extent of 3,000 or 4,000 is expected.	The seven road works now in progress are insufficient, and must be supplemented by irrigation works in the taluka if found practicable, or by the Nira Canal and Dhond-Manmar Manmád Railway.	Charity at Government expense is given to the infirm at the rate of 1 anna for an adult and ½ anna for each child. Rs. 595 have been expended from Government resources.	At present there are 15,000 persons employed on the works. There will be on—

Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.

For the Week ending.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Dall.
7th Oct. 1876	21	17½	21	20½	17½	20½
14th „ ...	21	17½	21	20½	17½	20½
21st „ ...	21	17½	19½	19½	14	19½
31st „ ...	21	17½	19½	19½	14	19½
7th Nov. 1876	17½	15⅔	15⅔	15⅔	15½	17½
14th „ ...	17½	15⅔	15⅔	15⅔	15½	17½
21st „ ...	17½	15⅔	17½	17½	15½	17½
30th „ ...	17½	19½	17½	17½	15½	17½
7th Dec. 1876	19½	19½	19½	19½	15½	15½
14th „ ...	19½	17½	19½	19½	15½	15½
21st „ ...	17½	17½	17½	17½	14	17½
Average of 6 years ...	58⅛	50½	40½	31⅓	19⅓	25

At present there are 15,000 persons employed on the works. There will be on—

	On works.	*By charity.*
1st March	22,000	800
1st May	25,000	1,000
1st July	18,000	1,200

PANDHARPUR Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector Mr. J. Davidson's Report dated 27th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif and rabi yield are each under one anna. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, except fodder in garden lands.	The revenue amounts to Rs. 1,17,210, and the probable remissions will be Rs. 1,11,226.	Of 72,700 cattle, the Mámlatdár estimates that 63,800 have been taken away, 4,000 have died, and 4,900 still remain in the taluka. The Revenue Commissioner suggests that Government should aid in re-transporting the cattle by rail, and should advance tagai.	This taluka is traversed by the river Bhima and its tributary, the Mann, and the water-supply is not a matter of much anxiety. In some villages, however, where water is very scarce, "hels" are being dug in the beds of nullahs and wells deepened, and where water entirely fails, the people will be removed.		There are 858,400 lbs. of grain in the market, the actual stores cannot be ascertained. It is imported from Sholapur and Barsi Road station; there will be no considerable fall in prices, but private enterprise will supply the market.	The population amounts to 79,314, of whom 63,740 are caste people, and 15,574 Mhárs and Mhangs; 17,722 are well-to-do and 61,592 poor. There are upwards of 60,000 agriculturists and a trifling percentage of artizans. There are no landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	40,000 people have emigrated; those with cattle, as a rule, went to the Berars, the Central Provinces, or Indore, and a few to the Nizam's Ghâts; those in search of employment went to Bombay and the Konkan; 500 have returned, but it is anticipated that there will be some further emigration.	The relief works now in progress, and which will prove insufficient, are tank clearances; seven road works and other minor works. There are no large projects to be undertaken in the taluka itself; but if the works proposed in Sángola and Málsiras are sanctioned, the people can be transferred to them failing the Dhond and Manmar Railway and Nira Canal.	Government have spent Rs. 493 on charitable relief.	There are upwards of 10,824 persons on Government works at present. The Mámlatdár expects there will be on—

Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.

For the Week ending.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Dall.
7th Oct. 1876	28	28	24½	28	17½	28
14th „ ...	24½	24½	21	24½	16	24½
21st „ ...	24½	24½	21	21	16	24½
31st „ ...	28	21	21	21	16	17½
7th Nov. 1876	19½	16	16	19½	16	16
14th „ ...	17½	16	17½	17½	16	16
21st „ ...	17½	17	17½	19	16	18
30th „ ...	20½	19½	19	21½	16	21
7th Dec. 1876	21	21	21	22	16	23
14th „ ...	21	21	21	23	16	23
21st „ ...	19	19	19	21	16	19½
Average of 6 years ...	53⅓	45 7/12	31⅔	31 7/12	18⅓	29½

But the Assistant Collector considers the numbers on works over-estimated.

	On works.	*By charity.*
1st March ...	20,000	2,000
1st May ...	30,000	4,000
1st July ...	20,000	3,000

SHOLAPUR

—continued.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The kharif yield will be 1 pie and the rabi *nil*. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 2,74,000; the Mámlatdár estimates the remissions at Rs. 2,58,000, which the Revenue Commissioner considers too high.	Out of the total number of 71,000 cattle, 20,000 have been sent to Khandalla to graze, 30,000 have been killed by butchers, or have died of starvation, which statement, however, the Revenue Commissioner considers exaggerated, and 20,000 more are expected to perish. The Collector considers advancing tagai to holders of garden land, the only practicable remedy.	In 87 villages the water-supply will be precarious, but the difficulty can in a measure be obviated by temporary wells. Some villages, however, must be abandoned in the hot weather.	**SHOLAPUR Taluka (Deputy Collector's Report**	The local stocks are estimated at 740,000 lbs. of jowári. The railway station at Sholapur is the chief centre from which supplies can be drawn. Prices have fallen, and the Revenue Commissioner considers that private enterprize will do all that is required, though the local officers think that grain supplies will run short in the more distant villages of the taluka.	The total population is 170,600, of whom 128,700 are high caste, and 41,900 low caste, 166,600 poor and 4,000 well-to-do; 82,000 agricultural, and 88,600 non-agricultural, of whom 28,000 are artizans. There are no landholders likely to aid their tenants.	About 20,000 people have emigrated into the Nizam's territory, but, failing to better themselves, are returning. No further emigration is probable.	The present relief works are not sufficient; it is proposed to undertake tank clearances and two irrigation tanks if they prove practicable.	2,800 infirm people are being charitably supported.	At present 17,991 persons are supported on works, 2,800 by charity. There will be on—

forwarded with Collector's remarks, dated 15th January 1877).

For the Week ending	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Bájri.	Dall.
7th October 1876 ...	30	...	26
14th " ...	27	24	25
21st " ...	24	22	19
31st " ...	18	21	18
7th November 1876 ...	16	18	16
15th " ...	16	18	17
21st " ...	17	18	19
30th " ...	17	19	19
7th December 1876 ...	20	22	24
15th " ...	20	22	19
21st " ...	20	23	19
Average of 6 years ...	48	52	29

										On works. By charity.
										1st March ... 30,000 3,000
										1st May ... 35,000 4,000
										1st July ... 40,000 5,000
										If rain fall seasonably, the number on works in July will be reduced to about 25,000.

KARMALA Taluka (District Deputy Collector's Report

The kharif and rabi yield may each be taken at 1 anna. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, except fodder in garden lands.	The total revenue is Rs. 1,68,000, nearly the whole of which must be remitted.	There were about 130,000 cattle in the taluka, of which 85,000 have been taken away for grazing, 2,500 have perished, and further mortality to the extent of 5,000 is anticipated.	A failure in the water-supply of some of the villages distant from the rivers is apprehended; wells are being deepened and cleared.		There are upwards of 825 tons of grain in store; it is imported chiefly from Khardi and Jeur. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The total population is 101,187, of whom 82,243 are high caste, and 18,944 low caste; 100,687 poor, and 500 well-to-do; 8,300 agricultural and 92,887 non-agricultural, of whom 5,000 are artizans. There are no large landholders able to assist their tenants.	Nearly half of the people have emigrated, some to the Nizam's territory and the Berars, others to the Konkan. They do not appear to have bettered themselves, and 2,000 have already returned, and more are returning. No further emigration is anticipated.	The relief works in progress are not sufficient; many others will be required.	Charitable relief to the extent of Rs. 295 has been given by Government in the shape of food.	The number of people on the hands of Government is at present 6,074 labourers, and 518 people receiving charity; and the estimate is, on—

forwarded with Collector's remarks, dated 9th January 1877).

For the Week ending	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Bájri.	Túr Dall.	Gram.
7th Oct. 1876	35	31½	17½	28	31½	35
15th "	28	21	17½	21	28	29½
22nd "	24½	19½	15½	21	24½	26½
31st "	21	29½	15½	21	21	22½
7th Nov. 1876	19½	17½	14	17½	19½	21
15th "	18½	17½	14	17½	17½	17½
22nd "	18½	17½	14	18½	19½	21
30th "	19½	19½	14	20½	21	21
7th Dec. 1876	21	21	14	21	21	21
15th "	24½	22½	14	21	22½	22½
22nd "	23½	22½	14½	22½	22½	22½
Average of 6 years ...	54⅛	36⅛	19⅓	47	34⅛	38 1/10

			On works. By charity.
			1st March... 12,000 900
			1st May ... 15,000 1,050
			1st July ... 15,000 1,200
			The Collector, however, thinks the numbers on works will be greater.

SHOLAPUR

—continued.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
				MALSIRAS Taluka (District Deputy Collector's Report						
The kharif yield may be taken at 3 annas, and the rabi at 7 pies. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The total revenue is Rs. 85,900, nearly the whole of which must be remitted.	Out of the total number of 117,420 cattle, 867 have died from starvation, 2,300 more are expected to die, and 85,900 have been taken into other districts. Importing pressed grass is proposed as a remedial measure.	The water-supply will prove sufficient: 20 villages are watered by the Nira, and the rest are dependent on wells, which, when improved, will hold a sufficient supply.	For the Week ending — Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Bajri. / Jowari. 7th October 1876 ... 27 / 30 15th " ... 20 / 25 21st " ... 18 / 20 30th " ... 15 / 15 7th November 1876 ... 15 / 15 15th " ... 15 / 15 21st " ... 17 / 17 30th " ... 20 / 20 7th December 1876 ... 20 / 20 15th " ... 20 / 20 21st " ... 20 / 20 Average of 6 years ... 44 / 51	'orwarded with Collector's remarks, dated 6th January 1877.).					
The crops have failed completely, and no further sowings are probable this season.	The total revenue is Rs 1,51,681, and the probable remissions Rs. 1,51,019.	There were 102,221 cattle in the taluka, out of which 42,000 have left, 5,000 have perished, and it is expected that ½ or ⅔ of the remainder will succumb; exportation is the only means of saving them.	The taluka is well watered by rivers, and has numerous wells and tanks, and its water-supply is not a matter of anxiety.	**MADHA Taluka (Second Assistant Collector** — Prices: lbs. per Rupee. For the Week ending — Jowári. / Wheat. / Gram. / Bájri. / Rice. / Dall. 1876. 1st week in Oct. 28½ / 21 9/10 / 25 1/10 / 21 / 19 / 17⅓ 2nd " ... 25 1/10 / 19½ / 23 7/10 / 17⅓ / 19 / 17⅓ 3rd " ... 21 9/10 / 18 / 21 3/10 / 17⅓ / 17 1/10 / 15 7/10 4th " ... 21 9/10 / 18 / 21 3/10 / 17⅓ / 17 1/10 / 15 7/10 1st week in Nov. 18 / 16 1/10 / 18 / 17⅓ / 17 / 15 7/10 2nd " ... 18 / 15 7/10 / 17 1/10 / 16 / 15 / 15 7/10 3rd " ... 21 4/10 / 18 / 21 3/10 / 19 / 17 / 17⅓ 4th " ... 23 7/10 / 21 4/10 / 23 1/10 / 21 / 18 / 15½ 1st week in Dec. 25 1/10 / 21 9/10 / 25 1/10 / 21½ / 19 / 21 2nd " ... 25 7/10 / 21 7/10 / 26 / 21½ / 19 / 21 3rd " ... 25 9/10 / 21 7/10 / 22½ / 21½ / 19 / 25 1/10 Average of 6 years ... 71¼ / 34½ / 36⅝ / 56½ / 24½ / 29⅜	Mr. H. A. Acworth's Report dated 1st January 1877.)					
The kharif yield may be taken at 1 anna 9 pies, and the rabi at 3 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 2,05,180, and the probable remissions will be, according to the Assistant Collector, Rs. 1,51,672; but the Revenue Commissioner considers this amount too great.	The number of cattle, including sheep, is 102,164, about 18,000 of which have left the taluka. The Assistant Collector anticipates a mortality of half the remainder, but the Revenue Commissioner thinks the number exaggerated. The people do not take advantage of the means of transport to the Ghâts offered by Government, as they fear finding themselves in a helpless condition far from home.	A considerable sum of money must be spent in the taluka to improve the water-supply, but there is no reason for anxiety, except as regards the town of Bársi.	**BARSI Taluka (Second Assistant Collector** — Prices: lbs. per Rupee. For the Week ending — Jowári. / Bájri. / Wheat. / Gram. / Rice. / Dall. 1876. 1st week in Oct. 29 / 29 1/10 / 36½ / 29 / 16½ / 29 1/10 2nd " ... 27 / 26½ / 20½ / 27 / 16½ / 27 3rd " ... 26½ / 25 / 22½ / 25 / 15½ / 29 4th " ... 24½ / 24 / 22 / 24 / 15 / 24½ 1st week in Nov. 23½ / 22½ / 20 / 22½ / 13 / 24½ 2nd " ... 22 / 21½ / 20 / 22 / 14 / 24½ 3rd " ... 21 / 20 / 19½ / 21 / 13 / 24½ 4th " ... 21 / 21 / 21 / 22½ / 14 / 24½ 1st week in Dec. 21 / 21 / 21 / 24½ / 14 / 24½ 2nd " ... 22½ / 22½ / 21 / 24½ / 14 / 24½ 3rd " ... 21 / 21 / 21 / 24½ / 14 / 25½ The average prices for the last six years have not been given.	Mr. H. A. Acworth's Report dated 1st January 1877.)					

f	g	h	i	j	k
There are upwards of 763 tons of grain in store; it is imported from Ponialwári, Deolsal, and Bársi Road Stations. Private enterprise will supply the market, but it may be necessary for Government to keep up a small amount of carriage for the grain transport.	The total population amounts to 63,473, of whom 52,127 are Mahrattas and 11,346 low caste; 60,993 are poor, and 2,480 well-to-do; 48,000 are agriculturists and 12 per cent. artizans. There are no land-holders able to assist their tenants.	35,500 have emigrated to the Nizam's dominions, the Berars, Nagpur, and the Konkan; 1,000 have returned, and many more are following. No further emigration is probable.	16 relief works are now in progress; they will prove insufficient, and 4 tanks and 2 roads are proposed.	Destitute people receive flour and a few pice. Rs. 1,687 have been spent in this way up to date.	Government at present support 9,020 on works and 593 by charity. The number to be provided for will be on— *On works.* / *By charity.* 1st March ... 11,000 / 800 1st May ... 26,000 / 900 1st July ... 14,000 / 1,100
There are about 117,600 lbs. of grain in the taluka; the chief trade centre is the village of Kurdowadi at Bársi Road Station; it forms a centre of export from Pandharpur and Bársi. In the interior of the taluka Shetphal has acquired importance as a local trade centre. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is 103,981, of whom 84,379 are high, and 19,608 low, caste; 17,894 are cultivators, 86,087 non-cultivators, and 1,777 artizans; the people are wretchedly poor, and there are no land-holders capable of aiding their tenants.	31,800 have emigrated into the Nizam's territory, Dehrur, Bhir, Umrawati, &c., the majority of whom have not bettered themselves; more than 2,000 have returned, and others are following; further emigration is expected.	At present there are 8 roads, 22 tanks, and 20 wells in progress. In addition to these, the Ashti tank will be undertaken, and the Dhond and Munmád Railway would afford relief.	A comparatively small number of paupers are receiving gratuitous support.	At present Government support 12,500 on works and 1,355 by charity. The numbers requiring relief on works will be on— 1st March ... 30,000 or 40,000 1st May ... 40,000 1st July ... 10,000 or 15,000 if rain falls early. The Revenue Commissioner and Collector think these numbers over-estimated.
There are upwards of 3,071 tons of grain in store. Bársi Road Station, the chief centre of supply, is 21 miles from the kasba town. There are 5 large market towns well situated to supply the interior. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population amounts to 117,664, of whom 98,187 are high caste, and 19,447 low caste; 8,541 are cultivators, 109,123 non-cultivators, and 4,500 are artizans; about 15,000 are well-to-do and the rest poor. There are no landholders who will aid their tenants.	Many have emigrated, but have not bettered themselves thereby, and are returning: about 1,000 have already done so. Further emigration may be expected.	The relief works in progress are chiefly wells and tanks, and this class of works will be continued till the monsoon.	A number of persons are being fed daily in the kasba town, and all Patels have instructions to relieve and forward all travellers to the Mámlatdárs.	Government at present supports 810 on works and 2,450 by charity. On 1st March the Assistant Collector thinks there will be about 16,000 on works with an increase on 1st May. But the Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that the Assistant Collector's estimate of 15,000 will never be reached.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the seven talukas the crops in two seem bad, and in five very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 10,01,169.

In one taluka the condition of the cattle appears indifferent, and in six bad.

In two talukas the prospects of the water-supply seems satisfactory, in three indifferent, and in two bad. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.

No apprehensions regarding the grain-supply are entertained.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture. The figures given by Mr. Acworth (and by the District Deputy as respects Karmála) regarding the cultivators and non-cultivators, are obviously absurd. He apparently classes khatedars alone as cultivators.

212,300, out of a population of 718,034, seem to have migrated. More are expected to follow their example, but, on the other hand, some have returned. This migration is, to a great extent, a cattle-movement.

The chief relief works are the Ashti Tank ahd the Barsi-Yedsi and Pandharpur-Wangi Roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been considerable.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	... 140,000
„ May 1st	... 186,000
„ July 1st	... 132,000

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these Reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

The 31st January 1877.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. C. P. ROBERTSON.

SATARA DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. F. G. MOORE.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
				Kharif.	*Rabi.*		
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Karád ...	391	133,122	2,46,531	75,449	34,396	27·97	19·75
2. Wálwa ...	595	156,089	3,25,902	117,991	28,360	25·24	12·35
3. Satara ...	330	115,113	1,33,659	46,935	13,998	40·4	33·59
4. Wai	389	86,095	1,13,551	73,738	21,391	32·88	25·34
5. Jauli ...	412	59,836	60,299	41,759	5,741	74·3	59·84
6. Khánápur ...	508	76,783	1,22,269	156,079	21,015	23·34	11·4
7. Koregaon ...	333	82,344	1,69,554	79,032	27,707	27·77	20·19
8. Mán... ...	640	62,198	72,260	184,487	51,700	20·89	9·35
9. Pátan ...	510	115,491	92,433	61,809	2,975	61·71	48·82
10. Khatau ...	530	81,950	1,03,047	141,542	15,929	22·38	11·51
11. Tasgaon ...	345	87,975	1,11,467	108,563	16,100	25·77	9·79
12. Mahableshwar ...	5	4,006	3,357	451	25	273·22	243·18
Total ...	4,988	1,061,002	15,54,329	1,087,835	239,337		

SATARA.

WAI Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. W. A. East's Report, dated 22nd December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
In 18 villages the crop is above the average, in 14 up to it; in 19 it is 10 annas, in 39 it varies from 6 to 3 annas, and in 5 it is *nil*. Kharif and rabi are not distinguished. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will be Rs. 12,053. The total amount of revenue is not given.	Five animals have died from starvation, and many have been taken to the Ghâts.	There is no fear of the water-supply failing.	The course of weekly prices from 1st October to 25th December has not been given. The average rate for the last six years is— Bájri. 33 8/16; Jowári. 36½; Wheat. 24⅕; Rice. 18½; Gram. 26½; Tur Dall. 23½; Wari. 36½; Nagli. 57½	The present stock of grain will probably last for 3 months. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The bulk of the population of 88,000 belong to the Mahratta caste; there is a small percentage of Brahmins, Mussulmans, Mhárs, Mangs, &c.; 25,000 are wholly, and 53,000 partly, agricultural; the rest are artizans, &c. There are a few wealthy Inámdars who will probably aid their tenants.	About 2,000 people have emigrated to Bombay and elsewhere, and have probably found employment.	No relief works are in progress. Failing the commencement of the Nira Canal, which will absorb all available labour, estimates for 7 road-works are under preparation in case of necessity.	No gratuitous relief has yet been afforded except to one man.	As yet only one man is dependent on Government for charity, but about 3,000 labourers will have to be employed through the hot weather.

SATARA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. W. A. East's Report, dated 22nd December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif and rabi yields (between which no distinction has been made) will be from 7½ to 10½ annas. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions, according to the Mámlatdár, will be Rs. 23,373, but the Assistant Collector and the Revenue Commissioner consider the amount much over-estimated. The amount of revenue is not given.	No unusual mortality amongst the cattle has taken place, nor is any probable.	No failure of water-supply is anticipated, except in the city and camp of Satara where it will be severely, if not dangerously, felt.	The course of weekly prices from 1st October to 25th December is not given. The average for the last six years is— Jowári. 41⅜; Wheat. 26⅛; Gram. 28⅜; Bájri. 35½; Rice. 21⅛; Tur Dall. 28⅛; Nachni. 34⅜	Grain is plentiful, and is imported from the coast and Poona. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is 33,000, consisting chiefly of Mahrattas; 5 per cent. are Brahmins, 10 per cent. outcastes, and 1 per cent. Mussulmans. About 25 per cent. are fairly off, and the remainder poor, 50,800 are purely, and 14,523 are partly, agriculturists. There are about 40 Inámdars likely to assist their tenants.	The usual number. About 300 have left for Bombay in hopes of employment.	No relief works are in progress. None are deemed necessary.	No charitable relief is given by Government.	It is unlikely that Government will have any persons on their hands for relief either by charity or by employment.

JAULI Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. W. A. East's Report, dated 22nd December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield will be 7¼ annas, and the rabi in some villages will be up to the average, in 18 from 3 to 7½, and in one it will be *nil*. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 2,173. The total amount of revenue is not given.	No mortality amongst the cattle has occurred, or is likely to occur.	No failure of the water-supply is anticipated.	The course of weekly prices from 1st October to 25th December has not been given. The average rate for the last six years is— Jowári. 39; Nachni. 38 4/16; Bájri. 27¼; Wheat. 31 8/16; Rice. 25½; Gram. 29 8/16; Tur Dall. 26½; Wari. 33	The supply of grain has not failed, and it can easily be obtained from the Konkan and Satara.	The population of this Taluka is 58,565, of whom 1,500 are fairly off. Excluding Mahableshwar, only 2,000 are non-agricultural. The bulk of the people are Mahrattas, 2 per cent. are Brahmins, 4 per cent. outcastes, and 1½ Musulmans. There are about 12 wealthy Inámdars.	About 500 people have left, as usual, for Bombay in search of employment.	No relief works are in progress, and none are likely to be required for the Taluka. Should it be deemed necessary to undertake any, the Kas water-supply scheme and 5 road-works would be suitable.	No charitable relief is required.	If relief works are undertaken, about 2,000 people will be on them on 1st March, 3,000 on 1st May, and 4,000 on 1st July, if rain does not fall seasonably.

SATARA

—continued.

KOREGAON Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. W. A. East's Report, dated 22nd December 1876.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield in some villages is up to the average; in 18 from 8 to 10, in 12 from 6 to 7, and in 17 from 4 to 5 annas. Beyond the fact that the rabi crop is reported to look well, no mention is made of the probable yield. No further sowings will take place this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 23,000.	No unusual mortality amongst the cattle has taken place, 2,339 have left for the ghâts and Konkan. Some slight mortality may be expected before the rains among the weakly ones retained for field work.	There will be a scarcity of water in the hot weather in villages on the hill-slopes. Takavi will be advanced, and grants from Local Funds made to improve the supply.	The course of weekly prices from 1st October to 25th December has not been given. The average rate for the last six years is—	Grain is plentiful, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The bulk of the people is Mahratta, 6 per cent. are Brahmins, 6 per cent outcastes, and 1 per cent Mussulmans. One-third of the population are fairly off, and the remainder poor. The proportion of the agricultural to the partly agricultural and the artizans is as 4 to 2 and 4 to 1, respectively. There are 22 Inámdars able to assist their tenants.	2,370 people have left for Bombay, Poona, and elsewhere, and others are likely to follow.	Two road-works have been undertaken for relief, and three others can be undertaken if the necessity for them arises.	No charitable relief seems necessary.	618 people are now on the work. No estimate of the future given.

Wheat.	Jowari.	Rice.	Bajri.	Tur Dall.	Gram.
29⅔	43⅜	20⅝	45½	21⅜	30⅜

WALWA Taluka (Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. A. Shewan's Report forwarded with Collector's letter, dated 27th December 1876.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield will be 10 annas, and the rabi 8 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, except in irrigated lands.	The probable remissions will be Rs. 1,05,000, which the Revenue Commissioner considers high. The total amount of revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	There will be a general scarcity of water. Tagai must be advanced for deepening and digging wells.		896 tons of grian are estimated to be in store, independent of the current year's harvest; the Collector considers this amount under-estimated, and the Revenue Commissioner considers it quite impossible to form an approximate estimate on this subject. Grain is imported from Bombay *viâ* Chiplun and Poona. Private enterprise will supply the market; the Collector anticipates a rise in prices about two months hence.	The Collector's estimate of the population is 133,122; whereas the Mámlatdár fixes the number at 158,641, of whom 115,728 are high caste, and 42,913 low caste; 37,000 are purely, and 12,700 partly, agricultural. The majority of the people are Mahrattas, among whom there are no large land-holders willing to aid their tenants.	No emigration has yet taken place, but it may be expected about the end of February.	The present relief works are sufficient for the present. As regards the future, the Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that irrigation works should be selected in preference to all others.	About 60 persons are being supported by a Relief Committee at Ashta.	The number at present on relief works is 1,285. Government will have to afford gratuitous relief on 1st March to 200, on 1st May and 1st July to 500; the number likely to be employed on works will be 3,000 in March, 5,000 in May, and 2,000 in July, provided rain falls freely: if it does not, about 10,000.

Date.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.							
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Dall.	Wari.	Nachni.
1st Oct. 1876 ...	21⅜	21⅜	21 1/10	13¼	21⅜	24 3/10	...	...
8th „ ...	13⅜	13½	10⅜	10⅜	13½	13½	...	...
15th „ ...	21⅜	21⅜	16 1/10	16 1/10	16 1/10	18 9/10	...	...
22nd „ ...	21⅜	...	16 1/10	16 1/10	21 3/10	16⅛	...	...
29th „ ...	18 9/10	...	16 1/10	13¼	16 1/10	14 7/10	...	...
6th Nov. 1876...	17⅞	16⅜	14	15 5/8	14 7/10	17 1/10	...	...
13th „ ...	15⅜	15½	15½	15 5/8	14 7/10	14⅜	...	...
20th „ ...	15⅜	15⅛	14	12¼	16 1/10	12 4/10	...	...
27th „ ...	18 1/10	18	15½	18⅜	13¼	17 3/10	...	...
4th Dec. 1876...	18 1/10	12	15½	18⅜	16 1/10	17 1/10	...	...
11th „ ...	20⅛	16 1/10	18⅜	15 5	17 1/10	17 1/10	...	...
18th „ ...	21 1/10	19 3/10	20 2/10	18⅜	17 1/10	17 1/10	...	...
Average of 6 years	37⅛	33⅛	22⅛	19⅛	27⅛	22⅜	61⅜	61

TASGAON Taluka (Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. A. Shewan's Report forwarded with Collector's letter, dated 27th December 1876.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield will be 8 annas, and the rabi nothing. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will be Rs. 50,000. The total amount of revenue is not given.	Out of 51,674 cattle, 3,952 have died from starvation, and about 10,742 have been sent to the Konkan to graze. Further mortality is anticipated, unless the experiment of feeding cattle on prickly-pear proves a success.	There will be a general scarcity of water. Tagai advances must be made for digging and deepening wells.		There are upwards of 2,866 tons of grain in the Taluka; imports are chiefly from Chiplun and Poona *viâ* Satara. The Collector anticipates a rise in prices two months hence; private enterprise will supply the market.	The Collector estimates the population at 115,491, the majority of whom are Mahrattas, poor and agricultural; whereas the Mámlatdár gives the following estimate:—3,797 high caste, 84,178 low caste, total 87,975, of whom 67,357 are purely, and 9,622 partly, agricultural. There are a few wealthy land-holders from whom, however, no aid can be expected.	14,505 people have emigrated, some to the Konkan, and others to the Berars and Hyderabad. Those who left for the Konkan are returning, the others have remained, having presumably bettered themselves. The Collector anticipates further emigration in a month or two, though the Revenue Commissioner cannot well see where the people can go, as there is distress all around.	The present 9 works consisting of tank clearances, road repairs, and cutting prickly pear, are sufficient for the present.	About 323 infirm people are being supported daily from private subscriptions.	Government have at present 2,7[illegible] laborers on their hands, a[illegible] none requiring charitable relief. The number of the former will swell to about 16,000 on 1st March, 24,500 on 1st May, but probably none will remain in July. The number requiring charitable relief on each of the above dates will be 700, 1,000 and 1,200, respectively.

Date.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Dall Tur.
28th September 1876 ...	24½	22	22	16¼	22	22
5th October „ ...	22	20⅛	20½	17⅜	22	22
12th „ ...	22	19½	17⅜	12½	17⅜	17⅜
19th „ ...	22	19½	15	13⅜	16½	16½
26th „ ...	21⅜	16½	13	11 1/8	17 1/10	16½
2nd November 1876 ...	16½	15 5/10	12 3/10	10⅜	16½	16½
9th „ ...	15 5/10	16½	12 3/10	11 1/8	15 7/10	12[illegible]
16th „ ...	16½	16½	12 3/10	11 1/8	14 7/10	13[illegible]
23rd „ ...	16½	13	13½	10⅜	16½	12[illegible]
30th „ ...	16½	16½	14[illegible]	12 2/10	17[illegible]	13[illegible]
7th December 1876 ...	18½	17[illegible]	14[illegible]	13½	17[illegible]	14[illegible]
14th „ ...	20½	20½	[illegible]	[illegible]	18 9/10	16[illegible]
Average of 6 years ...	48	42½	32½	[illegible]	28⅜	26½

SATARA—continued.

KHATAU Taluka (District Deputy Collector's Report forwarded with Collector's Memorandum, dated 6th January 1877.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield is 3 annas, and the rabi 6 annas. No further sowings are probable this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,01,851, and the probable remissions Rs. 50,925.	Five cattle have died from starvation, and 180 more are likely to succumb. The live stock, other than agricultural, has been removed to the west.	There will be no great distress for want of water. Arrangements have been made to deepen existing, and excavate new, wells in villages where distress is felt.	See table below.	The present supply of grain is sufficient, and is imported from Poona, Satara, Chiplun, and Patan. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	There is a population of 83,427 divided as follows:—66,859 high caste, of whom 55,199 are poor, and 11,660 well-to-do; and 16,568 low caste, of whom 15,904 are poor, and 664 well-to-do. Of these, 60,552 are purely, and 22,875 partly, agricultural. There are no large landholders likely to assist their tenants.	About 4,000 people have emigrated to Bombay, Berar, and the Nizam's territory, and have bettered themselves.	The Nehr and Pingli tanks and road repairs are in progress, and are sufficient for the present. Bye-and-bye the Waruj—Pusegaon Road, and planting road-side trees should be undertaken.	At present 118 incapables are being supported from private sources.	At present there are 7,681 labourers on relief works; in addition to this number, employment must be found for 10,000 on 1st March, 12,000 on 1st May, and 6,000 on 1st July.

For the Week ending	Price: lbs. per Rupee. Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Pulse.
1st October 1876 ...	22½	20	20	15	22½	25
7th " ...	22¼	20	17½	15	20	17½
14th " ...	17½	15	15	15	15	15
21st " ...	22½	20	17½	15	17½	17½
28th " ...	22½	20	17½	15	17½	17½
4th November 1876 ...	22½	20	17½	15	17½	17½
11th " ...	20	17½	15	12½	17½	12½
18th " ...	15	12½	12½	10	12½	12½
25th " ...	17½	15	15	12½	17½	15
2nd December 1876 ...	17½	15	15	12½	17½	15
9th " ...	18⅜	15	15	12½	16⅜	15
16th " ...	20	17½	17½	12½	15	17½
Average of 6 years ...	43⅓	40⅓	33⅜	18⅜	36⅓	24⅙

PATAN Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. C. H. Jopp's Report, dated 24th December 1876.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The yield of the kharif and rabi crops will each be at least 7 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions according to the Collector and his Assistant will be Rs. 50,170, but the Revenue Commissioner considers this amount capable of reduction. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	The greater part of this Taluka will not suffer from want of water; in a few villages in the highland and to the north, it will be necessary to dig new wells and deepen old ones.	See table below.	There are stores of about 256,000 lbs. of grain in the Taluka, besides which, almost each family has sufficient for its own consumption for a month or two. Grain is imported chiefly from Bombay and Chiplun. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is 110,000; of this, 107,844 are low-caste, 1,000 being well-to-do, and 106,844 poor, and 2,000 are high caste, 500 being well-to-do and 1,500 poor, 40,350 are purely, and 69,494 partly, agricultural; a few landholders of alienated villages will grant remissions to their tenants.	About 115 people have emigrated to Bombay and to the relief works at Karad. Further emigration is expected in the hot weather.	There are at present no relief works in progress, but when absolutely necessary, 6 works can be undertaken.	No gratuitous support has been given.	No persons are at present dependent on Government either by charity or on works. The number likely to require relief on works on 1st March is 500, 1st May 1,500 and 1st July 2,000, and by charity on each of the above dates 50, 100 and 300.

For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Tur Pulse.	Gram.	Nachni.	Wari.
7th Oct. 1876...	19⅝	22	20½	16 7/10	22½	18 9/10	28 3/10	33½
15th " ...	21½	22	17 7/10	14 8/8	20	18 9/10	28 3/10	33½
23rd " ...	21½	20⅝	16½	16 7/10	17½	18 9/10	28 3/10	33½
31st " ...	18⅝	18⅝	16½	15	17½	16½	26 3/10	31½
7th Nov. 1876...	16½	16½	13⅜	13 3/10	16½	16½	26⅝	27½
15th " ...	15⅝	16½	15	13 3/10	15	16⅓	25½	27½
23rd " ...	17 9/10	16⅓	16½	13⅝	15	16⅓	25½	27½
30th " ...	18 3/10	19½	17 1/10	15	15	16½	25½	28½
7th Dec. 1876...	18 9/10	19½	17 11/10	15	17½	20½	25½	30
15th " ...	16 1/10	22	20½	16 1/10	17½	21⅔	25½	30
Average of 6 years	40⅛	39⅜	28 9/10	28½	23	31 1/10	52 1/10	55

KARAD Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. C. H. Jopp's Report, dated 24th December 1876.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield may be taken at 11 annas, and the rabi at 10 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The Assistant Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 65,078, but the Collector sees no reason for any remissions save in exceptional cases. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	There is no reason to dread a scarcity of water in any but a few hill-villages where wells will be deepened.	See table below.	The local stocks are estimated at 1,296,000 pounds. Grain is imported from Chiplun and Poona in large quantities, and prices have fallen; whether any further fall will take place is doubtful. Private enterprise will supply the market.	There are 13,337 high-caste people, 11,670 being well-to-do; and 1,667 poor; 117,573 low-caste, 29,394 being well-to-do, and 88,179 poor; 35,733 are purely, and 17,866 partly, agricultural; the rest are manufacturers, tradesmen, &c. There are no land-holders who will assist their tenants.	The usual number, *viz.*, about 1,000, have left for Bombay for employment, and more will follow.	The present relief work, the Karad—Tasgaon Road, is found sufficient. Later in the season 4 other road-works will be undertaken.	No charitable aid has been given.	At present there are 500 on Government works, these will increase on 1st March to 1,000, 1st May to 2,500, and 1st July 2,500; no infirm people are being supported at present, but on each of the above dates the numbers will be about 50, 150, 150.

For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.	Gram.	Nachni.	Wari.
1st Oct. 1876 ...	23 1/8	23 3/10	15 3/10	18½	19½	20⅝	21 1/10	26 1/10
8th " ...	23 1/8	23 3/10	13 3/10	16 1/10	17½	19 3/10	21 1/10	26 1/10
15th " ...	23 1/8	23 3/10	13 3/10	16 1/10	17½	19 3/10	21 1/10	26 1/10
22nd " ...	23 1/8	23 3/10	13 3/10	16 1/10	16½	18½	21 1/10	21 1/8
29th " ...	23 1/8	23 3/10	13 3/10	16 1/10	16½	18½	21 1/10	21 1/8
5th Nov. 1876...	21 3/10	18½	13 3/10	16 1/10	15½	16 3/10	21 1/10	19½
12th " ...	18 1/8	16⅝	13 3/10	14 3/10	15½	16 3/10	21 1/10	19½
19th " ...	15 1/8	16 1/10	12 3/10	13⅜	13⅜	16 1/10	19⅜	15½
26th " ...	15 1/8	16⅛	12 3/10	13⅜	13⅜	15⅛	16⅛	15½
3rd Dec. 1876...	17 3/10	16⅛	13 7/8	14 3/10	15⅛	18 3/10	16 3/10	15½
10th " ...	17 3/10	16⅛	13 7/8	14 3/10	15½	20⅝	28 3/10	16 1/10
17th " ...	17 3/10	19⅛	13 7/8	17⅜	16½	20⅝	21 3/10	19⅛
Average of 6 years	42½	39⅛	21⅛	28⅛	26⅜	31⅛	52½	50½

SATARA

—concluded.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
					Jopp's Report dated 23rd December 1876.)					
The kharif yield is 4 and the rabi 2 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 72,858. The total revenue is not given.	The total number of cattle amounts to 90,000. About 3,042 have left the Taluka for the ghâts, and 251 have died from starvation, but these were chiefly useless animals, and 500 more of them are expected to perish within three months. Towards the end of March there will be a great scarcity both of fodder and water, and most of the cattle will have to be driven to the ghâts, where, should the grazing prove insufficient, as is probable, about 20,000 more may perish. People have been told to try the prickly-pear, but as yet have not taken to it.	Villages on the Yerla have a plentiful supply of water, in other villages it is obtained from wells and holes dug in the beds of nullahs. Where the water-supply entirely fails, the villages must be moved, and where it has partially failed wells must be constructed or deepened.		Local stocks of grain are estimated to amount to 3,360,000lbs; and weekly importations are made from Chiplun, Satara and Poona. Prices have fallen, but the Collector anticipates a rise shortly. Private enterprise will supply the market.	The total population is 84,415, of whom 71,409 are high caste, 64,209 of them being poor and 7,140 well-to-do; 13,006 low caste, 12,746 being poor and 260 well-to-do. Of these again 33,600 are purely, and 35,000 partly, agricultural, one-fourth are money-lenders, and the rest manufacturers and artizans. A few land-holders may grant remissions to their tenants.	4,098 people have emigrated, some to Bombay, others to the Nehr, Pingli and Islampur works, and have not suffered in consequence. There will be further emigration to the Nehr Tank, and large numbers will accompany their cattle to the ghâts.	At present there are 3 road-works, one tank, and digging pits for road-side trees in progress, but they should be supplemented by 3 more tanks.	No charitable expenditure has as yet been incurred.	At present there are 1,254 people on relief works. The number of people requiring relief on works will be 6,000 on 1st March, 7,000 on 1st May, and 2,000 on 1st July; and by charity on each of the above dates there will be 200, 400 and 500.

KHANAPUR Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. C. H.

For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Tur Pulse.	Gram.
7th Oct. 1876.	20¾	20½	14½	18¼	14 7/16	13 4
15th " ...	20⅜	20 9/16	14⅓	18¼	14 9/16	14 0
23rd " ...	20⅜	20 9/16	14⅓	18⅓	14 7/16	14 6/16
31st " ...	20¾	20½	14⅓	18⅓	14 7/16	14 0
7th Nov. " ...	17¾	16¾	11 3/16	15¼	12⅜	15⅜
15th " ...	17⅜	16 9/16	11 3/16	15¼	12⅜	15⅜
23rd " ...	17½	12 9/16	9¼	13¼	12⅜	17 1/16
30th "	17⅜	12¾	9¼	13½	9 1/16	18⅜
7th Dec. " ...	16¼	15 3/16	12⅜	13½	12⅜	18⅜
15th " " ...	17¼	18 4/16	14⅓	17 4/16	13⅜	19 1/16
Average of 6 years	45 12/16	29 4/16	20 7/16	31 4/16	22 7/16	30 4/16

MÁN Taluka (Distric[illegible] Deputy Collector's Report forwarded with Collector's remarks, dated 6th January 1877.)

The kharif yield is about 3 annas and the rabi nil. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	Out of the total revenue of Rs. 70,655, the probable remissions will amount to Rs. 52,991.	The total numbers of horned cattle is 42,063, of which 523 have died, and 9,844 more will probably succumb, in fact, the Deputy Collector thinks one-third of the live stock will be lost. No mortality has occurred amongst the 96,217 sheep. Leaves of trees and sugar-cane are being used as fodder. Preparing prickly-pear is found too expensive for the ryots to undertake.	Many villages [illegible] short of water, wells are being deepened and excavated.		The present stock of grain is estimated at 380,856 pounds. It is imported from Satara, Pandharpur, and Diksal *viâ* Phaltan and the Mogoolo ghât. Prices have fallen and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is 70,572, of whom 51,930 are high-caste, 39,606 being poor and 12,324 well-to-do; and 18,642 low-caste, 17,286 being poor and 1,356 well-to-do; of these, 31,580 are purely, and 29,206 partly, agricultural, and 9,816 urban. There are no land-holders able to assist their tenants.	[illegible]275 people have emigrated, 7,000 to relief works in the Taluka and the rest to Bombay, towards Berar, and the Nizam's territory, and have bettered themselves. None have returned and 5,000 are likely to follow.	The relief works in progress at present consist of two road-works, 3 wells, and a tank and miscellaneous projects for improving the water-supply, but they are not sufficient and must be supplemented by 5 more road-works and 2 tanks.	Persons are at present being charitably relieved.	At present there are 7,266 labourers on the works. Their numbers will increase on 1st March to 22,000, 1st May 27,000, and 1st July 17,000.

For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Pulse.
1st Oct. 1876.	17½	20	21⅝	17 3/16	...	20 1/16
7th " ...	17½	20	21⅜	17 3/16	...	20 1/16
21st " ...	19⅜	17½	19⅜	14 7/16	...	16 1/16
28th " ...	16⅝	17½	16⅝	14 4/16	...	16 1/16
4th Nov. " ...	16⅝	17⅜	14⅜	14 4/16	...	13⅝
11th " ...	16⅝	17⅜	14⅜	14 7/16	...	13⅝
18th " ...	14⅝	16	14⅜	12½	...	11½
25th " ...	14⅝	16	14⅜	9⅝	...	11½
2nd Dec. " ...	16⅝	14⅝	14⅝	13 1/16	16⅜	16⅜
9th " ...	19⅜	16⅝	15⅝	14⅝	19½	19½
16th " ...	19½	16⅝	15½	14⅜	19 6/16	19½
Average of 6 years ...	44⅜	42½	29⅓	17⅜	...	23⅝

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 11 talukas the crops in 7 seem to be fair, in 2 indifferent, and in 2 bad.

The proposed remissions amount, on what appears to be an outside estimate, to Rs. 507,621.

In 8 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 1 indifferent, and in 2 bad.

In 6 talukas the prospects of the water-supply appear satisfactory, and in 5 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water-supply is anticipated by Government.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this as of all other Collectorates is either agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture. 45,163 people out of a population of 1,064,002 seem to have emigrated, some have returned, but further emigration is expected. It appears to be partly a cattle movement, and partly the annual movement in search of labour intensified by the present scarcity.

The chief relief works are the Nehr and Pingli irrigation tanks.

The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	70,500
On May 1st	92,500
On July 1st	45,500

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

KANARESE DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. A. E. D. GREY.

KALADGI DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. C. M. HOGG.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realizable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rain-fall.	Actual rain-fall this season.
				Kharif.	*Rabi.*		
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Indi	837	105,475	1,97,090	70,192	272,579	27·32	8·98
2. Muddebihál	552	83,848	1,25,681	102,846	100,123	24·46	5·14
3. Sindgi	792	99,798	2,12,567	30,613	328,824	20·83	6·53
4. Bágewári	757	93,738	1,84,134	99,003	194,701	23·98	6·18
5. Bágalkot	684	110,185	1,30,839	86,230	69,188	22·77	8·87
6. Bádámi	690	130,816	1,04,476	84,600	57,940	22·0	7·17
7. Hungund	518	105,866	1,19,694	69,357	96,714	20·22	7·49
8. Bijápur	865	86,311	1,33,635	227,845	84,602	17·90	3·71
Total ...	5,695	816,037	12,08,116	770,686	1,184,671		

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif harvest will yield a half anna crop, and the rabi the same. There is now no prospect of further sowings this season.	The Assistant Collector estimates the probable amount of remissions at about 1/4th (30,598) and the Collector at 1/4 (38,223) of the total revenue (Rs. 1,52,892), but no correct estimate can be given before the jamábundi.	No mortality as yet among agricultural cattle. Among other cattle about 1,000 have died. This taluka is better off for fodder than other parts of the Kaládgi district, there is enough to last till the end of February. The experiment of prickly-pear as fodder has been tried, but not with much success as yet. All valuable animals have been taken to the Kanara jungles to graze. It is anticipated that about 1/15 (3,701) of the whole number in the taluka (59,215) may die hereafter. They will be the worst of the cattle, useless for agricultural purposes.	The water-supply is chiefly from the rivers and from shafts sunk in the larger nullahs; but as the water in the rivers is unusually low this year, it is feared that there will be a failure to a certain extent. Steps are being taken to clear out and deepen existing wells.	**BAGALKOT (Acting First Assistant**

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	[illegible]	Bájri.
1st Oct. 1876	32	26	18	22	24	30
7th do. ...	24	22	16	18	20	24
15th do. ...	20	16	11	18	14	18
23rd do. ...	20	17	12	16	16	22
31st do. ...	16	14	12	17	14	15
7th Nov. 1876	14	13	11½	15	14	14
15th do. ...	12	12	11½	14	12	12
23rd do. ...	12	12	11	14	13	15
30th do. ...	13	13	11½	15	13	13
7th Dec. 1876	15	14	12	16	13	15
15th do. ...	15	14	12	16	16	16
19th do. ...	17	15	12	17	16	16
Average for six years, 1870-75.	51	26	20	24	28	48

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif harvest has yielded a 2-pie, and the rabi a 1-pie crop. The crops have been almost a complete failure. There is no prospect of further sowings this year.	The Assistant Collector considers that about Rs. 30,000 will have to be remitted, but the Collector thinks it probable that the amount will be greater; but the exact sum can be ascertained only at the jamábundi.	About 1,500 deaths have occurred among cattle; how many of these are among agricultural stock is not stated, and about 2,500 more have been sold to butchers at prices varying from 4 annas to Rs. 2. The Assistant Collector thinks it possible that some 25,000 may die before the rains, but this will include a large number of worthless animals. Most of the really valuable cattle were driven out of the district at the commencement of the scarcity. Feeding on prickly-pear is being tried, but without much success.	This taluka is—excepting the villages on the Krishna and the Malprabha, badly off for water, and great scarcity is apprehended in the hot weather. The only remedy will be to clear out and deepen the wells in the hope of thereby reaching more copious springs.	**HUNGUND (Acting First Assistant**

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Dall (Tur).	Bájri.
7th Oct. 1876.	24	17	14	18	18	20
15th do. ...	20	17	13	16	16	18
23rd do. ...	20	17	12	16	16	20
31st do. ...	18	16	11	14	15	16
7th Nov. 1876	16	14	11	14	14	16
15th do. ...	12	12	10	12	12	12
23rd do. ...	13	12	10	13	12	14
30th do. ...	11	10½	10	14	12	12
7th Dec. 1876.	13	13	12	14	13	13
15th do. ...	14	14	12	16	14	16
23rd do. ...	14	12	12	14	14	14
Average for six years, 1870 to 1875.	62	40	16	40	36	62

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif harvest has yielded a crop of 3, or at the utmost 4, annas. Rabi crop there is none. There is now no prospect of further sowings this season.	The Mámlatdár estimates that 1/4ths (Rs. 1,60,000) of the whole revenue (Rs. 2,00,000) will have to be remitted, and the Assistant Collector thinks this a fair estimate, but the Collector considers it a high one; but no correct estimate can be given before the jamábundi.	About 20,000 cattle have died or been sold to butchers, and an equal number have been conveyed to the Nizam's Dominions and the Ghâts in search of fodder. There is among the wealthy ryots sufficient fodder in this taluka for about 10,000 cattle for 3 or 4 months. The poorer classes are feeding their cattle on the leaves of trees. An attempt has been made to utilize prickly-pear as fodder, but as yet with little success. The Assistant Collector offers two suggestions for preserving the cattle: First, that the best cattle be selected by Government Officers and conveyed to the Ghâts; and secondly, that if prickly-pear can be used as food, Government undertake its preparation and feeding cattle thereon; the Collector thinks it would not be worth while to attempt conveying the cattle to the Ghâts, as many may not survive the journey.	The water-supply is very fair, the taluka being intersected in all directions by nullas, and water can always be had by digging holes in their beds. No scarcity of water is apprehended.	**SINDGI (Supernumerary Assistant**

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Dall.
2nd Oct. 1876.	40	38	32	28	16	27
9th do. ...	32	32	26	26	16	24
16th do. ...	24	22	20	22	16	20
23rd do. ...	22	20	20	22	16	20
30th do. ...	24	24	18	18	18	16
6th Nov. 1876.	23	23	18	18	16	16
13th do. ...	16	16	16	16	14	16
20th do. ...	15½	16	14	14	12	16
27th do. ...	16	18	16	18	12	16
4th Dec. 1876.	18	18	16	20	14	18
11th do. ...	18	18	17	20	14	18
Average for the last six years.	72	...	...	...	...	...

LADGI.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector Mr. J. F. Fleet's Report, dated 21st December 1876.)					
The local stock is estimated at from 5,357 to 7,143 tons. Grain is imported in large quantities from Sholápur and Belgaum, and prices have in consequence declined to some extent and are likely to continue falling should importation be kept up; but some importers have lost by being undersold, and the local dealers have a great command over the market.	The people are generally poor; about 35 per cent. are of the labouring class, including a large number of ryots with very small holdings, who eke out their means by working in the fields of others. The remaining proportion (about 65 per cent.) are ryots, traders, and artisans of fair means, and persons in Government employ. The landholders are rich and able to help their tenants and followers, and will, in the opinion of the Assistant Collector, do so by loans; but the Collector does not think the landholders, with the exception of a very few of the very wealthy ones, are likely to do much for their tenants.	According to the Assistant Collector's report, about 4,000 people have left the taluka and have bettered themselves by so doing; but the Collector thinks the number to be underestimated, and that at least 10,000 people must have left, some with their cattle, and others in search of employment. The commencement of the relief works has, however, stopped further emigration. It is not probable that many will now leave; on the contrary, some who left are already returning.	The Sholapur-Hubli road is in progress, as also the Turchigeri and the Gangershivani tanks and several other relief works. The Belgaum-Hundgund road will be commenced as soon as sanctioned. This work and those already started will, the Collector thinks, suffice for the present.	The Mámlatdár Bilge has 450 and the Bilge Mahálkari Rs. 200 available for charitatable relief to travellers and to the aged, infirm, &c.; but little has been spent on this account, as no such relief has been called for. A fund of Rs. 8,593 has also been raised by private subscription for this purpose.	The number of persons now employed on relief works is not stated, but the Assistant Collector reports that according to the Mámlatdár's estimate, the maximum, prior to 31st May next, will be about 41,000 persons on relief works, and about 6,000 to be supported by charity.
Collector Mr. J. F. Fleet's Report, dated 27th December 1876.)					
It is difficult to obtain accurate information regarding local stocks; the Assistant Collector estimates them at 813 and the Collector at 1,161 tons, which will not last longer than the end of March. There is very little probability of private importations to any large extent, as there are no merchants of wealth and enterprise in this taluka. Supplies come *viâ* Belgaum and Solápur, the former 120 and the latter 150 miles from Hungund.	The proportions of high and low castes are about 3/4 and 1/4 respectively. The agricultural class numbers about 50,000, artisans, traders, Government servants, &c. about 40,000 and the remainder about 10,000, are agricultural and other labourers. The only wealthy landholders are the Amraoti and Hulginhal Desais, both of whom are likely to help their tenants and followers.	Emigration has been checked by relief works being opened and by the return of people who left the district early in the season for the Nizam's dominions and the Ghâts, but failed to better themselves, and brought back reports of cholera.	The chief special relief work in progress is the Sholápur-Bellary road, which passes through Hungund. The Hungund, Amingad, and Yerankeri tanks are also in hand, as well as ordinary local projects, such as roads and tank clearances. It is proposed to take up similar works as occasion may require.	The amount spent in gratuitous relief is small. Subscription funds had been formed at some of the principal towns, but the subscriptions have not been liberal.	In the Assistant Collector's opinion, 38,320 will be the maximum number that the Government will have on their hands during the season, of which 34,597 can be employed on works, and 3,723 will have to be supported by charity. He puts down about 20,000 people on 1st March, 30,000 on 1st April, and the full number on the 1st May. The Collector considers these estimates somewhat high, and that about 25 per cent. of the population may require relief.
Collector Mr. H. Silcoke's Report, dated 22nd December 1876.)					
It is difficult to ascertain exactly what the local stocks are, but they are not large; and the importations from Sholápur are barely sufficient to keep down prices to a fair level. There are not many wealthy merchants in the taluka, and there is a want of enterprise. The condition of the food supply will be a cause of anxiety throughout the season.	The population is of a mixed character. Agriculture is their chief occupation, and the ryots are in general fairly comfortable. The Inamdars are not wealthy, being mostly in debt, and will be unable to help their tenants.	Emigration to the Nizam's dominions has taken place to a considerable extent, the number being between 25,000 and 30,000. As a rule, the people have bettered themselves; it still continues towards the Konkan but at a decreasing rate. Some who left are returning to obtain employment on the relief works.	The relief works already started appear sufficient for the present. The Assistant Collector specifies others which can be taken up as occasion requires. He also recommends the construction, when the works in progress are concluded, of a tank at Hippargi.	No relief has yet been given to travellers, as they have not been found to require it. Private charity has done much to assist the aged and the infirm, &c. The Mámlatdar has been advanced Rs. 450 for charitable relief, which sum seems sufficient for present wants.	The number of persons now employed on relief works is about 4,000; that relieved by charitable measures only 14, which is likely to increase as private charity ceases. The number on relief works on the 1st March, will probably amount to 15,000 or 20,000, and that receiving charitable reliefs to about 500, which number is likely to remain the same up to 1st May. By 1st July, if rain should fall, the number will probably have decreased to 8,000, but the number requiring charitable relief will remain the same.

KALADGI—continued.

BA'DA'MI (Acting 1st Assistant Collector Mr. J. F. Fleet's Report, dated 2nd December 1876.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The Assistant Collector estimates the yield of the kharif harvest at 4 annas, and that of the rabi at 5 annas 4 pies, but the Collector considers these estimates incorrect, as only half of the kharif and one quarter of the rabi crop have been sown. The Assistant's estimates may represent, he thinks, the yield of the land actually sown. No prospect of further sowings this season.	The Assistant Collector estimates the remissions to be about Rs. 25,000, which the Collector believes to be under the mark. The exact amount can be determined only at the jamábundi.	5,000 deaths are stated to have occurred among agricultural stock and 3,500 among other cattle; of these, about 1,000 deaths are attributed to want of fodder. It is estimated that the total numbers that may die this year will be, of agricultural stock about 11,000, and of other cattle about 7,000. Fodder is scarce, and numbers of cattle have been and are being sent off to the Ghâts and Kanara. The experiment of utilizing prickly-pear as fodder may possibly be successful, but at present the owners do not care to undertake the trouble and expense of preparing the leaves on their own account.	The Assistant Collector does not apprehend the supply of water running short before the monsoon, as a year's supply was provided by the rains which fell late in the season. The Collector, however, anticipates a scarcity of water next hot season.		The Assistant Collector estimates the local stocks of grain to be small (about 107 tons). The Collector thinks his assistant is mistaken, and that the stocks amount to 1,714 tons. Small quantities have been coming in from Sholápur and from the Hubli and Coomta directions, and prices have in consequence gone down. There are not many traders of wealth and position likely to enter into extensive importations.	Three-fourths of the people (taking the total population at 125,000) are high-caste, the rest low-caste. About 75,000 are purely agricultural, the rest are traders, artisans, Government servants, &c., and ryots who trade as well as cultivate. The only large landholders are Ghorepade of Gajendragad and the Kerur Dessai. The former is much involved and unable to help his tenants, the latter, though well-to-do, is niggardly and not likely to do any thing in the way of help.	About 15,000 people have already emigrated; whether they have bettered themselves by so doing is not known. The Collector does not think that further emigration is probable, but that, on the contrary, many of those who have left their homes will return.	The great special relief work now in hand is the Sholápur-Hubli road, besides which several petty local projects are in progress. Estimates for several tanks are in course of preparation.	The Mámlatdár has Rs. 450 available for charitable relief, but does not state how much of this sum has been spent. Private subscription funds are being formed in the large towns, and the German Missionaries have been asked to co-operate in administering the fund at Gulegud.	The number of persons Government has on their hands for relief at date of report is not stated. The Assistant Collector estimates that by March there will be 15,000 persons seeking employment, and that 3,000 will require charitable aid. The number is expected to diminish in April, if rain falls, or may increase if the drought continues. The Collector expects that he will have 25 per cent. of the people on his hands before the close of the hot weather.

For the Week ending	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Dall.	Bájri.
1st Oct. 1876.	32	28	20	22	20	32
8th "	32	26	18	18	18	32
15th "	22	18	16	14	16	22
22nd "	20	16	14	14	14	20
29th "	22	18	14	14	14	22
5th Nov. 1876.	18	16	13	14	14	18
12th "	13	13	12	13	12	13½
19th "	16	12	12½	14	13	18
26th "	13	11	13½	13	13	14
3rd Dec. 1876.	15	12	13	13	12	16
10th "	15	13	13	14	12	16
17th "	16	13	13	16	12	16
Average for six years 1870-71 to 1875-76 ...	52	26	24	26	30	52

BA'GEWA'RI Taluka (District Deputy Collector Mr. Balkrishna Devrao's Report, dated 28th December 1876.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif harvest will yield a crop of one pie, and the rabi ¾ of a pie. No further sowings this season.	The amount that will have to be remitted is estimated by the District Deputy Collector at ¾ (Rs. 155,440) of the whole assessment Rs. 2,07,253. The Collector, however, considers this estimate too high.	Of cattle and agricultural stock numbering 53,875, exclusive of sheep, 8,400 are reported to have died from all causes, and 16,100 to have been taken to Kanara, the Nizam's Dominions, &c., in search of fodder. The Mámlatdár anticipates the future mortality at about 14,700. The permission accorded for free grazing of cattle in Government forests has not been taken advantage of, owing to the length of the journey. A few who can afford it have imported and laid in a stock of kirby, but those who cannot afford to do this feed their cattle on leaves of trees. Experiments to utilize the prickly-pear as fodder have as yet succeeded only to a very slight extent.	The chief source of water-supply is the river Krishna, which, however, is immediately available only to the eleven villages situate on it. The remaining villages depend for their water-supply on wells and pools in beds of nullahs. These sources are likely to fail earlier this year than in ordinary seasons. The remedial measures proposed are the clearance of wells and the sinking of new ones.		There are no means of ascertaining with accuracy the local stocks, but the District Deputy Collector estimates the quantity as sufficient for about 5 months. Sholápur is the central railway station from which supplies are drawn. Private enterprise has imported grain largely, which has had the effect of slightly lowering prices, and of inducing private holders of stores to bring theirs to market. Private importation, if continued, will be sufficient to meet all wants, and another fall in prices may be expected; but it is apprehended that when the supply of fodder, which is not expected to last beyond a couple of months, is exhausted, the importations of grain will cease.	The population consists of all castes, but chiefly of Lingayets. The low castes also form a considerable portion. The population is purely agricultural. The general condition of the people is good. There are no wealthy persons in the taluka, but there are a few large landholders who assist their tenants.	About 6,400 people have emigrated to Kanara and the Nizam's Dominions; but not faring well there, some have returned and others are expected to return. There is no likelihood of further emigration.	Certain tank works are in progress, besides some minor works, such as clearing out wells, repairing roads, and cutting prickly-pear, giving employment to about 1,900 people. The Hubli and Sholápur road is also being metalled by the Public Works Department, and employs about 1,200 men. Certain new works (excavation of tanks in different localities) have been proposed by the District Deputy Collector as relief works, entailing an expenditure of Rs. 38,500. Also the completion of the tanks now in progress at Mulwar-Satibal and Bagewári, at an outlay of Rs. 6,000. These works are considered sufficient to give employment to the able-bodied.	A fund of about Rs. 2,200 has been raised by private subscription. The number of travellers and aged and infirm people fed daily from this fund is 175 at Bágewári, and about 40 at Manogoli. The discretionary allowance made by Government will afford relief to some, and private charity will relieve others.	The number of persons on hand at date of report for relief by works is about 3,200, including those employed by Public Works Department. None are receiving charitable relief from Government, but some may soon be expected. The number which Government is likely to have on its hands hereafter is roughly estimated by the Deputy Collector as follows:— On 1st March. For relief on works ... 4,500 " by charity ... 500 On 1st May. For relief on works ... 6,000 " by charity ... 700 On 1st July. For relief on works ... 4,000 " by charity ... 700 The Collector estimates the maximum number of labourers on-hand in April and May at about 25 per cent. (22,922) of the entire population (91,688 souls) and the number in July will depend entirely on the time the monsoon sets in.

For the Week ending.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Tur Dall.
2nd Oct. 1876.	34	32	30	24	16	24
9th "	32	30	26	20	16	18
16th "	28	24	18	16	12	16
23rd "	24	20	16	16	12	16
30th "	22	18	18	15	11	16
6th November.	20	18	18	13	11	16
13th "	14	12	14	12	11	15
20th "	12	12	12	12	10	14
27th "	12	12	12	12	11	11
4th December.	16	16	16	16	12	16
11th "	16	16	16	16	12	16
18th "	16	16	16	16	13	17
Average for six years ...	66	90	36	34	18	32

KALA'DGI

—continued.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
				BIJÁPUR Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant						
The yield of the kharif and the rabi crops, where sown, is only 1 anna each.	The Assistant Collector estimates the probable amount of remissions at about Rs. 1,01,500, or about three-fourths of the revenue, Rs. 1,34,000, which estimate the Collector thinks rather high, but no reliable information can be obtained till the jamábundi.	About 12,000 head of cattle, mostly old and useless, have died, out of a total of 60,000. About 30,000 have been driven out of the district for grazing purposes, and 30,000 or 40,000 remain, for which forage is not obtainable. The Assistant has no other suggestions to offer regarding measures to be taken for their preservation than those proposed by him with reference to the Sindgi Taluka, *viz.*, that the best cattle be selected by Government Officers, and conveyed to the ghâts; and secondly, that Government undertake the preparation of, and feeding cattle on, prickly-pear or other suitable food. The prickly-pear experiment has already been tried in this district, and cattle will eat the leaves when prepared, but the owners do not care to undertake the trouble and incur the expense of preparing them on their own account.	The water-supply is fair, the source being wells and nullahs; and there is no apprehension of a scarcity.	For the Week ending: 1st Oct. 1876... 27⅜ … 26⅝ 22⅝ 15⅝ 24; 8th „ … 24⅜ … 22⅓ 19½ 15⅝ 19; 16th „ … 21 … 19 15 13⅓ 14⅓; 23rd „ … 21 … 19 18½ 15 18; 30th „ … 17⅜ … 15 18⅓ 15⅓ 18; 6th Nov. 1876 17⅓ … 16 15 13⅓ 16; 13th „ … 13⅜ … 14 15 12½ 15; 20th „ … 13⅜ … 15 15 13⅜ 15⅓; 27th „ … 15⅓ 15⅓ 16⅜ 17 13⅛ 16⅓; 4th Dec. 1876 16⅛ 17⅓ 18 17⅓ 13⅛ 17; 11th „ … 16⅓ 17⅓ 17 17⅓ 15 17; 18th „ … 16⅓ 17⅓ 17 17⅓ 13⅓ 17; Average of six years. 55⅓ 56 36 39¼ 22 42 (Prices: lbs. per Rupee.)						
				MUDDEBIHÁL Taluka (District Deputy Collector						
The kharif and rabi yield will each be less than one pie. There is no prospect of any further sowings this season.	Last year's revenue amounted to Rs. 1,57,875, and the probable remissions will be Rs. 39,468.	Out of 77,615 cattle, 7,000 have perished, and 13,000 have left the taluka; the rest are emaciated and weak, and only about 20 per cent. will be saved. Government have permitted free grazing in Kanara and other forest districts; but the distances from this taluka are great, and only the more valuable animals are sent.	The taluka is on the whole well off for water, but wells will be dug where required.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Average price per Rupee from 1st October to 25th December 1876 ... Jowári. 20; Bájri. 16; Wheat. 18; Gram. 17½; Rice. 13; Toor Dall. 16. 6 years' average: 72; 72; 32; 30; 24; 23. The weekly statement of prices has not been given for this taluka.						
					Mr. H. Silcock's Report, dated 28th December 1876.)					
					The Assistant estimates the local stock of grain at about 1,696 tons, which, with the large importations from Sholápur by private enterprise, will probably suffice to meet the requirements of the taluka till next harvest. Owing to the large importations, prices have slightly fallen.	The inhabitants of this taluka are of the ordinary class, there being but a few high-caste, chiefly Brahmins, priests, &c., not well-to-do. The Lingayets are rather numerous and well-to-do. Of these, a few are merchants, the rest are ryots, who have been supplying grain to the poorer cultivators of their own villages. The majority of the inhabitants are ordinary ryots, who, in general, live very comfortably in their villages, but are obliged to labour this year. There are very few tradesmen and artizans. There are a few wealthy inámdars, but, being in debt, they will be unable to help their tenants.	According to the Mámlatdár's report, about 20,000, out of a population of 85,000, have already emigrated to the Nizam's dominions and the ghâts, and appear to have bettered themselves. A number of agricultural labourers have also left in search of work, but are now returning, preferring to work near their own villages. Further emigration to any great extent is not thought probable.	The works in progress are repairs to the Hubli-Sholápur and Bijápur-Bágewári roads; filling in the moat round the Arkilla in Bijápur, and repairing the tanks at Torsal, Dasgal, and Kunmoocnal. Work can be found in the moat for 4 or 5 months more if an increase is made to the estimate. The above works are sufficient to give employment for 4 or 5 months to the inhabitants of the taluka, but as numbers from other districts are flocking in, and are employed, the works will be finished sooner. The Assistant Collector proposes, as one of the most useful future relief works, the Bijápur Scheme, and station roads. Also repairing the Begum Talao, some hundred acres in extent, and once the principal source of the water-supply of the city. He also proposes repairs to the large irrigation tanks at Mandepur, Koomatgi, and repairs to the Nagathan road.	A monthly subscription has been opened for the relief of the aged, infirm, and those unable to work. The amount not being large will have to be supplemented by Government. Rs. 145 per mensem has been promised. There is a daily distribution of food to the poor. Travellers are very few, and no separate provision has been made for them..	The number of people on relief works is at present 7,000 men supported by charity by Government; but grain is given for or 3 days to those coming from a distance for employment, an without means of support The probable number on relief works in future will be on 1st March ... 2,500; 1st May ... 2,500; 1st July ... 5,000;
					Mr. Balkrishna Devrao's Report, dated 7th January 1877.					
					The present supply of grain is ample, and is drawn chiefly from Sholápur. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population, amounting to 81,638, is purely agricultural consisting of Hindoos, Musulmans, Wadars and Lewans or wandering tribes. A few landholders have assisted their tenants.	Seven thousand five hundred people have emigrated to Kanara and the Nizam's territory, but are returning; there will probably be no further emigration, as those who have returned give unfavourable reports.	Six road works and 2 tanks are in progress, but as these will shortly be completed, they will have to be supplemented by 4 more tank works.	Private subscriptions relieve about 220 infirm people a day.	On works 1,825 and none by charity. It is impossible to say how many will be dependent on Government hereafter.

KALADGI

—concluded.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*

INDI Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector Mr. H. Silcock's Report, dated 12th January 1877.)

The kharif yield will be *nil*, and the rabi 3 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.

The revenue is Rs. 1,95,742, out of which it is estimated that Rs. 1,45,742 must be remitted.

The total number of cattle is 89,000, out of which 15,847 have already died, and it is probable that 25,000 more will die. 40,000 have been taken to the Ghât districts. Prickly pear fodder is not a success, but if Government would carry grass to Sholapur, it is thought that some of the Kaládgi ryots would buy it.

There is not much reason to dread a failure in the water-supply.

Date.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Wheat.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Pulse.	Gram.
7th Oct. 1876	14	28	30	30	20	24
15th „ ...	16	24	24	24	20	24
23rd „ ...	16	20	20	20	16	22
31st „ ...	16	22	22	20	18	20
7th Nov. 1876.	16	16	18	14	16	18
15th „ ...	12	16	18	10	16	18
23rd „ ...	12	16	16	16	16	16
30th „ ...	12	16	16	16	16	16
7th Dec. 1876.	12	16	16	16	16	16
15th „ ...	16	20	20	18	20	20
23rd „ ...	16	18	18	18	18	20
31st „ ...	14	18	18	18	18	18
6th Jan. 1877.	14	16	16	16	18	16
Average of six years ...	21⅛	38½	53¾	56⅜	29	35

There are upwards of 165 tons of grain in store, and it is being imported from Sholápur. Private enterprise will supply the market provided Government will supply fodder along the Sholápur-Hubli and Sholápur-Bellary roads, so far as they pass through this district.

The majority of the population of 105,000 are agriculturists, and fairly off. There are 200 or 300 artizans and a fair sprinkling of Brahmins and Mussalmans. There are a few Jagirdars from whom no aid can be expected.

Forty thousand have emigrated, some of whom have bettered themselves, while others are returning. No further emigration is expected.

The two road-works at present in progress are sufficient. On their completion, four road-works and four tanks will be undertaken, when the necessity arises.

Rs. 500 have been given for charitable aid. Travellers receive a day's food, and the infirm one pound of grain a day.

Thirteen thousand and fifty-eight persons are at present on relief works, and about 70 are receiving gratuitous support. The numbers of the former will swell to 15,000 or 20,000 on 1st March and 1st May, and fall to 8,000 on 1st July, if it rains seasonably. The number requiring charitable relief on the above dates, including children unable to work, will be 1,000 to 1,500.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 8 Talukas the crops in 3 seem to have been bad, and in 5 very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 6,95,373. In one Taluka the condition of the cattle appears tolerably satisfactory, and in 7 bad.

In 5 Talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, and in 3 indifferent. No calamity, due to failure of water, is anticipated by Government.

The local officers appear slightly apprehensive regarding the grain-supply of 5 Talukas.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.

One hundred and twenty-three thousand nine hundred, out of a population of 8,16,037 appear to have migrated. This movement seems now to have nearly stopped. It is to a great extent due to the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle.

The chief relief works are the Sholápur-Hubli and the Sholapur-Bellary roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	82,000
On May 1st	1,19,500
On July 1st	63,320

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these Reports; the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

KANARESE DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. A. E. D. GREY.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. T. BOSANQUET.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
				Kharif.	*Rabi.*		*Up to 30th October 1876.*
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Belgaum	607	134,621	1,48,611	72,194	3,959	41·88	35·78
2. Sampgaon	409	131,504	2,39,918	132,852	11,784	32·52	17·97
3. Bidi	632	78,875	1,19,770	66,245	1,778	59·44	50·64
4. Chikori	848	248,685	2,64,841	142,157	26,491	19·86	15·56
5. Parasgad	638	120,691	1,86,441	106,047	51,535	21·38	15·77
6. Gokák	668	109,697	1,34,519	87,280	54,801	19·72	6·94
7. Athni	789	114,677	1,59,817	76,100	143,041	18·57	6·74
Total ...	4,591	938,750	12,53,917	682,875	293,389		

BELGAUM.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
BIDI Taluka (First Assistant Collector Mr. A. Steward's Report, dated 27th December 1876).										
The kharif yield may be taken at 5 annas, and the rabi *nil*. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will be between Rs. 6,000 and 7,000; the total amount of revenue is not given.	No unusual mortality has occurred or is anticipated among the cattle of the taluka. About 5,000 cattle have been brought from other districts, out of which 20 have already died; and it is expected that the rough style of living will kill about 500 more of them.	The water-supply of the taluka need cause no apprehension.	PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE. For each week in October, November and December. / Jowári. / Rági. / Rice. / Túr dhall. / Wheat. 7th Oct. 1876 ... 24 32 18 26 26 15th " " 20 28 16 20 16 23rd " " 18 24 16 20 16 30th " " 16 22 16 16 14 6th Nov. 1876 ... 12 16 13 12 12 13th " " 14 18 16 12 14 20th " " 16 20 16 12 16 27th " " 16 18 16 12 16 7th Dec. 1876 ... 16 20 15 12 14 15th " " 16 20 15 12 16 19th " " 16 20 16 12 16 Average of 6 years ... 39½ 51½ 28½ 23 26½	There are 3,700,000 lbs. of grain in the taluka at present, and supplies are imported from Goa and from Bombay *vid* Vingorla and Belgaum; there is no probability of the grain supplies brought by private enterprise failing.	The Shenvee Brahmins preponderate and are well off. These and the Lingayet Soucars at Nandgad form the wealthy portion of the population; the rest are poor. The richer cultivators may possibly aid their tenants.	Immigration, and not emigration, has taken place. Hard times may compel a few to go to Kanara and Goa for employment.	At present there is only one road-work in progress: this is insufficient, and others will have to be undertaken.	A relief-house has just been started at Khánápur, but the amount of charity dispensed is small.	The Mámlátdar estimates the following numbers will require relief, but the Assistant Collector considers the numbers requiring relief by charity to be under-estimated. / *On Works.* / *By Charity.* On 1st Jan. 400 100 " 1st Mar. 1,300 100 " 1st May 1,300 100 " 1st July 800 100
BELGAUM Taluka (First Assistant Collector Mr. A. Steward's Report, dated 26th December 1876).										
The kharif yield will be 6 annas, and the rabi *nil*. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The Mámlatdár estimates the remissions at Rs. 7,000, and proposes to defer the collection of a like sum till another year. The Assistant Collector and the Revenue Commissioner think the amounts ought to be less.	No unusual mortality has taken place amongst the taluka cattle, but about 300 of those brought from other districts have perished. There will be sufficient fodder for all the cattle worth preserving.	There is a fair supply of drinking water in the taluka, and very slight remedial measures are considered necessary.	PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE. DATES. / Jowári. / Rice. / Bájri. / Rági. / Túr dhall. 7th Oct. 1876 ... 28 18 28 30 20 15th " " 22 14 24 30 20 22nd " " 18 14 22 26 18 31st " " 18 18 18 22 14 7th Nov. 1876 ... 14 12 12 14 12 14th " " 16 14 16 18 16 21st " " 18 14 16 22 14 28th " " 18 14 18 20 14 7th Dec. 1876 ... 18 14 18 26 14 15th " " 2[illegible] 14 18 20 14 Average of 6 years ... 3[illegible] 24 38 38 22	The local stocks of grain, are estimated at lbs. 10,165,380. There is no probability of the supply failing, as it is being largely imported from Bombay *vid* the Coast. Private enterprise will continue to supply the market.	There is no marked preponderance of one caste over another; the total population is 129,292; one-half of whom are engaged in agriculture, the rest are weavers and artisans. There are no landholders likely to assist their tenants.	There has been immigration, but no emigration.	At present labourers are employed on tank repairs and roads; other relief works will be started in January.	There is a relief-house at Belgaum, towards which Rs. 7,000 have been subscribed and which has relieved 9,380 persons. When able-bodied men appear, they are given one cooked meal, and then sent to work on a neighbouring tank.	At present there are 1,000 people on the works; on 1st March there will be 3,000, on 1st May 5,000, and 1st July 5,000. The Assistant Collector considers the numbers over-estimated.
SAMPGAON Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector Mr. G. McCorkell's Report, dated 29th December 1876).										
The kharif crop may be taken at 8 annas, and the rabi at 8 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The remissions will be slight.	No cattle have died of starvation, nor are any deaths anticipated from this cause.	The water-supply is not a matter of anxiety.	PRICES: LBS PER RUPEE. For each week in October, November and December 1876. / Jowári. / Rice. / Wheat. / Gram. / Pulse. 1st week in Oct. 1876 28 18 24 22 16 2nd " " 22 12 18 16 16 3rd " " 20 13 16 16 16 4th " " 20 13 16 16 16 1st week, Nov. 1876 12 12 14 16 16 2nd " " 15 14 14 18 16 3rd " " 14 13 14 16 12 4th " " 16 14 14 18 12 1st week, Dec. 1876 16 14 14 16 13 2nd " " 16 14 14 18 13 3rd " " 16 14 14 18 15 Average of 6 years ... 48 32 36 40 40	There is a vast quantity of grain in store, and large importations continue from Vingorla and Belgaum; but the Assistant Collector thinks prices will not fall. Private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is almost purely agricultural; by far the larger number are Lingayets by caste. There are no landholders willing to aid their tenants.	Not more than 1,300 have emigrated, but many more will follow unless relief works are started at once.	No relief works, except one road, are in progress at present, but 3 road works can be commenced when necessary.	A relief house has been opened, but up to the present no large demands for charity have been made.	At present there are no people on relief works, but the Assistant Collector expects that support will have to be provided for about— / *On Works.* / *By Charity.* On 1st Mar. 9,000 3,000 " 1st May 9,750 3,250 " 1st July 6,000 2,000

BELGAUM

CHICKORI Taluka (Acting Frist Assistant Collector Mr.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
The Mámlatdár estimates the kharif crop at 1 anna, and the rabi at nearly 2⅓ annas; but the First Assistant considers this estimate unreliable, and calculates that the average throughout the Collectorate is about 5 annas, the crop being almost entirely kharif, and consisting largely of rice. There will be no further sowings this season.	The Frist Assistant estimates the remissions at Rs. 40,000, and suggests that the collection of the revenue to the extent of Rs. 30,000 more may be deferred till next year.	Of the cattle and agricultural stock, numbering 187,734, about 20,000 have been driven to the Ghâts to graze, and about 4,000 worthless animals have already perished, and 1,000 more are likely to die from hunger. There are considerable stocks of kurbi in the taluka, and the Ghâts are near, so there should be little difficulty in feeding all animals worth preserving. The ryots will not go to the trouble and expense of preparing prickly pear for fodder.	Chickori is a well-watered taluka; 90 of its villages being upon the banks of rivers, and no serious inconvenience is likely to be experienced as regards the rest.	

Dates.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.						
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Tiláhall.	Gram.	Nachni.
5th Oct. 1876 ...	22	24	18	20	22	18	23
12th „ „ ...	22	20	11	11	14	17	22
19th „ „ ...	16	16	13	16	16	16	17
26th „ „ ...	16	16	12	14	16	18	18
2nd Nov. 1876 ...	13	16	13	16	14	16	16
9th „ „ ...	15	16	13	14	14	16	16
16th „ „ ...	18	18	12	14	16	17	16
23rd „ „ ...	16	18	13	14	15	18	19
30th „ „ ...	16	18	13	14	15	18	19
7th Dec. 1876 ...	17	18	14	15	15	18	20
14th „ „ ...	19	18	14	16	15	18	21
Average of 6 years	44	43	25	22	25	26½	53

PARASGAD Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector Mr.

he kharif yield will be ⅛ and the rabi ¼ of an anna. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The total revenue is about Rs. 1,95,000; the remissions will amount to Rs. 65,000, and the outstanding collections to a like sum.	There is a large balance of fodder, and up to the present there has been no mortality amongst the cattle; but the people refuse to send their valuable cattle; to the distant Government grazing grounds, and will not use the prickly pear. Probably, as the pressure increases, many animals will be sent to the Ghâts.	The water-supply in many villages is indifferent, but the Assistant Collector does not anticipate such a failure as to cause serious inconvenience.	

For the weeks of Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.							
	Jowári.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Dhall.	Mug.	Bájri.	Rági.
1st week, Oct. 1876	24	16	22	20	16	16	26	20
2nd „ „	18	12	18	16	12	14	16	16
3rd „ „	17	14	18	18	12	14	18	16
4th „ „	11½	11	12	16	12	12	12	14
1st week, Nov. 1876	12	10½	12	14	12	12	16	14
2nd „ „	14	13	13	16	13	13	16	14
3rd „ „	16	14	14	17½	13	14	16	16
4th „ „	15½	14	16	18	14	14	16	16
1st week, Dec. 1876	16	14	16	17½	14	14	16	16
2nd „ „	17½	14	16½	18	14	16	18	18
3rd „ „	20	13	18	20	15	16	20	18
Average of 6 years...	48	28	40	32	48	40	52	...

GOKAK Taluka (District Deputy Collector Mr. J. A. Guerin's

he kharif yield will be 9 and the rabi ¾ pies. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 72,273. The total revenue is not given.	Out of the total number of cattle, amounting to 36,466, 1,955 have died, 8,272 have been sold, and 3,474 sent to the Ghâts. Of the rest 15,000 may perish. Attempts are being made to introduce prickly pear as fodder.	Although this part of the district is watered by the River Ghatprabha, which will supply a number of villages, there will be a certain amount of inconvenience as regards water-supply in many villages distant from the Ghatprabha, as nullahs and wells are fast drying up. Wells and tanks are being deepened and cleared out on a large scale.	

Dates.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Túr.	Gram.
5th Oct. 1876 ...	16½	24	18	16	16	17
12th „ „ ...	18	20	12	15½	13	17
19th „ „ ...	18	20	12	18	13	18
26th „ „ ...	16½	18	12	18	14	18
2nd Nov. 1876 ...	10½	11	12	11	18	16
9th „ „ ...	12	14	10	12	14	16
16th „ „ ...	13	17	10	15	12	18
23rd „ „ ...	14	16	12	14	14	16
30th „ „ ...	14	14	11	15	13	16
7th Dec. 1876 ...	15	16	12	15	12	18
14th „ „ ...	16	20	12	16	12	18
21st „ „ ...	19	20	14	15½	14	17
28th „ „ ...	18	...	13	18	...	20
Average of 6 years ...	45	47	23	25	25	25

—continued.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
A. Steward's Report, dated 4th January 1877).					
The present supply of grain, added to the vast quantities imported from Vingorla, Chiplun, and other places, is sufficient to last till the monsoon. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	There is no marked preponderance of any one caste over another. Weaving is the only trade carried on; the cultivators are exceedingly well-to-do, and the population is almost entirely agricultural, though the coolie class is a large one.	About 2,000 people have emigrated towards the Kanara jungles and relief works, and are supposed to have bettered themselves.	At present the eight road works in progress are sufficient; hereafter some large irrigational project in Hukeri Mahál may require to be undertaken.	Relief houses, under Government supervision, are established at four villages, where the wants of travellers and incapables are administered to.	There are at present 5,000 people on the works and 250 in the poor-houses; the numbers of the former will rise to about 14,000 or 15,000 throughout the dry season, and the latter to about 1,000.
G. McCorkell's Report, dated 30th December 1876).					
There are upwards of 3,202 tons of grain in store; importations are large, and there is no probability of the supply failing. Prices have fallen since the large importations, but will rise as soon as the rains close the Southern Mahratta ports. Private enterprise will supply the market.	The prevailing caste is that of the Lingayets; the majority of the population is agricultural, and in poor circumstances. There are no landholders capable of assisting their tenants.	About 5,000 people migrated with their cattle, but are returning. No further migration has taken place. There are a large number of immigrants from Dharwar, Kaládgi, and the neighbouring Jaghir States.	The greater number of the thirteen relief-works undertaken are completed: in addition to these the Assistant Collector proposes fourteen tank-works and two roads.	A relief-house has been established where the wants of incapables are attended to.	At present there are 8,200 on the works: it is expected that there will be— On 1st March — On works. 22,350 — By charity. 1,500 „ 1st May — 16,670 — 1,750 „ 1st July — 12,000 — 2,000
Report, dated 10th January 1877).					
There are upwards of 571 tons of grain in stores. Further supplies are being drawn from Vingorla, Chickori, Bidi, and Sampgaon Talukas. So long as importations from Vingorla continue, private enterprise will supply the market.	The population amounts to 109,697, and is almost entirely of Hindus, 40,063 being high caste and 60,060 low caste. There is a small percentage of Jains and Musalmans; about 27,424 purely and 3,428 partly agricultural; and the rest are urban, artisan, &c. The people, as a rule, are poor, and there are no landholders able to assist their tenants.	About 4,600 people have emigrated towards Mysore and the Western Ghâts; some have returned, and others have found employment. No further emigration is expected.	11 tank works, 1 well and 1 road are at present in progress, but will not meet the demand for labour; and it is proposed to commence the Gokak Canal.	A relief house has been established at Gokak, and the infirm and children are fed daily; the sick are supplied with medicines; and able-bodied travellers are assisted to relief-works, partly by Government and partly by private charity.	7,759 persons are now on the works, and 57 are being supported by charity: the number will probably increase to— On 1st March — On works. 20,000 — By charity. 400 „ 1st May — 27,000 — 700 „ 1st July — 22,000 — 900

BELGAUM.

—concluded.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*

ATHNI Taluka (District Deputy Collector Mr. J. A. Guerin's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

The kharif yield may be taken at 4 pies and the rabi 1¾ pies. No further sowings are expected this season.

The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 60,499; the total revenue is not given.

4,300 cattle are reported to have died and 5,000 to have been sold. A further mortality of 16,000 is anticipated.

27 villages of this district derive their water-supply from the Kistna river, which contains sufficient for the season; the other 77 villages, being dependent on wells and nalas, most of which are already dry, will suffer from scarcity. Wells are being deepened and cleared.

Dates.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Bájri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Túr.
2nd Oct. 1876 ...	18	18	10	14	18
16th „ ...	16	16	11	14	16
23rd „ ...	15	16	12	13	16
30th „ ...	14½	16	12	13	16
6th Nov. 1876 ...	15	16	11	15	14
13th „ ...	14	15	...	14	14
20th „ ...	14	15	...	14	14
27th „ ...	16	16	11	14	14
4th Dec. 1876 ...	16	17	12	14	16
11th „ ...	18	20	13	13½	17
18th „ ...	18	20	13	13	17
22nd „ ...	17	...	13	16	17
25th „ ...	18	...	12	16	17
Average of six years	51½	26½	24	27½	30½

There are upwards of 1,697 tons of grain in store. Supplies are obtained from Sholapur, Chiplun, and in small quantities from Nipani and Belgaum. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.

The total population of Athni is 114,677, of whom 74,374 are high caste Hindus, and 16,487 low caste, 12,705 Jains, and 11,109 Musalmans. About 21,502 are purely agricultural and 78,840 combine agriculture with other trades; the remaining 14,335 are non-agricultural. The people, as a rule, are poor, and there are no large landholders capable of aiding their tenants.

About 10,000 people emigrated to the Nizam's territory and the Konkan, and a few to Amráoti, but many have returned.

9 tank works and 3 roads are in progress at present, but are found insufficient. In the absence of Government sanction to the Gokak Canal, several smaller works must be undertaken.

A relief house has been established at Athni, and the infirm and children are fed daily with cooked food; the sick are supplied with medicines; and able-bodied travellers are assisted to relief works by Government and private charity.

At present there are 6,931 on works and 140 are supported by charity. The numbers will be—

	On works.	*By charity.*
On 1st March	18,000	300
„ 1st May	25,000	600
„ 1st July	20,000	800

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the seven talukas, the crop in four seem fair, and in three bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 2,50,772.

In five talukas the condition of the cattle appears satisfactory, and in two bad.

In five talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, and in two indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this as of all other Collectorates is either purely agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture: 22,900, out of a population of 938,750, appear to have migrated. This movement appears now to have nearly stopped. It is, to a great extent, due to the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle.

The chief relief works are roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	87,650
„ May 1st	98,720
„ July 1st	79,800

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept as accurate or reliable all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,

The 29th January 1877. *Under-Secretary to Government.*

KANARESE DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER Mr. A. E. D. GREY.

DHARWAR DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. F. B. RICHEY.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Dharwar	460	128,780	2,12,351	75,956	30,453	32·34	20·0
2. Hubli	310	101,238	2,19,355	41,562	74,669	27·33	14·1
3. Nawalgund	565	104,700	3,54,333	3,542	226,080	22·22	6·4
4. Gadag	701	120,655	2,55,267	74,584	170,794	25·67	11·7
5. Bankápur	341	83,175	1,49,052	61,985	19,274	21·83	15·2
6. Hángal	298	67,390	1,42,783	55,809	5,480	34·83	32·0
7. Karajgi	439	95,217	1,49,880	81,268	32,434	25·23	13·6
8. Ránibennur	403	86,601	1,33,472	82,820	27,281	22·53	10·9
9. Kod	399	79,099	1,53,384	92,188	4,788	21·26	15·4
10. Kalghatgi	279	52,729	1,01,844	50,750	730	33·09	20·2
11. Ron	369	73,503	1,61,620	17,424	140,296	23·48	4·7
Total ...	4,564	988,037	20,33,291	636,988	732,229		

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 23, 1877.

DHARWAR.

HUBLI Taluka (First Assistant Collector Mr. G. Waddington's Report, dated 30th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The yield of the kharif and the rabi crop where sown is about 4 annas each, but nearly half the culturable area has been unsown. There will be no further sowings this season.	The total land revenue of the taluka is Rs. 2,25,000, and the remission to be given is estimated by the Mámlatdár at Rs. 25,000, which the First Assistant considers somewhat high, as the people are well-to-do.	No unusual mortality has occurred among the cattle, nor is any anticipated. Fodder plentiful. No special measures are required on this account.	The water-supply is fair; the chief source being wells. No scarcity of water is apprehended.	For each week of October, November, and December 1876. — Prices: lbs. per Rupee.	The Mámlatdár estimates the local stock of grain at about 694 tons, which the First Assistant considers absurdly low. He believes there are large stocks in the taluka. There are many rich traders in the town of Hubli, who are importing largely, as also are Messrs. Nicol and Co., of the Karwar Company (Limited); and the effect of this importation is a considerable fall in prices. If it continue, there is no need for apprehension for the taluka.	Of the total population (101,238) of the taluka, 17,170 persons are purely agricultural, 24,410 are artisans, and 59,658 of no special employment. Out of the whole number, about 500 persons are computed to be of independent means, but of these those of the landholding class are heavily involved, and there is no probability of their assisting their tenants.	No emigration has taken place from this taluka, but about 2,500 have immigrated from Kaládgi and elsewhere, who now find employment on the road under construction between Hubli and Konur.	The only relief work now in progress here is the road from Hubli and Konur, upon which about 3,000 persons are employed. There are also minor local fund works sanctioned, which will afford relief. A list is appended of works which can, if necessary, be sanctioned for relief.	No charitable relief has been given as yet, and it is doubted if any such will be required in the town of Hubli itself, where many of the wealthy merchants already distribute food daily to large numbers, and will continue to do so during the scarcity. In the villages also little will be required, as Hubli is the grand centre to which all needing employment or charity naturally gravitate.	The number of persons employed on relief works is at present about 3,000, most of whom are immigrants. The Mámlatdár estimates the probable numbers in future as follows:— On 1st March ... 5,000 „ 1st May ... 5,000 „ 1st July ... 5,000. supposing no rain to have fallen. The First Assistant considers this estimate to be a fair one.

For each week of October, November, and December 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Rice.	Túr, dhall.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.
1st week in October ...	32	16	22	26	24	32
2nd „ ...	26	16	18	20	22	24
3rd „ ...	21	16	16	20	22	24
4th „ ...	16	13	16	14	20	16
1st week in November	14	14	14	16	20	14
2nd „ ...	18	14	14	16	18	16
3rd „ ...	16	16	15	16	18	16
4th „ ...	16	14	14	16	18	16
1st week in December	16	14	14	16	18	16
2nd „ ...	16	14	14	16	18	16
Up to 22nd December	20	16	14	18	20	20
Average of six years...	52	28	20	30	24	50

GADAG Taluka (First Assistant Collector Mr. G. Waddington's Report, dated 30th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The yield of the kharif crop is estimated at 3 annas, and that of the rabi at 1 anna: but only a third of the culturable area has been sown. There will be no further sowings this season.	The Mámlatdár estimates the remissions at about Rs. 36,000, out of the total assessment of Rs. 2,46,522. The First Assistant Collector, however, thinks this estimate too low, and puts the amount at about Rs. 60,000.	No cattle have died from starvation, but some have been sent for grazing to the jungles. There are considerable stocks of fodder, and the people will be able to keep alive the best of their cattle, but difficulty in procuring fodder will be felt by the owners of carts coming into the taluka with grain supplies, &c.	In some villages there is already a great scarcity of water, and in seven others there is no supply at all, the villagers having to go two or three miles for it; these are black soil villages and depend for their supply upon tanks, which are filled up by the rain. The only remedial measure that appears feasible to the First Assistant is the sinking of wells to a great depth (100 feet) where good water may be found, that found at a moderate depth being brackish.	For each week of October, November and December 1876. — Prices: lbs. per Rupee.	The Mámlatdár estimates the local stock of grain at about 826 tons, which the First Assistant considers unreliable, but states he is himself unable to supply a more reliable estimate. Grain is largely imported from Bellary, Coompta, and Karwar, and the stock is sufficient for the wants of the usual inhabitants of the taluka, though, in the absence of importation, prices would be high. Importation, too, is requisite, not only to keep down prices, but to provide grain for the people employed on relief works, the majority of whom are immigrants from other districts. Later in the season difficulty will be experienced in procuring fodder for cart bullocks bringing grain into the district. The Revenue Commissioner, therefore, suggests the desirableness of storing, as a precautionary measure, a certain amount of fodder for sale to the public on the main lines of communication.	Of the total population, numbering 120,655 souls, 24,141 are purely agricultural, 1,026 artisans, and 95,488 of no special employment. The people are on the whole well-to-do. There are no large or wealthy land-holders who are in a position to assist their tenants.	According to the Mámlatdár's report about 10,000 people emigrated to the forests; but in consequence of suffering from fever and want of employment, many are returning to their homes. The First Assistant Collector observes that annually considerable numbers of the poorer classes emigrate to the western talukas for employment in reaping the rice crops, and return after harvest, and thinks that these persons form a considerable portion of the number in the Mámlatdár's estimate. Further emigration is not considered probable, if employment on relief works can be found in the taluka.	The relief works in progress are improving the tank at Dambul and making a road between Hurtee and Mulagund, 1,250 persons being employed on the former, and 1,500 on the latter work. A list of other relief works which can be undertaken is also submitted.	The amount of charitable relief has as yet been very small, nor is there any likelihood of its rising to anything very considerable.	At present only about 4,000 persons are employed on relief works. It is difficult to make a forecast of the numbers likely to be so employed in future, as it must entirely depend upon the seasonableness or otherwise of the rainfall. The Mámlatdár estimates the number that will require charitable relief at— On 1st March ... 60 per diem. „ 1st May ... 80 do. „ 1st July ...100 do.

For each week of October, November and December 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowari.	Rice.	Tur Dall.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.
1st week in October ...	32	20	32	20	32	...
2nd „ ...	22	14	20	20	20	...
3rd „ ...	22	16	20	20	20	...
4th „ ...	13	12	16	14	16	...
1st week in November	13	12	14	14	14	...
2nd „ ...	15	13	16	16	16	...
3rd „ ...	14	12	16	16	16	...
4th „ ...	14	12	15	15	16	...
1st week in December	14	14	15	15	16	...
2nd „ ...	18	14	16	16	18	...
3rd „ ...	19	15	16	16	18	...
Up to 26th December	19	15	16	16	18	...
Average of six years ...	51	22	24	28	28	21

DHARWAR

—continued.

KALGHATGI Taluka (First Assistant Collector

Mr. G. Waddington's Report, dated 30th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The taluka is entirely kharif, and the crop is 5 annas.	About Rs. 500.	No unusual mortality among cattle, and fodder is abundant. A considerable number of cattle, belonging to immigrants from Kaládgi and elsewhere, have died on their way through this taluka to the forests. Many of them were poor, worthless creatures; their deaths are partly attributable to the scarcity of food and over-driving, and partly to the coarse fodder of this taluka not suiting them.	The water-supply is fair, the source being nullahs and holes sunk in the beds of nullahs. Where the want of water is likely to be most felt will be along the road, by cartmen travelling with grain carts from Sangatikop to Hubli. Suggests the sinking of temporary wells at each of the halting places along the line.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.	The local stock of grain is estimated at 3,117 tons, but the First Assistant does not consider this estimate very reliable. Large imports are being made from Karwar, and Messrs. Nicol and Co. have set up a grain store at Kalghatgi. Private enterprise is likely to provide the requisite supply and prices, which have already fallen, are not likely to rise excessively.	About 10,000 persons, out of a total population of 52,729, are purely agricultural, the remainder are composed of labourers, traders, and artisans and manufacturers. There are no very wealthy persons or large landholders in the taluka, the few that may be considered as such being involved in debt, and there is no probability of their assisting their tenants, though a few are taking advantage of the cheap labour obtainable to improve their lands.	No emigration has taken, or is likely to take place in this taluka; but about 5,000 persons have immigrated into it from Kaládgi and elsewhere, and the number is daily increasing.	No relief work has yet been started nor is any at present needed, as there has been no demand for employment, except to a very limited extent. A list of works that may hereafter be necessary is submitted.	No expenditure has as yet been incurred on charitable relief, but hereafter it may be found necessary to grant such relief to immigrants returning home in April or May, after the first showers.	The number of persons now employed on relief works is only 260. The Mámlatdár estimates on the— 1st March ... 2,000 1st May ... 1,000 1st July ... 1,000 This must depend entirely on the rainfall being early and plentiful or otherwise.

For each week in October, November, and December 1876.	Jowári.	Rice.	Tur dhall.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.
1st week in October ...	36	24	28	32	20	...
2nd " ...	24	18	20	16	20	...
3rd " ...	26	18	18	18	20	...
4th " ...	20	18	20	18	20	...
5th " ...	12	12	16	12	12	...
1st week in November	20	20	16	16	16	...
2nd " ...	16	16	16	14	16	...
3rd " ...	16	16	16	14	16	...
4th " ...	16	16	16	14	16	...
1st week in December	18	15	14	14	16	...
2nd " ...	17	15	14	14	16	...
3rd " ...	18	16	16	14	20	...
Up to 22nd December	20	18	16	16	20	...
Average of six years...	46	26	18	20	18	...

HÁNGAL Taluka (Acting Second Assistant Collector

Mr. C. Wiltshire's Report, dated 23rd December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif crop is as follows: rági 5 annas; rice 4 annas; jowári 3½ annas, and tur pulse 1 anna. There has been no rabi crop at all. There will be no further sowings this season.	Rs. 1,000 will probably have to be remitted.	No unusual mortality has occurred, or is anticipated. Fodder sufficient.	From February and March the water-supply will fail in some villages, but no special distress from scarcity of water will be felt, as the ryots will, as usual, sink temporary wells in nullahs, tanks, &c.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.	The Second Assistant Collector estimates the local stocks of grain at 11,826 tons, but the Collector does not consider much weight is to be attached to this estimate. As Hángal is favourably situated, as regards the ports of Karwar and Coompta, private enterprise is likely to make all requirements.	Of the population numbering 67,390 souls, 28,422 are of high and 35,083 of low caste; 332 men are rich, and of the remainder half are well-to-do and half are poor. There are 36,974 agriculturists, 5,551 artisans, and 500 professional mendicants. Of the balance, one-half are petty shop-keepers, and the other labourers or private servants. There are six wealthy landholders, who are able and willing to aid their tenants. Of these, two at their own expense employ each from 400 to 500 immigrant labourers on works.	There has been and will be no emigration, but 1,000 beggars and 3,000 coolies have immigrated, who are now gradually returning to their homes.	The local fund works are very small. The sum of Rs. 4,331 for small works has been raised by local subscriptions and will be expended in deepening 3 kalwas and 12 tanks. The Collector does not anticipate much demand for relief employment from the population of Hángal itself, but there is a prospect of considerable immigration. At present there is sufficient work for the immigrants. Should the necessity for extensive relief arise, tank-digging is, in the opinion of the Collector, the proper object for expenditure.	No charitable relief has been given. The Second Assistant has on hand a reserve of Rs. 1,000, to be sos pent.	The Second Assistant cannot give accurate information as to the number of persons on relief works. The number is likely to be on the— 1st March ... 4,000 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ... 3,000 On each of these dates 50 persons unable to work will have to be supported by charity.

For the week ending	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur pulse.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.
1st October 1876 ...	48	32	28	28	24	16
8th " ...	32	24	20	16	20	20
15th " ...	32	24	22	16	20	16
22nd " ...	32	22	20	16	20	16
1st November 1876...	14	14	16	16	14	16
8th " ...	24	20	16	10	16	14
15th " ...	32	20	16	10	16	16
22nd " ...	24	18	14	12	16	16
1st December 1876 ...	24	20	16	11	16	16
8th " ...	24	20	16	12	16	16
15th " ...	32	22	16	12	20	16
Average of six years...	104	69½	23½	26	34	24

RÁNIBENNUR Taluka (Acting Second Assistant Collector

Mr. C. Wiltshire's Report, dated 29th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The Assistant Collector estimates the kharif crop at 1½, and the rabi at 6¼ annas. The Collector thinks the Assistant's estimate of the kharif crop is slightly too low. There will be no further sowings this season.	About Rs. 10,000 will probably have to be remitted out of a revenue demand of Rs. 1,33,734.	3,000 cattle have died, of which one-half were valuable agricultural stock. About 33,500 valuable animals have been sent to Mysore and Kanara to graze; of these about 4,200 have died. It is anticipated that about 1,000 more will die, of which only 300 will be valuable animals. The Second Assistant has no other suggestions to offer for the preservation of cattle than those made with reference to Sindgi Taluka.	The tanks of ten villages are dry, and those of fifteen villages will also be dry in a fortnight, when, with the exception of three villages, the inhabitants of which will have to go three miles, all villagers will have to go from one to two miles for water.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.	The local stocks of grain, as far as ascertainable, are not less than 595 tons. A large quantity is also imported from Coompta and from Mysore. In the opinion of both the Second Assistant and the Collector, private enterprise is likely to be sufficient to meet all demands, but the importations will not be sufficiently large to lower prices to any great extent.	Of the population, 67,730 are high and 15,678 low caste; 1,077 are rich, 21,312 are well-to-do, and the remainder poor. Of the population, 39,200 are agriculturists, 38,720 artisans, 1,908 merchants, 3,800 dealers in cattle, 600 carriers of goods, 3,300 are Government and other servants, 880 are priests, and 3,700 compose the moneyed gentry. There are no large wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	There has been no emigration except an exodus of 300 persons, who have taken their cattle to Mysore and Kanara, and who are not likely to return till the scarcity is over. No further emigration is anticipated.	The metalling of the Poona-Hurryhur road is in progress; also the Medleri tank, the former employing 334, and the latter 150 labourers. The ryots have subscribed Rs. 6,440 for famine works. With this sum a well, houd, and dharmsala will be built, and several houds, tanks, and wells will be repaired. A list is submitted of other works, chiefly roads, which are suitable relief works.	No charitable relief has as yet been given.	Government have on their hands about 484 labourers. The number likely to require relief hereafter is, on the 1st March, 4,000 on works and 100 by charity; 1st May, 4,000 on works and 200 by charity; and on 1st July, 3,000 on works and 200 by charity.

Date.	Jowári.	Tur, pulse.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.
1876.					
1st to 14th October	32	24	24	32	24
15th October ...	24	22	24	16	20
22nd " ...	28	18	16	16	16
1st November ...	20	16	14	14	16
8th to 21st November.	18	16	14	14	16
22nd November to 7th December ...	18	14	12	14	16
8th December ...	17	12	12	14	16
15th " ...	18	14	12	16	16
22nd " ...	20	16	14	16	16
28th " ...	21	16	16	16	16
Average of six years	68½	23½	31	30½	24

DHARWAR.

—continued.

KARAJGI Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector Mr. E.

McCallum's Report, dated 30th December 1876).

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The kharif crop is about 1 anna and the rabi ½ an anna.	Remissions will probably amount to nearly Rs. 30,000 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,50,504, but no accurate estimate can be formed till the jamabandi.	No unusual mortality as yet among the cattle in the taluka, but it is anticipated. Of the cattle that have been sent to Malad to graze, about 1,000 have died from the effects of the climate, and some are returning thence. The Collector thinks the effect of the Malad climate exaggerated, and that the animals were weak when they arrived there. He considers that Government cannot do more for the cattle than is being done.	The rivers Warad and Tungabhadra run through the taluka, the former almost through the centre, and the latter bounds the greater part of the eastern side. But in villages where water is deficient measures are being taken to improve the supply.		The Assistant Collector estimates the local stock at about 8,759 tons, but the Collector cannot place any reliance on the estimate. The centres from which further supplies can be drawn are Bellary, distant 14 miles; Coompta, distant 100; and Karwar, distant 112 miles. A good deal of grain is being imported by private enterprize; there has already been a fall in prices and a further decline is probable. No dearth of food is anticipated.	Of the population about 25,000 are well-to-do, the remainder 64,262 are poor. The cultivators number about 23,574, and the artizans 20,384. There are no large landholders likely to help their tenants.	About 3,000 people have emigrated and have bettered themselves by so doing, but owing to sickness some have returned. Further emigration is not anticipated.	Relief works, such as clearing tanks and cutting prickly-pear are being carried on out of voluntary subscription at seven different places. Relief works are also in progress under the Public Works Department, such as clearing out the Gutal houd and metalling the Harrihar road, and making a new line of road near Tahihulli. A road from Gutal to Ranibennur is also in progress. Other relief work recommended is enlarging a tank between the villages of Timapur, Hattimattur, and Neiglur.	Infirm people, unable to work, are at present supported by voluntary subscriptions, 2 lbs. of jowari per day being given to them. In Haveri and Devihosur there are one or two sowcars who give relief gratuitously.	The number of people whom Government had on their hands on the 23rd December for relief by works was 2,000, and by charity 500. Government will probably have on their hands for relief on the— 1st March ... 5,000 1st May ... 3,000 1st July ... 1,500 The Collector supposes that the average number between 1st of March and 1st of June will be 5,000; and that if rain be seasonable and copious, little or no relief will be required in July.

Weeks.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.				
	Jowári.	Togari.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.
1st week in Oct. ...	22	16	16	16	16
2nd " ...	20	16	16	16	16
3rd " ...	20	16	16	16	16
4th " ...	20	16	16	16	14
1st week in Nov. ...	18	12	12	12	14
2nd " ...	18	12	12	12	14
3rd " ...	18	12	12	12	14
4th " ...	18	12	12	12	14
1st week in Dec. ...	18	12	12	12	14
2nd " ...	18	12	12	12	14
3rd " ...	18	12	12	12	14
4th " ...	20	14	16	12	14
Average of six years	68½	24½	32½	28½	22½

RON Taluka (District Deputy Collector Mr. J. C. Anding's

Report, dated 5th January 1877).

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The kharif crop was ½ an anna; rabi crop *nil*. There will be no further sowings this season.	The District Deputy estimates the amount of remissions at about one-third (Rs. 54,000) of the total assessment, Rs. 1,62,679. The Collector thinks it may be brought below this.	About 7,000 cattle and agricultural stock have died from want of fodder, and about as many more deaths are anticipated. Permission to graze cattle in the forests has eagerly been taken advantage of. Some who could afford it have laid in a stock of fodder sufficient to last for two months or more. The attention of the people has been drawn to the advantage of utilising the leaves of prickly pear as fodder.	Of the 58 villages, 53 have a supply of water sufficient till next rains, the remaining 5 have tanks which are now dry; but temporary wells have been sunk in the beds of nalas, one or two miles distant, to supply their need; these wells will have to be made deeper as the dry season advances.		The local stock of grain is estimated at about 231 tons, besides which there have been large importations from the coast *viâ* Hubli, which is the centre depôt for grain, and from which other markets are supplied. The effect of these importations has been to lower prices, but there is no likelihood of any further considerable fall. Private enterprize is considered sufficient to meet all requirements.	Of the total population, numbering 73,606 souls, 9,200 are high caste and well-to-do, the remaining 64,406 are low caste and poor. Of the whole 55,200 are cultivators, 6,900 artisans, and 11,506 urban. The landholders are not very wealthy, and are not known to have aided their tenants.	About 8,000 persons are estimated to have migrated towards Kanara to assist in harvest operations. Of these some have returned owing to the breaking out of cholera and the prevalence of fever. It is expected that in February about 5,000 or 6,000 people will move into North Kanara to gather the seed of the bamboo, which is in full blossom now.	The only relief work in progress is the new Ron-Nawalgund road, on which about 5,000 persons are employed. On its completion the District Deputy suggests the following works: the collecting of moorum for the Palla-Badami road, and improving the tanks at Naregal, Howjgerry, Belwanki, Yavgal, and Halkeri. The Collector and the Revenue Commissioner are of opinion that, where possible, relief works should take the form of tanks, instead of new roads, which over a black soil country are useless, unless metalled and which must in future years be a permanent charge on the local fund of the district.	About Rs. 451 have been spent in minor relief works such as improving tanks, and Rs. 71 in giving purely charitable relief to travellers, and to the aged and infirm poor.	The number employed on relief works is about 3,064, and that receiving charity about 51. The number in future is estimated by the District Deputy as follow: on the 1st March, 6,000 on works and 100 by charitable measures; 1st May, 8,000 on works and 200 by charitable measures; and on 1st July, 6,000 on works and 300 by charitable measures. The Collector assumes that the number seeking employment between 1st February and 1st May will average 7,000, after which date, if rain fall seasonably and copiously, the number will rapidly diminish.

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Túr (pulse).	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.
5th Oct. ...	36	20	22	28	20	36
12th " ...	22	18	18	20	20	...
19th " ...	20	18	16	20	16	20
26th " ...	20	18	16	20	...	20
2nd Nov. ...	14	13	12	12	13	14
9th " ...	17	14	13	12	14	16
16th " ...	14	18	18	16	14	14
23rd " ...	16	14	14	14	14	14
30th " ...	16	14	14	14	18	14
7th Dec. ...	16	14	14	14	18	16
14th " ...	18	14	16	14	18	16
21st " ...	22	16	16	16	20	...
Average of six years ...	76	22	27	28	22½	61½

DHARWAR

—continued.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
				DHARWAR Taluka (District Deputy Collector						
The kharif crop will yield as follows: jowári 6 annas, bájri 1 anna, rice 2 annas, túr 2 annas, rági, &c., 3 annas; areas of each not stated. There will be no rabi crop. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The District Deputy estimates the remissions at about Rs. 36,268, or one-fourth of the total assessment (Rs. 1,45,072), which both the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner consider excessive, and they are of opinion that the remissions should not exceed Rs. 2,000.	No unusual mortality among cattle, and none is anticipated.	The water-supply is sufficient to last till the commencement of the hot weather in March, after which temporary wells in beds of nalas and in rice lands will have to be sunk and resorted to, as is usually done. The District Deputy recommends the sum of Rs. 400 to be placed in the Mamlatdar's hands to enable him to assist the people in the digging of temporary wells.		**Mr. J. C. Auding's Report, dated 3rd January 1877).**					
				Prices: lbs. per Rupee.	The District Deputy estimates the local stock of grain at about 925 tons, besides which there have been large importations from the coast *viâ* Hubli, the effect of which has been to lower prices considerably. The Collector has no confidence in the above estimate, but agrees with the District Deputy that there is little danger of a failure of food, as private importations will suffice to meet all requirements. He thinks, however, that there is no prospect of a material fall in prices; the imported grain is considered inferior to the local grain and is selling cheaper.	The population is mixed, but the high caste greatly predominates over the low caste. Of the total number 15,532 are cultivators, 23,771 artisans, and 83,427 urban. There are not any very large landholders, and though some are to a certain extent wealthy, they are not likely to assist their tenants.	About 5,000 people have emigrated towards Kanara to assist in harvesting operations. Of these some have returned, owing to cholera breaking out there. It is expected that in February about 10,000 will emigrate thither to gather the seed of the bamboo which is now in blossom.	The Collector states that at present there is no urgent demand for employment in this taluka; the only work in progress is the improvement of the Mavunkope tank on the Dharwar and Hullial road. There are other tank projects which will be taken up as relief works as occasion may require.	The expenditure on account of charitable relief has as yet been trifling, amounting to Rs. 5.	At date of report on relief on works 200. The District Deputy estimates the number likely to be on Government hands hereafter for relief as follows:

For the week ending	Rice.	Jowári.	Túr (pulse).	Gram.	Wheat.	Bájri.
7th Oct. 1876	18	32	23	23	28	32
15th „ ...	17	24	18	20	20	24
23rd „ ...	16	22	18	21	20	22
31st „ ...	14	15	16	20	15	16
7th Nov. 1876	15	16	16	19	16	16
15th „ ...	15	16	16	19	16	17
23rd „ ...	15	15	13	17	15	17
30th „ ...	15	16	14	19	16	18
7th Dec. 1876	15	16	15	19	16	19
15th „ ...	16	18	16	19	16	20
23rd „ ...	16	20	16	20	16	22
Average of six years ...	26 7	45 4 11	22 7 11	22 4 11	26 4 11	45 3

				KOḌ Taluka (Second Assistant Collector						
The yield of the kharif crop is 5 annas; that of the rabi 2 annas: as only seven villages grow rabi, its failure is not serious. There will be no further sowings this season.	Remissions will probably amount to Rs. 1,000.	No unusual mortality among cattle or agricultural stock, nor is any anticipated.	The water-supply is good.							
				Prices: lbs. per Rupee.						

For the week ending	Jowári.	Túr (pulse).	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.
1st Oct. 1876 ...	32	24	20	26	22
8th „ ...	28	20	20	23	22
15th „ ...	26	16	14	19	16
22nd „ ...	24	14	14	15	16
1st Nov. 1876 ...	22	16	14	15	16
8th „ ...	22	12	14	15	16
15th „ ...	22	12	12	15	16
22nd „ ...	20	14	14	15	16
1st Dec. 1876 ...	18	12	12	15	14
8th „ ...	18	16	12	15	16
15th „ ...	18	16	12	16	16
22nd „ ...	22	14	14	18	16
1st Jan. 1877 ...	20	18	12	14	16
Average of six years	66	30	28	30	28

					C. Wiltshire's Report, dated 1st January 1877).					
					The local stocks are estimated at from 10,906 to 15,000 tons. Importations are still going on from Karwar and Coompta.	Of the population, 40,000 are high and 38,425 of low caste: 200 men are rich; 40,000 are well-to-do, and the remainder are poor: 41,141 are agriculturists, 50 dealers in cattle, 18,642 are artisans, 600 carriers of goods, 2,000 traders, 1,450 Government servants and their families, 2,000 compose the monied gentry, 50 are private schoolmasters, and the residue private servants. There is no fear of distress among the people. There are no wealthy landholders to aid their tenants.	Tnere has been no emigration, and none is anticipated; about 200 beggars and 1,300 labourers have emigrated.	The Hirekerur tank, on which immigrants are chiefly employed, is being repaired by the Irrigational Department. The ryots have subscribed Rs. 3,795 for famine works, with which amount 7 roads, 2 tanks or houds, and 1 well will be repaired, and 3 tanks deepened. The Second Assistant submits a list of roads as relief works on which people might hereafter be employed, but the Collector shows that the capabilities of the taluka for irrigational reproductive works are very great, and is strongly of opinion that future relief works should be of this nature rather than roads.	No charitable relief has been given, but the Second Assistant has a reserve of Rs. 1,000 to be so spent.	The Government are likely to have on their hands on the—

	On works.	By charitable measures.
1st Mar. ...	2,000	100
1st May ...	1,500	75
1st July ...	1,000	50

				BANKÁPUR Taluka (First Assistant Collector						
The kharif and jowári is 6, the rice 5, and the cotton crop 4 annas; relative areas not given. There is no rabi crop in this taluka. There will be no further sowings this season.	Rs. 1,500 will probably have to be remitted, out of a revenue demand of Rs. 1,77,836.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle in the taluka, nor is any anticipated. Fodder is tolerably abundant. The Mamlatdar reports that of the cattle that were sent to the jungles to graze, about 1,000 have died.	The water-supply of this taluka is fair, except in 2 or 3 black soil villages in the north-east extremity.							
				Prices: lbs. per Rupee.						

For each week in Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1876.	Jowári.	Túr (dhall).	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.
1st week in Oct.	72	48	52	56	44	...
2nd „ ...	44	32	32	26	32	...
3rd „ ...	56	32	40	44	32	...
4th „ ...	40	32	32	32	32	...
1st week in Nov.	38	32	28	28	32	...
2nd „ ...	40	27	32	29	32	...
3rd „ ...	40	32	32	28	32	...
4th „ ...	36	32	28	24	32	...
5th „ ...	36	32	28	24	32	...
1st week in Dec.	36	30	28	24	32	...
2nd „ ...	42	32	32	28	32	...
3rd „ ...	48	32	40	30	32	...
4th „ ...	46	32	34	30	32	...
Average of six years ...	120	34	64	56	44	24

					Mr. G. Waddington's Report, dated 6th January 1877).					
					The local stock of grain is estimated at about 7,143 tons. Large imports are being made from Karwar and elsewhere, and there is no likelihood of supplies for this taluka failing. Prices have considerably fallen, and the Mamlatdar anticipates a further considerable fall, but the first Assistant thinks it probable that prices will remain much as they are for some months to come.	The population of the taluka is 83,175, of whom 52,000 are of the agricultural class and 5,000 are artisans; the remainder 26,175 are traders, including 550 men of some means. There are several landed proprietors of the class of district hereditary officers, who, being involved in debt, are not likely to assist their tenants.	No unusual emigration has taken or is likely to take place. Some labourers who had gone to the jungles to seek employment in the rice harvest have returned.	There has as yet been no great demand for employment. Certain minor works are in progress, such as metal-collecting for the Poona-Harihar road and improving the irrigational tank at Yalwagi. The First Assistant submits a list of projects which, if necessary, can be carried out hereafter as relief works.	There has been no demand as yet for charitable relief, and it is anticipated that in future it will be inconsiderable.	Only about 1,500 persons are at present employed on relief works, but this number will probably increase considerably. The Mamlatdar estimates the numbers likely to be employed hereafter as follows:—

On 1st Mar. ...	4,000
„ 1st May ...	2,000
„ 1st July ...	2,000

if the usual rain should fall in April and May. About 50 may require to be supported by charity.

DHARWAR

—concluded.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*

NAWALGUND Taluka (District Deputy Collector Mr. J. C. Auding's Report, dated 11th January 1877).

a: The yield of the kharif crop is estimated at 1 pie, and that of the rabi at 2 annas.

b: The remissions are estimated at about Rs. 85,000, or nearly one-fourth of the revenue demand, Rs. 3,55,816.

c: About 550 cattle have died from want of fodder, and about 1,180 more deaths are anticipated from the same cause. The people are taking advantage of the permission accorded by Government to graze their cattle free in the forests. The attention of the people has also been drawn by the local officers to the advantage of utilising the prickly pear leaves as fodder.

d: The water-supply is very scanty, except in the very few villages situated on the river Malprabha. Temporary wells will have to be sunk in the beds of nalas to meet the difficulty.

e:

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Túr (pulse).	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.
7th Oct. 1876	38	32	26	36	32	40
15th „	32	32	18	30	32	30
23rd „	24	32	16	20	32	24
31st „	24	32	16	24	32	24
7th Nov. 1876	17	13	14	17	17	17
15th „	16	14	12	16	16	16
23rd „	17	14	14	16	16	16
30th „	17	13	14	16	17	15
7th Dec. 1876	18	14	14	16	18	18
15th „	19	15	17	17	20	18
23rd „	24	16	17	18	20	24
31st „	24	18	18	20	22	24
Average of six years ...	51	24	24	32	24	47

f: The local stocks of grain are estimated by the District Deputy at about 5,457 tons. The Collector, however, has not much reliance on these figures, but agrees with the District Deputy in thinking that the large imports which are being made from the coast *viâ* Hubli by private enterprise will meet all demands, and there will be no serious rise in prices.

g: Of the population, numbering 101,042 souls, 77,200 are high caste and well-to-do, and 23,842 low caste and poor. There are 53,285 cultivators, 4,889 artisans, and 42,868 urban population. The landholders, though wealthy to a certain extent, are not known to have aided their tenants in any way.

h: About 10,600 people have emigrated to Kanara, to assist in harvesting operations; but owing to the breaking out of cholera, and the prevalence of fever, some have returned; but in February large numbers are expected to go there to gather the bamboo seed, which is freely eaten by the poor.

i: The only large relief work in progress in the taluka is the new road from Kanur to Nawalgund (the Hubli-Sholapur road) under the Public Works Department, on which about 10,000 persons are now employed, besides which some minor works are in progress. As these will not last long, the District Deputy recommends for future execution, the Ron-Nawalgund road and improving the tanks at Tirlapur, Halikeri, Bhigranbathi, Jagapur, Nargund, Arekurbatti, Dattanball, Ballarwar, and Nalwadi.

j: Rs. 115-0-9 have been expended on charitable minor works, and Rs. 36-8-3 in relieving travellers and the aged and infirm poor unable to work.

k: The number of persons Government have on their hands at present is 10,213 on relief work and 20 relieved by charity. The number they are likely to have hereafter will be as follows. Of the—

	On works.	*By charitable measures*
1st Mar. ...	12,000	100
1st May ...	13,000	150
1st July ...	16,000	250

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the eleven talukas, the crops in five seem to have been tolerable, in two bad, and in four very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 2,70,000.

In seven talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in three indifferent, and in one bad.

In eight talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, but in one considerable, and in two large expenditure seems to be considered necessary. Government do not anticipate any calamity due to failure of water.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this as of all other Collectorates is either agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture.

36,600, out of a population of 988,037, appear to have migrated, but many have returned, owing to outbreaks of sickness.

Upwards of 15,000 are shortly expected to go into the Kanara jungles to gather bamboo seeds.

The Poona-Haribar, Ron-Nawalgund, and Hubli-Kaládgi roads and some irrigation tanks are the chief relief works in progress.

The expenditure on charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is—

On March 1st	58,000
„ May 1st	51,500
„ July 1st	43,000

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept as accurate or reliable all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

The 25th January 1877.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

SUMMARY

OF THE

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

APPENDED BY THE

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

TO THE FOREGOING

DISTRICT STATEMENTS.

SUMMARY of General Observations on the Answers to the Questions asked by the Government of India in their letter No. 459 of 30th November 1876, as regards the Districts of Khandesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Kaládgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar.

Collectorates.	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e & f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
KHANDESH ...	Of the 15 talukas and 3 pethas, the crops in 10 seem fair, and in 8 indifferent.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 4,66,000.	The condition of the cattle, except in 4 talukas, appears satisfactory.	The recent heavy rain in Khandesh has probably dissipated all fears regarding the water-supply.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876. / For six previous years. Jowári ...35½ / 50¾ Bájri ...28¾ / 44¾	The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	There has been hardly any migration from the district.	The chief relief works are the Dhulia-Pimpalner, and Songir-Nandurbár Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Govment is on— 1st March. / 1st May. / 1st July. 16,950 / 28,200 / 16,650
NÁSIK ...	Of the 11 talukas, the crops in 8 seem fair, and in 3 indifferent.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 3,69,500.	The condition of the cattle throughout the Collectorates appears satisfactory.	In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, and in 6 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876. / For six previous years. Jowári ...25½ / 48 Bájri ...10¼ / 40¾	The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	There has been very little emigration.	The chief relief works are the Bhawarbari-Vinchur, Kapralla-Ghát, Vinchur-Niphád and Niphád-Deopur Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on— 1st March. / 1st May. / 1st July. 43,000 / 53,100 / 36,300
AHMEDNAGAR.	Of the 11 talukas, the crops in 2 seem to have been fair, in 5 bad, and in 4 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,77,943.	In 6 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 2 indifferent, and in 3 bad.	In 4 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory; but it is reported that in 5 considerable, and in 2 large, expenditure on this account will have to be incurred; no calamity due to failure of water-supply is, however, anticipated by the Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876. / For six previous years. Jowári ...26 / 59½ Bájri ...25½ / 53½	The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	128,553 people out of a population of 773,958 appear to have migrated, but some have returned. A further migration of upwards of 5,000 people is anticipated. The migration appears to this Government to be due mainly, if not entirely, to the cattle movements, and to the movement of the people towards relief works.	A considerable number of relief works is in progress, but the local officers are unable to suggest sufficient to meet the future demand for labour, unless the Dhond and Manmád Railway earthworks are undertaken.	The expenditure on charity has not been large.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is on— 1st March. / 1st May. / 1st July. 98,900 / 148,200 / 47,500
POONA ...	Of the 8 talukas, the crops in 3 seem good, in 3 indifferent, and in 2 bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,46,354.	In 5 talukas the condition of the cattle appears satisfactory, and in 3 rather the reverse.	Some expenditure of money will render the water-supply throughout the Collectorate satisfactory.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876. / For six previous years. Jowári ...27½ / 53¾ Bájri ...24¼ / 47	The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	101,989 people seem to have migrated. The movement has now stopped. It appears to be to a great extent caused by the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle. The people are expected to return before or during the monsoon.	The chief relief works now in progress are the Mutha Canal, the Yewut Tank, the Shirshopal Tank, and the Poona-Poud Road.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is on— 1st March. / 1st May. / 1st July. 80,500 / 85,500 / 45,300

Collectorates.	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e & f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
SHOLAPUR ...	Of the 7 talukas, the crops in 2 seem bad, and in 5 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 10,01,169.	In 1 taluka the condition of the cattle appears indifferent, and in 6 bad.	In 2 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, in 3 indifferent, and in 2 bad. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876. / For six previous years. Jowári ... 19¾ / 56¼ Bájri ... 21½ / 49¼	The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture. The figures given by Mr. Acworth (and by the District Deputy as respects Karmála), regarding the cultivators and non-cultivators, are obviously absurd. He apparently classes Khatidars alone as cultivators.	212,300 out of a population of 718,034 seem to have migrated. More are expected to follow their example, but, on the other hand, some have returned. This migration is to a great extent a cattle movement.	The chief relief works are the Ashti Tank, and the Bársi-Yedsi and Pandharpur-Wangi Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been considerable.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on— 1st March. / 1st May. / 1st July. 140,000 / 186,000 / 132,000
SATARA ...	Of the 11 talukas, the crops in 7 seem to be fair, in 2 indifferent, and in 2 bad.	The proposed remissions amount on what appears to be an outside estimate to Rs. 5,07,621.	In 8 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 1 indifferent, and in 2 bad.	In 6 talukas the prospects of the water-supply appear satisfactory, and in 5 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water-supply is anticipated by Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876. / For six previous years. Jowári ... 26¾ / 41¼ Bájri ... 24½ / 37½	The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	45,163 people out of a population of 1,064,002 seem to have emigrated; some have returned, but further emigration is expected. It appears to be partly a cattle movement, and partly the annual movement in search of labour intensified by the present scarcity.	The chief relief works are the Nehr and Pingli irrigation tanks.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on— 1st March. / 1st May. / 1st July. 70,500 / 92,500 / 45,500
KALADGI ...	Of the 8 talukas, the crops in 3 seem to have been bad, and in 5 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 6,95,373.	In 1 taluka the condition of the cattle appears tolerably satisfactory, and in 7 bad.	In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, and in 3 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.	The local officers appear slightly apprehensive regarding the grain supply of 5 talukas. For October, November, and December 1876. / For six previous years. Jowári ... 19 / 60½ Bájri ... 17¾ / 62½	The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	123,900 out of a population of 816,037 appear to have migrated. This movement seems now to have nearly stopped. It is to a great extent due to the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle.	The chief relief works are the Sholapur-Hubli and the Sholapur-Bellary Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on— 1st March. / 1st May. / 1st July. 82,000 / 119,500 / 63,300
BELGAUM ...	Of the 7 talukas, the crops in 4 seem fair, and in 3 bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 2,50,772.	In 5 talukas the condition of the cattle appears satisfactory, and in 2 bad.	In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seems satisfactory, and in 2 indifferent. No calamity due to the failure of water is anticipated by Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876. / For six previous years. Jowári ... 17 / 44½ Bájri ... 17½ / 41½	The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	22,900 out of a population of 988,750 appear to have migrated. This movement appears now to have nearly stopped. It is to a great extent due to the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle.	The chief relief works are roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on— 1st March. / 1st May. / 1st July. 87,000 / 98,720 / 79,800
DHARWAR ...	Of the 11 talukas, the crops in 5 seem to have been tolerable, in 2 bad, and in 4 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 2,70,000.	In 7 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 3 indifferent, and in 1 bad.	In 8 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seems satisfactory; but in one considerable, and in 2 large, expenditure seems to be considered necessary. Government do not anticipate any calamity due to the failure of water.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876. / For six previous years. Jowári ... 22½ / 64½ Bájri ... 19 / 41½	The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	36,600 people out of a population of 988,087 appear to have migrated, but many have returned owing to outbreaks of sickness. Bands of 15,000 are shortly expected to go into the Kanara jungles to gather bamboo-seeds.	The Poona-Hurrihar, Ron-Nawalgund, and Hubli-Kaládgi roads, and some irrigation tanks, are the chief relief works in progress.	The expenditure on charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is on— 1st March. / 1st May. / 1st July. 58,000 / 51,500 / 43,000
TOTAL ...	.....	Rs. 46,84,732	.....	.....	.....	.....	No. 671,405	.....	.....	677,500 / 863,220 / 503,300

(*a*) Out of the 89 talukas forming the Collectorates of Khandesh,* Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Kaládgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar, the crops of 39 would appear to be fair, of 13 indifferent, and of 37 bad. It must, however, be observed that, as the respective areas of kharif and rabi are not always given, it is occasionally difficult to judge of the position of a taluka from the answer.

(*b*) The estimate by the local officers of revenue to be remitted is Rs. 46,84,732. This would seem to be for the year 1876-77; but the question may have been interpreted in various ways.

(*c*) The condition of the cattle in 54 talukas appears to be satisfactory, in 14 indifferent, and in 21 bad. This Government are inclined to hope that, except in Sholapur and Kaládgi, the mortality among cattle will be confined almost entirely to the old and worthless animals.

(*d*) The water-supply of 58 talukas seems satisfactory, while in 31 considerable expense may have to be incurred. Government, however, do not anticipate any calamity due to failure of water-supply.

(*e & f*) Private enterprise appears quite able to supply the demand for grain, and there are large stocks in the Bombay markets, and on their way from Central India, the North-West Provinces, and elsewhere; but prices seem unlikely to fall materially, as they now appear to be close upon the margin of profit on importation. The average prices throughout the nine districts for October, November, and December are shown to be—

Jowári, 26¼ lbs. per rupee.
Bájri, 21¾ lbs. per rupee.

and the average for the previous six years—

Jowári, 56 lbs. per rupee.
Bájri, 47 lbs. per rupee.

It must, however, be remembered that the great general rise of prices did not occur early in October. The average is now about 23¾ lbs. per rupee.

(*g*) This question has been variously understood. In some talukas Brahmins alone would appear to be entered as high caste; in others all, save Mhars, &c., are so entered. The population of the affected area may be said to be almost entirely agricultural.

(*h*) The migration is stated to amount to 671,405, and is chiefly from Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, and Kaládgi. It is probable that most of these people have simply moved from one part of British territory to another, either in search of work or pasture, and the majority will, no doubt, return to their villages next monsoon.

(*i*) The expenditure of Government money upon charity has not been large.

(*k*) The estimate of the number of people upon relief works is as follows:—

1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
677,500	863,220	509,370

The estimate made by this Government in November was an average of 750,000, 800,000, and 300,000 respectively for the above three months.

* No return of the Jámner Taluka, which is reported to be unaffected by scarcity, has been received.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 10th February 1877.

STATEMENT B.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT A

AND

OTHER INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

N. B.—This Abstract is compiled from Statement A, the weekly progress statements issued by the Bombay Government, and the original reports of the Assistant and Deputy Collectors, Collectors, and Revenue Commissioners.

STATEMENT B.

ABSTRACT OF THE REVIEW AND FORECAST OF THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

District.	Area in Square Miles.		Population.		Prices of Staple Grain in Rs. per Rupee.								Rainfall.	
					Ordinary Prices 6 years' average.		Average Prices on							
							November 29th, 1876.		January 5th, 1877.		February 9th, 1877.			
	Total.	Affected.	Total.	Affected.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	5 years' average.	Up to February 9th, 1877.
1 Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	1,028,642	346,244	56	54	31	26	31	28½	34½	28½	24·94	14·4
2 Násik ...	8,113	2,000	729,252	250,000	54	47	29	26	30	28	32	29	35·29	27·55
3 Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	773,988	640,000	76	66	22½	22½	26	28	26	24	24·3	10·65
4 Poona ...	5,099	2,500	907,285	318,601	65	51	18½	18½	20½	20	25½	23½	30·6	20·76
5 Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	718,034	718,034	66	60	17	...	20	...	20	...	25·21	8·11
6 Satara ...	4,932	2,682	1,061,002	461,000	39	35	16	17	19	19½	20	20	54·60	25·43
7 Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	816,037	816,037	56	76	12	...	16	...	17½	17½	22·43	6·13
8 Belgaum ...	4,891	2,660	938,750	501,000	43	54	16	...	18	20	19	19	30·48	21·24
9 Dhárwar ...	4,564	3,000	993,037	630,000	43	...	18	...	17½	...	18	...	26·89	13·61
Total ...	54,355	33,873	7,963,927	4,981,616										

Cultivation, Proportions of				Land Revenue.		Number of Persons to be Relieved								
						By Charity.					On Works.			
Kharif.		Rabi.		Approximate demand.	Estimated remissions.	Christmas, 1876.	Actual on February 9th, 1877.	March 1st, 1877.	May 1st, 1877.	July 1st, 1877.	Christmas, 1876.	Actual on February 9th, 1877.	March 1st, 1877.	May 1st, 1877.	July 1st, 1877.
Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.												
				Rs.	Rs.										
1,842,822	84·81	279,896	15·19	30,26,127	4,66,000	201	532	920	1,540	1,740	4,598	3,480	16,950	28,200	16,650
974,918	58·02	409,250	41·98	12,48,995	3,99,500	1,782	7,859	250	300	500	14,926	17,000	43,000	58,100	36,300
988,215	16·35	1,181,343	83·65	13,22,040	5,77,943	2,215	3,953	650	1,300	500	37,703	25,716	98,900	148,200	47,500
559,821	55·83	591,679	44·17	11,29,956	5,46,354	1,129	20,704	1,255	1,655	1,625	46,854	49,700	80,500	85,500	45,300
445,091	26·99	1,649,224	73·01	10,73,905	10,01,169	7,716	4,998	7,500	10,980	11,500	73,219	49,415	140,060	188,000	188,000
1,087,835	76·00	299,237	23·00	15,84,923	5,07,621	1	4,351	1,200	2,150	2,650	20,734	14,391	70,500	92,500	45,500
770,686	34·95	1,184,671	65·05	12,08,116	6,95,379	84	122	14,723	14,923	14,923	29,083	50,835	93,000	133,500	63,320
638,676	57·02	939,336	42·98	13,53,917	2,50,772	547	491	6,800	2,000	6,800	28,800	12,084	87,630	98,720	79,800
699,[illegible]	19·02	732,[illegible]	80·98	20,20,[illegible]	3,70,000	971	Return not received.	810	1,080	1,080	26,721	26,567	58,000	51,500	48,000
489,251	17·29	6,561,018	22·71			14,246	42,300	33,608	35,678	41,388	281,723	249,158	677,500	863,220	509,370

STATEMENT

	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas; *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.	The course of prices wea... of each of the princip... food-grains from Octob... 1st up to the date of r... port in each case, and ... years' averages.
KHANDESH.	After making allowance for the proportions of *kharif* and *rabi* cultivation, the amount of crop saved is approximately as under:— Full average in 4 sub-divisions. Three-fourths „ 3 „ Two-thirds „ 2 „ One-half „ 4 „ One-third „ 6 „ 19 Of these sub-divisions, 16 are talukas, and 3 are pethas, or portions of a taluka separately administered and reported on.	The reduction in the estimate of remissions, resulting from further scrutiny of the effects of the drought, is very remarkable. The original estimate was Rs. 7,56,000. In paragraph 12 of Sir R. Temple's minute of January 12, however, the amount is put down, on the statement of the local authorities, at 5 lakhs, and we now learn that Rs. 4,66,000 is probably a maximum estimate.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle and none is anticipated, excepting in a group of four talukas bordering on the Taptee, where want of fodder and water are expected to be severely felt. The throwing open of the Government Forest reserves appears to have had an excellent effect.	No anxiety regarding the water-supply, except in one taluka, where the failure has been serious, and in the group of four already mentioned, where it may be considerable. In other parts scarcity will be felt in individual villages or groups of villages only. The deepening, clearing, or repair of existing wells, and in some cases the sinking of new ones, are recommended for several talukas. The recent heavy rain may have improved matters somewhat.	Famine prices do no... exist in any part o... Khandesh. In the... taluka of Erandole... where they ar... higher than in any... other part, th... number of lbs. o... the four principa... grains which cou... be purchased fo... one rupee was a... follows: bájri o... wheat, 24 lbs.; ... jowári, 28 lbs.; an... túr dal, 16 lbs. Th... average prices dur... ing six years were... 32, 38, 48 and 22 lbs... respectively.
NASIK.	The crop saved is estimated as— Three-fourths in 1 taluka. Two-thirds „ 3 talukas. One-half „ 4 „ One-third „ 2 „ One-fourth „ 1 taluka. 11 talukas.	The remissions are put at Rs. 3,69,000, but the Collector informed Sir R. Temple that they would probably not exceed 3 lakhs.	This district possesses the Ghát mountainous country to the westward, besides the Chaudore range of hills, and other advantages of which the people have freely availed themselves; so the condition of the cattle is generally satisfactory.	In all except three or four talukas, the scarcity of water will be considerable, and in parts of some it will be severe. The habilitation of all existing wells, the digging of holes in beds of tanks and streams, and even temporary desertion of villages will be resorted to.	This district was rathe... pinched by a rise o... prices about the mid... dle of November, but... they rapidly recover... ed, and have since... further improved... though perhaps d... the whole they ar... not quite so low a... in Khandesh.
AHMEDNAGAR.	The crop saved is estimated as— Two-thirds in 3 talukas. One-half „ 2 „ One-third „ 3 „ One-fourth „ 1 taluka. One-sixth „ 1 „ *Nil* „ 1 „ 11 talukas.	The remissions are stated by the local officers to be likely to reach Rs. 5,77,000, but the Revenue Commissioner appears to consider this estimate too high, as the assessment is very light, and people fairly well off ought to pay up.	The condition of the cattle seems satisfactory in six talukas, indifferent in two, and bad in three. One of the latter, which has suffered severely, is expected to lose one-half of its stock of 60,000 head.	There will be a serious deficiency of the water-supply in five out of nine talukas, and considerable expenditure must be incurred in well-deepening and other expedients, especially in two talukas, but the Government do not anticipate any calamity.	Prices appear to ... on the whole some... what easier than i... the Násik District.
POONA.	The crop saved is believed to be— One-half in 3 talukas. One-third „ 2 „ One-fourth „ 1 taluka. *Nil* „ 2 talukas. 8 talukas.	The proposed remissions are Rs. 5,46,000 according to these reports, but 6 lakhs are mentioned by Sir R. Temple. The Revenue Commissioner, however, considers that much of the revenue proposed for remission can be collected either this year or next.	The cattle in Bhimthari and Indapur talukas have suffered considerably, and in three other talukas there has been some mortality. But the bulk of the cattle have been taken off to pastures out of the district.	Considerable expenditure on deepening wells, &c., is contemplated in order to supplement the water-supply, which is failing partially in most talukas.	There are some singu... lar differences of pri... in different talu... but on the whole th... rates are scarcely ... favourable as th... average.
SHOLAPUR.	In one taluka one-fourth of the crop has been saved, but in the remaining six nothing whatever.	The proposed remissions amount to ten lakhs, or nearly the whole realisable revenue of the year, and it would appear that this estimate is not likely to be much improved upon.	Out of 720,646 animals, 344,700 have been sent to other districts for pasture, and 49,000 are believed to have died. Further large mortality is expected in at least four talukas.	The water-supply in three talukas is indifferent, and in two bad. Considerable expense will have to be incurred.	Prices are gene... higher than in t... Collectorates abov... mentioned, and esp... cially so in the Sang... la taluka.

B—continued.

The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies, are being, or may be drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artizan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
The local stocks are considerable in some talukas, and importations by railway and from the Nizam's dominions ad equal to all demands.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and in some parts decidedly well-to-do. The western talukas which contain a large proportion of Bhils, who are poor and of unsettled habits, have fortunately escaped the drought almost entirely. There is no large land-holder class, but in three talukas a few individuals will help their tenants, and in six more the money-lenders are said to be likely to make advances freely.	There has been no noticeable emigration except from one taluka, Bhosawul, and there further emigration is said to be probable.	There is no complete list of works, but it appears from the weekly report that on December 31st, 23 had been completed, and 53, nearly all small, except one tank at Mhasawad, were in hand. Of the Pimpalneir locality it is said that "no relief works are in progress, nor will any be needed."	Scarcely any charitable relief has been given, though the public have raised subscriptions in seven talukas; portions of these have been applied with questionable prudence and success, though with the most beneficent motives, in purchasing grain for re-sale to the poor.
The local stocks in nearly all talukas are believed to be small, but the railway being everywhere within easy reach, no apprehensions are entertained, and private enterprize will keep up adequate supplies.	There may be said to be no land-holders, except the Chief of Vinchur, who are in a position to aid their tenantry.	Many people of this district are in the habit of going to Bombay and elsewhere every year, during the fair season, in search of a livelihood. This emigration and that of the people in charge of cattle sent away to graze may be be rather more extensive than usual and will tend to relieve local pressure.	Three roads have been completed, and three more, of which two employ from 5,000 to 10,000 persons, are in progress.	No charitable relief has yet been found necessary in eight out of the eleven talukas, and in the others the expenditure has been small.
Considerable stocks exist in some talukas and importation is going on briskly from both the railway and the Nizam's Territory.	There are a few large landholders, but a fair proportion of the population are tolerably well-to-do.	From eight of the talukas there has been a considerable emigration, estimated at one-sixth of the entire population of the district; some few have returned, but others are going and likely to go.	Fifty-one works have been completed, and 42 more are in progress.	Charitable relief is being dispensed in eight talukas, but on a small scale.
The local stocks of grain in at least half the district are considerable, and the railway will supply all that may be needed.	There are no wealthy landlords in the district to help their tenantry, and the ryots are for the most part deeply in debt.	The emigration from three talukas has been unusually large, and, in all, the district has been relieved of above one-eighth of its population. The care of cattle has been one chief cause, but others have gone for employment. All who survive are expected to return.	56 relief works have been completed, and 99 more are in progress, including the Moota canal, two large tanks, and a considerable road-work. Many small works are also proposed for execution if required.	The demand for charitable relief has been considerable, chiefly for children under 7 years old whose parents are on relief works, and for women taking care of them.
The stocks do not seem to be anywhere large, but the importation by rail will be ample.	The people generally are very poor, and there are no large land-holders.	About one-third of the population of the district have emigrated, and on the whole are understood not to have bettered their condition. Some have returned, and all who survive may be expected to return by the cultivating season.	Thirty-four works have been completed, and 192 are in progress. Some others are proposed, especially irrigation works which are considered to be most likely to be beneficial. The Dhond-Manmar Railway will be some help, but it is at a considerable distance from most parts of the district.	Considerable charitable relief has been given both by Government and the Sholapur Relief Committee, who have influential support from Bombay, and have been most conspicuous for their public-spirited exertions.

STATEMENT—concluded.

	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.	The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.
SATARA.	The crop saved is estimated at:— Full average in 2 Talukas. Three-fourths „ 3 „ Two-thirds „ 2 „ One-half „ 1 „ One-third „ 1 „ One-fourth „ 1 „ One-sixth „ 1 „ 11	The remissions are estimated by the local officers at Rs. 5,07,621, but this sum, amounting to half the entire land revenue, is higher in proportion than the estimate for other districts which have suffered more severely, and is considered by both the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner to be capable of reduction.	The condition of the cattle is on the whole satisfactory, and the vicinity of the Ghâts prevents any serious apprehension, but in three Talukas there has been some mortality, and more is anticipated.	Five Talukas will be somewhat short of water, and some expenditure will be necessary in deepening and clearing wells, &c.	There was a sudden and severe rise of prices in November, occasioned chiefly by panic, at the recovery was rapid, as grain was poured in both from the port of Chiploon and Poona, and prices are now fair, though still below Poona and what they might be expected to be. The Collector anticipates a second rise before the rains on exhaustion of existing supplies.
KALADGI.	The crop saved is estimated at:— One-fourth in 1 Taluka. One-sixth „ 1 „ *Nil* „ 6 „ 8	The remissions are put at Rs. 6,95,373, and the local officers do not hold out much prospect of reduction in this amount. Its lowness in proportion to the estimate for Sholapur is probably attributable to the people generally being more thrifty and well-to-do, and less in debt, as also to Kaládgi having had a better harvest in 1875-76.	The loss of cattle has been very severe in two Talukas, and serious in the others, except one. A certain number have been taken to the Ghâts and the Nizam's Dominions to graze, but further heavy loss is expected.	The water-supply is sufficient in five Talukas, and indifferent in three, but no calamity is anticipated.	Prices have been, and continue still to be, to a certain extent, lower than in any other District.
BELGAUM.	The crop saved is estimated at:— Two-thirds in 1 Taluka. One-half „ 2 „ One-third „ 1 „ *Nil* „ 3 „ 7	Remissions to the extent of Rs. 2,50,772, or about one-fifth of the revenue, are proposed, and this amount seems not likely to be exceeded, according to the remarks of the Revenue Commissioner, who has passed some years in the District as Collector.	In two Taluks the cattle have suffered a good deal, and further mortality is apprehended. In the rest they are doing fairly.	There will be some difficulty and consequent expense in two Talukas only.	Prices are still comparatively high, though much improved, and better than in the adjoining Districts of Kaládgi and Dharwar.
DHARWAR.	The crop saved is as under:— One-half in 1 Taluka. One-third „ 2 „ One-fourth „ 2 „ One-sixth „ 2 „ *Nil* „ 3 „ 11	The proposed remissions are Rs. 2,70,000, but this amount appears, from the remarks of the District Officers, to be an outside estimate. On the other hand, 4 lakhs was the figure given to Sir Richard Temple by the late Collector, Mr. Robertson.	Four Talukas have suffered as regards cattle, but not very severely compared with other Districts.	The Government of Bombay anticipate considerable expenditure in one Taluka, and large outlay in two more, in consequence of the failure of the water-supply.	Prices are somewhat higher than in the adjacent District of Belgaum.

	The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions, urban or artizans; also the character of the land-holders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants, and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people: how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
SATARA.	Grain is plentiful, local stocks are believed to be considerable, and importation goes on freely from Poona and the port of Chiploon.	Four or five Talukas contain a few wealthy Inámdars who may be expected to aid their tenants.	The emigration is reported to have been 45,163 out of a population of 1,064,002. The emigration during the fair season in search of labour is always considerable in this district, and has been intensified by the scarcity.	The Pingli and Nehr tanks, to cost about 3½ lakhs, were in progress, and the Mhaswar tank, to cost about 18 lakhs, was about to be commenced at the close of the year. Thirty-six other works, mostly small, were also in hand.	No charitable relief has been required, except in four Talukas, where it is given to a trifling extent.
KALADGI.	The local stocks are believed to be generally small, and the importations labour under some difficulties, so that apprehensions of their cessation and of consequent high prices are entertained regarding five Taluks.	There is a certain sprinkling of large land-holders, some of whom will help their tenants.	Fully one-sixth of the population have emigrated, drawn especially from the Indi, Sindgi, Bejapur and Badami Taluks, but the movement has stopped.	The chief works are two main roads. Sixty-five works had been completed at the close of the year and 70 more were in hand, of which one employed above 5,000 and the other above 10,000 labourers.	The expenditure by Government on charitable relief has been trifling, but considerable sums have been subscribed in some places by private parties.
BELGAUM.	Prices have been greatly improved by large supplies from the sea-ports of Goa and Vingorla, and no rise is anticipated, at least till the monsoon closes the coast. The local stocks in some parts are considerable.	There is a fair proportion of well-to-do people, but no body of large land-holders able to help their tenants.	The emigration has been comparatively trifling, and chiefly connected with the cattle. Three Talukas have an influx of persons from other parts.	Sixteen works were completed, and 64 others, mostly small, in progress at the close of the year. The Golkak canal is about to be commenced.	Relief houses have been established, but little relief has actually been given as yet. Private persons have subscribed liberally.
DHARWAR.	The local stocks of grain are fair in some few Talukas, and importation is going on freely from the port of Carwar.	The people generally are well-to-do, and there are some large land-holders, but they are not expected generally to aid their tenants.	The emigration has been comparatively small, and it is not likely to extend, with the exception of a body of 15,000 expected to go to Kanara to gather bamboo seeds.	Nineteen relief works had been completed, and 43 were in progress at the end of the year. Others had been proposed. One work employed over 4,000 and another over 10,000 labourers.	The charitable relief has been trifling.

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877. Register No. 33.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

No. 274.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 9th March 1877.

[AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE.]

Famine.

READ—

Telegram from the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated October 30th, requesting the submission of separate statements regarding each taluk in the distressed districts, showing its area, population, Government realizable revenue in 1875-76, rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation, average annual rainfall, actual rainfall up to date, ordinary price of the staple-food of the taluk at that season, actual prices on the date of the return, probable extent of failure of crops, and amount, if any, sanctioned for relief works and other relief; and adding that the statements might be prepared from the best information then available, and corrected or supplemented afterwards if necessary.

Letters from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Nos. 134, 157, and 175, dated 19th January, and 15th and 28th February 1877, submitting the information required for the Nandidroog, Nagar, and Ashtagram Divisions respectively.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner, No. 470, dated 2nd December 1876, forwarding copy of a letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 459, dated 30th November 1876, and requesting that a complete review similar to that required in the case of Bombay might be submitted for the province of Mysore.

Letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 131, dated the 17th January 1877.

Ditto ditto, No. 135, dated 20th January 1877.

Ditto ditto, „ 142, „ 26th „

Ditto ditto, „ 144, „ 27th „

Ditto ditto, „ 154, „ 2nd February 1877.

Ditto ditto, „ 155, „ 6th „

Ditto ditto, „ 174, „ 26th „

and telegram, dated 6th March 1877, forwarding translations of the original reports received from each taluk, together with the remarks thereon of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts.

Statement A, compiled from the returns and summaries received in reply to the telegram of the Foreign Department, dated 30th October 1876, and the letter to the Chief Commissioner, dated 2nd December, above referred to.

Statement B, being an abstract of statement A, with additions from the Mysore weekly returns.

RESOLUTION.

The province of Mysore is undergoing, throughout a large portion of its area, the unusual misfortune of a second season of drought. The harvest of

the year 1874-75 was abundant, but the south-west monsoon of 1875 failed so extensively as to cause a loss of the greater part of the dry crops, and the succeeding north-east monsoon was likewise scanty and insufficient to fill the tanks which are relied upon for the irrigation of about one-sixth of the province. The prevalence of distress was brought fully to the notice of the Government of India in January 1876, and aid was afforded by means of relief works and considerable remissions of the land revenue. During the present year both the south-west and north-east monsoons have been even more scanty than before, and distress has consequently been converted into a famine of much severity.

2. In October last the Chief Commissioner reported very fully on the condition of affairs up to date, obtained a grant for relief works, and was requested to submit statistical information regarding each taluk similar to that called for at the same time with reference to the distressed portions of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Subsequently, a complete review and forecast, resembling that required for those presidencies, was considered to be necessary. The submission of the information thus expected has been unavoidably delayed by various circumstances, and it has not in all cases been found possible to ascertain details with the precision which might have been desired. The result has, moreover, been to a considerable extent anticipated by the graphic sketch of the condition of the province very recently presented by the minute of Sir Richard Temple dated 14th ultimo, and its accompanying memoranda by Mr. Bernard. At the same time His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that there may be much advantage in making public a review of the tract suffering from scarcity which is based upon a comprehensive series of facts, collected by the several local officers who are in actual contact with the people and their difficulties, and expressed as far as possible in their own words.

3. The area of Mysore is 27,077 square miles, and its population 5,055,412, and the province is divided into eight districts, comprising 68 taluks. The Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Mysore districts, which lie in order from north to south along the edge of the Western Ghâts, have suffered less than the others, and the two first named have even afforded by the jungles and grazing grounds in certain of their taluks most material aid to the remainder of the province. Chitaldroog and Bangalore come next in order of failure, while Tumkur, lying between them, and Kolar, the eastern-most of all, have virtually lost nearly the whole of their crops. The affected area and population as estimated by the Chief Commissioner are given in the margin, and amount to nearly two-thirds of the whole area and one-half the whole population of the province. If, however, all taluks be considered as affected in which the crop saved amounts to less than one-half, the numbers will be 14,479 and 2,849,329, while if taluks with half crop saved be added the results will be raised to 16,160 and 3,141,747 respectively.

Area in square miles.	Population.
16,812	2,579,827

4. The rainfall during the past season is shewn in the margin. As only one-third of the taluks have had less than half the average, and no less than thirty-one have received above one-half, the general result is more favourable than that of the rainfall in the distressed districts in the Bombay Presidency during the same period. The fact, however, of the present season being the second one of drought renders the deficiency far more serious in its consequences than it otherwise would have been. The Chief Commissioner reports that "the tanks generally are all dry, and the gravity of the crisis is undoubted," and it is to be feared that a considerable increase of suffering to both man and beast is inevitable.

Proportion.	Number of taluks.
Full rainfall ...	8
Three-fourths ...	13
Two-thirds ...	10
One-half ...	14
One-third ...	10
One-quarter ...	9
One-seventh ...	4
Total ...	68

5. The attempt to estimate with any approach to accuracy the failure of crops is in the present case surrounded with considerable difficulties. The province is subject to the influence of two monsoons, and there is also a considerable amount of land dependent on irrigation, which again proceeds from several sources, some of which are less affected by the rainfall than others. In the absence of correct statistics as to the proportions of the total

area under each class of cultivation, it is obvious that a mere estimate of the yield of each such class in annas is usually of little use. In some cases the taluk reports are sufficiently intelligible without such statistics, but in others it has been necessary to fall back upon the estimates prepared for the returns called for in October, which, though doubtless framed with all care, are probably less reliable than the more matured taluk reports of a later date, and which for the most part anticipated a loss somewhat heavier than has eventually resulted. The marginal table is the nearest estimate which, under these circumstances, it has been found practicable to frame. The Tumkur District, it will be seen, has suffered the heaviest loss; but is closely followed by Bangalore and Chitaldroog; Kolar and Kadur hold an intermediate position; Hassan and Mysore have failed but slightly, and Shimoga is almost untouched. Counting by taluks, the crop saved is above half in twenty-five taluks; the failure has been total in ten and nearly so in eight more, while the intermediate number, losing from one-sixth to one-half both inclusive, is twenty-five. These results are more extreme as regards both crop lost and crop saved, than those ascertained in the case of Bombay.

Districts.	Number of taluks in which the crop was:—								
	Full average.	Five-sixths.	Three-fourths.	One-half.	One-third.	One-fourth.	One-sixth.	One-eighth.	Nil.
Bangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1
Kolar ...	...	...	....	...	6	2	2	...	...
Tumkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6
Mysore ...	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan ...	...	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga ...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Kadur ...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Chitaldroog ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3
Total ...	9	6	10	4	8	5	8	8	10

6. The estimates of probable remissions of land revenue which were formed in November amounted to no less than Rs. 25,64,956, the total demand for the year being Rs. 68,94,825; but further enquiry has reduced this figure to one-half, or Rs. 12,76,672. It appears probable that still further reductions will be found practicable, especially in the Kolar District. The general principle laid down by the Chief Commissioner has been that eight annas in the rupee may be remitted on wet lands under tanks, if wholly unirrigated, and from four to six annas on dry land holdings, but that if any further concession be needed it must be in the form of postponement of recovery till next year.

7. The resources of Mysore in cattle and agricultural stock generally have not been reported, but they have already been most materially impaired, and it is to be feared that considerable further loss is unavoidable. The condition of the cattle may be said to be decidedly bad in nineteen taluks, indifferent in forty-one, and good in eight only. The districts of Chitaldroog and Tumkur appear to be the worst; the reported losses being 79,700 and 97,600 head respectively. The remedial measures adopted have been the suspension of sales of grass on waste lands, the throwing open of the State forests, and above all, the removal of the cattle to the Ghât districts, particularly to the eight Mulnad taluks or hilly region in the Shimoga and Kadur districts. Prickly pear has not found favour as fodder.

8. The scarcity of water is great through above two-thirds of the province; the condition in this respect of seventeen taluks being bad and of thirty-two indifferent, and the suffering of the people and the cattle will be intensified in the event of no rain falling in the course of next month. The digging of temporary wells in the beds of nullas and tanks is the only measure which can be resorted to.

9. The course of prices during the three months terminating at Christmas is chiefly remarkable as shewing a general and gradual rise, rather than the sudden rise and subsequent recovery which was observable in the case of Bombay. Since that date there has been a decided amendment in the price of ragi, but that of rice has been more stationary. The condition and prospects of the grain trade have been so ably reviewed in the memoranda by Mr. Bernard, to which reference has already been made, that it is sufficient to say that in Mysore, as elsewhere, private trade has shewn great activity, that the demand on the railway is, and will continue to be, in excess of its carrying power, and that there appear to be not inconsiderable stocks in the hands of the people which will not be drawn upon until June and July, when it is to be hoped that rain will have fallen and removed all anxiety regarding the coming season.

10. Mysore, like the west of India generally, does not possess a wealthy zemindari class, who can be relied on to pay their revenue regularly not-

withstanding occasional bad years, and to deal liberally with their tenantry. The population contains a rather larger percentage than usual of high castes, but the majority are poor, excepting, perhaps, in the Mysore district.

11. The number of persons reported to have emigrated is 334,248, or about 13 per cent. on the affected population, but the movement has for the most part been only to the Mulnad taluks of the Shimoga and Kadur districts, for the purpose of grazing cattle, or to the coffee plantations of Coorg and its vicinity, where labour is in request. It is doubtful whether the change of climate has usually been found advantageous.

12. Up to the period when the taluk reports now under consideration were sent in, the organization of relief works had not attained any very large dimensions, and the Chief Commissioner was endeavouring, with equal caution and judgment to meet, without exceeding, the exigencies of the situation. The projects which have been undertaken have, owing to the want of facilities for large undertakings, been of limited extent, and have in the great majority of instances consisted of tank repairs and clearances. As such projects are particularly appropriate to the circumstances of Mysore, and task-work is everywhere enforced, with the cordial co operation of the Public Works Department, there is good reason to believe that the result will be a material improvement of the irrigational resources of the Province. The totals of the general expenditure up to December 31st by means of which much relief will be afforded, are given in the margin. The appropriations for relief works under civil officers were on February 17th Rs. 4,98,568, out of which Rs. 1,92,968 had been actually expended. The relief appears to have been sufficient without being excessive:

	Rs.
District Fund Budget	1,85,323
Special relief-works	1,19,269
TOTAL ...	3,04,592
Imperial Public Works Irrigation Budget ...	3,56,234
Ditto Roads and Buildings ditto ...	8,36,533
TOTAL ...	11,92,767
Civil Budget: petty repairs, &c.	76,831
Municipal Budget	1,19,713
TOTAL ...	16,93,903

13. The organisation for charitable relief has been carefully developed throughout the various districts. Considerable sums have been privately raised for the support of the aged, helpless and infirm, and the Chief Commissioner, in accordance with sanction accorded to him at his request on the 2nd November 1876, has made in all cases an equivalent grant on the part of Government. Recently arrangements have been commenced, at the suggestion of Sir Richard Temple, for a careful house-to-house visitation, with the view of preventing, as far as human agency can effect it, the mortality which might otherwise possibly occur among those who are from any cause prevented from seeking relief on the works.

14. The local officers estimate as shown in the margin the numbers likely to be in receipt of relief. As regards the first-mentioned date, it seems sufficient to say that, according to the latest information obtained by telegraph and relating to the latter part of February, the total on the works and receiving charitable relief was 94,596. The estimate, therefore, while beyond the mark was not altogether excessive, and it seems not improbable that the numbers on the 1st of May may come up to the local calculation. By the 1st of July, however, a considerable reduction in numbers may fairly be anticipated, especially if a favourable commencement of the rains has taken place.

March, 1st	140,000
May, 1st	164,000
July, 1st	166,000

15. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has great pleasure in congratulating the Chief Commissioner and the officers of the Mysore Administration on the zeal, judgment, and humanity which have characterised their arrangements and exertions to meet the great calamity which has fallen upon the province, and the large measure of success which has hitherto attended them.

ORDERED, that copies of this Resolution be communicated to the Secretary of State for India, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and Sir Richard Temple, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(True extract.)

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT A.

STATISTICS

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

IN THE

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

N. B.—This Statement consists of extracts from the information furnished by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore on the 19th January and 15th and 28th February 1877, in accordance with the telegram from the Government of India of the 30th October 1876, and of summaries of the reports on each taluka called for by the Government of India on December 2nd, 1876.

KEY to the alphabetical headings in the following statement:—

(*a*)—a careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas; *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately: if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned:

(*b*)—an estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount or revenue to be remitted:

(*c*)—information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future:

(*d*)—the nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any:

(*e*)—the course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages:

(*f*)—the local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations, or otherwise whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation:

(*g*)—the character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse:

(*h*)—the movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable:

(*i*)—the relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity:

(*j*)—the nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work:

(*k*)—the number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st and July 1st.

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 10, 1877.

NANDYDROOG DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL J. L. PEARSE.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—MR. A. W. C. LINDSAY.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land Revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
1. Closepet	476·	96,974	1,02,054	1,07,000	14·44	10·36
2. Kankanhalli	400·	73,415	72,994	71,000	18·37	10·15
3. Magadi	801·	99,085	1,28,091	1,15,000	28·13	13·82
4. Hoskote	396·626	69,885	95,756	93,000	22· 9	9·7
5. Anekal	180·	55,895	89,873	88,000	26·33	13·40
6. Nelamangala	209·70	71,509	96,665	98,000	18·95	2·82
7. Bangalore	409·570	2,27,425	1,51,347	1,49,000	43·	24·56
8. Devanhalli	287·14	70,459	1,02,741	94,000	15·47	8·25
9. Dodballapur	291·	63,707	94,662	87,000	25·91	13·28
TOTAL ...	2,901·	828,354	9,34,183	9,02,000	23·62	11·74

BANGALORE DISTRICT.—CLOSEPET SUB-DIVISION.

CLOSEPET TALUK.

a

DRY.

One-anna crop saved.

WET.

Four-annas crop saved. The present is the time for the sowing of Vyshaka paddy, but or want of water in the tanks, it is impossible.

In this and other talukas about 1½ annas saved in all.

b

Remissions Rs. 35,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,07,000.

c

Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock amount to 2,113, and 2,000 more are expected. State forests opened for cattle to graze in. Fodder consists chiefly of leaves of different kinds of trees. Remedial measures proposed are, that Government should allow the free use of bamboo and toddy leaves, and that the ryots should not sell, but use their rági straw, &c.

d

Both people and cattle suffer much from the want of water. The distress is expected to increase if there be no rain. It is suggested that for drinking purposes wells should, in convenient localities, be sunk in beds of tanks, rivers and nullas.

e

	Prices of the principal food-grains.		
	Rági.	Rice.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Week ending 9th Oct. 1876	15	9	13
„ 16th ditto ..	15	9	13
„ 23rd ditto ...	15	9	13
„ 30th ditto ...	9	6¼	10
„ 6th Nov. 1876	9	6¼	9
„ 13th ditto ...	9¼	6¾	8½
„ 20th ditto ...	10	6¾	8½
„ 27th ditto ...	9¾	6¾	8
„ 4th Dec. 1876	10¼	6¾	8½
„ 11th ditto ...	9½	6¼	8
„ 18th ditto ...	8	6¼	8
„ 25th ditto ...	8	6¼	8
To end of December 1876	8	6¼	8
Average for the past six years	26	10	...

f

TALUK.

Existing stock estimated to be 3,000 kandies of rági. The chief centre of supply is the Bangalore railway station, where rice is imported from Madras and other places. Merchants and others bring supplies, but they are not sufficient for the requirements of the people. Importation not expected to cause a fall in prices.

g

Out of a population of 88,637, 80,349 are high caste and 8,288 low caste. Its condition is as follows:

Poor ... 60,914
Well-to-do 1,500

There are 19,692 landholders, a few of whom are wealthy, but not one is likely to aid his tenants.

i

There has been no emigration up to the present time.

j

The relief works which have been undertaken are inadequate. The further works practicable are the Closepet-Kankanhalli road, sinking wells in beds of tanks, and removing silt from beds of tanks. The Koodrier Cattah or reservoir project at Chamapatna and the Closepet-Nagode road are under consideration.

h

Rupees 103 have been expended in feeding the poor.

k

	On works.	By charity.
Number on hand	3,000	2,000
On 1st March 1877	5,000	
On 1st May „	5,000	
On 1st July „	5,000	

KANKANHALLI TALUK.

a

DRY.

Two annas crop saved.

WET.

One anna crop saved.

Vyshaka crop entirely failed, and no prospect of further sowings till next early or Moongari rains.

b

Remissions Rs. 22,000 out of a total of Rs. 71,000.

c

Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock amounts to 3,413, and besides these 5,000 more are expected to die. State forests opened for cattle to graze in. Fodder consists chiefly of leaves of different kinds of trees. Remedial measures as above.

d

All the tanks are dry. Severe distress occasioned by this, and still further expected if matters do not improve. Wells are, however, being sunk in suitable places.

e

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.		
	Rági.	Rice.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876 ...	14	8	14
14th „ „ ...	14	8	14
21st „ „ ...	10	7	10
28th „ „ ...	8	6	10
4th November „ ...	10	6¼	9
11th „ „ ...	10	7	9
18th „ „ ...	10	7	9
25th „ „ ...	10	7¼	9
2nd December „ ...	9	6	8½
9th „ „ ...	9	6¼	8
16th „ „ ...	9	6¼	8
23rd „ „ ...	9	6	7½
Average for the past six years	57¾	13	28

f

TALUK.

Existing stock estimated to be 3,400 kandies. The chief centre of supply is the Bangalore railway station. No importation and no private enterprise in this taluk; hence no sufficient importation and fall in prices anticipated.

g

Three-fourths of the population are high caste and one-fourth low caste. The people are three-fourths poor and one-fourth well-to-do; three-fourths are also agriculturists and one-eighth is the number of the landholders. The wealthy landlords are very few, and these do not aid their tenants.

i

One-eighth of the population have emigrated, and their condition is not known. Further emigration probable.

j

The relief works already started are insufficient. Those contemplated are—

1. Kankanhalli-Closepet road.
2. Kankanhalli-Kodihalli road.
3. Kankanhalli-Káveri road.

Besides removing silt from tank beds.

h

[Particulars not given.]

k

	On works.	By charity.
Number on hand	400	...
On 1st March ...	2,000	
On 1st May ...	1,500	
On 1st July ...	1,000	

MAGADI TALUK.

a

DRY.

One and half anna crop saved.

WET.

Two annas and one-third crop saved.

For the want of water, sowings of paddy, &c., cannot be made.

No sowings are now practicable till next early rains.

b

Remissions Rs. 25,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,15,000.

c

4,325 head of cattle and agricultural stock have died; 800 more are expected to die. To improve the water-supply, 15 wells have been sunk. State forests have also been opened for cattle to graze in, and prickly-pear authorized to be used as fodder. Disease among cattle from scarcity of water reported.

For the future the digging of more wells is suggested.

d

The tanks and wells have dried up. Wells are being dug, but these are not expected to supply a sufficient quantity of water.

Sinking of more wells recommended.

e

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.		
	Rági.	Rice.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876 ...	13	9	10
14th „ „ ...	12	8¾	10
21st „ „ ...	9½	7¼	8
28th „ „ ...	8½	6¾	8
4th November „ ...	9¼	6¾	8
11th „ „ ...	9¼	6¾	8
18th „ „ ...	9¾	6¾	7¾
25th „ „ ...	9¾	6¾	7¾
2nd December „ ...	9¼	6¾	7
9th „ „ ...	9	6¾	7
16th „ „ ...	9	6¾	7
23rd „ „ ...	8¼	6¾	7
30th „ „ ...	8	6	6¾
Average for the past six years	54½	12¼	33

f

TALUK.

Existing stock estimated to be 2,579 kandies.

g

Seven-eighths of the population high caste, one-eighth low caste. Seven-eighths of the people are agriculturists. There are no wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.

i

Some emigration has taken place, but the condition of the emigrants is not known; some are returning, having failed to procure a livelihood.

j

The relief works already undertaken are the Bisgur and Tammanhalli projects, but these are not considered sufficient. The works practicable are the restoration of some old ruined tanks, and the opening of a road from Magadi to Closepet.

h

Rupees 500 raised by subscription have already been expended for affording relief to the poor, &c.; a contribution of Rs. 500 from Government is to be expended for the same purpose.

k

	On works.	By charity.
Number on hand...	271	...
On 1st March ...	1,000	
On 1st May ...	5,000	
On 1st July ...	2,000	

BANGALORE DISTRICT—continued.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The yield of crop has been one anna. The Kartika crop was a failure. Vyshaka paddy was not sown owing to scarcity of water.	Remissions Rs. 32,411-11-8 out of a revenue of Rs. 93,000.	The total number of cattle is 67,954, and of this one-fourth has been sold to butchers. Want of forage is much felt; further sales may therefore be made; and other animals may die from starvation. Prickly-pear recommended as fodder for cattle, but the owners do not like to adopt the plan. It is recommended that Government take charge of the cattle of those people who are unable to feed them. The Deputy Commissioner does not agree to this, as fodder has become dear everywhere. Abandonment of Halbani sales will, it is hoped, have some beneficial results.	Scarcity of water is felt. Hoskote tank contains some four months' supply. All other tanks are dry. In a month or two it is feared that, if matters do not improve, the remaining reservoir will also become dry. The remedial measures recommended are sinking wells, deepening beds of tanks, and removing silt from tank beds and wells.	**HOSKOTE** Prices of the principal food-grains. Week ending: Rice. Seers. / Rági. Seers. 8th October 1876 ... 9 / 14 15th " " ... 9 / 14 22nd " " ... 8 / 10 29th " " ... 6½ / 9 5th November " ... 7½ / 9 12th " " ... 6½ / 10 19th " " ... 6½ / 8 26th " " ... 7 / 8 3rd December " ... 6½ / 8 10th " " ... 6 / 8 Average for the past six years ... ... 13½ / 39	**TALUK.** Existing stock estimated at 3,360 kandies, including rági and other grains. Abundant supply of grain is imported from kusba town, which is close to the railway stations at Malur, Radgody and Bangalore. Fall of prices is not, however, anticipated.	The population is 69,885. Of this one-fourth are purely agriculturists, and one-fourth partially so; the rest are traders. There are no wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	One-fourth of the people have emigrated: where they have gone to, and whether they have improved their condition or not cannot be stated. Further emigration possible.	The relief works already started are sinking wells in beds of tanks, cleaning beds, removing silt, and strengthening tank bunds, at a cost of Rs. 4,168-7-8. Works practicable: Levelling ruined fort at Hoskote, filling up pits at kusba, and sinking wells, Rs. 3,000. Restoring weirs and strengthening bunds of ten tanks at a cost of Rs. 8,769. Total Rs. 11,769.	Rupees 77, raised by subscription, have already been expended in feeding travellers, aged and infirm. A grant on this account is asked for from Government.	On works. / By charity. Number on hand... 495 / ... On 1st March ... 250 On 1st May ... 250 On 1st July ... 1,000
The Vyshaka crop was not sown. In parts of waste lands paddy and rági crops were sown but unsuccessfully. The crop realized is estimated at 1½ annas.	Remissions Rs. 28,200 out of a total of Rs. 88,000 in the following scale. *Dry.* Six annas in the Rupee. *Wet.* Eight annas.	Fodder for cattle has become very scarce. A sufficient supply of prickly-pear cannot be had in this taluk. Beds of dried tanks have been sown with China or Bengal gram to produce fodder, but the crop is not thriving. There is, however, two months' supply of rági straw. The deaths are estimated at 1,081. Hulbani sales dispensed with.	In some parts of the Taluk there are reservoirs containing two months' supply of water, while in other parts much scarcity is felt. Some wells have already been sunk, and others recommended.	**ANEKAL** Prices of the principal food-grains. Week ending: Rice. Seers. / Ragi. Seers. / Gram. Seers. 8th October 1876 ... 8½ / 13 / 11½ 15th " " ... 8½ / 13 / 11½ 22nd " " ... 7 / 9 / 10 29th " " ... 6 / 8 / 8 5th November " ... 6 / 8 / 8 12th " " ... 7 / 10 / 7 19th " " ... 7 / 10 / 7 26th " " ... 6½ / 11 / 7 3rd December " ... 6½ / 11 / 7 10th " " ... 6½ / 11 / 7 17th " " ... 6½ / 8 / 7 24th " " ... 6½ / 8 / 7 31st " " ... 6½ / 8 / 7 Average for the past six years. 8½ / 45½ / 23½	**TALUK.** Existing stock of rági and other grains estimated to be 2,500 kandies, but the owners are unwilling to part with it. Supplies imported from Bangalore. Private enterprise not expected to maintain supplies: hence a fall in prices not anticipated.	Of a population of 55,895, only 50 can be classed as extensive landholders and as being wealthy. They are not, however, capable of aiding their tenants. Nearly one-fifth of the population are agriculturists and one-fourth partially so.	Two hundred people are said to have emigrated towards Bangalore to earn their livelihood. Those emigrated have not returned, and further emigration is expected as matters become worse.	More relief works are necessary. Works practicable are: Sinking wells and deepening tanks; also opening new roads.	A subscription of Rs. 335-12 has been raised to feed travellers, the aged, and infirm, &c. This is considered inadequate, and the Deputy Commissioner says that an application for a sum of Rs. 173 has already been made to Government.	On works. / By charity. Number on hand... 600 / ... On 1st March 1877 3,000 On 1st May " 2,000 On 1st July " 1,000 A little seasonable rain may, however, reduce the numbers in May and July.
Dry. One anna of the crop saved. *Wet.* Two annas of the crop saved. Vyshaka crop not raised owing to scarcity of water. No prospect of further sowings. Yield estimated at one anna and a half in all.	Remissions Rs. 18,631-3-10 out of a total of Rs. 98,000. The remission is thus classed— Rs. A. P. Wet... 8,941 7 0 Dry .. 9,689 12 10 Total 18,631 3 10	Mortality among cattle caused not for want of fodder but by sickness. There is fodder for cattle for another month. There is no prickly-pear in this taluk.	Only eight tanks contain water sufficient to supply people and cattle for a fortnight. Wells contain only one or two months' supply. In some villages where there is a scarcity of water distress is felt. Wells will be sunk as soon as relief works are started.	**NELAMANGALA** Prices of the principal food grains. Week ending: Rice. Seers. / Rági. Seers. / Gram. Seers. 8th October 1876 ... 8½ / 13 / 11½ 15th " " ... 8½ / 13 / 11½ 22nd " " ... 7 / 9 / 10 29th " " ... 6 / 8 / 8 5th November " ... 6 / 8 / 8 12th " " ... 7 / 10 / 7 19th " " ... 7 / 10 / 7 26th " " ... 6½ / 11 / 7 3rd December " ... 6½ / 11 / 7 10th " " ... 6½ / 7 / 11 17th " " ... 6½ / 8 / 7 24th " " ... 6½ / 8 / 7 31st " " ... 6½ / 8 / 7 Average for the last six years ... ... 8½ / 45½ / 23½	**TALUK.** Existing stock estimated at 2,500 kandies. Owners unwilling to sell their grain. Importation of rice takes place from Bangalore. High prices prevail, and a fall in them is not expected.	The total population amounts to 60,469, and of this there are 9,632 landholders, 730 of whom are said to be wealthy. There are none, however, who can aid their tenants.	Four hundred and fifty-six people have already emigrated to coffee estates, and it is expected that 300 more will do so. Whether emigrants better themselves or not cannot be ascertained.	In addition to relief works already started, the following works are practicable: Opening certain new roads, repairing old roads, sinking wells and deepening tanks, to cost Rs. 3,523.	Subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 1,086-12-2 have been received and expended in feeding travellers, the aged and infirm, &c. Rupees 280 have also been raised for opening a chuttrum, and Government aid is asked to finish it.	No information.

BANGALORE DISTRICT—concluded.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
One anna of the Vyshaka crop and from one to two annas of the Kartik crop saved. No prospect of sowings owing to failure of rain. Total failure about 1½ annas.	Remissions Rs. 44,825-2-6 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,49,000.	776 head of cattle have died, and 1,552 more it is expected will die. Remedial measures proposed are suspension of hulbani sales, and use of prickly-pear as fodder for cattle; starcity of fodder it is feared will be much felt if there be no rain.	The want of drinking-water is much felt. Wells have been and will be sunk to relieve distress as much as possible; cases of distress in small isolated villages will require to be carefully watched, and employment given to the lower classes in several large towns.	**BANGALORE** Week. / Prices of the principal food grains: Rice. Rági. Gram. 2nd October 1876 ... 8½ 12½ 11¾ 9th " " ... 8¼ 11½ 12 16th " " ... 8½ 10½ 12 23rd " " ... 7 9 8½ 30th " " ... 7¼ 10 8½ 6th November " ... 6½ 9 8½ 13th " " ... 6½ 9 8 20th " " ... 7 9 8½ 27th " " ... 6¾ 8½ 8 4th December " ... 7 8½ 7¾ 11th " " ... 6¾ 8 7 18th " " ... 6½ 7¼ 6¾ 25th " " ... 6 7 7 Average for the past six years 11¼ 40¼ 25	**TALUK.** Estimated local stock is about 6,000 kandies of ragi. Extensive importation of food-grains from Bangalore, but no prospect of a fall in prices.	Two-fifths of the people are agriculturists. One-fourth of the population are well-to-do and one-tenth are extensive landholders. These latter have been helping their people, but it is feared that they will not continue to do so much longer.	One-twentieth of the population have emigrated, and none have yet returned; whether emigrants have bettered themselves or not is not known. Further emigration probable.	The works set in hand are not considered sufficient to secure a supply of water to both people and cattle. The further works proposed are deepening beds of tanks, improving tank bunds, opening out new roads, dismantling fort walls, and filling in ditches.	There are kitchens at Pettah and Yellahere, and in the cantonment, where the aged, infirm, &c., are daily fed.	The number on the hands of Government on date of report is as follows:— On works ... ... 6,000 By charity ... ... 3,306 The number on the dates specified is approximately as under— On 1st March ... 10,000 „ 1st May ... 15,000 „ 1st July ... 10,000
Three annas of the Vyshaka crop and from two to three annas of the dry crop have been saved. No further sowings until next rains.	Remissions Rs. 27,160-1-4 out of a revenue of Rs. 94,000.	Mortality among cattle amounts to 552 head; 180 more are expected to die. Hulbani sales have been suspended, and people recommended to feed their cattle on prickly-pear.	Much distress felt for want of water. Sinking wells and repairing old ones are the remedial measures suggested. A fair proportion of well cultivation in the taluk has served to mitigate distress. Isolated villages will have to be specially watered, and employment in relief works given in the larger towns, such as Waddaganahalli and the kusbah.	**DEVANHALLI** Weeks. / Prices of the principal food grains: Rice. Rági. Gram. 2nd October 1876 ... 8½ 13 11½ 9th " " ... 8 12 11½ 16th " " ... 7½ 10 10 23rd " " ... 7½ 10 10 30th " " ... 6½ 9½ 8 6th November " ... 6½ 9½ 8 13th " " ... 7 9½ 8 20th " " ... 7 9½ 8 27th " " ... 7 9½ 8 4th December " ... 6½ 8½ 7½ 11th " " ... 6½ 8½ 7½ 18th " " ... 6½ 8½ 7½ 25th " " ... 6½ 8½ 7½ Average for the past six years 14¾ 41 21¾	**TALUK.** Estimated stock of grain in possession of ryots 2,172 kandies. Importations of grain are being made from Bangalore, but not to such large extent as to meet the requirements of the people. No prospect of a fall in prices. Private enterprize may ultimately, it is hoped, maintain supplies.	One-fourth of the population agriculturists. There are a few rich landholders, but it is not thought that they will in any way assist their tenants.	One-hundred people have emigrated: whether they have bettered themselves or not is not known. Further emigration probable.	The relief works already set in hand are not considered sufficient. About Rs. 4,000 are needed for sinking wells. The further works practicable are— (1) To open out a cross road to join Kolar-Sonepur road. (2) To repair Karanji tank at Devanhalli. (3) To repair two kuntas.	No relief kitchens have been opened in this taluk. People have, however, extended their charity to the poor, &c.	The number of persons on the hands of Government is— On relief works ... 290 By charity ... *Nil.* On the dates specified below the approximate number is— On 1st March ... 1,000 „ 1st May ... 1,500 „ 1st July ... 1,000
Half an anna of the Kartik crop and one to one and a half annas of the dry crop have been saved. No prospect of further sowings.	Remissions Rs. 43,239-4-4 out of a revenue of Rs. 87,000.	1,691 head of cattle have died; considerable mortality apprehended in the event of no rain. Hulbani sales suspended.	The water-supply is stated to be failing; but sinking of wells has been undertaken to improve it.	**DODBALLAPUR** Weeks. / Prices of the principal food grains: Rice. Rági. Gram. 2nd October 1876 ... 8½ 12 10 9th " " ... 8 10¼ 10 16th " " ... 6¼ 9 9 23rd " " ... 6¼ 9½ 8 30th " " ... 6½ 9½ 8 6th November " ... 6½ 9¼ 8 13th " " ... 6½ 9½ 8 20th " " ... 6½ 9½ 8 27th " " ... 7 8½ 8 4th December " ... 6¼ 8 7½ 11th " " ... 6¼ 8 7 18th " " ... 6¼ 8 7 25th " " ... 6¼ 8 7 Average for the past six years 16 53½ 27½	**TALUK.** The local stocks of grain are estimated at 360 seers of rági, 8,000 seers of rice, and 400 seers of dhall. This stock is considered inadequate for the people. Importations of grain are being made, but not in such large quantities as to prevent distress. No prospect of prices falling.	One-fifth of the population are agriculturists. The rest are of mixed occupations. There are few landholders capable of aiding their tenants. This taluk causes apprehension as the general state of the inhabitants is that of poverty.	On an average about 8 or 10 people from each village have emigrated to the coffee districts for employment; a few have returned being unable to find means of subsistence.	The minor works that have been started will last for a month and are not considered sufficient. The works proposed are opening of three new lines of roads, improvements of tanks, and sinking of wells in each village of the taluk.	No Government kitchen has been opened in this taluk. Relief funds to the extent of Rs. 2,000 monthly are needed.	The number of persons receiving relief on works on date of report is 1,000. The number estimated on the dates specified is as follows:— On 1st March ... 4,000 „ 1st May ... 4,000 „ 1st July ... 4,000

NANDYDROOG DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL J. L. PEARSE.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—MR. B. KRISHNIENGAR, C.S.I.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	Rs.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Kolare	338	71,796	96,293	92,108	25·32	11·34
2. Bitmangala	260	68,283	93,528	92,380	22·82	3·65
3. Shrinivaspur	329	73,983	1,20,644	1,07,108	28·28	7·80
4. Mulbagal	241	58,051	87,182	83,983	23·26	9·30
5. Gudibanda	220	44,233	74,634	75,263	30·51	10·30
6. Sidlaghatta	164	91,849	1,38,343	1,34,380	28·73	10·37
7. Chikballapur	379	69,177	90,831	86,661	32·64	14·19
8. Malur	154	56,581	80,460	80,310	35·23	13·17
9. Gummaykanpolya	342	48,600	67,485	63,331	13·32	2·65
10. Goribidnur	150	36,501	54,372	54,239	24·98	6·95
TOTAL ...	2,577	618,954	9,03,717	8,69,763	26·50	8·97

KOLAR DISTRICT.

KOLAR.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Three annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 20,000 out of a total of Rs. 92,108 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock 2,200 head; 9,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Hulbani sales dispensed with, and permission granted to owners to graze cattle in all available State forests. The people have been recommended to feed their cattle on prickly pear.	The people and cattle suffer a little for want of drinking water. Measures for improved water-supply are in progress, such as deepening existing wells, clearing silt, and digging water holes in fit spots.		**TALUK.** Existing stock 4,000 kandies. The railway stations of Kolar road and Malur are the principal centres from which supplies are drawn. Private enterprise considered insufficient. Importation ample, but fall of prices therefrom not expected.	Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	25,000 people have emigrated, and further emigration probable. This can, however, be checked by taking up more relief works.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 2,258 have already been started. This is considered inadequate, and more works can be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	There is a feeding kitchen at the Kusba town, and Rs. 2,159 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 720.	

KOLAR.

Week ending	Prices of the Principal Food-grains.			
	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Horse gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876	10	14	13	13
14th " "	11	15	13¾	13¾
21st " "	9	11½	10	13
28th " "	7	10	10	9½
4th November "	7	10	9	8
11th " "	7	10	9	8
18th " "	7¼	10	9	8
25th " "	7¼	10	9	8
1st December "	7¼	10	9	8
8th " "	7	9	8¼	8
15th " "	7	8	7¼	8
22nd " "	7	7¼	7	8
29th " "	6¼	7¼	7	8
5th January 1877	6¼	7¼	7¼	8¼
Average for the last six years ...	16	20	15	20

k	On Works.	By Charity.
No. on hand on date of report.	500	33
On 1st March ...	533	
On 1st May ...	400	
On 1st July ...	333	

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Four annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 25,000 out of a total of Rs. 92,380 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	Cattle and agricultural stock to the number of 1,538 have died; 6,000 more are expected to die if it does not rain. Hulbani sales dispensed with, and ryots permitted to graze cattle in State forests, and advised to feed them on prickly pear.	People and cattle suffer from want of water, but arrangements for improving the supply, by deepening wells and digging water holes, will, it is expected, remedy matters.		**TALUK.** Existing stock 2,100 kandies. The principal centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of people are of low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	8,500 people have emigrated, and further emigration probable, which may be checked by relief works.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 1,400 have, up to the end of December 1876, been started. These are not sufficient, and if money be forthcoming, more relief works will be taken in hand.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 370 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 123.	

BITMANGALA.

Week ending	Prices of the Principal Food-grains.			
	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Horse gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876	9½	14	12½	14½
14th " "	8	12	12½	14½
21st " "	7½	10	12½	12½
28th " "	7	10½	12½	14½
4th November "	7	10	8	8
11th " "	7	10	8	8
18th " "	7	10	8	8
25th " "	7½	10	8	8
1st December "	7½	10	8	8
8th " "	7	9	8½	8½
15th " "	7	8	7½	8
22nd " "	7	8	7½	7½
29th " "	6½	8	7	7
5th January 1877	6	8	7	7
Average for the last six years ...	17	30	21	21

k	On Works.	By Charity.
No. on hand on date of report ...	933	50
On 1st March 1877	1,000	
On 1st May "	666	
On 1st July "	500	

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Four annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 31,000 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,07,108 estimated by the Amildar; but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	3,745 head of cattle and agricultural stock have died, and 22,000 more are expected to die in the event of no rain. Remedial measures comprise the suspension of Hulbani sales, and free access of cattle to State forests for grazing purposes. Feeding on prickly pear recommended to the people.	Deepening existing wells, clearing silt and digging water-holes in fit spots.		**TALUK.** Existing stock 4,000 kandies. The principal centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations.	Majority of people low caste, poor and agricultural. No large and wealthy landholders in this taluk able to aid their tenants.	900 people have emigrated, and further emigration is probable; this, it is said, can be checked by relief works.	Relief works already started to the extent of Rs. 2,616; they are considered insufficient, and more relief works will be started if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 2,522 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 341.	

SHRINIVASPUR.

Week ending	Prices of the Principal Food-grains.			
	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Horse gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876	8	12	10	10
14th " "	8	12	10	10
21st " "	6¾	9	9	9
28th " "	6¾	8½	9	9
4th November "	6¾	9	9	9
11th " "	6¾	9	8½	8½
18th " "	6½	9	8½	8½
25th " "	6¾	9	8½	8½
1st December "	7	9½	8	7½
8th " "	7	9½	8	7
15th " "	6½	9	7	7
22nd " "	5½	8	7	7
29th " "	5½	7	7	7
5th January 1877	6½	8	7¼	7
Average for the last six years ...	16	40	34	24

k	On Works.	By Charity.
No. on hand on date of report ...	500	166
On 1st March 1877	666	
On 1st May "	333	
On 1st July "	266	

KOLAR DISTRICT,—continued.

MULBAGAL TALUK.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Four annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 32,000 out of a total revenue of Rs. 83,983 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock estimated at 2,500: 6,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Hulbani sales dispensed with; cattle permitted to graze in State forests, and people advised to give them prickly pear.	Improvements to water-supply comprise deepening wells and digging water holes.	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS.	Existing stock estimated to be 21,000 kandies. The principal centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of people are of low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and weathy landholders able to aid their tenants.	1,500 people have emigrated. A further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works already sanctioned to the amount of Rs. 1,136. They are insufficient and more works can be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 232 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 77.	

Week ending	Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th Oct. 1876 ...	10	13	12	10
14th " " ...	8½	12	12	10
21st " " ...	8	4	12	10
28th " " ...	6¾	9¾	10	10
4th Nov. " ...	6¾	10	11	10
11th " " ...	6¾	11½	10	9¾
18th " " ...	7	11	10	9¾
25th " " ...	7	10½	9	9
1st Dec. " ...	7	10	8½	8½
8th " " ...	7	9	8	8
15th " " ...	6¾	8½	7	8
22nd " " ...	6¾	8	7	8
29th " " ...	6	7	6	8
5th any. 1877 ...	6	7	6	8
Average of past six years	16	42	32	22

	On Works.	By Charity.
No. on hand on date of report ...	500	266
On 1st March 1877	1,000	
On 1st May "	666	
On 1st July "	500	

GUDIBANDA TALUK.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Two annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 50,000 out of a total of Rs. 75,263 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	5,200 head of cattle and agricultural stock have died, and about 30,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Remedial measures comprise suspension of hulbani sales and permission to graze cattle in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder.	People and cattle suffer from want of water. Deepening wells and digging water holes set in hand with a view to improve water-supply.	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS.	Existing stock estimated at 1,000 kandies. Supplies drawn from the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. No large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	9,000 people have emigrated, and further emigration probable unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works already undertaken amount to Rs. 1,612. They are inadequate, but more relief works can be set in hand if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 2,106 have already been spent. Amount expended last month Rs. 702.	

Week ending	Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876 ...	8	12	11
14th " " ...	7	10	9
21st " " ...	7	10	9
28th " " ...	6	9	8
4th November " ...	6	8¾	8
11th " " ...	6¼	9	8¼
18th " " ...	6	8	8
25th " " ...	6	8	7¾
1st December " ...	6	8	7¼
8th " " ...	6	8	7¼
15th " " ...	6	8	7¼
22nd " " ...	6	8	7¼
29th " " ...	6	7	7
5th January 1877 ...	6	7	7
Average for past six years	17	53	36

	On Works.	By Charity.
Number on hand on date of report	333	166
On 1st March 1877	600	
On 1st May "	500	
On 1st July "	333	

SIDLAGHATTA TALUK.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Two annas of the crop saved.	Remissions of Rs. 19,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,34,380.	Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock estimated at 3,900: 8,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Local authorities have dispensed with hulbani sales, and have permitted the grazing of cattle in State forests as well as recommended their being fed with prickly pear.	Improvements in water-supply comprise deepening of wells and digging water holes in fit spots.	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS.	Existing stock estimated to be 17,000 kandies. Supplies drawn from the Kolar road and Malur railway stations, which are the only centres in this taluk. Private enterprise considered insufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of the people are low caste, poor and agricultural. No large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	3,000 people have emigrated, and further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works to the extent of Rs. 1,040 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works can be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 5,825 have already been spent. The expenditure last month amounted to Rs. 1,950.	

Week ending	Rice.	Rági.
	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876	8	11
14th " "	8	11
21st " "	7½	10
28th " "	6½	9
4th November "	6½	9
11th " "	6½	9
18th " "	7	9½
25th " "	7	9½
1st December "	7	9
8th " "	6½	8
15th " "	6½	7½
22nd " "	6½	7½
29th " "	5½	7½
5th January 1877	5½	7½
Average for last six years ...	18	41

	On Works.	By Charity.
No. on hand on date of report ...	600	166
On 1st March 1877	766	
On 1st May "	533	
On 1st July "	333	

KOLAR DISTRICT—continued.

CHIKBALLA TALUK.

a: Four annas of the crop saved.

b: Remissions Rs. 53,000, out of a total of Rs. 86,661.

c: Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock amount to 3,500, and 4,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Halbani sales dispensed with. Cattle permitted to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder.

d: People and cattle suffer from the scarcity of water. Deepening of wells and digging of holes have been authorised to improve water-supply.

e:

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse-gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
7th October 1876 ...	8	13	10	12
14th " " ...	7	10¾	10	11
21st " " ...	6¾	9½	8	10
28th " " ...	5	9½	7½	8
4th November " ...	5¾	10	8	8
11th " " ...	5¾	10	8	8
18th " " ...	7	11	8½	8
25th " " ...	7	9½	8½	8
1st December " ...	7	9½	8	8
8th " " ...	6½	8	7	8
15th " " ...	6½	7½	7	8
22nd " " ...	6	7½	7	8
29th " " ...	5½	7½	7	8
5th January 1877 ...	5½	7	7½	7½
Average for the past six years	16	40	34	22

f: **PUR TALUK.** Existing stock estimated at 13,000 kandies. The chief centres from which supplies are drawn, are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.

g: Majority of people are low caste, poor, and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.

h: Four thousand people have emigrated, and further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works.

i: Relief works to the extent of Rs. 800 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works will be undertaken if money be provided.

j: A feeding kitchen exists at the kasba town, and Rs. 3,186 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 162.

k:

	On works.	By charity.
No. on hand on date of report ...	166	100
On 1st March 1877	333	
On 1st May 1877	500	
On 1st July 1877	333	

MALUR TALUK.

a: Three annas of the crop saved.

b: Remissions Rs. 22,000, out of a total of Rs. 80,310.

c: Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock 2,500 head; 16,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Local authorities have dispensed with halbani sales, and permitted cattle to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested.

d: People and cattle suffer from the scarcity of water. Improvements suggested are deepening wells and digging holes, which have already been begun.

e:

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Rági.
	Srs.	Srs.
7th October 1876 ...	9½	12
14th " " ...	9	12
21st " " ...	8	10
28th " " ...	7	9
4th November " ...	6¾	8
11th " " ...	7¾	10½
18th " " ...	7½	10½
25th " " ...	7¼	8¾
1st December " ...	6	8½
8th " " ...	6	8½
15th " " ...	6	8½
22nd " " ...	6	8½
29th " " ...	6	8½
5th January 1877 ...	6	7
Average for the past six years ...	14	40

f: **TALUK.** Existing stock estimated to be 5,600 kandies. The chief centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar Road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.

g: Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.

h: Five hundred people have emigrated, and more are likely to do so, unless checked by relief works.

i: Relief works to the extent of Rs. 1,080 have already been started; they are insufficient, and more relief works will be undertaken if money be forthcoming.

j: A feeding kitchen exists at the kasba town, and Rs. 287 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 95.

k:

	On works.	By charity.
No. on hand on date of report ...	666	33
On 1st March 1877	733	
On 1st May "	500	
On 1st July "	333	

GUNMAYA KAN TALUK.

a: Four annas of the crop saved

b: Remissions Rs. 18,500, out of a total of Rs. 63,331.

c: Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock 2,600 head; 30,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Local authorities have dispensed with halbani sales, and permitted cattle to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder.

d: People and cattle suffer from want of water. To improve the water-supply wells are deepened and holes dug in fit places.

e:

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse-gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
7th October 1876	8	10½	[illegible]	11
14th " "	7½	10	[illegible]	11
21st " "	6¾	9½	9	10½
28th " "	5½	8½	7½	8½
4th November "	5½	8	7½	9½
11th " "	6	9	7½	8
18th " "	6	9	7	7½
25th " "	5½	8½	7	7
1st December "	5½	8	7	7
8th " "	6	8	7	7
15th " "	5½	7½	6½	6½
22nd " "	6	7	6½	6½
29th " "	5½	6½	6	6½
5th January 1877	5½	7	6	6½
Average for the past six years ...	15	43	40	26

f: **POLYA TALUK.** Existing stock estimated at [illegible]00 kandies. The chief centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.

g: Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.

h: Four thousand people have emigrated and further emigration is possible, unless checked by more relief works.

i: Relief works to the extent of Rs. 1,115 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works can be undertaken if money be provided.

j: There is a feeding kitchen at kasba town, and Rs. 1,446 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 482.

k:

	On works.	By charity.
No. on hand on date of report ...	333	266
On 1st March 1877	666	
On 1st May "	500	
On 1st July "	333	

KOLAR DISTRICT,—concluded.

GORIBIDNUR TALUK.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*k*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Four annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs 9,800, out of a total of Rs. 54,239.	Cattle and agricultural stock have died to the number of 1,500; 6,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Halbani sales dispensed with, and cattle permitted to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder.	People and cattle suffer from want of water. To improve the supply, wells are deepened and holes dug in fit places.		Existing stock estimated to be 600 kandies. The chief centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	Seven hundred people have emigrated; a further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 577 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works will be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at kasba town, and Rs. 737 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 245-8.	

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
	Rice.	Rági.
	Srs.	Srs.
7th October 1876 ...	7½	13
14th „ „ ...	7	10
21st „ „ ...	6	8
28th „ „ ...	5½	8
4th November 1876 ...	5½	8
11th „ „ ...	5½	8
18th „ „ ...	5½	8
25th „ „ ...	5½	8
1st December „ ...	6	7½
8th „ „ ...	6	7½
15th „ „ ...	5½	7½
22nd „ „ ...	5½	7½
29th „ „ ...	5½	7
5th January 1877 ...	5½	7
Average for the past six years	14½	42½

k	On Works.	By Charity.
No. on hand on date of report ...	133	33
On 1st March 1877	166	
On 1st May „	133	
On 1st July „	100	

NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—Colonel J. L. PEARSE.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—Captain E. S. LUDLOW.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
1. Chiknayakanhalli	317	56,882	1,00,114	99,333	19·20	4·35
2. Honnavalli	298	57,359	1,01,956	97,907	23·18	7·15
3. Kadaba	303	97,963	1,29,300	1,23,890	25·10	10·50
4. Kortagiri	292	73,933	92,797	91,277	25·88	6· 4
5. Túmkúr	354	101,981	1,41,492	1,37,735	39· 7	19·56
6. Sira	588	71,928	1,19,556	1,12,329	10·21	1·80
7. Maddagiri	371	86,532	1,46,599	1,43,882	11·92	2·93
8. Kunigal	316	85,661	95,453	90,783	21·26	15·93
Total ...	2,839	632,239	9,27,267	8,97,136	21·97	8·53

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

CHIKNAYAKANHALLI TALUK.

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Weeks.	Price: Seers per Rupee. Ragi.	Rice.
October 1876.		
1st week	8	6½
2nd "	7½	6
3rd "	7	5½
4th "	7	5½
November 1876.		
1st week	10 / 11	6½ / 7
2nd "	9	6½
3rd "	8	...
4th "	7½	6
December 1876.		
1st week	7	5½
2nd "	7½	6
3rd "	7	6
4th "	7	5½
Average of six years ...	40	15

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Of the Kartik or kharif, a 2½ annas crop has been saved, and there is no prospect of further sowings this season. As regards the Vyshaka or rabi crop, no seed was sown for want of water. Practically the whole crop has failed.	Rs. 17,000 out of a total of Rs. 99,333.	4,186 head of cattle have died, and the mortality anticipated is 9,500. The hulbani sales have been remitted, and numbers of cattle have been taken to the Mulnad. The grant of takavi for the purchase of agricultural stock has been suggested, but recovery is doubtful.	Water is available for one month; the remedial measures adopted are to sink wells where requisite.		Supplies are being drawn from Bangalore. Local merchants are able to maintain the importation; no fall in prices anticipated.	Three-fourths of the population are high caste and one-fourth low; one-fourth well-to-do, and three-fourths poor. The total population is 57,000, of which 14,000 are purely agricultural and 3,000 partly so; the remaining 40,000 are of other professions. There are a few wealthy landholders.	About 2,000 people have abandoned their villages; none of them have returned. 4,000 to 5,000 more may leave the taluk.	The relief works started in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank-beds. The collection of metal along the district fund roads has been sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.	Kitchens have been opened in two places, in which about 400 and 50 people respectively are fed daily.	Number of persons on the hands of Government up to middle of January for relief— On relief works ... ... 2,000 By charitable measures... 450 Estimated number to be on the hands of Government for relief on 1st March— On relief works... ... 4,000 By kitchens ... ... 1,000 On 1st May— On relief works ... ... 4,000 By kitchens ... ... 1,000 On 1st July— On relief works ... ... 3,000 By kitchens 1,500

HONNAVALLI TALUK.

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Months.	Price: Seers per Rupee. Rice.	Ragi.	Gram.	Cleaned Dhall.
In October 1876 ...	6 / 5½	8	7	7½
In November 1876 ...	6½ / 5½	8	6½	6½
In December 1876 ...	5½ / 6½	7	6½	6
Average of 6 years ...	Per kandy.			
Rice, 1st sort	14 5 5			
" 2nd "	12 6 0			
Ragi	4 10 0			

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
All the monsoon (Kartik) crops have failed, and there are no prospects of further sowings this season. Some produce of the arecanut and cocoanut only obtained. Of spring or Vyshaka crops nothing has been saved, neither is there any prospect of further sowings this season.	Rs. 15,000 out of a total land revenue of Rs. 97,907.	About 12,766 head of cattle have died and about 17,220 more deaths are expected. Hulbani cess was remitted by Government during this year. Cattle are being taken away to the Mulnad; fodder is brought from the adjoining taluks in the Hassan district at high prices; grant of takavi for purchase of fresh cattle has been suggested, but the recovery of such advances is doubtful.	Want of water is beginning to be felt. The sinking of wells in tank-beds has been ordered.		Grain has been stored by private individuals, who, however, are not inclined to open their pits. Supplies are being drawn from Bangalore and Aloor. Local enterprise is sufficient to maintain the importation. A fall in prices is doubtful.	The population is 57,359 and is generally agricultural. Some wealthy landholders support their tenants. In the Kusba there are some wealthy merchants.	3,256 persons have left the taluk, and some of them have returned, finding no means of subsistence. A few more may leave.	The relief works started in this taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank-beds. The collection of metal along the district fund roads has been sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.	Several private kitchens were opened in this taluk, but all have been closed. Government kitchen now open at Hundunkere; further kitchens appear necessary and will be opened.	The number of persons on the hands of Government for relief by relief works on date of report was about 70 or 80 persons, most of the works having been finished. The number of persons in receipt of charity amounts to 150. The number estimated to be on the hands of Government on the 1st March is ... 8,000 to 4,000 On relief works— By kitchens ... 1,000 On the 1st May 1877— On relief works . 4,000 By kitchens ... 1,000 On the 1st July 1877— On relief works ... 4,000 By kitchens ... 1,000 NOTE.—This taluk has suffered very severely this year, and is, in fact, almost worse than Sira.

TUMKUR DISTRICT—continued.

KADABA TALUK.

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Weeks	Price: Seers per Rupee. Rice.	Ragi.
October 1876.		
1st week	10	14
2nd "	8	12
3rd "	8	12
4th "	7½	10
November 1876.		
1st week	6	9
2nd "	6	8
3rd "	5¾	7½
4th "	5¾	7½
December 1876.		
1st week	5¾	7½
2nd "	5¾	7½
3rd "	5¾	7½
4th "	5¾	7½
Average of six years ...	20	50

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Of the Kartik or kharif a 4 annas crop has been saved in some of the hublies, and in the rest there has been a total failure. As regards the Vyshaka or rabi crop, jowaree was sown and is still being sown in wet lands. On the whole, only about one anna and a quarter has been saved.	Remissions probable Rs. 18,000, out of a revenue of Rs. 1,23,890.	The mortality which has already occurred is reckoned at 7,729, and the deaths anticipated are 11,593. There has been a great loss in cattle; those surviving are suffering from want of forage. The State forest of Devaroydroog was thrown open for the ryots to cut grass. Fodder is being imported, but at high prices. The use of the prickly-pear for fodder has been suggested, but does not seem to have been adopted. The cess of hulbani has been remitted during the year. Grant of takavi for the purchase of cattle is suggested, but recovery is doubtful.	Want of water is not yet felt; in some tanks there is a supply for one to one and a half months. Wells will be sunk in places where scarcity of water is likely to be felt.		Grain secretly stored. Importations coming in from Bangalore. Some of the merchants are capable of maintaining importation during the present season. No fall in prices anticipated.	Population 97,963, of which three-fourths are purely agriculturists, and one-fourth are urban and artizans. Most of the landholders are very poor and unable to aid their tenants.	About 10 or 12,000 people have already left their villages for the coffee districts. Further emigration improbable.	Relief works have already been in progress for some time. Collection of metal along all the district fund roads has just been sanctioned.	Two Government kitchens opened in this taluk. The poor and helpless are afforded relief in these kitchens, as also by private individuals.	Number of people on the hands of Government for relief— On relief works ... 300 By charitable measures ... 400 *Estimated number* to be on the hands of Government for relief— *On 1st March*— On relief works ... 2,000 By kitchens ... 500 *On 1st May*— On relief works ... 3,000 By kitchens ... 500 *On 1st July*— On relief works ... 3,000 By kitchens ... 500

KORTIGIRI TALUK.

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Months.	Price: Seers per Rupee. Rice.	Ragi.
October 1876	8	10
	8½	12
November 1876	7	9
	7½	10
December 1876	6	7
	6½	8
Average of six years ...	16	53

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
No monsoon crop has been saved, except under Kuppillary wells. As to Vyshaka (rabi), it cannot be said what amount of crop will be saved, as the water-supply is failing. No prospects of further sowings. Practically, a total failure.	An estimated sum of Rs. 35,000 is entered by the Amildar as requiring remission. Rs. 20,000 would appear to be ample for this taluk. Total revenue is Rs. 91,277.	The past mortality among cattle is reckoned at 16,000, and the anticipated mortality at 30,000. Agricultural stock has suffered greatly. Reserved forests were thrown open to the ryots to cut grass. It is now intended to allow their cattle to graze in these tracts. People imported fodder from different places at heavy cost. Hulbani was remitted.	The want of water is beginning to be felt.		There may be about 500 kandies in stock in the taluk. Supplies are drawn from Bangalore. Prices rising. Private enterprise limited. The Deputy Commissioner says that the state of the taluk is in parts bad. There is, however, a large quantity of grain stored away, but which the owners will not dispose of. Grain has been pouring into the country and is still coming in. Price of ragi is steady, and shews, if anything, a tendency to fall.	Population 73,033, of which three-fourths consist of agriculturists; one-fourth are urban or artizans. There are a few wealthy people, but they are not inclined to aid their tenants.	Four thousand people have left the place, and none of them returned. It is not known whether they have bettered themselves or otherwise. Further emigration is improbable.	The relief works sanctioned in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank-beds. Collection of metal along the district fund roads just sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.	A public kitchen, aided by private contributions, has been opened in the Kusba of the taluk. Additional ones seem needed. If relief works are steadily kept going, matters will go smoothly, otherwise the kitchens will be deluged by starving labourers.	Number of persons on the hands of Government— On relief works about ... 500 By charitable measures ... 164 *Estimated number to be on the hands of Government—* Relief works. Kitchens. 1st March, 1st May, 1st July } 5,000 500

TUMKUR TALUK.

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Weeks.	Price: Seers per Rupee. Ragi.	Rice.
October 1876.		
1st week	11	7
2nd "	11	7
3rd "	10	6½
4th "	8	5
November 1876.		
1st week	10	5½
2nd "	9	6½
3rd "	9½	7½
4th "	9½	7½
December 1876.		
1st week	8½	6½
2nd "	8	6½
3rd "	7½	6½
4th "	7½	6½
Average of six years ...	60	17

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Regarding Kartik (kharif) the Amildar reports that only a half anna crop has been saved, but this is a very low estimate. More than a fair four annas crop must have been saved in some places. On the whole, only about two annas has been saved.	Estimate of amount of revenue to be remitted Rs. 25,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,37,735.	Past mortality among cattle is reckoned at 10,000; anticipated mortality 2,939. Agricultural stock suffered greatly. Government remitted the hulbani cess and threw open the Reserved State Forests in Devaroydroog to cut grass from; the result was satisfactory so long as grass was available. It is now intended to allow ryots to graze their cattle in the forests. The use of the prickly-pear for fodder has been suggested to the people, but it is not available in sufficient quantities in this taluk.	Want of water beginning to be felt. Orders have been issued for the sinking of wells where necessary.		About 8,000 kandies of grain reported to be in stock in this taluk. Supplies are being drawn from Bangalore. No fall in prices, expected. Private enterprise able to maintain the importation. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the state of the taluk is in parts bad. There is, however, a large quantity of grain stored away, but which the owners will not dispose of. Grain has been pouring into the country and is still coming in. Price of ragi is steady, and shews, if anything, a tendency to fall.	Population 101,981, of which the greater portion are purely agriculturists. Some of them are well-to-do and the rest are poor. The wealthy landholders are not disposed to aid their tenants, though able to do so.	A large number of the people have left their villages for Coorg, Mulnad, &c. A few of them have returned. It is not known whether the emigrants have bettered themselves or not.	The relief works have been in progress for some time. Large relief works sanctioned, which will keep the poor employed two or three months.	A public kitchen, aided by private contributions, is maintained at Tumkur. If relief works are steadily kept going, matters will go smoothly, otherwise the kitchens will be deluged by starving labourers.	The number of persons on the hands of Government is— On Relief Works ... ... 700 By charitable measures ... 150 The number estimated to be on the hands of Government for relief is on— Relief works. Kitchens. 1st March, 1st May, 1st July } 3,500 500

TUMKUR DISTRICT—concluded.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
No Kartik crop has been saved. A little sosi, ragi, and rice has been saved out of the Vyshaka crop. Practically, an entire failure.	Total revenue Rs. 1,12,329. The Amildar has entered Rs. 80,000 to be remitted. The Deputy Commissioner considers this amount far too high; about Rs.25,000 would seem to be the proper amount.	About 20,266 head of cattle have died, and nearly all the rest have been removed to the Mulnad. Only a few have been kept for the working of the Kappelay wells. The agricultural stock has suffered severely. The State forests of Bookkapatna, Muddagiri and Devaroyadroog opened out by Government afforded great relief. It is now under consideration to allow the ryots to graze their cattle in these forests.	In some places though there is no water close to the village, it is procurable at some little distance off; in other places wells are being sunk in the beds of tanks at Government expense. Sufficient water is procurable.	**SIRA** Prices of the principal food-grains:— From October 1st to 22nd— Ragi ... ... 10 seers per rupee. Rice ... ... 7 „ „ From 23rd up to 31st— Ragi ... ... 7½ seers per rupee. Rice ... ... 5½ to 6 „ „ *In November*—Ragi ... 7½, 8, 8½, 9. Rice ... 5½, 5½, 6, 6½. *In December*—Ragi ... 7, 7½. Rice ... 5½, 6. Six years' average— Rice ... ... per kandy ... Rs. 13 A. 0 Ragi ... ... „ ... 4 12 Jola ... ... „ ... 5 12 Paddy ... ... „ ... 5 8 Cleared dhall ... „ ... 19 4 Horse gram ... „ ... 7 4 Bengal gram ... „ ... 19 8	**TALUK.** Grain is stored in the taluk, but the owners will not open their pits. Supplies are being drawn from Bangalore. The prices remain stationary. Private enterprise will probably maintain the importation.	The population is 71,928, and about one-eighth are high caste, and the rest low. The former are well to do and the latter poor; both agriculturists. Some land-holders are able to support their tenants.	About 1,157 persons have left the taluk; none have returned. The relief works now sanctioned will in all probability stop further emigration.	The relief works started in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank beds. Collection of metal along the District Fund roads now sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.	Charitable relief is given to travellers, aged, infirm, to those unable to work, &c., in three different kitchens opened by Government. There were some more of these institutions kept up by private individuals, but they have been closed for want of funds. Additional kitchens will have to be opened at public expense.	The number of persons the Government has on its hands up to date is on relief works about 1,500, by charitable measures 500. The anticipated numbers are:— 1st March, 4,000 on relief works; 800 on kitchens. 1st May, 4,000 on relief works; 800 on kitchens. 1st July, 3,000 on relief works; 800 on kitchens. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the state of the taluk is very bad; very few cattle left.
In Kartik sosi, ragi, sugarcane, and other grains were sown in wet lands, and a 6-anna crop has been saved. Dry crops failed completely. In Vyshaka jola was sown, and is still being sown in wet lands. Some of these crops promise well. Practically, there will be no appreciable outturn.	Remissions Rs.25,000 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,43,882.	The past mortality among cattle is 5,807, the anticipated is 2,900. The agricultural stock has suffered considerably. Government threw open the reserved forests for the ryots to cut grass in; also remitted the cess of hulbani during the year. The use of the prickly pear for fodder was suggested, but it grows only in small quantities. The only suggestion that can be made is to allow ryots to graze their cattle in all reserved tracts; but even in these places, fodder is not obtainable in any large quantity.	The wells are running dry. If the rains do not fall early, there will be great difficulty in obtaining water. Orders have been issued to sink as many wells in beds of tanks as are necessary to secure water.	**MADDAGIRI** The average price of food-grains is given below:— Rice ... 6 seers per rupee. Ragi ... 8, 7, 7½, 7 „ „ Gram ... 8, 7, 6 „ „ The average price for the last six years is— Rice ... 13 seers per rupee. Ragi ... 45 „ „ Gram ... 28 „ „ The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the price of ragi is steady, and shows, if anything, a tendency to fall.	**TALUK.** There is two months' stock of sosi and ragi. Supplies are coming in from Bangalore in abundance. Private enterprise seems able to maintain the importation. As there is not much competition in trade, no fall of prices is likely to occur. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that there is a large quantity of grain stored away which the owners will not dispose of. Grain has been pouring into the country, and is still coming in.	The population is 86,532. There are people of both high and low caste, of which ¼ are well to do, and ¾ poor; ⅔ purely agricultural, and ⅓ of other professions. There are some large landholders, but they are not likely to aid their tenants.	About 1,000 persons have left the taluk with their families. None of them have yet returned, and it seems probable that about 400 more will leave. The emigration was chiefly to the coffee districts and the Mulnad.	The relief works started in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank beds. Collection of metal along the District Fund roads just sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.	One Government kitchen, aided by private contributions, is established. More kitchens appear to be needed.	The number of persons on the hands of Government is— On relief works ... 1,080 By charitable measures 150 The anticipated numbers are— On March 1st...3,000 relief works 200 kitchens. On May 1st...5,000 relief works; 400 kitchens. On July 1st...3,000 relief works; 400 kitchens. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the state of the taluk is in parts bad. If relief works are steadily kept going, matters will go smoothly; otherwise the kitchens will be deluged by starving labourers.
A 3-anna Kartik crop has been saved in this taluk. In some hoblies, however, more than a fair 8-anna crop must have been saved. There are no prospects of further sowings. Some Vyshaka crops have been sown, but there does not appear to be any probability of saving anything. The crop saved is about three annas.	About Rs. 18,000 will have to be remitted out of a total of Rs. 90,783.	2,950 head of cattle have died, and 6,000 more deaths are expected. A number of cattle have been sent off to the Mulnad taluks, as also to places in other districts where fodder can be obtained. No measures have yet been adopted by the Government, with the exception of suggesting the use of prickly-pear for fodder. This taluk does not appear to be on the whole so very bad, except in some hoblies where, however, the people can arrange for procuring fodder from adjoining taluks.	Want of water is felt in the hoblies of Yediver, Amrathur and Koppah; orders have been issued to sink wells in places where needed, as also in tank beds.	**KUNIGAL** *Prices of the principal of food-grains.* Weeks. / Price—Seers per Rupee. Rice. / Ragi. / Gram. October 1st week ... 8 12 0 „ 2nd „ ... 8½ 11 0 „ 3rd „ ... 6½ 10 0 „ 4th „ ... 6 9 0 November 1st „ ... 6½ 8 0 „ 2nd „ ... 6 9½ 0 „ 3rd „ ... 6½ 9½ 0 „ 4th „ ... 7 10 0 December 1st „ ... 6½ 8 0 „ 2nd „ ... 6½ 8 0 „ 3rd „ ... 6½ 7½ 0 „ 4th „ ... 5½ 7½ 0 Six years' averages ... 13½ 51½ 26½	**TALUK.** 1,500 kandies of gra in are in stock in the taluk; supplies are being drawn from Bangalore. Prices are daily rising; private enterprise is able to maintain the importation.	The population is 85,661, the greater portion of which are of high caste. Half the number of the whole population are purely agriculturists, one-eighth urban or artizan, one-eighth other professions, and the remainder mixed. The landholders are not capable of aiding their tenants.	About 6,000 people have left the place. About 1,000 of them have returned.	Relief works have been opened; large relief works also sanctioned.	There is one Government kitchen in this taluk.	The number of persons on the hands of Government at date of report is on relief works 419; by charitable measures 144. The future estimate is— On March 1st 2,000 relief works; 600 kitchens. „ May „ 3,000 relief works; 600 kitchens. „ July „ 2,000 relief works 600 kitchens. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that portions of this taluk have suffered very severely, others have done pretty well.

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL A. C. HAY.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—MAJOR C. J. PEARSE.

TALUKAS-	Area in square miles-	Population.	Land Revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land Revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
1. Ashtagram	353	88,468	1,50,539	1,50,539	21·50	19·2
2. Chamrajnagar	208	92,348	1,23,294	1,23,294	15·80	11·75
3. Gundlupet	539	59,792	57,390	57,600	16·9	13·67
4. Heggaderankote	652	54,829	43,876	43,876	13·61	10·52
5. Talkad	377	82,311	96,843	96,843	15·00	10·00
6. Malvalli	350	74,985	60,298	60,400	16·3	15·87
7. Mandaya	390	89,673	88,649	88,649	20·00	18·42
8. Nussore	394	126,930	79,608	79,608	20·36	20·47
9. Nanjangud	176	64,535	63,563	63,563	14·78	9·50
10. Periapatna	447	116,334	1,07,386	107,386	21·28	18·4
11. Yedatore	168	65,523	92,194	92,194	13·9	8·00
TOTAL ...	4,054	915,728	9,63,640	9,63,952	17·5	14·11

MYSORE DISTRICT.

ASHTAGRAM TALUK.

a

The Amildar reports that from eight to ten annas of the paddy and from two to three annas of the ragi crops saved.

The Deputy Commissioner reports 9¾ annas saved.

b

Remissions Rs. 5,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,50,539.

c

3,822 head of cattle have died, and 2,000 more are expected to die. Hulbani rents remitted. The ryots, who have raised some rice crop on lands under channels, assist the people with grass in villages in which dry cultivation has entirely failed.

d

Villages suffer for want of water; wells having run dry. Wells are, however, being dug, but it is doubtful whether they will contain water till rains set in. The villages situated close to the river Kaveri and its channels have a sufficient supply of water, but those depending on channels suffer temporarily when they are under repair or when water is not let into them. The continual flow of water into the channels is recommended.

e

Months.	Prices of the principal food grains.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
	Seers.	Seers.
October 1876	7 & 8	8
November „	7 & 8	8
December „	7 & 8	8
January 1877	8	10 & 11
Average of the past six years	12	39 or 40

f

Local stocks considered to be sufficient for the people for one year. Additional grain that may be required can be obtained from Ganjam. Large importation of rice from Talkad and Maddalli taluks and from the Aulwur market. Ragi imported from Chamrajnagar, Kankanhalli, Malvalli, and Heggaderankote taluks. A weekly market is held at the French rocks, in which from 6,000 to 8,000 seers of rice and Ragi are sold by the merchants of Ganjam to villagers who have no stock of grain on hand, or who require additional supplies.

g

The population of this taluk amounts to 88,468. Of these 43,573 are males and 44,895 females. There are 17,646 agriculturists, 449 traders, 6,787 labourers, and 4,218 manufacturers. The remainder (59,368) are of miscellaneous occupation. The well-to-do landholders have aided their tenants and jeetgars by lending grain, money, &c.

h

From 500 to 600 people have emigrated to Manantoddy and other places in search of employment. They live upon the wages they earn.

i

The works on hand are repairs to the Erode road and the ordinary annual repairs, and repairs to the Chakderany, Sager, and Kijanadi channels, and Arekere tanks. The work practicable is repair of the Sunkatamur tank.

j

Relief kitchens for destitute travellers, aged and infirm, &c., are opened at Darasakuppa, Palhalli, Serangapatam, and Ganjam Kasbas. The number fed daily at each of these kitchens is from 50 to 1,500.

k

Number of persons receiving relief on date of report is—
On works... ... 1,500
By charity ... 300 or 400

Number of persons Government is likely to have on its hands on the dates specified—

	On works.	By charity.
On 1st March ...	1,000	
On 1st May ...	500	
On 1st July ...	500	

CHAMRAJNAGAR TALUK.

a

The Amildar reports that from fourteen annas of the moongar and from two to ten annas of the rice and ragi crops saved.

The Deputy Commissioner reports 9¾ annas saved.

b

Remissions Rs. 6,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,23,294.

c

Mortality among cattle 1,245 head. No more cattle are expected to die. There is a sufficiency of fodder, and hence remedial measures unnecessary.

d

Abundant water-supply, as there are wells in or near each village. In event of scarcity all that will be needed is clearing wells.

e

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
	Seers.	Seers.
October 1876	6	9
November „	6	10
December „	6	10
January 1877	8	12
Average for the past six years	12	49

f

About one-third of the population are well provided with a stock of grain for the next six or seven months. The remainder obtain their supplies partly in villages and partly in the local markets. Ryots import Ragi from Kollegal, and rice from Talkad and Yelandoor for their own consumption.

g

The population numbers 94,363. Of these 16,729 are agriculturists, 7,135 labourers, 5,854 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of mixed occupation. Three-fourths of the population are well-to-do and able to aid their jeetgars, &c.

h

3,000 people have emigrated to Manantoddy and other places. None have returned, and these are reported not to have bettered themselves. Further emigration probable.

i

Relief works proper have not been started, but sundry works, such as repairing roads and cleaning the Doddahammora tank, have been undertaken. Works practicable are repairs either to the Ramasamudra tank or the cross road between Chamrajnagar and Wellandur.

j

The relief kitchen opened at the kusba of this taluk from private subscriptions affords food to about 50 persons daily.

k

The number of persons Government has on its hand at date of report is—
On works 600
By charity 600
The number on the under-mentioned dates is—

	On works.	By charity.
1st March ...	1,000	
1st May ...	700	
1st July ...	300	

GUNDLUPET TALUK.

a

The Amildar reports from four to eight annas of the moongar crops and from five to nine annas of the paddy and ragi crops were saved.

There is a prospect of the cholum and kar ragi sowings if the rains of March and April do not fail.

The Deputy Commissioner reports nine annas saved.

b

Remissions Rs. 750 out of a total of Rs. 57,600.

c

2,061 head of cattle have died and 47,630 are expected to perish.

Hulbani rents remitted, and State forests opened for the cattle to graze in. Precautions are suggested to protect forests from fire and to keep diseased cattle separate from the healthy.

d

The tanks have all dried up, and most of the wells are also dry. Deepening of wells suggested to improve water-supply.

e

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
	Seers.	Seers.
October 1876	4½	10
November „	4½	10
December „	6	10
January 1877	6 & 7	11
Average of the past six years	11	40

f

Twenty-five thousand people or nearly 43 per cent. of the population possess a stock of provisions to last them for six or seven months. The remainder have to depend for their supplies on the local markets, villages, &c.

g

The population amounts to 57,777. Of these 28,591 are males and 29,186 females. There are 10,725 agriculturists 4,999 labourers, 2,902 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of mixed occupation.

Nearly 50 per cent. of the agricultural population are well-to-do. They have rendered aid to their tenants and jeetgars by advancing small sums of money without interest, and by lending grain.

h

About 1,000 persons have emigrated to coffee-growing districts in search of employment. People from Mandla, Najamangala, Hussan, Tumkur and Tarikere taluks pass through this taluk on the way to coffee plantations; 200 persons are, however, daily returning, having failed to get employment. Emigration, it is said, is likely to continue till next rains.

i

No relief works have as yet been started. Some coolies are, however, collecting materials for the roads to be repaired by the Public Works Department. Works suggested are the excavation of three tanks and the dismantlement of the eastern and southern portions of the Gundlupet fort walls.

j

A kitchen has been opened, where from 400 to 500 people are fed daily.

k

The number on the hands of Government on date of report is—
On works 200
By charity 400
The number estimated on the dates specified is—

	On works.	By charity.
On 1st March ...	400	
On 1st May ...	400	
On 1st July ...	400	

MYSORE

DISTRICT—continued.

HEGGADERAN TALUK.

a. The Amildar reports that from four to six annas of the rice crop, and from six to eight annas of the ragi crop saved.
The Deputy Commissioner reports 11¼ annas saved.

b. Remissions Rs. 3,000 out of a total of Rs. 43,876.

c. 209 head of cattle have died, and 3,000 more are expected to die. Cattle driven to the jungles for fodder, and State forests thrown open for them to graze. Water is to be got in the Kapila, the Bruga, and the Karaka rivers.

d. The Kapila, the Bruga, and the Karaka rivers supply water to the villages in their vicinity. Wells are dug in villages not near them. To improve water-supply, the rivers were dammed by anicuts and the water let into an adjoining tank. As this tank needs repairs, water cannot be let into it. Repairs suggested at a cost of Rs. 1,500.

e.

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
	Seers.	Seers.
October 1876	5	9
November „	5½	10
December „	6	10
January 1877	6 or 7	10 to 12
Average of the past six years	13	52

f. Three-fourths of the population are provided with grain for ten or twelve months. The remainder obtain their supplies from the local markets, villages, &c. A considerable quantity of ragi has been preserved by ryots for future requirements.

g. The population numbers 54,829 souls or 27,256 males and 27,573 females. There are 9,696 agriculturists, 4,039 labourers, 2,206 traders and manufacturers, and the rest are of mixed occupation. Wealthy ryots aid their tenants, jitgars, &c., by lending grain, &c.

h. Except the Kadoo-kandhars, who are described as nomads, no other people have left the taluk in search of relief. Further emigration improbable.

i. No relief works have been started, and there is no necessity for them.

j. No necessity for relief kitchens.

k. The number of persons on the hands of Government on the date of report is—
On works 28
By charity 70

The number likely to be employed on the dates specified is—

	On works.	By charity.
On 1st March ...	32	15
On 1st May ...	...	18
On 1st July ...	20	20

TALKAD TALUK.

a. The Amildar reports that ten annas of the rice crop and from four to six annas of the ragi crop saved.
The Deputy Commissioner reports 10½ annas saved.

b. Remissions Rs. 500 out of a total of Rs. 96,843.

c. 3,430 head of cattle have died, and 2,500 more are expected to die. Ryots have to some extent preserved fodder for their cattle. No relief measures in this respect necessary.

d. There is enough water in the taluk for two months. In the event of water failing, wells will be dug. It is suggested that the Channel Department may be asked to let water into the channels continually.

e.

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
	Seers.	Seers.
October 1876	7	8
November „	7¼	8
December „	7¼	8
January 1877	8	10 & 11
Average for the past six years	12	39 or 40

f. The population amounts to 82,311. There are 15,497 agriculturists, 6,130 labourers, 6,831 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of miscellaneous occupation. Sixty per cent. of the population are wealthy and able to aid their tenants, jitgars, &c.

g. The population amounts to 82,311. There are 15,497 agriculturists, 6,130 labourers, 6,831 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of miscellaneous occupation. Sixty per cent. of the population are wealthy and able to aid their tenants, jitgars, &c.

h. About 600 people emigrated to Mannan-toddy, Coorg, and other places, and about 100 have returned on account of insufficiency of wages. Further emigration not probable.

i. No relief works as yet sanctioned; works practicable are repairs of roads to cost Rs. 3,000.

j. Relief kitchen not opened in this taluk, as there has been no necessity for one.

k. The number of persons employed on road repairs is about 60 daily; 37 persons were working on date of report.
The number of persons likely to be on the hands of Government on the dates specified is—

	On works.	By charity.
1st March ...	1,000	
1st May ...	700	
1st July ...	500	

MALVALLI TALUK.

a. The Amildar reports the crops saved in the following proportions: From three to four annas of the cholum crop, three to seven annas of the rice crop, and from three to six annas of the Hyne ragi.
The Deputy Commissioner reports 10½ annas saved.

b. Remissions Rs. 5,000 out of a total of Rs. 60,400.

c. 3,124 head of cattle have died and 20,000 more are expected to die. A large number of cattle have been driven to the jungles for grazing purposes. Fodder is preserved by some ryots for the cattle retained at home. Forest reserves have been thrown open for the grazing of cattle. Grass is scarce owing to the failure of rain.

d. Water-supply very deficient. Wells have, however, been dug, and they, it is supposed, will benefit the people.

e.

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
	Seers.	Seers.
October 1876	6	9
November „	6	10
December „	6	10
January 1877	8	12
Average for the past six years	12	49

f. About 53 per cent. of the population are well provided with grain for the next six or seven months. There have been large imports of ragi from Kankanhalli, Kolagul, &c., and rice from Talkad, &c.

g. The population of the taluk is 65,476. Of these 14,263 are agriculturists, 2,684 labourers, 2,873 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder of mixed occupation. The greater portion of the people are well-to-do.

h. Except those who yearly go to work in coffee estates, no people have emigrated. Emigration not probable. Travellers from the Tumkur district of Attikuppa and Nagamangala break their journey in this taluk for one or two days.

i. No relief works have been started as yet, but nine tanks are being repaired at a cost of Rs. 6,300.

j. A kitchen has been opened and about 600 aged persons and boys are daily fed.

k. The number of persons Government is likely to have on its hand on the dates specified is—

	On works.	By charity.
On 1st March ...	1,000	
On 1st May ...	1,000	
On 1st July ...	1,000	

MYSORE DISTRICT—continued.

MANDYA TALUK.

a

The Amildar reports from two to eight annas of the moongar, and from one to ten annas of the Hyne crops saved.

The Deputy Commissioner reports eight annas saved in all.

b

Remissions Rs. 30,500, out of a total of Rs. 88,649.

c

2,003 head of cattle have died, and 25,000 more are expected to die. Cattle removed to places where fodder and water are procurable.

d

Except the tanks in the Kiragandoor and Maddur taluks, no other tanks contain water. Wells have dried up. People dig wells and obtain water for their use. Great scarcity of water, due to there being no rain for the past two years. It is suggested that wells dug by ryots should be further deepened at the expense of Government.

e

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
	Ragi.	Rice.
	Srs.	Srs.
October 1876	8	7 to 8
November „	8	7 to 8
December „	8	7 to 8
Average for the past six years	39 or 40	12

f

TALUK.

About 15,000 persons have a sufficient stock of grain for six or seven months. The remainder depend for their supplies on the local shops or markets, and on the importation from Bangalore and Ganjam. The importation will, it is said, be sufficient, and will continue till the moongar crops are reaped in August.

g

The population is 57,286 or 28,254 males and 29,032 females. There are 13,490 agriculturists and traders, 1,370 labourers, and 5,316 manufacturers. The remainder are of mixed and miscellaneous occupation. Twenty per cent. of the population are well-to-do; the rest are poor.

h

5,748 persons have emigrated to coffee plantations in search of food. A few have returned, and further emigration is probable.

i

In addition to relief works in progress, the construction of two new lines of road, *viz.*, the Bararala-Nagamangala road and Kokatty road, is suggested.

j

The relief kitchen opened at this kasba from private subscriptions feeds about 50 persons daily. Arrangements are being made for distributing food to travellers, aged and infirm; &c.

k

Number of persons on the hands of Government on date of report:—
On works 1,000
By charity 1,000
Number of persons Government is likely to have on its hands on the dates specified—

	On works.	By charity.
1st March ...	2,000	
1st May ...	3,000	
1st July ...	5,000	

MYSORE TALUK.

a

The Amildar reports from four to eight annas of the paddy crop and from two to five annas of the Hyne dry crop saved.

The Deputy Commissioner reports nine annas saved.

b

Remissions Rs. 1,000, out of a total of Rs. 79,608.

c

1,648 head of cattle have died and 1,000 more are expected to die. Cattle driven to places where fodder can be obtained. State forests thrown open for the cattle to graze in. A coffee planter in the Wynaad district has consented to cattle grazing on his plantation.

d

Scarcity of water felt in nearly all villages except those on the banks of rivers. The existing supply is not likely to last until next rains; sinking of wells is therefore suggested.

e

Months.	Prices of the principal food grains.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
	Srs.	Srs.
October 1876	5	7
November „	5½	8
December „	6	8½
January 1877	6¼ or 6½	9½ or 10
Average for the last six years	12	43

f

TALUK.

There are about 30 respectable merchants in the taluk who trade extensively in rice and ragi. They not only import grain in large quantities, but export it to the Neilgherry, Gudalore, Cananore, Mundriem, Muddoor, Nanjangode, districts which is the cause of prevailing high rates in prices. There is, however, enough grain in the taluk to supply the wants of 45,000 people for seven or eight months. The remainder will have to depend for their supply on local markets, shops, &c.

g

The population amounts to 126,930. Of this number 63,528 are males and 63,402 females. 17,122 are agriculturists, 8,480 labourers. Traders and manufacturers number 8,452, and people of miscellaneous occupation 92,876. Three-fourths of the population are well- to-do.

h

500 persons have emigrated from this taluk; some of them are reported to be starving; further emigration probable.

i

No relief works actually opened, though the municipality have undertaken the construction of a road and the Public Works Department the excavation of a tank, at the former of which 300 persons and in the latter 1,000 persons are employed.

j

Twelve relief kitchens have been opened in the town of Mysore from private subscriptions. These amount to Rs. 9,796, and are to be supplemented by a Government grant of an equal sum, which is to be expended in the purchase of grain in localities where it is cheapest. The daily average of destitute persons fed is 2,140.

k

The number of persons Government has on its hands on date of report is—
On works 1,800
By charity 700
The number likely to be in hand on the dates specified below is—

	On works.	By charity.
1st March ...	1,000	800
1st May	1,000	900
1st July	1,000	...

NAUJANGUD TALUK.

a

The Amildar reports that from four to eight annas of the August crop and from four to ten annas of the November crop saved.

The Deputy Commissioner reports 9¾ annas saved.

b

Remissions Rs. 2,500, out of a total of Rs. 63,563.

c

593 head of cattle have died. Cattle at present graze on the banks of the Kapila and uncultivated fields. In case of scarcity the cattle will be driven to the Chamrajnagar forests for fodder.

d

There is a sufficient water-supply in all the hoblis except one. Water will become scarce if there be no rain. Cleaning of wells and sinking new ones suggested.

e

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
	Srs.	Srs.
October 1876	4	7
November „	6	8
December „	8	9
January 1877	9	10 or 11
Average for the past six years	11	41

f

TALUK.

The local stock of grain is sufficient to supply the wants of 47,597 persons for six or seven months. The remainder will have to obtain their supplies of rice from Mysore, and ragi from the Heggadarankote Taluk. Fall in prices not anticipated.

g

The population numbers 64,535 souls. Of this 31,899 are males and 32,636 females. There are 11,787 agriculturists, 5,055 labourers, 3,075, traders and manufacturers and the remainder are of mixed occupation. Seventy per cent. of the population are well-to-do.

h

2,000 people have emigrated to coffee plantations, and are doing well. 1,000 persons more are expected to emigrate.

i

No relief works as yet started. Works practicable are repairs to tanks.

j

About 300 persons are fed daily in the relief kitchen opened by private subscriptions at Sindoovally.

k

No information given.

MYSORE

DISTRICT—concluded.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The Amildar reports the crops saved in the following proportions :—Three to eight annas of the ragi crop, six to ten annas of the paddy crop, and one to three annas of the Hyne ragi crop. Deputy Commissioner reports nine annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 11,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,07,386.	Deaths among cattle from disease 2,011. No mortality anticipated for want of fodder and water. Crops have been raised in some places, and there is grass in store. The taluk contains jungles and borders on Coorg. No remedial measures are necessary	One-third of the villages are situated close to the rivers Kaveri and Lakshmantirta; hence no want of water is felt. In a few villages there are small katties and wells, which contain water, while in others there is no water. As wells and katties get dry, people get new wells dug. No remedial measures are therefore necessary.	**PERIAPATNA** Prices of the principal food-grains. Months. / Rice. / Ragi. Seers. / Seers. October 1876 ... 6 9 November „ ... ... 6 10 December „ ... ... 6 10 January 1877 ... 8 12 Average for the past six years 12 49	**TALUK.** About 60 per cent. of the total population have a stock of grain in hand for six or seven months. The requirements of the remainder will be met from supplies available in local markets, villages, &c.	The population aggregates 116,334. Of this number 57,906 are males and 58,428 females. There are 24,798 agriculturists, 5,879 labourers, 4,149, traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of mixed occupation. Three-fourths of the population are well-to-do.	5,000 or 6,000 people are in the habit of going to Coorg for their food, and after a short stay returning to the taluk.	No regular relief works have as yet been started. The works practicable are the construction of three new roads and excavation of three tanks.	Relief in the shape of food is gratuitously given in seven places to travellers, the aged, and infirm. The daily average is 910.	The number of people Government has on its hands on date of report is— On works ... ... 60 By charity ... ... 1,300 On dates specified below the number estimated is— On works. / By charity. 1st March ... 2,600 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ... 7,000
The Amildar reports that nine annas of the rice crop and one anna of the ragi crop saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports nine annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 10,000 out of a total of Rs. 92,194.	3,057 head of cattle have died and 2,019 more are expected to die. Cattle are driven to graze in the forests of Coorg and Heggaderankote. The ryots fortunate in their cultivation feed their cattle with the straw of ragi, paddy, &c Hulbani tax remitted. Prickly-pear suggested as fodder, and cattle permitted to graze in jungles, and on a portion of the Amvat Mahal Kawal.	Ample supply of water in villages situated on rivers. No scarcity feared in villages into tanks of which nullah water flows. Tanks are becoming nearly all dry. Scarcity is likely to be felt in places where there is no river, and here the digging of wells is suggested.	**YEDATORE** Prices of the principal food-grains. Months. / Rice. / Ragi. Seers. / Seers. October 1876 ... ... 6 9 November „ ... ... 6 10 December „ ... ... 6 10 January 1877 ... ... 8 12 Average for the past six years 12 49	**TALUK.** The local stocks are sufficient for half the population for six or seven months. Ragi is being imported from Arkulgode, Penapatun, and neighbouring taluks.	The population amounts to 65,523. Of this number 32,952 are males and 32,571 females. There are 14,478 agriculturists, 3,058 labourers, 3,189 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder of mixed occupation. Half the population are well-to-do.	Four or five thousand people have emigrated to Coorg and other places. Some have returned and others have sought employment on coffee plantations; further emigration probable.	No regular relief works as yet started; estimates for practicable works are hereafter promised.	Six kitchens from private subscriptions have been provided for travellers, infirm, &c., and from 300 to 400 persons are fed daily.	The number on relief works on date of report was 1,500. The number likely to be on the hands of Government on the dates specified below is— On works. / By charity. On 1st March ... 1,500 On 1st May ... 500 On 1st July ... 500

REMARKS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

(*c*) A special officer, with an assistant and some of the Kedda establishment, have been appointed to assign grazing grounds for the cattle along the foot of the Neilgherries and Western Ghâts and to direct them there. The cattle should be detained there till the rains have undoubtedly set in.

(*h*) Emigration has been chiefly from the Mandya Taluk, where the people are very poor, and the crops have failed almost completely. Elsewhere emigration has been principally for the purpose of taking the cattle to graze.

(*k*) It is difficult to estimate the number likely to be on relief works, as many people come on them who are only passing through the district.

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL A. C. HAY.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—CAPTAIN E. P. MALTBY.

TALUKS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	Rs.		
1. Harnhalli ...	464	42,599	77,885	77,885	10·4	9·23
2. Munjarabad ...	492	69,817	1,46,290	1,46,290	60·2	54·3
3. Arkulgud ...	200	109,329	1,39,640	1,39,640	19·8	15·56
4. Hassan ...	348	108,523	1,74,042	1,74,042	20·5	19·59
5. Channarayapatna.	454	78,163	1,26,732	1,26,732	14·4	7·55
6. Nagamangala	313	74,762	88,176	88,176	15·3	13·55
7. Narsipur ...	473	42,345	59,047	59,047	15·3	9·43
8. Belur ...	476	64,697	1,16,945	1,16,945	20·90	16·85
9. Attikuppa ...	371	86,152	1,19,912	1,19,912	18·7	13·33
TOTAL ...	3,591	676,387	10,48,669	10,48,669	21·36	17·68

HASSAN DISTRICT.

HARNHALLI TALUK.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
In some villages the crops entirely failed; in others the following was obtained:— Annas. Rági ... from 1 to 3 Sávi ... „ 1 „ 2 Ballar ... 1 Bengal gram from 1 to 3 Cholum ... „ 1 „ 3 Rice ... „ 1 „ 8 It was only below the tank of Kamasamudra that any wet crop was obtained. On the whole 6 annas saved.	Out of a total of Rs. 77,885, remissions to the amount of Rs. 20,000, of which Rs. 4,000 will be on account of wet lands. The Deputy Commissioner considers these figures too high.	13,102 head of cattle had died up to the end of December, out of 90,284. Cattle driven into the Mulnad do not thrive, from severity of weather and unsuitability of the grass.	A few tanks have a little water, and the wells are drying up. No rivers or streams in the taluk. Some villages are suffering much from want of water. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the people should dig wells for themselves in beds of tanks, as the work can be easily and quickly done.	*Prices of the principal food-grains.* Dates. / Rice. / Ragi. / Horse-gram. / Dhall. / Ballar. / Wheat. / Cholum. 1876. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. October— 1st week ... 8½ 13 8½ ... 10 7 ... 2nd „ ... 7 10 8 ... 10 7 10 3rd „ ... 7 8 8 ... 8 7 9 4th „ ... 4½ 7 7 ... 8 7 8 November— 1st week ... 4½ 7 7 ... 7 7 7 2nd „ ... 5 7 6½ ... 6½ 6 7 3rd „ ... 5½ 8 6 ... 6 6 6 4th „ ... 6 8 6 ... 6 5½ ... 5th „ ... 5½ 7 6 ... 6 6 ... December— 1st week ... 6 8 6 ... 6 5 7 2nd „ ... 6 7½ 6 ... ... 5½ ... 3rd „ ... 5½ 7 6 ... ... 5 ... 4th „ ... 6 7 6 ... ... 5½ ... Average of last six years ... 13½ 40½ 25½ 12½ 15½ 9½ 52½	About 500 kandies of rági and 200 of rice are concealed in the taluk for fear of its being looted. Grain is imported but not in sufficient quantities, and the prices are not likely to fall, unless more is sent in.	The population is of both high and low caste; the latter are chiefly agriculturists. No large land-owners.	About 12,000 people have emigrated to the Nilgiris and the Mulnad, including 3,000 who have gone with their cattle. People are continually leaving and returning.	20 relief works have been started at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 8,855 on which 737 coolies are employed. Several other works, chiefly tanks, are in contemplation. This is one of the most suffering taluks.	For relief of poor and those incapable of work, Rs. 636 have been subscribed, of which Rs. 349 have been collected. Government has sanctioned Rs. 70 per mensem for January and February for this taluk.	Number of people now on the hands of Government— On works ... ... 737 By charity ... ... 171 Total ... 908 Estimated number on— 1st March ... ... 1,200 1st May ... ... 800 1st July, in case of rain falling 400

MUNJARABAD TALUK.

Rice and ragi only grown in this taluk; paddy crop estimated at 6 annas; Vyshaka crop grown is very small; ragi estimated at 3 annas. The Deputy Commissioner estimates 10¼ annas saved.	Revenue Rs. 1,46,290. No remissions likely to be needed, though it cannot be stated for certain till the end of the year.	Cattle healthy; mortality low; no remedial measures required.	No scarcity of water in the taluk.	Prices of food-grain not sent up, but owing to large influx of people from the Maidan taluks, the prices are much the same as elsewhere. Although the rice crop has been excellent, dealers have not reduced prices, as they are holding back for higher rates, and selling their straw to pay the assessment.	40,000 kandies of rice and 5,000 of rági in stock.	Both high and low castes are employed on coffee plantations, &c. It is feared that many coolies will be discharged, as the ground is too hard for remunerative labour.	No people have left the taluk, but there has been an influx of about 10,000. From 500 to 800 are employed on a road, also large numbers by the Public Works Department.	The construction of two roads at a cost of Rs. 5,000 is advocated as a relief work for the large number of Maidan taluks' people who have emigrated into this taluk.	A grant of Rs. 50 for the kitchen at Saklaspur for January and February has been sanctioned.	About 2,200 people are employed on district fund and Public Works Department works. Many will return home on fall of rain, leaving 1,000 for relief on 1st March, May and July.

ARKULGUD TALUK.

An average 7-anna crop has been saved; no Vyshaka has been cultivated. The outturn of wet crop below the river-fed channels and jungle nalas in the taluk is estimated at 8 annas, while those below the tanks and katis is said to be from 3 to 4 annas. In some hoblis the outturn of ragi has been 6 annas; other grains, such as gingelly oil-seed, oil-seed, horse-gram, &c., are reported to be 2 annas. In five hoblis the outturn of ragi is 4 annas; other grains 1 anna. The Deputy Commissioner reports 10¼ annas saved.	Rs. 5,000 will have to be remitted on wet lands below tanks out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,39,640.	Deaths among cattle amount to 4,579; 2,000 more are expected to die. Straw has been saved from last harvest, and grass in gomals, as well as pasture lands declared free by Government, has also been used. A large quantity of grass has been consumed by cattle passing through the taluk on their way to Coorg, &c.	About 90 villages are supplied by the Cauvery and Hemavati rivers. In 330 villages the inhabitants have dug and repaired wells at their own expense: 33 villages are suffering from want of water. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the people in all cases should dig wells at their own expense in tank beds, &c., and not receive assistance from Government, as recommended by the Amildar.	*Prices of the principal food-grains.* Grains. / October, 1st fortnight. / October, 2nd fortnight. / November, 1st fortnight. / November, 2nd fortnight. / December, 1st fortnight. / December, 2nd fortnight. / Average of last six years. Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. Rice, first sort ... 7½ 6 5½ 5½ 6 6 14½ Rice, second sort ... 9 7 6½ 6½ 7½ 7½ 18 Ragi ... ... 14 11 11 10 7 7 40 Dhall ... ... 7½ 6 5 5 14½ Horse-gram ... ... 10 7 8 7½ 7 7 25 Dhall prepared ... 8 7 5 4½ 6 6 10 Ballar ... ... 8 7 5 5 8 8 14½ Ballar prepared ... 6 5 4 4 7 7 11½ Gingelly oil-seed ... 10 10 10 8½ 6 6 11 Sávi ... ... 80 Harka ... ... 51 Bengal gram ... ... 9 8 6½ 6 6 6 8½ Ludgain ... ... 11 8 8 7 14 14 16 Green gram ... ... 9½ 9 7½ 6 6 6 11 Wheat ... ... 8 7 7 7 ... 7 8 Black gram 8 8 7 7 5 5 13	27,300 kandies of grain in hand. Rice imported from Coorg and Munjarabad. Traders are encouraged to bring different kinds of food-grains for sale to the weekly fairs of Arkulgud and Marrur.	The population is composed of Mussulmans, Brahmins, and other high caste Hindus. Some of them (Kumaties) are well-to-do, but in no way liberally disposed. Some are employed under Government, others have lands; a few are traders. No wealthy landholders or inamdars in a position to assist their tenants.	About 2,000 or 3,000 people have emigrated to Coorg and Manantoddy. Some of them have returned, being unable to obtain work. No more are expected to leave.	Four relief works are sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,755, besides the Channel works under the control of the Irrigation Department. There are three works proposed and estimated to cost Rs. 3,522.	No kitchens have been started.	140 persons are now employed on works. If the proposed works are sanctioned, there will be on the hands of Government on 1st March, May and July, 450. If these are not sanctioned, 300 on each of the above dates. The Deputy Commissioner says there is work for 1,000 coolies on the Kristnoraj channel extension, if they would only come. As this is partly a Mulnad taluk, the distress will not be felt so much as in other places. There are a fair number of works going on, and more ready for submission.

HASSAN DISTRICT—continued.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
No Vyshaka crop was raised for want of water. The Kartik rop was as follows: Rice from 4 to 8 annas. Dry crop from 1 to 10 annas. On the whole about 9 annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 20,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,74,042.	The number of deaths among cattle was 3,485. There is a stock of rice straw, and some grass is still procurable in gomals and kavals. The straw may last three months. Several remedial measures have been suggested, which, it is hoped, will save the more valuable cattle. There is no prickly pear in the taluk. The Mulnad is close at hand.	There are four small streams; the tanks also contain some water, which, it is feared, will eventually dry up. Wells have been sunk in tank beds and other low situations. The supply so obtained, together with the water procurable from rivers, will, it is hoped, be sufficient.	**HASSAN** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* 1876. October 4th: Rice 8, Rágí 13, Horse-gram 9⅓, Ballar 9, Dhall 9½, Wheat 8 " 11th: 7, 13, 10¼, 9½, 9½, 8 " 18th: 5⅔, 10, 9, 8, 8, 8 " 25th: 4½, 8, 7, 8, 8, 7 November 1st: 4½, 8, 6½, 7, 7, 6 " 8th: 5½, 9, 6, 6, 6, 6 " 15th: 6, 9, 5, 6, 6, 6 " 22nd: 5½, 9, 6½, ..., 6½, 6 " 29th: 6, 8, 6½, 6, 6, 6½ December 6th: 6, 9, 7½, 6, 6, 6½ " 13th: 5½, 8, 6½, 5½, 7½, 6½ " 20th: 6, 8, 6, 5, 7, 6 " 27th: 6, 8, 6, 5, 7, 6 January 3rd, 1877: 6, 8, 6, 5, 7, 6 Last six years' average: 14½, 46½, 30¾, 15¾, 13½, 9¾	**TALUK.** Rice is imported from Mangalore; rági, dhall, &c., from Bangalore, but not in sufficient quantities to create a fall in prices.	The population is partly agricultural, partly trading. There are very few wealthy landholders, &c., who are able to aid their tenants.	Eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-five people have left the taluk; none have returned; more are expected to go.	Twenty-one relief works have been started at a total sanctioned cost of Rs. 8,074. Five more works are proposed at a cost of Rs. 2,101. Many of the former are nearly finished. There are also several municipal works going on, which give employment to 60 or 70 people. This taluk does not require relief works so much as others, as there has been a moderately fair crop obtained, and those works that are now going on have afforded work to those that wanted it.	Three hundred people are daily fed at a kitchen started by the people. The money raised for this purpose is Rs. 481 in cash, and 671 seers of grain. Only Rs. 105 have been collected as yet.	The number on works at date of report is 1,254; the estimated numbers on 1st March, May and July are 150, 450 and 450 respectively. At date of report 300 were maintained by private charity. It is estimated that on the above dates the number will be 400, 400 and 300 respectively. The above calculation appears to be a very hopeful view of the future. There are now 1,254 people daily employed on works; yet it is calculated that on 1st March only 400 will come, as the others will have left in anticipation of commencing agricultural operations again.
Vyshaka crop failed. Out of 411 villages that owed Kartik crop, only 24 have saved anything, *viz.*:— Rágí from 2 to 3 annas. Ballar ... 3 " Oil-seed ... 2 " The seed sown in other villages failed from want of water. *Wet crop.*—In eight villages a crop of sugarcane, calculated at from 5 to 10 annas, was saved. Rice grown under the tank in the village of inám produced a full crop, and is the only village in which any rice was reaped. There is little hope of saving the rice crop in other villages, as there is no water. No prospect of further sowings. About 6 annas saved.	On wet lands Rs. 9,000 will have to be remitted, on dry Rs. 5,000, out of a land revenue of Rs. 1,26,732.	Mortality of cattle 5,843, of which 682 were sheep and goats. About 4,000 horned cattle and 1,000 sheep and goats more will die. Many have been removed to Mulnad. The remainder live on a small supply of ragi straw saved from the last harvest, and what little grass there is in gomals and hulganals declared free by Government to ryots' cattle.	In a few villages there is a little water for people and cattle for from one to two months. Villagers are excavating wells in tank beds and other low situations, and it is this water that is now being used. Eventually Government will have to help.	**CHANNARAJAPATNA** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* 1876. October 1st: Rági 8, Rice 6, Horse-gram 7, Dhall 7, Wheat 8, Cholum 8, Ballar 7, Bengal gram 7, Green gram 7 " 8th: 8, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 7, 7, 7 " 15th: 7½, 6, 7, 6½, 8, 8, 7, 7, 7 " 22nd: 7, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7, 6½, 7, 7 November 1st: 7, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 7, 6½, 7, 7 " 8th: 7, 5, 6, 7, 8, 7, 6, 6, 7 " 15th: 7, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 7, 6, 6, 7 " 22nd: 7, 5½, 6, 6, 8, 7, 6, 6, 6½ December 1st: 8, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 5, 5½, 6 " 8th: 8, 6, 6, 6, 6, 8, 5, 5, 7 " 15th: 8, 6, 6, 7, 6, 8, 5, 6, 7 " 22nd: 8, 6½, 7, 6, 6, 8, 5, 5, 7 January 1st, 1877: 8, 6, 7, 5½, 5½, 8, 6, 5, 7 Average of last six years ...: 41, 12⅝, 27⅝, 10½, 9½, 65⅝, 14½, 10½, 12⅝	**GALA TALUK.** Estimated stock in hand— Kandies. Rice ... 5,000 Rágí ... 1,500 Cholum ... 500 Horse-gram ... 300 A kandy is 160 seers.	Total population, 65,000. All but about 4,000, who are Brahmins and Mussalmans and are very poor, are sufficiently well off for the present; 6,500 are willing to earn wages on relief works. There are no wealthy landholders.	About 24,000 people have left for coffee plantations; about 6,000 are doing well there, the others are not so well off, as their wages are low; 700 have returned, and it is expected that others will return in one or two months more.	Plenty of work for some time to come for the people, unless large numbers come back from the Mulnads.	One hundred poor persons are fed daily by private charity at Nagamangala and Choonchangiri. Two more kitchens at public expense are proposed at a cost of Rs. 100 per mensem, to be supplemented by an equal amount from Government.	Seven hundred and fifty men were employed on 7 relief works; more are expected. People to be maintained by Government— By charity, 1st May ... 300 " 1st July ... 500 On works, 1st May ... 1,000 " 1st July ... 1,000
Average crop saved is given at— Rágí 1 anna. Rice 4 " Horse-gram 1 " Haraka 1 " Ballar 1 " Bengal gram 2 " No Vyshaka crop sown. The Deputy Commissioner reports 6 annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 8,000, out of a total of Rs. 88,176.	Three thousand head of cattle have died, and 4,000 are expected to die, out of a total of 18,896. About five-eighths of the horned cattle have been removed to the Mulnad. There is enough rice and rágí straw to support the remaining for two months.	There is a sufficiency of water for all but 200 villages, in which there is great scarcity. It is recommended that the people dig wells in tank beds for themselves where needed.	**NAGAMAN.** Grains are sold at per rupee— Rágí ... ... 7 seers Rice ... ... 6 " Cholum ... ... 6 or 7 "						

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
					TALUK. The stock of grain in hand is 1,000 kandies of rágí and 300 of rice. Grains are imported in sufficient quantities, but prices do not fall, nor are they likely to do so. At the same time they are not higher than elsewhere, though the taluk is one of the most distressed.	One-fourth of the ryots are purely agriculturists, and the rest partly so; many among the latter are poor. There are about 20 rich men in the taluk, but they do not help the poor. Some four or five gomdahs have hitherto lent grain, but it is now exhausted.	Many people have gone to Munjarabad, where they get bare subsistence on Government works or on coffee estates, as, owing to their condition, they are unable to do much work: 8,000 have left, but are not doing well, as they can only earn small wages. They may return, but none have done so as yet, and people are still leaving.	The following works are considered sufficient: 14 works employing 1,658 coolies at an estimated amount of Rs. 42,722; seven works are proposed to employ 2,550. Some works are also in progress under the Public Works Department.	Money has been raised in the taluk to feed the poor. About 70 aged and infirm who are unable to work are fed; the food given is rágí and rice, conji or gruel. This kitchen has been open two months, and Government has granted it Rs. 50 for January and February.	The number on works is 1,258; supported by charity, 100. Estimate for the future— *On Works. By Charity.* 1st March ... 4,400 200 1st May ... 3,000 100 1st July ... 1,500 50 The Deputy Commissioner considers that 200 will have to be gratuitously fed on 1st March.

HASSAN DISTRICT—continued.

NARSIPUR TALUK.

a

Out of 191 villages in the taluk, 90 lost their crops entirely, and the others obtained dry crops as follows:

	Annas.
Rágí	from ¼ to 2
Horse-gram	¼ to 1
Gingelly oil-seed	¼ to 1
Ballar	¼ to 1
Dhall	¼ to 1
Oil-seed	¼ to 1
Sáve	¼ to 2
Navane	¼ to 1

Rice crops obtained from below river channels are reported to have been excellent; in many cases the ryots had derived a clear profit of over Rs. 100 for every acre of wet land.

The Deputy Commissioner reports 10¼ annas saved.

b

Remissions, Rs. 1,500 land revenue, 500 mohuturfa, Rs. 2,000 out of a total revenue of Rs. 59,047.

c

Total number of agricultural stock was 71,783, of which 2,323 have died, and about 2,000 more will probably die, but they will principally be the old and worthless ones. Many have been removed to better feeding grounds.

d

In some of the tanks there is still two or three months' supply of water: when these fail, the Hemavati River will be the chief source of supply. Some of the villages are situated at a distance from its banks.

e

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Period.	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Dhall.	Nuddu or black gram.	Green-gram	Horse gram.	Bengal gram.	Wheat.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs	Srs	Srs.	Srs.
Oct. 1st 10 days	9	10	14	10½	7¾	8¼	11	7¼	7
„ 2nd „	9	9½	13	10	7½	9	11	7	7
„ 3rd „	8	9	12	9	7	8½	10	7	7
Nov. 1st „	6½	7½	8½	7	7	8	6½	5½	5½
„ 2nd „	6	7	9	7	6½	7	6½	5½	5½
„ 3rd „	6	7	9	7	6½	6½	6½	5½	5½
Dec. 1st „	5½	6	9	7	6	6	6	6	6
„ 2nd „	5	6½	9	7	6	6	6	6	5
„ 3rd „	5	5½	8	6½	6	6	6	5	5
Average for last six years ...	14	16	35	19	12	12	12	10½	10½

f

TALUK.

Local stocks are 300 kandies of rice and rágí in 10 villages The traders have a similar quantity in store. These grains are imported from the Mulnad.

g

There are both high and low castes, the latter predominating, and most of them poor. There are some well-to-do in both classes, but none of them are charitably disposed.

h

About 15,000 people have emigrated, and are no better off by so doing. Further emigration is unlikely, as people have returned from the Mulnad, on account of no work.

i

Rs. 333 have been sanctioned for relief works. As this is, however, insufficient, arrangements are being made to obtain sanction to estimates amounting to Rs. 3,000.

j

Rs. 250 have been subscribed for relief of the poor. It is considered necessary to open a kitchen at Narsipur for four months at a cost of Rs. 1,100. Poor travellers passing through this town are fed nightly at a cost of Rs. 100 per mensem.

k

406 people have been employed on works up to date.

The above is not the daily number, but contains every one employed so far. About 120 persons are gratuitously fed by townspeople.

Estimate for the future is —

	Works.	*Charity.*
1st March ...	150	400
1st May ...	150	400
1st July ...	200	500

BELUR TALUK.

a

No Vyshaka crop was raised. Kartik crop averaged—

Dry.

	Annas.
Rágí ...	2
Dhall ...	1
Chillies ...	2
Gingelly oil-seed	2
Oil-seed ...	2
Horse-gram ...	1
Coffee ...	4½

Wet.

In the Maidan hoblis of Adgur and Halebidi—

	Anna.
Paddy ...	1
Sugarcane ...	1

In the Mulnad hoblis—

	Annas.
Sugarcane ...	2
Rice ...	4½

No prospect of further sowings. The Deputy Commissioner considers the Mulnad crop very much underestimated, as it is generally reported that the rice crop has been excellent this year. He also reports that 10 annas on the whole of the crops have been saved.

b

Remissions Rs. 13,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,16,945, or nearly ⅛th of the revenue. As this is a Mulnad taluk and none of the coffee revenue will have to be remitted, this amount is considered high.

c

Up to end of the year 5,537 head of cattle had died; anticipated deaths 5,000.

d

In five Mulnad hoblis there is a sufficiency of water. In the Mulnad hoblis Rs. 40 have been allowed to excavate wells where required: when this work is completed, a sufficient supply will be obtained.

e

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Weeks.	Rágí.	Rice.	Horse-gram.	Ballar.	Dhall.	Wheat.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October 4th ...	14	9½	10	10	10	10
„ 11th ...	12	9	10	10	10	10
„ 18th ...	11½	7½	10	10	10	10
„ 25th ...	6	5	7	7	7	8
November 2nd ...	6	5	7	7	7	8
„ 8th ...	9	7	6	8	8	8
„ 15th ...	8	6	6	6	6	7
„ 22nd ...	7	6½	5½	5½	5½	6
„ 30th ...	7	6½	5	5	6	6
December 7th ...	8	6½	6	6	5	6
„ 15th ...	8	6½	6	6	5	6
„ 22nd ...	8	6½	6	6	5	6
Six years' average	25	16	18	16	14	12

f

TALUK.

Stock of grain in hand: Rice 30,000 kandies; Rágí 3,000. Rice, salt, dhall, &c., are imported, but not in sufficient quantities.

g

Part of the population is purely agricultural. The high caste people have some grain in hand, though a few of both high and low castes are obliged to beg, or live on jungle leaves, roots, &c. There are no wealthy landholders. The Patels to some extent supply food to their servants, and will continue to do so.

h

1,000 people have emigrated to the purely Mulnad taluks. It is supposed that they have bettered themselves, and there is no likelihood of their return before the rainfall.

i

Relief works at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4,010 have been commenced. The coolies, however, have not bettered themselves on account of low rates of hire, and because of their weak condition not enabling them to do their required portion of work.

j

The subject of charitable relief is now under consideration.

k

The number of coolies on Government works up to date is 481. Estimated number on 1st March, May and July 200. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the daily average is not given, that the estimate for the future is very low, and that in all probability nearer 2,000 than 200 people per day will be on the hands of Government later on.

HASSAN

ATTIKUPPA

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Dates.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Horse-gram.	Ballar.	Bengal gram.	Dhall.	Dhall prepared.	Rice.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October—								
1st week ...	7½	7½	7	...	6	7	5	5
2nd ,, ...	7½	7½	7½	...	6	7	6	5
3rd ,, ...	7½	7½	7	...	6	7	5½	5
4th ,, ...	8	8	7½	...	6	6	5½	5½
November—								
1st week ...	7½	7½	7	...	6	7	5	5
2nd ,, ...	7½	7½	7½	...	6	7	6	5
3rd ,, ...	7½	7½	7	...	6	7	5½	5
4th ,, ...	8	8	7½	...	6	6	5	5½
December—								
1st week ...	7½	9	7	...	6	7	5½	6½
2nd ,, ...	7½	7½	7	...	7½	...	5	6
3rd ,, ...	7½	7½	7½	...	6	7	5½	6
4th ,, ...	7½	7½	7	...	6	6½	5½	6
Last 6 years' averages ...	40	...	33	13½	10	13½	Wheat 6½	14

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Estimated amount of crop saved is— annas. Rice from 4 to 12 Rágí ,, ½ ,, 4 Horse-gram ,, ½ ,, 1 Dhall ,, 1 ,, 3 Oil-seed ,, ½ ,, 1 Sugarcane ,, 2 ,, 8 In some places rice and sugar cane are reported to have entirely failed. No further prospects of sowing this year, but if early rains fall, cholum, rágí, &c., may be sown. The Deputy Commissioner reports 9 annas saved.	Remissions on wet lands Rs. 7,935, on dry Rs. 7,680, total Rs. 15,615 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,19,912.	The number of cattle at the end of last official year was 105,831, of which 4,715 have died, many of the remainder have been taken to the Mulnad. At present there is a sufficiency of straw for the remainder.	In the majority of villages there is a scarcity of water. A sum of Rs. 2,000 is recommended to be sanctioned for the purpose of digging wells, as the work is very laborious.		**TALUK.** As rice has not been an entire failure, some people have a small supply on hand. The Amildar thinks that unless Government makes arrangements for the importation of grain, there is no likelihood of prices falling.	The population is chiefly agricultural, some are traders, but by no means well-to-do. There are no landholders or others sufficiently wealthy to assist the poor.	About 4,600 people have emigrated to Manantoddy, Coorg, &c., where they are nearly as badly off as before. None of the people have returned, and those left are still going.	A relief work (estimate Rs. 460) is now in progress. This, however, is insufficient. Other estimates have been submitted for sanction. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that works for many hundreds of people are forthcoming about Akkihebbal on the irrigation channel repairs, &c., but the people will not turn out; only about 40 or 50 daily at work. The repair of the Annyana katti will give employment to many people, as also the works on the channels, if the people go to them, and if imported labour is not used. He also recommends the carrying out of several other works.	A sum of Rs. 676, partly in grain and partly in money, has been privately subscribed to feed the poor. Rs. 50 per mensem has been sanctioned for the months of January and February for a kitchen in this taluk.	270 persons are now employed on Channel (Irrigation) and District Fund Works. Fed by charitable institutions, 70. It is estimated that by 1st March, 4 or 5 thousand people will have to be provided for.

DISTRICT—concluded.

NAGAR DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL J. A. CAMPBELL.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—CAPTAIN C. S. BLAIR.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Proportion of demand likely to be realised this year.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this year.	Probable extent of failure of crops.
			Rs.	Rs.				
1. Shimoga ...	460½	79,031	1,10,771	1,09,162	14/16	31·51	18·29	6/8
2. Channagiri ...	394	69,417	94,870	95,865	12/16	25·27	14·9	11/16
3. Honnali ...	404¾	68,607	1,08,697	1,07,183	15/16	24·93	6·60	11/16
4. Shikarpur ...	397¾	67,181	1,66,804	1,69,336	13/16	24·58	20·5	7/16
5. Sorab ...	450	67,073	2,01,769	1,98,980	14/16	58·53	45·96	5/16
6. Ságar ...	667	59,417	2,15,028	2,12,364	16/16	77·70	58·80	5/16
7. Nagar ...	641½	37,569	1,12,438	1,14,286	15/16	176·1	148·66	5/16
8. Kavaledurga ...	276	50,681	1,57,743	1,62,524	15/16	119·28	94·45	5/16
TOTAL ...	3,691½	496,976	11,68,120	11,69,700	14/16	6·72	50·86	

Note.—Only the Channagiri and Honnali taluks are considered sufficiently distressed to be separately reported upon.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT

CHANNAGIRI TALUK.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The yield from kharif crop is estimated at 4 annas, and rabi, which is lately sown, estimated at 3½ annas. Sugarcane is being planted under Sulikeri Lake and channels. The whole yield may be taken at 3¾ annas.	Expected remissions Rs. 19,000, out of a total of Rs. 95,865.	The total mortality among cattle amounts to 16,854 head, and the anticipated deaths are Rs. 10,000. Permission is granted to graze in State forests.	All tanks, with the exception of Sulikeri Lake, are dried up; the water-supply is also failing in wells and nalas. The people are suffering from the scarcity of water. It is proposed to clean and deepen the existing wells and sink new ones in beds of tanks and low grounds.	*Prices of the principal food-grains.* Dates. Rice. Srs. Ragi. Srs. Cholum. Srs. 1876. October, 1st week ... 7½ 11 10 „ 2nd „ ... 6½ 10 9 „ 3rd „ ... 7 9½ 8½ „ 4th „ ... 5¾ 8½ 8 November, 1st „ ... 4¾ 8½ 8 „ 2nd „ ... 4½ 9 8 „ 3rd „ ... 5 9½ 8½ „ 4th „ ... 5¼ 9½ 8½ December, 1st „ ... 5½ 9 8 „ 2nd „ ... 5¾ 9 8 „ 3rd „ ... 6¾ 9 8 „ 4th „ ... 5½ 8½ 8 Average of last 6 years... 16½ 52½ 45	The stock in hand is 2,500 kandies of 960 seers each. A moderate supply of grain is imported from Bombay *vid* Bellary. Private enterprise is sufficient for the present, but will have to be supplemented by Government hereafter. No fall in prices is expected.	Population is 69,417 and is generally of low caste. Only a few landlords can aid their tenants.	About 2,000 people have left for the Mulnads with their cattle. They are not in distress, but have gone to look after their cattle. Some of the ryots of Túmkúr and Chitaldroog Districts have come into this taluk, but they may proceed further as soon as the harvest season is over, after which they will not find any livelihood here, except on relief works.	Twenty-three relief works have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 16,575. Besides these, other agricultural and district fund works are in progress. Some more works are proposed to be sanctioned, if necessary.	A feeding house is opened at Channagiri in which the old and infirm are fed.	The number of persons the Government has on its hands at date of report is— On works ... ... 1,000 By charitable measures 50 The number it is likely to have is— 1st March ... ... 2,500 1st May ... ... 3,000 1st July 1,000

HONNALI TALUK.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Kharif saved 4½ annas; rabi failed entirely. Sugarcane is being sown under tanks to a very limited extent. The whole yield may be taken at 3¾ annas.	Remissions Rs. 19,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,07,183.	Rs. Loss of agricultural stock ... ... 1,094 Non-ditto ... 2,393 Total ... 3,487 Anticipated mortality 5,000. Permission is granted to graze in the State forests. No other measures practicable.	Excluding villages on the banks of rivers, the water-supply has failed to the extent of three-fourths, and the anticipated failure is ¼th. Clearing old wells, and sinking wells in nalas and tank beds is advocated.	*Prices of the principal food-grains.* Dates. Rice. Srs. Ragi. Srs. Cholum. Srs. 1876. October 1st fortnight 8¼ 8 12 „ 2nd „ ... 6 8 9 November 1st „ ... 7 10 10 „ 2nd „ ... 6 9 8 December 1st „ ... 6 8 8 „ 2nd „ ... 7 10 10 Average of last 6 years ... 18 40 39	The stock in hand is 40,000 kandies of 360 seers each. Importation is from Comti. Private enterprise is at present sufficient.	Population 68,607; chiefly agricultural and but few of high caste. Very few landlords are in a position to help their tenants.	Some people have come from Dharwar and Chitaldroog with their cattle to the Mulnad. Some ryots of the taluk have gone to the Mulnad, but a few of them have since returned.	Twelve relief works have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 6,182; also some agricultural works and local fund works for about Rs. 1,149. The works in hand and those that will be shortly started are sufficient for the present, and additional allotments to them will be made as required.	*Nil.*	The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report is—for relief on works 230; by charitable measures, none. The number, roughly estimated, that it is likely to have on its hands is— On Works only. On 1st March ... 1,500 „ May ... 1,500 „ July ... 500

REMARKS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

There is no actual famine in these two taluks, but there will be much distress, and considerable numbers may come on the relief works when the harvesting is over. Remissions will be required, and their amount should be notified as soon as possible, as the fear of levies in the hot weather paralyses the efforts of the people. The repair of two large tanks is desirable, one being kept for the hot weather. Two large road-works also will afford relief as required. The condition of the Honnali Taluk is rather better than that of Channagiri.

NAGAR DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL J. A. CAMPBELL.

KADUR DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—MR. P. KRISHNA RAO.

TALUKS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	Rs.		
1. Banavar	452	55,346	1,20,029	1,14,879	26·9	10·87
2. Chikmagalur	440	89,919	1,84,636	1,84,636	34·89	18·98
3. Tarikere	450	96,894	1,09,166	1,09,000	16·58	5·84
4. Koppa	503	52,519	1,11,269	1,16,668	183·80	106·10
5. Lakvalli	449	39,247	70,817	70,817	64·79	32·6
TOTAL ...	2,294	333,925	5,95,917	596,000	65·23	35·07

N. B.—There being no distress or failure of crops in the two lastmentioned taluks, no separate reports regarding them have been submitte d.

KADUR DISTRICT.

BANAVAR TALUK.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The dry crop has been entirely lost; of the wet, about one-fourth, or 3 annas, has been saved.	Rs. 50,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,14,879, must be remitted.	8,952 head of cattle have died, up to date; expected to die 8,500. Halbani rents have been remitted and State forests thrown open for grazing, and some of the ryots have removed their cattle to the Mulnad for grazing purposes. These measures have saved many. Further suggestions on this point will be made after trying the working of the measures now adopted.	Almost all the tanks have dried up. A scanty supply of water is obtained from wells. It is probable that many of the wells from which water is now obtained will dry up. Wells will have to be sunk in the beds of tanks and in low grounds.	*Prices of the principal food-grains.* Rice: 7th October 1876 ... Srs. 9; 14th " " ... 8½; 21st " " ... 8; 28th " " ... 6½; 4th November " ... 5½; 11th " " ... 5½; 18th " " ... 6; 25th " " ... 7; 2nd December " ... 7; 6th " " ... 7½; 16th " " ... 7; 22nd " " ... 6½; 30th " " ... 6½; 5th January 1877 ... 6½. Ragi: 11; 10½; 10; 6; 6; 8; 7; 7½; 7½; 8½; 7½; 7; 7; 7. Six years' average—Rice, 1st sort, 12¼; 2nd sort, 14¼: Rági, 42.	**TALUK.** Local stocks as far as can be ascertained are 7,000 kandies of grain. Hassan, Bangalore and the Mulnads are the centres. Private enterprise is sufficient. There has been no fall in prices, owing to importation.	The population is 55,346, and mostly consists of high caste. Of these about 99 per cent. are poor. There are both pure agriculturists and partly agriculturists. Of the latter class about 50 per cent. are artisans. The landholders are generally poor, and therefore not in a position to aid their tenants.	The percentage of the population who have emigrated is not stated. They are reported to have bettered themselves. Further emigration is probable.	Five kattis and 4 tanks are being repaired and 20 wells sunk, at present at a cost of Rs. 3,814. Advocated are—24 wells, 1 road from Jangut to Arsikere (Rs. 3,900), or in lieu 2 tanks—1 at Yegati (Rs. 10,000), and another at Kadur (Rs. 6,000). Of the first, 20 wells have been sanctioned and taken in hand, and estimates are awaited for the 4 others from the taluk. For the second funds are needed. The Amil has recommended the repair of 2 kattis and 1 well at a cost of Rs. 649, but funds are needed.	A private kitchen is opened at a monthly cost of Rs. 100. A monthly subscription of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned by Government to supplement private donations, of which Rs. 300 have been allotted to Banavar, which amount will be utilised from 1st January 1877.	The number of persons Government has on hand on works is 3,300; by charitable measures, 35. The number that Government is likely to have on its hands, roughly estimated, is— On 1st March ... 9,000 " 1st May ... 19,000 " 1st July ... 49,000

CHIKMAGALUR TALUK.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The same as in the Banavar Taluk.	Rs. 7,000, out of a revenue of Rs. 1,84,636, must be remitted. Only portions of this ~~taluk~~ have been affected with drought.	Number of cattle that have died up to date of report is 3,298, and number expected to die 2,700. The measures already adopted by Government and the people for saving the cattle, their results, and suggestions for the future, are the same as are given for the Banavar Taluk.	Information given for this column is the same as for the Banavar Taluk.	*Prices of the principal food-grains.* Rice: 7th October 1876 ... Srs. 10; 14th " " ... 9; 21st " " ... 8; 28th " " ... 6½; 4th November " ... 5; 11th " " ... 6; 18th " " ... 5; 25th " " ... 5; 2nd December " ... 5; 9th " " ... 5; 16th " " ... 5; 22nd " " ... 6½; 30th " " ... 6½; 5th January 1877 ... 6½. Ragi: 9; 9; 9; 8; 7; 8; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7½; 7½; 7½. Six years' average—Rice, 1st sort, 12; 2nd sort, 16: Rági, 38.	**TALUK.** Mangalore, Hassan and Bangalore are the centres of supply. Private enterprise is considered sufficient. There is about 500 kandies of grain in stock.	The population is 89,919, and mostly consists of high caste. Of these about 99 per cent. are poor. There are pure agriculturists and partly agriculturists. Of the latter class about 15 per cent. are artisans. The landholders are generally poor, and therefore not in a position to aid their tenants.	About 25 per cent. of the people have emigrated. Further emigration is probable.	Three kattis and 4 tanks are being repaired and 6 wells sunk at present, at a total cost of Rs. 2,531. The following works are advocated: 1*st*, 12 wells; 2*nd*, a road from a point in the Hallebede road to the Sakarepatam-Banavar road, or in lieu a tank near Lakke (Rs. 3,900); 3*rd*, to the south-east of the taluk a tank to be selected hereafter. Of the former, 6 wells have been selected and taken in hand, and estimates for the others are awaited from the Amil. The second and third proposals await the orders of Government.	Two private kitchens are opened—one at Chikmagalur and another at Kalsapura—at a monthly cost of Rs. 200 and 20 respectively. A monthly subscription of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned by Government to supplement private donations. Of these Rs. 100 have been allotted to Chikmagalur, which amount will be utilised from 1st January 1877.	The number of persons Government has on hand at date of report is—on works 70, and for charitable relief, 200. A rough estimate of the number which it is likely to have on its hands is given below: On 1st March ... 400 " 1st May ... 200 " 1st July ... 100

KADUR

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
Kharif 6 annas, or half an average crop; rabi, *nil*. No further prospect of sowings. About half an average crop for the whole taluk will be saved.	Amount to be remitted Rs. 7,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,09,000. Only portions of the taluk have been affected with drought.	5,947 head of cattle have died up to date, and 1,827 more may be expected to die hereafter. The measures already adopted by Government and the people for saving the cattle, their result and suggestions for the future are the same as are given for the Banavar Taluk.	Information given for this column is the same as for the Banavar Taluk.	**TARIKERE** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* Rice, 1st sort. — Srs.: 7th October 1876 ... 9¼; 14th „ „ ... 8¾; 21st „ „ ... 6¾; 28th „ „ ... 6½; 4th November „ ... 6½; 11th „ „ ... 7¼; 18th „ „ ... 7¼; 25th „ „ ... 6; 2nd December „ ... 6; 9th „ „ ... 6¼; 15th „ „ ... 7; 22nd „ „ ... 7; 30th „ „ ... 7¼; 5th January 1877 ... 7¼ Rágí: 9¼; 9¼; 7¼; 7; 7; 7; 9; 9; 9; 8; 8; 8; 8; 8 Six years' average prices—Rice 14, and rágí 34.

DISTRICT—continued.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
TALUK. The local stocks, as far as ascertainable, are 1,430 kandies of grain. Aymor and Benkipur in the Shimoga taluk, Siralkopa in the Shikarpur taluk, Lakavali in the Lakavali taluk, are the centres whence supplies are drawn. Private enterprise is sufficient.	Population 96,894. Other information is the same as given for Chikmagalur Taluk.	No emigration has taken place in this taluk. No further emigration is probable.	1 tank and 3 kattis are being repaired and 1 well sunk, at a total cost of Rs. 2,097. The following works are advocated: 1*st*, the excavation of 6 wells; 2*nd*, the Adjumpur-Chenegeri Road, Rs. 13,000, or in lieu a tank near Adjumpur, Rs. 5,000; 3*rd*, a tank in the vicinity of Singadanabulli. (Nagananakéré.) The Amil has also advocated the following works being taken in hand: 1*st*, katti for Rs. 219, 2*nd*, for Rs. 178, and 3*rd*, for Rs. 127, or Rs. 524 for all three, but funds are needed to sanction them.	A private kitchen has been established by Mr. Compalais, at a monthly cost of about Rs. 150. A similar kitchen is opened at Adjumpur by private subscription. A monthly subscription of Rs. 100 has been sanctioned by Government to supplement private donations and allotted to this taluk, which amount will be utilised from 1st January 1877.	The Government has 62 persons on hand at date of report on works, and 150 are receiving charitable relief. Rough estimate of number Government is likely to have on its hands on— 1st March ... ... 3,010 1st May ... ... 3,785 1st July 3,375

NAGAR DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL J. A. CAMPBELL.

CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—MAJOR E. F. H. ARMSTRONG.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land Revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	Rs.		
1. Budihal ...	348	34,247	69,562	51,753	21·39	4·35
2. Chitaldroog ...	663	69,409	1,04,976	58,644	25·17	9·97
3. Devangere ...	357	99,135	1,61,880	91,479	19·51	8·75
4. Doderi ...	851	71,194	1,15,814	76,884	17·35	4·25
5. Hiriyur ...	764	53,520	58,157	33,871	13·77	6·37
6. Hosdoorga ...	667	57,743	70,653	38,206	21·82	10·70
7. Kaukuppa ...	365	38,782	51,304	26,852	26·	5·27
8. Powagada ...	456	62,463	97,563	69,896	23·16	8·50
TOTAL ...	4,471	486,493	729,909	447,585	21·02	7·27

CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The entire crop seems to have been lost.	Half of the wet assessment has already been remitted. It is recommended that the moiety of the dry land assessment, Rs. 6,000 uncollected, should be deferred in preference to being remitted. The total realizable revenue is Rs. 51,753, and the portion remitted appears to be Rs. 19,876.	Mortality among cattle ... 15,257 Mortality among sheep and goats 8,884 Total ... 24,141 It is feared that all the cattle will perish from want of fodder and water and other causes. No prickly-pear to be had in the taluk. Out of the surviving 19,448 head of cattle, about 15,000 were taken to the Mulnad. Half of them are said to have perished there, and the rest are returning.	Up to February next a sufficient supply of water can be obtained from wells and the beds of tanks. After February wells will have to be sunk.	**BUDIHAL** Between 1st October 1876 and date of report the prices of ragi and rice have varied as under:— Ragi, per rupee, from 11 to 7½ seers. Rice, „ from 6 to 5½ „ „ 2nd sort, from 7 to 5½ „ At one period rice fell as low as 4½ seers. Average price of these grains per rupee, for the past six years—Ragi, 50 seers; rice, 14 and 15 seers.	**TALUK.** The quantity of grain in the taluk is estimated to be 300 kandies. This stock of grain is not used; the people live on purchased grain, which is imported from Bellary and Bangalore railway stations. Of late rich royts have imported grain to sell. Further supplies are anticipated from the above places alone. Considering the private enterprise displayed, supplies will be sufficient to meet all requirements. No fall in prices is anticipated.	The occupations of the population of this taluk are as below:— Agriculturists 27,483 Labourers ... 5,342 Traders or dealers ... 620 No particular occupation... 665 Beggars ... 137 Total population ... 34,247 Of the men of each occupation there are both high and low caste. No help to be expected from the few rich agriculturists in the taluk.	Number of people who have emigrated is about 700. Of these some are returning; Further emigration is probable.	The number of relief and other works started since April is as follows:— Works: No. of works; Amount of estimate Rs.; No. of men employed. Relief ... 6; 1,932; 2,180 Irrigation .. 1; 754; 300 Local Fund 7; 4,497; 171 Municipal .. 1; 100; 104 Total ... 15; 7,273; 2,755 Estimates amounting to Rs. 2,391 have been sent up for further works. In case of the above works proving insufficient, estimates for further relief will be submitted.	To afford relief to travellers and aged and infirm, a sum of Rs. 500 has been subscribed. Out of it Rs. 125 have been realized. On the realization of the remainder, application will be made for an equal subscription from the Government.	The number of men whom the Government has on its hands at date of report for relief by works is 2,180; by charitable measures none. The future numbers are expected to be as under:— On works. By charitable measures. 1st March, 1st May, 1st July } 3,000 3,000
The estimated return of crop which has been saved throughout the taluks is 2 annas out of the monsoon crop only, or one anna and a half on the whole cultivation. There is no prospect of further sowings.	Rs. 50,000, out of a revenue of Rs. 5,8644, must be remitted.	The deaths among cattle have been 15,156 up to date, and the anticipated deaths are about 5,000. No steps have been taken by Government or by ryots to stop the mortality. There is no prickly-pear in the taluk.	There is at present sufficient water for drinking in almost all the villages of the taluk, and estimates have been sent in to sink wells in those villages where there is scarcity of water.	**CHITALDROOG** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* Number of seers per rupee. Week ending: Wheat; Rice, 1st sort; Rice, 2nd sort; Cholum; Ragi; Dhall; Horse gram; Bengal gram. 8th Oct. 9 8 10 12 12 8 9 8 15th „ 8 7 8 11 11 8 7 8 22nd „ 7 6 6½ 8 8 7 6 8 31st „ 7 5 6 7 8 6 6 7 8th Nov. 6 5 6 7 7 5½ 6 6 15th „ 6 5 6 7 7 5½ 7 6 22nd „ 5 4½ 6 7 7½ 5½ 6 6 30th „ 5 4½ 6 7 7 6 6 6 8th Dec. 5 4½ 6½ 7½ 8 6 6 5½ 15th „ 5 5 7 8 8½ 6½ 6 5 22nd „ 5 5½ 7½ 8½ 8½ 6½ 6 5 30th „ 5 6½ 7½ 8 8½ 6½ 6 5 Average of last 6 years ... 9½ 11½ 14 35½ 40 9½ 24½ 10½	**TALUK.** Very few families in the taluk have stores of grain. The merchants import large quantities from Bangalore, Bellary and Davangere. The price of grain in consequence of these large importations has slightly fallen.	The population is 69,409; and consists chiefly of the upper classes, only $\frac{1}{10}$th portion being low castes. The people are generally very poor, there being only a very few rich men. The population of the taluk is 69,409. Of these 41,409 earn their livelihood by agriculture, and the remainder by other professions. Among the agricultural classes there are none who are rich enough to afford relief to their tenants and others.	Half of the agricultural classes have gone to the Mulnad taluks, and to the South Canara District. Not finding relief in those parts of the country, some of them have since returned. There is a likelihood of further emigration.	The relief works now in progress in the taluk are given below: Imperial fund works sanction Rs. 480; district fund works sanction Rs. 2,488; relief works sanction Rs. 22,669; grand total Rs. 25,637. Works for which estimates have been received amount to Rs. 11,256. In addition to these, works to the amount of Rs. 30,000 will be required in the taluk.	Private subscriptions have been raised by a famine relief meeting. The money thus collected, having been supplemented by an equal sum from Government, is now being appropriated for feeding the old and sick men, women and children. Ragi is given out as follows:—Twice a week at Chitaldroog, ¾ of a seer for an adult per day, ½ a seer for a boy or girl a day. The number of persons to whom relief is given is about 500.	The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report is, on works 850 and by charitable measures 500. The number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands is, on— 1st March ... 1,000 1st May ... 1,200 1st July ... 1,800
The crops, *viz.*, white jowari, Bengal gram, remaining to be harvested are estimated at 2 annas; but these are only in some swampy parts of the taluk. There is no vyshaka or spring crop in this taluk. The proportion of crop saved is about 2½ annas.	The amount of revenue to be remitted on account of absconding of ryots and failure of crops is estimated at Rs. 15,000. The total revenue is Rs. 91,479.	Mortality among the cattle up to date 2,859, and anticipated up to March next 1,500. No want of fodder is felt. Further measures for the maintenance of cattle will have to be adopted by Government in case of fodder failing.	In most parts of the taluk no want of water is at present felt, but 16 new wells and the deepening of 11 old ones is necessary. Estimates for some of these works have been sent up, and for others they are in course of submission, while in the case of some further works estimates will be prepared and sent in due course.	**DAVANGERE** The weekly prices of rice, ragi, jowari, and dhall have fluctuated from 1st October 1876 up to date of report; but are not specified. The average prices for the 6 years of the grains named is given below:— Rice, 1st sort ... ... 10½ seers. „ 2nd „ ... ... 11½ „ Jowari ... ... 44½ „ Ragi ... ... 55 „ Dhall ... ... 13 „ Bengal gram ... ... 11½ „ Wheat ... ... 12 „ Moong ... ... 17½ „	**TALUK.** The stock of foodgrains probably amount to from 15,000 to 18,000 kandies. Supplies are imported from Dharwar and from the Mulnad taluks of the Shimoga district. Private enterprise exists to a considerable extent, and will have a tendency to lower the prices; this is counteracted by exportation.	The population of the taluk is 99,135 and consists of both high and low castes. One-fourth of it appears to be rich and three-fourths poor. Their occupations are— Agriculturists 67,974 Artisans ... 30,148 No particular occupations 81,161 1,19,278 Of the agriculturists there are many wealthy and able to assist their tenants, but they are not likely to do so.	One-eighth of the population have emigrated to Dharwar and the Mulnad taluks, having no means of earning their livelihood at home. They are stated to have found employment on coffee plantations. These men will be likely to return to this taluk if the next rains fail. Further emigration of some to the Mulnad is probable for the sake of personal subsistance and of fodder for the cattle.	Relief works under execution are— Rs. Imperial Works ... 12,013 Local Fund Works ... 21,789 Total 33,802	The harvest of this year's crop has relieved the people a good deal from the distress which was prevailing previous to it. Up to 31st October last relief was afforded by a subscription raised from well-to-do men both in Davangere and Harihara by distribution of cooked meals. Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 200 for the relief of the aged, infirm, &c.; of this a sum of Rs. 37-13 has been spent up to date.	The number of persons whom Government has on hand on works at date of report for relief is 250. The anticipated numbers are— On works— On March 1st, „ May, „ July } 1,000

CHITALDROOG DISTRICT—continued.

DODERI TALUK.

Prices of the principal food grains.

	Srs.
Rice, 1st sort	12½
„ 2nd sort	14
Jowari	28½
Ragi	30
Narany	34
Harka	35½
Sujjee	31½
Wheat	11½
Buller	12½
Gram	25
Dhall	10
Moong	13
Bengal Gram	10½
Addooth ... ... „	12½

Prices at date of report are not given.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The dry crops have entirely failed. The yield of paddy, ragi, and jowari crops is estimated at 2 annas where they have not failed. The outturn of the vyshaka crops is also estimated at 2 annas. Besides the food-grain for men, jowari, navany, and kurlay for cattle are being sown for the next vyshaka crop. The whole outturn will not exceed ¼ of an anna.	Out of Rs. 76,884, the amount of revenue to be remitted is estimated at Rs. 74,600. *1st.*—From the desertion of ryots. *2nd.*—From the failure of crop. *3rd.*—From there being no purchasers for the lands of the defaulters.	The mortality amongst cattle amounts to 12,403 up to date, and further heavy loss is anticipated. Ryots refuse to feed their cattle on prickly-pear. Up to date cattle have been fed on roots and leaves of date trees on the banks of nalas and on grass purchased. The straw obtained from the kartik crops harvested, and the remaining date leaves, might serve for fodder for 20 days more. If Kuplay wells are sunk in the extensive tract of uncultivated lands in this taluk, and grass be sown and looked after, and an establishment maintained, it might serve as fodder.	In all parts of this taluk the want of water is felt, but for the villages which are situated near the Haggary and Garanye nalas, the water-supply will answer by daily digging small pits in their beds. The want of water is much felt now by other villagers, and it will be so after two months by the inhabitants of the villages situated close to the above two streams. There will be some relief by the further excavation of old wells, and by removing the silt in the tanks.	**TALUK.** The stocks of food grains might amount to 2,500 kandies. Supplies are imported from Bellary, Ryadroog, and from Chitaldroog. The importation from the above places may be expected to continue, but owing to the limited means at the disposal of the people, the supplies imported are little, and no fall in prices is anticipated.	The agriculturists comprise both high and low castes; they are poor. There are no artizans. Of the agriculturists none are able or likely to aid their tenants. The total population is 71,194.	About 20,000 men have emigrated to other places, where it is said they are starving; some have returned. Further emigration is probable.	17 relief works, at an estimated amount of Rs. 14,553-8 are under execution. These are insufficient. The construction of roads between large villages will be a suitable measure of relief. Exaction of full day's work and daily payments are recommended.	No charitable relief is given.	The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at the date of report for relief on works is 920. Number of persons, roughly estimated, whom the Government is likely to have on its hands for relief on works— On 1st March ... 1,000 „ 1st May ... ... 800 „ 1st July ... ... 500 No relief is to be afforded by charitable measures.

HIRIYUR TALUKA.

Prices of the principal food grains.

Weeks.	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Jowari.	Gram.	Bengal gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st October 1876...	7½	9	11	11	7½	...
8th „ ...	7½	9	11	10½	7½	...
15th „ ...	5	6	8	7	7	...
22nd „ ...	5	6	7	6	7	6
29th „ ...	5	6	7	6	7	6
5th November 1876	5½	6½	8	7½	7	6
12th „ ...	5½	6	7½	7	7	5½
19th „ ...	5½	6	8½	8	6½	5½
26th „ ...	5½	6	8	7½	6	5
3rd December 1876	5½	6	6½	7	6	...
10th „ ...	5½	6	7½	7	6	...
17th „ ...	5½	5½	7	7	6	...
Average for last 6 years ...	15½	16½	41½	35	32½	13

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The crops harvested and remaining to be harvested are estimated to be 1 anna. These are both vyshaka and kartica crops, in the following proportions:— Vyshaka ... ½ Kartik ... ½ Total ...: 1 anna.	The amount to be remitted is estimated at Rs. 50,000 or nearly the full amount realised last year.	The total number of cattle in the taluka in March 1876 was 157,000, of which 20,000 have died, 100,000 have been driven to pasture elsewhere, and 15,000 are expected to die. No special measures have yet been taken by Government to preserve the cattle.	Want of water not much felt, nor is it likely to be so. There are two streams in this taluka, *viz.*, Vedavaty and Soomamukhy. If pits are dug in the beds of these streams, the want of water for the cattle of all the villages situated close to them will be met. To meet the requirements of other villagers, wells may be made in the beds of tanks and other places.	**TALUKA.** The stock of food-grains might amount to 2,000 Krishnaraj kandies. Supplies are imported from Bangalore and Bellary, and from the Mulnad talukas of the Kadur and Shimoga Districts. The importation of supplies is likely to continue from the abovementioned two railway stations. Private enterprise is but limited, and there is a tendency to an increase in prices.	The population of the taluk is 58,530, and consists of three parts high and one-fourth part low castes; of the whole, the well-to-do are about one-sixteenth of the population. The agriculturists number 34,215 and artisans 13,513; of the former none are able to aid their tenants.	One-fourth of the population have emigrated to other places. Of those who have emigrated it is said that some are earning their livelihood by daily labour, some are returning to their places owing to the climate not agreeing with them. Further emigration is probable.	Number of relief works under execution 21; amount of estimate Rs. 14,814. The construction of roads between high roads and villages, and the excavation of wells, will be a measure of relief.	Charitable relief is given to aged and infirm travellers by Government.	The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands for relief at the date of report is— On works ... 500 By charitable measures 100 Number of persons, roughly estimated, whom the Government is likely to have on its hands for relief is— 1st March. 1st May. 1st July. On works } 15,000 15,000 15,000 By charity }

CHITALDROOG DISTRICT—continued.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The estimated amount of the crop which has already been reaped, and which is yet expected to be reaped, is calculated at 2¼ annas, of which nearly all is Kartik or November crop. There is no further prospect of sowings.	Rs. 15,000 may probably have to be remitted out of a total of Rs. 38,206.	12,239 head of cattle and agricultural stock have already died and about 5,000 more deaths are anticipated. There is no prickly pear in the taluk. The people have taken a large number of their cattle to the Mulnad and other places where pasture is procurable, and they are not likely to return till they hear of rain-fall and growth of grass in their taluk. Such of the cattle as have not been so removed are being fed with wild leaves and roots, or with straw or stalks purchased at high prices from persons in good circumstances who may have them in stock. No measures can be suggested for the future.	There is no place which is entirely destitute of water-supply. But in villages where the existing water-supply is scanty difficulty is anticipated up to the next rains, and in such cases, fresh wells as a relief measure may be sunk; for which purpose steps are being taken.	**HOSDOORGA** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* NUMBER OF SEERS PER RUPEE. 5th Oct. 9 10 10½ 7 ... ... 8 8 12th „ 8 11 10 ... ... 19th „ 7½ 8 7½ ... ... 26th „ 6½ 7½ 7 6 ... ... 7½ 6½ 2nd Nov. 5½ 6 6 5 ... 6 7 6½ 9th „ 5½ 7½ 7 5 ... ... 7 7 16th „ 7 8 8 5 ... ... 7 7 23rd „ 7 7½ 7½ 5 ... ... 6 6 30th „ 6½ 7 7 5 ... 6 6 6 7th Dec. 6½ 8 7½ 5 ... 6 6 6 14th „ 6 8 8 5 ... 6 6 6 21st „ 6½ 7½ 7½ 5 ... 6 6 6 28th „ 6½ 7½ 7 5 ... 6 6 6	**TALUKA.** Nowhere in the taluka is there a large supply of grain in stock. The merchants are all of limited means. A certain portion of the ryots who had 5-anna crops have from 4 to 1 month's supply, others have none. Supplies are being imported from Terrihere, Cheemagere, Davangere and Shimoga in this province, and from the Canara zila Huladi, &c., in British India, and these supplies may continue for the future also. Railway stations are too far away from the taluk. A few people of the taluk as well as merchants from abroad import grain for sale. As the demand exceeds the supply, the prices have not fallen.	The population consists of both high and low castes, of whom the former are more than the latter. There are few well-to-do people. The proportions of the population are as follows:—Cultivators and sub-cultivators 38,462. People carrying on other professions or artisans 17,252. People neither agricultural nor artisan 2,029. Total population 57,743. The landholders who are wealthy, able to aid their tenants, and likely to do so, do not number more than 50, and these only help those in whom they are particularly interested.	About 1,591 ryots and others have emigrated with their cattle to the Mulnad country in search after pasture. But as large emigrations have taken place to those parts from other taluks also, scarcity of fodder as well as prevalence of cattle disease appear to be experienced there; but this being the harvest season in those parts in coffee jungle, &c., the emigrants appear to have found means of livelihood. Some of them have returned to their homes after suffering from the climate and from heavy loss of their cattle. Further emigration appears probable.	The number of relief works already started is 29, at a total sanctioned amount of Rs. 11,605-11; but these being insufficient, further works are considered practicable, in the following order of their necessity: 1*st*.—Hollalkere Summuth. Repairing of the Channa-Patna-Katti. 2*nd*.—Repairing of the Arsanagatta tank. 3*rd*.—Ramguri Summuth. Noolenoor, Dunie, Kaneehully tanks and Katti repairs. 4*th*.—Bagur Summuth. Repairs to Katti and tanks of Hebbali and Chicka-ye-guti. 5*th*.—Hosdoorga Summuth. Repairs of Kattis of Athigatta and Hoorlihullee. But the ryots do not take advantage of relief works, on the plea that they are unaccustomed to do earthwork, &c., they prefer emigrating to places where they can find employment, such as coffee plantations, &c., where they expect the work to be easy.	Out of the grant of Rs. 200 from Government, a sum of Rs. 150 has been spent in feeding the needy with ragi balls, &c. The remaining money will, in the same manner, be spent. At the kusbali of Hosdoorga there is a public kitchen opened by private subscriptions, and a similar one is about to be opened at Hollalkere.	The number of persons on hand at the date of report (1) on works, (2) by charitable measures, is 504, and the number, roughly estimated, which the Government is likely to have on its hands on— 1st March 1877 is 700. 1st May 1877 is 400. 1st July 1877 is 300. The small number shown for May and July is in consequence of the rains anticipated in those months, when the ryots may revert to their usual ploughing operations.
In the villages along the course of the Chinna-Huggry river some Kartik crops have been saved by wells dug. The outturn is 10 annas in the rupee. For the Vyshaka crop seed has also been sown and the outturn expected is 6 annas. Excluding black cotton soil, dry crops have been raised in certain localities, and the outturn is 6 annas. As the tanks did not receive sufficient supplies of water this year, the Kartik wet crops have failed, and there will be no sowing for the Vyshaka. In 16 villages of the Bilchode-hobli the lands, almost all black soil, have been left waste. Likewise, in 10 villages of the Soke-hobli, and in 20 villages of the Jagalore-hobli, the dry crops have generally failed. There will be no further sowing during the current year. The yield of the whole taluk is 2½ annas only.	Remissions Rs. 18,921, out of a total revenue of Rs. 26,852.	About 6,268 head of cattle have died, and it is thought that 6,000 more will die before the next rains set in. Some of the cattle have been taken to the Mulnad taluks. The ryots are not aware of any means for saving their cattle. There is little or no prickly pear in the taluk.	Except in 25 villages situated near the banks of the Chinna-Huggry river, scarcity of drinking water is more or less felt. The existing wells will have to be deepened, and new ones sunk wherever they are found to be requisite.	**KAUKUPPA** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* No. OF SEERS PER RUPEE. Oct. 1876. 1st week ... 8 9 13 13 9 9 9 2nd „ ... 7½ 8½ 12 11½ 8 8½ 7 3rd „ ... 6½ 7½ 9 9 8 8 6 4th „ ... 5½ 6 8 8 6 8 6 Nov. 1876. 1st week ... 5½ 6 8 8 6 6 6 2nd „ ... 5½ 6 8 8 6 6 6 3rd „ ... 5½ 6 8 8 6 6 6 4th „ ... 5½ 6 8 8 6 6 6 Dec. 1876. 1st week ... 5½ 6 7½ 7½ 6 6 6 2nd „ ... 5 6 7 6½ 5½ 5 6 3rd „ ... 5 6 7 6½ 5½ 5 6 4th „ ... 5 5½ 7 6½ 5½ 5 6 Six years' average prices... 12½ 13½ 42 47½ 14 15½ 35½	**TALUKA.** Some of the ryots have got sufficient stores of grain. The merchants import grain in small quantities from the neighbouring markets in the Bellary District. The prices are not likely to go down.	Total population of the taluk, 38,782. The people are in general poor. There are only a very few well-to-do families. The number of cultivators is 26,355, and there are 12,427 of other professions. There are about 25 rich men in the taluk, but they are not likely to assist any of the people.	About ⅞ths of the people have emigrated to the Bellary District, and none of them have returned, as they have found relief there. If sufficient relief works are not started in the taluks soon, there will be further emigration to other parts of the country.	Relief works of the value of Rs. 300 have been sanctioned, and estimates for works of the value of Rs. 1,700 are pending sanction. Estimates for more relief works are in course of preparation. If sanction is granted up to Rs. 12,000 for making village roads, raising tank bunds, and repairing and sinking wells, the poor in the taluk will find relief. The anicut across the Chinna-Huggry river, for which an estimate is prepared by the Irrigation Department, may be advantageously built during the present famine season.	Notwithstanding the efforts made, no private subscriptions have been raised in the taluka for feeding the infirm, old, and children. Unless Government sanction a reasonable sum, nothing can be done in this respect.	About 175 men are now employed on district fund works. The following are the estimated numbers that will have to be provided with work in future: On March 1st 1877 ... 800 „ May 1st „ ... 1,500 „ July 1st „ ... 2,000

CHITALDROOG DISTRICT—concluded.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Of the dry crops for Kartik, the outturn is one anna in the rupee only. A small extent of wet land was cultivated for the Kartik crop for want of water in some of the tanks in the taluk. The outturn of the whole was only three annas in the rupee. For the Vyshaka crop, most of the lands have not been cultivated at all. Some lands will be cultivated by means of wells, &c., and the outturn will, it is expected, be about two annas. Most of the trees in the gardens have died.	The yield of the taluk may be about 2 annas in all. In consequence of the scanty falls of rain both during the past year and this year, most of the lands were left uncultivated, and the ryots, with the exception of a few here and there, are in a very reduced condition. Coercive measures have been in many instances adopted for the recovery of the last year's Government demands against the ryots. This year they are scarcely able to maintain themselves and their families, so it is presumed that about Rs. 30,000 will have to be remitted this year, out of a total of Rs. 69,896.	The number of cattle in the taluk was 123,060; of these 4,544 died up to the end of November. About 20,000 cattle have been taken to the Mulnad in search of fodder. It is expected that about half of the present number of cattle will survive. There is very little prickly pear in the taluk. The ryots have done their utmost to save their cattle, even feeding them on leaves of trees. Should permission be obtained for the ryots to graze their cattle in the Amrut Mahal Kavuls lands in other parts of the district, some relief would be afforded.	At present there is sufficient drinking water in all the villages of the taluk. There are many natural springs, wells and tanks in it. Should these dry up, measures will then have to be adopted to remove the silt as well as to deepen them, and in certain localities new wells will have to be sunk.	**POWAGADA** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* Grains. / 1st October 1876. / Last week in December 1876. / Average price for last six years. Rice, 1st sort ... — Seers. 8 — Seers. 5 — ~~Seers. 15½~~ " 2nd " ... — 9 or 9½ — 5½ — 18½ Ragi ... — 11½ — 7 — 37½ Jowari ... — 11½ — 6 — 38 Horse-gram ... — 10 — 6 — 32½ Bengal " ... — 10 — 6½ — 9½ Wheat ... — 8 — 5 — 9	**TALUK.** Only a few families, here and there, have sufficient supplies for their own use. Grain is now being imported from different parts of the Bellary District, as well as from Bangalore. Notwithstanding the importation of grain, the prices have remained stationary.	The total number of people is 52,445; of these 33,800 are cultivating ryots, the remaining 18,645 are of other professions. The people are in general poor. There are a few rich men here and there, and able and willing to assist their tenants and others.	About 5 or 6 thousand people emigrated to the Mulnad country, and about 2 or 3 thousand have gone to the neighbouring taluks of the Bellary District, where extensive relief works are being carried out. Some of the men have since returned from the Mulnad, as they could find no relief there, and the climate is unwholesome. Those that went to Bellary District have not returned, as they found relief there.	Seventeen relief works have been sanctioned. The total amount of estimates for them is Rs. 3,799. Out of this sum Rs. 1,610-15-2 have been spent. The relief works now in progress are not sufficient. Estimates will be submitted for more relief works in due course.	Private subscriptions amounting to Rs. 2,500 were raised, and about 3,800 souls are being fed daily since August last. The money has been almost spent. 200 souls are being fed daily since 14th December 1876 from the Government grant of Rs. 100. More money is wanted.	The numbers relieved at present are— On relief works ... 1,200 On district fund works ... 360 Fed by Government at Powagada daily ... 200 TOTAL ... 1,760 Besides the above, 3,800 men, women and children are being daily fed in the villages by private subscriptions. The number of persons that will have to be maintained on relief works, &c., on 1st March, 1st May, and on 1st July 1877 will be about 10,000 respectively at least. The number would be higher than this, were it not for the extensive relief works that are now in progress in the neighbouring taluks of the Bellary District, to which the people of this taluk resort in large numbers.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

(*a*).—The district is almost entirely burnt up: the dry crops have been lost in almost all parts.

(*b*).—Large remissions will be required.

(*c*).—Very heavy loss of cattle from starvation has occurred, and a large number of further deaths may be expected. For fodder little can be done, as prickly pear is scarce, importation would be expensive, and even the grazing in the Mulnad is unhealthy for the cattle.

(*d*).—A very large number of wells have been and are under construction, but a water famine is the chief danger.

(*e* & *f*).—The two railway stations have been the saving of the people, and imports are likely to continue.

(*h*).—Emigration has not done the people much good.

(*i*).—A large number of tank repairs and other minor works have been and are in progress. The improvement of the sanitary condition of the villages, and of their communications with market towns, is desirable.

(*k*).—The estimates of relief for the future are a maximum.

STATEMENT B.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT A

AND

OTHER INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

N. B.—This Abstract is compiled from Statement A, the weekly progress statements issued by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and the original reports of the Amildars, Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners.

STATEMENT B.

ABSTRACT OF THE REVIEW AND FORECAST OF THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

	District.	Area in square miles.		Population.		Prices of staple grain in seers per rupee.									Rainfall.		Land revenue.		Number of persons to be relieved									
						Ordinary prices of rice and ragi.			Average prices on February 17th, 1877.										By charity.					On works.				
									December 31st, 1876.			January 31st, 1877.															
		Total.	Affected.	Total.	Affected.	Rice 1st sort.	Rice 2nd sort.	Rágí.	Rice 1st sort.	Rice 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Rice 1st sort.	Rice 2nd sort.	Rágí.	Rice 1st sort	Rice 2nd sort.	Rágí.	5 years' average.	Up to February 17th, 1877.	Approximate demand in 1876-77.	Estimated remissions.	Christmas 1876	Approximate number on 17th Feb. 1877.	On 1st March 1877.	On 1st May 1877.	On 1st July 1877.	Christmas 1876.	Actual on 17th Feb. 1877.	On 1st March 1877.	On 1st May 1877.	On 1st July 1877.
																			Rs.	Rs.										
1	Bangalore ...	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	10	12	30	6	6½	7·5	5 to 7	6½ to 7½	7½ to 10½	5½ to 7½	...	7 to 10	35·31	16·33	9,02,000	2,76,466	5,306	7,523	...	...	...	12,054*	14,386	26,250*	34,250*	25,000*
2	Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	...	16	40	7½	7½	8	6 to 7½	...	7½ to 10	6 to 7½	...	7 to 10	25·44	14·87	8,69,763	2,80,300	1,279	511	...	...	...	4,666*	8,183	6,463*	4,731*	3,364*
3	Tumkur ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	12	14	53	5½	5½	7	5 to 6	6 to 7	6½ to 9	5 to 6½	...	7 to 8½	27·39	15·88	8,97,136	1,63,000	2,108	2,471	5,100	5,300	5,800	6,579	17,409	27,500	31,500	26,500
4	Mysore ...	4,127	1,245	943,187	93,764	11	12	35	...	5½ to 6	8½ to 9	5 to 5½	5½ to 6	8 to 11	5½ to 6½	...	8 to 11	24·28	20·79	9,63,972	75,250	4,470	3,274	815	918	20	6,248	6,545	10,532	12,800	16,220
5	Hassan ...	3,291	2,153	668,417	190,823	13	16	38	5 to 6½	6 to 7½	7 to 9	5½ to 6	6 to 7	6 to 8½	5 to 6½	...	8 to 9	34·45	15·81	10,48,669	97,615	761	405	1,000	1,200	1,250	7,496	6,753	14,200	13,700	1,350
6	Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	11	15	38	5½	7	8½	5	6 to 7	9	5	6½	9	38·45	18·29	11,69,700	38,000	50	398	...	...	...	1,230*	2,818	4,000*	4,500*	1,500*
7	Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	12	15	32	6	7	8	6	6 to 7	8 to 9	6 to 7½	...	8 to 9½	35·69	19·58	5,96,000	64,000	385	512	...	...	...	3,432*	2,417	12,410*	22,985*	52,475*
8	Chitaldroog ...	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	...	12	44	5	7	8	5 to 7	...	7 to 8	5 to 6	...	7½ to 9	22·46	9·49	4,47,595	2,62,041	7,600	1,471	...	...	...	6,939*	4,837	32,500*	32,900*	33,100*
	Total ...	27,077	16,812	5,055,412	2,579,827														68,94,895	12,76,672	21,959	16,565	6,915	7,418	7,170	48,644	63,348	133,855	157,866	159,509

* These figures also include the number of persons relieved by charity.

STATEMENT B.

	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shewn separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate as close as may at the time be practicable of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.	The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.	The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being or may be drawn; and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural; and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artizans also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants, and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or *merely gone elsewhere to starve*, or are they returning) and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
BANGALORE.	After making allowance for the proportions of dry and wet cultivation, the average amount of the crop saved is:— One-eighth in 7 taluks. One-sixth „ 1 „ Nil „ 1 „ TOTAL 9 „	The remissions were estimated, in November last, at Rs. 5,63,750; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 2,76,460.	The mortality among cattle from scarcity of fodder and water amounts to 13,951 head; and 9,532 more are expected to die. There is little fodder except *leaves of trees*; but State forests have been thrown open and prickly pear recommended as fodder. Hulbani sales have also been abandoned, and ryots have been recommended not to sell but to use their ragi straw, and to sow cheena or Bengal gram in beds of dried tanks, so as to produce fodder for cattle.	Most of the tanks, wells, and reservoirs have become dry. Much distress is expected from the scarcity of water. Ryots have, however, been recommended to sink wells in beds of tanks, rivers, and nullas, and to remove silt from tank beds and wells.	Prices were mostly higher at the close of the year than during the preceding three months, and averaged about 8 seers of ragi and 6 of rice per rupee, but they have since improved.	The local stocks are insufficient for the requirements of the people. Importation of foodgrains is going on through the Bangalore, Malur, and Radgody railway stations; but the supplies are not considered to be sufficient for the requirements of the people. Private enterprise may ultimately maintain supplies but a fall in prices is not expected.	The larger proportion of the population are agriculturists, and the majority of the people are poor. There are a few well-to-do landholders, but they are not likely to aid their tenants.	A considerable number of the labouring classes have emigrated to coffee districts in search of employment. Whether they have bettered themselves or not, is not known; but further emigration is probable.	The minor works which were set in hand at the beginning of the distress were found to be inadequate; and further works—such as constructing roads, sinking wells in, and removing silt from, beds of tanks, strengthening bunds of tanks, levelling ruined fort at Hoskote, and dismantling Bangalore fort walls and filling ditches,—have been recommended to be undertaken.	There are relief kitchens at Peltah and Yellathere, and in the cantonment of Bangalore, where travellers, and the aged and infirm, are fed. Private subscriptions have also been raised in nearly all the taluks for relieving distress among this class of people.
KOLAR.	The crop saved is estimated as— One-sixth in 2 taluks. One-fourth „ 2 „ One-third „ 6 „ TOTAL 10 „	The remissions were estimated, in November last, at Rs. 3,26,226; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 2,80,300.	Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock amount to 29,183 head, and 137,000 more are expected. The measures adopted to prevent this as much as possible, are the suspension of Hulbani sales, and the opening of State forests for cattle to graze in. Prickly pear has also been recommended as fodder.	People and cattle suffer a little from the want of water. In order to improve the supply, deepening of wells, clearing silt, and digging water holes in fit spots have been recommended.	Prices on the whole rather dearer than in the Bangalore District.	There is altogether a stock of about 71,800 kandies of grain in this district. The principal centres from which supplies are drawn, are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise is not considered sufficient to maintain supplies, and hence a fall in prices is not anticipated.	The majority of the population are of low caste, poor, and agricultural. There are no wealthy landholders in this district capable of affording assistance to their tenants.	People to the number of 57,100 have emigrated, and further emigration is probable unless checked by more relief works.	Rs. 13,534 have already been sanctioned for relief works, and if this sum be found insufficient and a necessity arise for them, more relief works will be undertaken.	A feeding kitchen exists in the Kusba town of each of the taluks of this district, where travellers, and the aged and infirm, are gratuitously fed.
TUMKUR.	The crops saved are as follow:— One-fourth in 1 taluk. One-sixth „ 1 „ Nil „ 6 „ TOTAL 8 „	The remissions were estimated, in November last at Rs. 423,543; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 163,000.	A considerable number of cattle have died for want of fodder, and further mortality is expected. In order to prevent this as much as possible, Hulbani sales have been abandoned and forest reserves thrown open for cattle to graze, and prickly pear has been recommended as fodder. Grant of takavi for purchase of agricultural stock has been suggested; but the recovery of such advances is doubtful.	In some taluks there is water sufficient for a month or two, while in others the want of it is beginning to be felt. Wells will, however, be sunk in tank beds and in places where required to keep up a supply.	As above.	There is a fair stock of grain in this district, but the owners will not dispose of it. Grain has been pouring into the country chiefly from Bangalore, and is still coming. Private enterprise, it is expected, will maintain supplies.	The population are of both high and low caste, and generally poor. About three-fourths are agriculturists, and the remainder belong to the urban or artizan class. There are a few well-to-do landholders, but the majority of them are disinclined to aid their tenants.	A considerable number of the labouring class have emigrated to Coorg and other districts in search of employment. Very few have returned, and it is not known whether those who have not done so have bettered their condition or not.	The relief works already started consist chiefly in excavating silt from tank beds. The further work to be undertaken is collection of metal along the district fund roads, which, it is expected, will give employment to a number of people.	In every taluk of this district there is one or more relief kitchens opened, where destitute travellers, and people who are unable to earn a livelihood by reason of age or infirmity, are gratuitously fed.
MYSORE.	The crop saved is:— Two-thirds in 1 taluk. Three-fourths „ 7 „ Five-sixths „ 2 „ Full averag „ 1 „ TOTAL 11 „	The remissions were estimated, in November last, at Rs. 355,938 but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 75,250.	About 26,500 head of cattle have died for want of fodder. A number of cattle have been driven to neighbouring jungles, and to the forests of Coorg and Heffaderan Kote, to graze. In some taluks there is grass sufficient for the remaining cattle. Hulbani sales have been abandoned, and forest reserves generally have been thrown open to cattle. Prickly pear also suggested as fodder.	Villages situated on the banks of rivers have a tolerably good supply of water, while in the case of others a scarcity is apprehended, and deepening of existing wells and sinking new ones are suggested. In parts where people get their supply from channels, it is recommended that the Irrigation Department should let water flow into them continually.	Prices generally, and specially of rice, lower than in any of the other districts. The same is observable in the case of ragi up to the present time.	There is sufficient grain in stock in this district to supply the demands of three-fourths of the population for six or seven months. Besides, importation in large quantities from different parts of the country is going on.	About one-fourth of the population are agriculturists, while the remainder are traders, manufacturers, and of other mixed occupations. The majority of the people are well-to-do.	A number of people have emigrated to Manantoddy, Coorg, and other places in search of employment; some have returned on account of insufficient wages, while others are reported not to be doing well: further emigration is considered improbable.	No regular relief works have been started in either of the taluks of the district, as there was no necessity for them; but minor works, such as repairing roads and tanks, will be undertaken to give work to unemployed labourers.	Except in two taluks where there is no need for them, kitchens have been opened for affording relief to the destitute, and others who are unable from old age or sickness to earn a livelihood.

STATEMENT B—continued.

	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.	The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.
HASSAN.	Crops saved:— One-half in 3 taluks. Three-fourths „ 2 „ Five-sixths „ 4 „ TOTAL ... 9 taluks.	The remissions were estimated in November last at Rs. 3,93,247, but, according to the Taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 97,615.	There has been a very heavy mortality among cattle in this district and a large number of animals have been driven to the Mulnad to graze. There is a small stock of rice and ragi straw which may suffice for what cattle there are remaining for a couple of months. Besides, of what little grass there is left in the Gunals and Kavals the cattle of ryots are permitted the free use.	There is no general failure of water at present, though a scarcity is apprehended if the rains keep off; and in that case the sinking of wells in tank-beds and in low grounds will be undertaken.	Prices generally the same as in Kolar. There was a remarkable rise at the beginning of November, followed by a gradual recovery.
SHIMOGA.	In each of the two distressed taluks of this district the yield of crops may be taken at one-third. The remaining taluks have a full average crop.	The remissions were estimated in November last at Rs. 44,062, but according to the taluk returns now submitted this amount is reduced to Rs. 38,000.	20,341 head of cattle have died, and 15,000 more deaths are expected. State forests have been thrown open for cattle to graze in.	Except in the villages on the banks of rivers, much scarcity of water will be felt by the drying up of tanks, wells and nalas. Cleaning and deepening of existing wells and sinking of new ones in beds of tanks and low grounds will, it is hoped, improve the supply.	The prices of only the two distressed taluks given. In one of these rice rose to 4½ seers in November, while in the other the prices were fair throughout.
KADUR.	Only three out of the five taluks of the district are affected by drought. In one of these one-half and in the others one-fourth of the crops has been saved. The remaining two taluks have a full average yield.	The remissions were estimated, in November last, at at Rs. 1,46,012,; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 64,000.	The mortality among cattle amounts to 18,187 head, and 13,027 more deaths are expected. Hulbani sales have been abandoned and State forests thrown open for grazing. A certain number of animals have also been taken to the Mulnad to graze.	A great scarcity of water is apprehended from tanks and wells running dry. Wells will, however, be made in beds of tanks and in low grounds to improve the supply.	Prices about the same as in the Bangalore District.
CHITULDROOG.	The proportion of the crops saved is as under— One-sixth in 4 taluks. One-eighth „ 1 taluk. Nil „ 3 taluks. TOTAL ... 8 taluks.	The remissions were estimated in November last at Rs. 3,12,478, but according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 2,82,041.	The mortality among cattle has been very great in this district from the want of fodder and water, and a large number more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Herds have been driven to the Mulnad to graze. In five taluks there is no prickly-pear to be had, and in those where it is to be procured ryots are disinclined to feed their cattle on it. In two talukas cattle are fed on roots and leaves of date trees, and on the straw and stalks obtained from the Kartik crops harvested. Great relief is expected from the cattle being permitted to graze on the Amrat Mahal Kaval lands.	There is no immediate apprehension of a failure of water in this district, except in one taluk, where excavation of old wells and removal of silt from tank beds are recommended. In the event of a general failure of water, it is said that deepening old wells and sinking new ones will be sufficient to keep up a supply.	Prices mostly rather higher than in Kolar until quite recently. A rise in November very marked in some taluks.

	The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being or may be drawn; and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions, urban or artizans; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people returned themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
HASSAN.	There is a stock of grain in the district, but it is not expected to last long. Importations are being made from Mangalore, Bangalore, and the Mulnad, but not in sufficiently large quantities to cause a fall in prices.	The population is of both high and low caste, and for the most part poor; about one-fourth are agriculturists, while the remainder are of miscellaneous and mixed occupations. There are no landholders who possess the means to aid their tenants. The patels are said, however, to supply food to their servants.	Considerable emigration has taken place to Coorg, Manantoddy, Nilgiris, and the Mulnad. The emigrants are not supposed to be doing well, both on account of the low wages and because of their weak condition not enabling them to work the full time required of them. Notwithstanding, further emigration is probable.	The relief works to the amount of Rs. 71,209, already started, will afford ample work for the people. If more works are needed they will be undertaken.	In all the taluks, with the exception of two, relief kitchens have been opened, both from private subscriptions and Government contributions, to afford relief to destitute travellers and to people incapable of earning a livelihood.
SHIMOGA.	The local stock comprises 42,500 kandies of grain. Importations are being made from Bombay *vid* Bellary and from Comti, and will be sufficient for the present, though eventually the supplies will, it is suggested, require to be supplemented by Government.	The larger proportion of the population are agriculturists, and very few are of high caste. A very small number of the landlords are able to aid their tenants.	About 2,000 persons have removed their cattle to the Mulnad to graze, and people from other districts have also brought their cattle there in search of fodder. The latter, it is expected, will leave as soon as the harvest is over, as there is no likelihood of their earning a livelihood except on relief works.	Rs. 23,906 have been sanctioned for relief works, and these are considered to be sufficient. Two more works will be undertaken if it be found necessary to do so.	In one taluk a feeding-house has been opened, where travellers, and the aged and infirm, are fed.
KADUR.	There are about 8,930 kandies of grain in stock, and importation is going on from Hassan, Bangalore, and the Mulnad, the principal centres of supply. Private enterprise will, it is expected, meet the requirements of the people, but no fall in prices is anticipated.	The greater number of the people in this district are of high caste, and about 99 per cent. of the population is poor. From 15 to 50 per cent. are urban or artizans. There are no landholders in so well-to-do a position as to be able to aid their tenants.	About 25 per cent. of the population have emigrated from two taluks, and further emigration is said to be probable.	The relief works already started will cost Rs. 8,442. The further works which it is proposed to undertake, such as digging wells, constructing roads, and excavating tanks, will, it is roughly estimated, cost Rs. 19,000.	Private kitchens have been opened in each of the three distressed taluks. Private subscriptions, supplemented by Government donations, have also been raised to relieve helpless people, who are unable to earn a livelihood.
CHITULDROOG.	In some taluks there is a stock of grain, but not very large, while in others there is little or none at all. Grain is, however, being imported from Bangalore, Bellary, Devangiri, Dharwar, and from the Mulnad taluks of the Kadur and Shimoga districts. It is feared that the merchants are not sufficiently well off to import largely so as to meet all demands.	The population are of both high and low caste, and are for the most part poor. About two-thirds of them are agriculturists. There are a few well-to-do landholders, but it is not thought that they will assist their tenants to any great extent.	A large number of people have emigrated from some taluks to the Mulnad and to coffee estates, in the former case for fodder for their cattle and in the latter for employment. Some have returned because of the unconGeniality of the climate, and because of their being unsuccessful in earning a livelihood. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances further emigration is probable.	Rs. 1,12,984 have already been sanctioned for starting relief works, and a further outlay is still to be incurred.	Except in two taluks, where no relief measures have as yet been adopted, travellers, the aged and infirm, &c., are fed from private subscriptions and from contributions of like sums made by Government.

STATEMENT

STATISTICS

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

N. B.—This Statement consists of extracts from the information furnished by the Government of Madras on the 14th November and 15th December, 1876, and the 4th January, 1877, in accordance with the telegram from the Government of India of the 30th October, 1876, and of summaries of the reports on each taluk called for by the Government of India on December 2nd, 1876.

KEY to the alphabetical headings in the following statement:—

(*a*)—a careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately: if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned:

(*b*)—an estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted:

(*c*)—information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future:

(*d*)—the nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any:

(*e*)—the course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages:

(*f*)—the local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations, or otherwise whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation:

(*g*)—the character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse:

(*h*)—the movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable:

(*i*)—the relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity:

(*j*)—the nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work:

(*k*)—the number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st and July 1st.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. W. S. WHITESIDE.

TALUKS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue.	CULTIVATION.		PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS (SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS PER RUPEE).												RAINFALL.	
				Wet.	Dry.	Average of three years, 1872, 1873, 1874.				In 1875.				In 1876.				Average of 3 years, 1873-74-75, up to November.	In 1875-76, up to November.
						Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.		
																		Inches.	Inches.
1. Chendraghiri	553	99,628	97,745	7,487	3,520	14·10	29·12	28·05	29·07	18·80	13·65	12·37	29·07	10·34	14·56	15·67	16·24	30·67	9·25
2. Chittoor ...	965	213,045	2,71,920	35,081	10,455	17·80	33·88	28·60	36·31	17·30	29·12	29·38	24·20	9·40	8·55	14·85	14·53	33·06	14·83
3. Palmanair	664	60,211	75,797	19,257	4,750	16·64	...	...	30·24	18·52	...	27·88	28·56	8·66	...	12·38	12·43	33·79	11·72
4. Gudiattum	443	162,980	2,67,835	45,049	10,959	18·49	30·33	30·80	35·34	16·92	30·94	23·10	29·07	7·52	9·10	10·72	11·11	38·79	14·26
5. Vellore	289	179,156	1,96,430	35,800	9,258	19·76	36·54	33·58	36·34	18·09	29·91	26·25	19·12	20·45	18·5	15·22	14·56	37·29	20·26
6. Arcot	379	157,391	3,96,766	44,866	21,711	16·98	30·04	30·16	27·85	18·09	29·94	24·50	27·66	11·45	11·58	10·85	15·83	31·23	25·07
7. Wallajah	516	216,204	3,35,636	49,220	18,017	18·02	...	20·47	26·73	16·09	...	...	24·57	9·04	...	13·12	13·74	37·70	30·07
8. Polur	330	169,166	3,05,590	45,308	13,186	21·44	27·03	35·00	33·47	19·09	...	26·25	28·21	11·66	...	17·85	14·74	34·99	24·07
9. Wandewash	413	158,807	3,74,840	58,955	23,146	20·57	...	...	31·35	19·10	...	...	24·21	11·46	...	...	19·65	42·10	23·35
10. Kalastri	602	135,104	2,55,608																
11. Karvettnugger	634	289,894	3,25,899																
12. Punganur	524	109,283	66,859																
13. Kangundi	179	52,047	27,616																
14. Arnee	170	77,679	11,032																
TOTAL ...	6,661	2,015,278	26,64,563	3,41,632	1,13,974	18·19	30·98	29·37	32·13	17·99	26·59	24·10	27·18	9·99	11·67	13·83	14·64	35·51	19·39

N. B.—There are no statistics of the last five taluks, which are Zemindari.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

CHENDRAGIRI Taluk (Assistant Collector in charge Mr. A. F. Cox).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The crops saved under wells and spring channels average from full to 9 annas, the usual area of cultivation being reduced. Under tanks hardly any crops have been saved. In the south-west and western parts of the taluk the failure of all crops has been almost complete.	Remissions Rs. 50,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 97,745.	There has been a large mortality among cattle, which is expected to increase. Animals are being sold at almost nominal prices, and the survivors are emaciated and weak in the extreme. Hides are sold at a quarter of their usual price. No measures, so far, have been adopted to save the cattle.	There is no fear of a water famine at present. Most of the wells contain water, though other sources are running dry. If rain does not fall within 2 or 3 months, much distress from want of water is apprehended, especially for cattle.		There are no considerable stocks of grain. Large importations *viâ* the Railway which traverses the division have been made, but at very high prices.	The population is 99,628: 20 or 25 per cent. of the people are artisans, who just manage to earn a living.	There has been some emigration to Ceylon and other places, but to an inconsiderable extent. Further emigration is expected, but to a less degree, as relief works are now in active operation.	The relief works for this taluk already suggested are insufficient, and further schemes will be submitted for approval.	Government has given slight relief to the infirm and aged in this taluk. Private charity has done something, but it will not last much longer.	At present there are 2,000 persons on relief works. Estimate for the future is— 1st March ... 1st May ... 1st July ... } 17,000 (*On works.*)

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains *Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.* Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.
1876.				
October ...	10¼	14½	15½	15
November ...	7½	9	10½	8¼
December, 1st week ...	6½	8	10¼	10
„ 2nd „ ...	7½	8½	10½	10
„ 3rd „ ...	7¼	8½	10½	10
„ 4th „ ...	6	6½	6¾	5¾
Average of the last four years	17	22	30¾	21½

The Assistant Collector reports on 29th December that rice was selling at 3¾ measures per rupee; that ragi, the usual food of the poor, can with difficulty be obtained for 4 measures per rupee; and that prices present every appearance of rising steadily.

CHITTOOR Taluk (Collector Mr. W. S. Whiteside).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif crops saved are estimated at 6 annas; rabi 3 annas. There will be no further sowings, unless rain falls.	Remissions Rs. 78,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,71,920.	The past mortality among cattle has been 42; agricultural stock *nil*. Instructions have been issued regarding feeding cattle on prickly pear. Further mortality is anticipated.	All sources of water have dried up, except wells, which still contain a scanty supply. Measures are being taken to deepen existing and sinking new wells in stream and tank beds, where water can be obtained without much difficulty. Further failure of water is anticipated, unless the season improves.		There are no local stocks of grain in the taluk. Merchants keep small quantities in store. Importations are made largely from Madras *viâ* Vellore, and they will continue steadily. If the famine continues, local importations probably will not be able to cope with the demand. There is no probability of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The population is 213,045, and consists half of cultivators and labourers, and half of partly agriculturists and those engaged in other occupations. There are hardly any landholders who are able or likely to help their tenants.	No emigration has taken place; none is expected, as relief works are in progress and a relief camp will shortly be established at Chittoor.	The works now in progress, consisting of the construction of roads, sinking and repairing wells and town improvements, with those proposed for execution, are quite sufficient for the present. Where more are required, further proposals will be submitted.	No charitable relief has as yet been given.	The number now on the hands of Government is—2,238 on works; 3,000 more are waiting for employment till the further works proposed are commenced. The estimate for the future is— 1st March ... 6,000 1st May ... 8,000 1st July ... 10,000 (*On works.*)

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains *Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.* Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.
1876.				
October ...	9½	7½	13¾	14¾
November ...	7½	...	10½	10
December, 1st week ...	7½	...	9½	10
„ 2nd „ ...	6½	...	8½	8½
„ 3rd „ ...	7	...	6¾	7
„ 4th „ ...	6½	...	6¾	6
Average of the last four years ...	17¾	29	34½	28

PALMANAIR Taluk (Collector Mr. W. S. Whiteside).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The crops saved are estimated at— Kharif ... As. 5 Rabi 3	Remissions Rs. 39,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 75,797.	The past mortality among cattle has been 500; among agricultural stock 400. Further deaths anticipated by early rains failing and thereby causing want of fodder and pasture. The construction of water works by Government has been of great benefit to the cattle, thereby enabling fodder to be grown. Further works of a similar nature are proposed for the future.	There are some small streams. Almost all the tanks are dry; wells are in a similar condition, and the remedial measures undertaken are deepening old and sinking new ones.		The local stocks of grain are considered to be small. Importations are made from Madras *viâ* Gudiattum Railway station. Private enterprise is probably sufficient to meet demands. A fall in prices through ample importation is not expected.	The population is 60,211, and consists of one-fifth pure agriculturists and one-third partly cultivators and artisans. There are only a few rich landholders who are able and likely to aid their tenants.	No emigration as yet, but it may take place if the season continues unfavourable.	The works now in progress consist of the construction and repair of roads, wells, tank-bunds, tunnels and embankments, and removing prickly-pear. These are considered sufficient for the present, and as they become completed, other works will be carried out.	No charitable relief has been given to travellers, as none have applied for it.	The number now on the hands of Government is— *On works.* 2,013 *By charity* *Nil.* Forecast for the future is— 1st March ... 4,000 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ... 6,000 (*On works.*)

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains *Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.* Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.
1876.				
October ...	8½	11½	11½	1[illegible]
November ...	8	9	10	
December, 1st week ...	7½	8½	11	
„ 2nd „ ...	7½	7½	8½	
„ 3rd „ ...	6½	6½	6½	
„ 4th „ ...	6	6½	6½	
Average of the last four years ...	18	42½	32½	3[illegible]

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—continued.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
GUDIATTUM Taluk (Acting Sub-Collector Mr. G. D. Irvine).										
The crops saved are estimated both for kharif and rabi at 2 annas.	Remissions Rs. 40,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,67,835.	So far there have been no deaths among the cattle, but, unless the season improves, great mortality is expected from scarity of fodder and water. Prickly pear has been used as fodder, but only to a small extent, and efforts are being made to improve the water-supply.	Water is becoming scarce, but there remains sufficient for drinking purposes. The usual remedial measures will be carried out.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.*) Dates. / Rice, 2nd sort. / Cholum. / Ragi. / Cumboo. 1876. October ... 7½ 9 10¼ 10 November ... 7 9 10¼ 10 December, 1st week ... 7¼ 7½ 8¾ 9 " 2nd " ... 7¼ 7½ 7¾ 7⅞ " 3rd " ... 6¾ 7¼ 7½ 7 " 4th " ... 6 7¼ 6¾ 7⅛ Average for the past four years 17 29¼ 32⅛ 28	It is estimated that there are 4,000 kallams of grain in the hands of the rich ryots for the use of their families; large importations are made from Madras to Gudiattum Railway Station. Prices are not expected to fall, but will be ruled by the Madras rates.	The population is 162,980. Of the 56,578 males, 3,300 are merchants, 28,700 cultivators, 13,210 are coolies, and the rest of other professions. There are but few of high castes, and there are no rich landholders.	There has been no regular emigration, but about 200 persons left the taluk in search of work. As relief works have been started, no further exodus is expected.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 12,200 have been started, and further works estimated at Rs. 11,500 have been approved. As the works in hand approach completion, others will be commenced.	Rs. 460 have been privately subscribed for the relief of the poor. Relief camps have been instituted at Vellore, Ranipett and Chittoor at Government expense.	There are 650 persons now on the hands of Government on works. The estimate for the future is— *On works.* 1st March ... } 5,000 1st May ... } 1st July ...
VELLORE Taluk (Acting Sub-Collector Mr. G. D. Irvine).										
The crops saved are estimated for both kharif and rabi at from 3 to 5 annas.	Rs. 70,000 will have to be remitted, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,99,430.	The deaths among the cattle have so far been trifling. Information regarding the anticipated mortality is the same as for Gudiattum Taluk.	*Vide* remarks on Gudiattum Taluk.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.*) Dates. / Rice, 2nd sort. / Cholum. / Ragi. / Cumboo. 1876. October ... 10½ 13⅓ 14½ 14 November ... 8 9 11 12½ December, 1st week ... 8 8⅔ 9 10½ " 2nd " ... 8 9⅓ 9 9⅛ " 3rd " ... 7 8 7¾ 8 " 4th " ... 7 7¼ 7½ 7⅛ Average for the last 4 years 18 34¼ 34½ 29½	The stock of grain is chiefly in the hands of a few rich ryots and the merchants of Vellore town, and it is impossible to correctly estimate the quantity; importations are made largely, but have not reduced prices much.	The population is 179,156, and is chiefly of low caste. Two-thirds are poor, one-third middle class, with a sprinkling of well-to-do people; three-fourths are cultivators who are mostly urban and one-fourth artisan, &c. There are no rich landholders, and the few rich ryots are either unable or unwilling to help others, except to a small extent.	About 1,000 people have emigrated, but it is not known whether or not they have bettered themselves. The Tahsildar considers that four times the number already emigrated may follow them.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 34,776 have already been started, and others amounting to Rs. 31,800 more have been approved and will be taken in hand as the others are finished.	973 aged and infirm persons are fed daily from Municipal Funds. The rich traders of Vellore will not help the poor. A relief camp will shortly be opened by Government where those unable to earn their living on relief works will be fed.	The number now on the hands of Government is— *On works.* 5,461 Estimate for the future is— *On works.* 1st March ... 10,000 1st May ... 15,000 1st July ... 20,000
ARCOT (Acting Sub-Collector Mr. G. D. Irvine).										
Crops were saved on only 2,400 acres, and they yielded an average of 6 annas.	Remissions Rs. 1,50,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,98,766.	There has been no mortality among cattle hitherto. The ryots who could afford it have taken their cattle to the river-sides; others have sold theirs. Government has adopted no remedial measures.	There are no villages entirely without water, but the wells, tanks, &c., are everywhere drying up. If advances are made to the ryots under the Land Improvement Act, they will remove silt from wells and tanks, which will be sufficient to meet requirements.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.*) Dates. / Rice, 2nd sort. / Cholum. / Ragi. / Cumboo. 1876. October ... ... 10 11½ 14½ 10½ November ... ... 8 5½ 11 12 December, 1st week ... 8 ... 11 10½ " 2nd " ... 7⅔ ... 9 10½ " 3rd " ... 7 ... 8½ 8½ " 4th " ... 7 ... 7½ 7½ Average for the last four years 16½ 29 29 26½	The stock of grain in hand is *nil*. Importations are made to a small extent, but there is not much private enterprise. There are two railway stations on the borders of the taluk, from whence supplies can easily be drawn.	The population is 167,391, and is of mixed castes. The agriculturists number three-fourths. Of these, three-eighths are urban and three-eighths artisan. There are no rich landholders able to aid their tenants.	Some emigration took place in the earlier days of the distress, but they returned when relief works were opened.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 20,000 have been already started, and works to the amount of Rs. 4,500 more have been approved. When these approach completion, others will be started.	No charitable relief is given to travellers; 54 persons are fed at a relief house. The rich native traders, who have made large profits out of the famine prices for grain, have done, and will do, nothing to aid the poor.	The number now on relief works is 3,782. Estimate for the future is— *On works.* 1st March ... } 20,000 1st May ... } 1st July ...

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—continued.

WALLAJAH Taluk (Assistant Collector in charge, Mr. A. F. Cox).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The crop saved under wells and spring channels averages from full to 9 as., the usual area of cultivation being reduced. Under tanks hardly any crops have been procured. The dry crops have almost entirely failed, and only in a few places has a 3-anna crop been reaped.	Remissions Rs. 2,50,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,25,636.	*Vide* Chendragiri Taluk.	*Vide* Chendragiri Taluk.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.*) Dates. / Rice, 2nd sort. / Ragi. / Cumboo. 1876. October ... ... 8 / 12¾ / 12¼ November ... ... 8 / 11 / 10½ December, 1st week ... 8⅓ / 11 / ... „ 2nd „ ... 8 / 9½ / 10 „ 3rd „ ... 7½ / 8½ / 10 „ 4th „ ... 7 / 8¼ / ... Average of the past four years ... ... 16¼ / 27¼ / 19¼ For further remarks *vide* Chendragiri Taluk.	*Vide* Chendragiri Taluk.	The population is 216,204, and is chiefly agricultural and poor. For further remarks *vide* Chendragiri Taluk.	There has been siderable emigration to Ceylon and other places. Further emigration is expected, but to a less degree, as relief works are now in active operation.	The relief works in hand will suffice for the next 2 or 3 months, after which, if the necessity arises, further relief must be afforded.	At present private charity keeps pace with the necessity of feeding the poor, infirm and aged, but soon the Government will have to open relief houses.	At present there are 5,000 persons on relief works. Estimate for the future is— On works. 1st March ... } 17,000 1st May ... } 1st July ... }

POLUR Taluk (Deputy Collector Mr. Meer Ausurdin).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The average crops saved are estimated at, for Nunjah 4 as. and for Punjah 8 annas. There is no prospect of further sowings.	Remissions Rs. 95,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,05,580.	No mortality among the cattle so far. By the use of prickly pear as fodder and by sinking new and deepening old wells, future deaths may be prevented to a great extent.	The tanks are dry, and there is but little water in wells and ponds for drinking purposes. Should there be no early fall of rain, steps will be taken to sink wells and clear ponds, &c.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.*) Dates. / Rice, 2nd sort. / Cholum. / Ragi. / Cumboo. 1876. October ... ... 10½ / ... / 14⅓ / 17 November ... ... 10 / ... / 11 / 12 December, 1st week ... 8½ / ... / 10 / 8 „ 2nd „ ... 8 / . / 8½ / 8 „ 3rd „ ... 6½ / ... / 7½ / 7 „ 4th „ ... 7 / 11½ / 7¾ / 7 Average of the last 4 years 21 / 27 / 31 / 31⅓	The local stocks of grain in hand are kept by the ryots for their own use. Importations from Madras *vid* Vellore Railway Station, 34 miles off, are inconsiderable. Private enterprise is considered insufficient to meet the demand.	The population is 109,150, and is of both high and low caste, with only a few well-to-do people. There are no zemindars or large landholders able to maintain their tenants.	No emigration has taken place, and there will be none when relief works are opened. It is proposed to open relief houses where a small number of people who are unable to support themselves may be maintained.	No relief works opened as yet, but proposals are now under consideration, and some works will be undertaken at once.	No charitable relief is given.	There were no persons on the hands of Government on date of report. Estimate for the future is— On works. / By charity. 1st March ... 3,000 / 100 1st May ... 2,500 / 100 1st July ... 2,000 / 100

WANDEWASH Taluk (Deputy Collector Mr. Meer Ausurdin).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The crops saved are estimated at for nunjah 4 annas and punjah 8 annas.	Remissions Rs. 1,00,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,74,840.	There has not been much mortality among cattle or agricultural stock. By using prickly pear, sinking new and deepening existing wells, cattle can be saved to some extent; but it is feared that the want of fodder later on will carry off many, especially as there are no jungles to which the cattle can be driven.	Water is rapidly failing. As a remedial measure, the deepening of wells and tanks is recommended.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.*) Dates. / Rice, 2nd sort. / Ragi. 1876. October ... ... 10 / 18½ November ... ... 10 / 12¾ December 1st week ... ... / ... „ 2nd „ ... 10 / 10 „ 3rd „ ... 8½ / 9 „ 4th „ ... 8 / 8¼ Average of the last four years ... ... 20 / 29½	There are larger stocks of grain in this taluk than in the other portions of the district. When grain is in urgent demand, it will be imported from Madras.	The population is 153,507, and consists of both high and low castes, the latter predominating. About ¼ are well-to-do, but no aid can be expected from them. About 15 per cent. of the whole population are urban or artisans; the rest are cultivators.	Small emigration of the poor classes has taken place. Further emigration will be checked by the opening of relief works.	A scheme of relief works is under consideration, and will be commenced when approved.	No charitable relief is given to travellers and others, as it is not at present required.	The number now on the hands of Government is nil. Estimate for the future is— On works. 1st March ... 5,000 1st May ... 7,000 1st July ... 9,000

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—continued

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
No definite information. Crop saved perhaps one-eighth.	As this is a zemindari division, no estimate regarding remissions is sent up. The total revenue is Rs. 2,35,608.	*Vide* Chendragiri Taluk.	*Vide* Chendragiri Taluk.	**KALASTRI Taluk (Assistant Collector in charge Mr. A. F. Cox).** Prices of the principal food-grains. Dates. / Rice, 2nd sort. / Ragi. / Cumboo. October 1876 ... 11 / 12¼ / ... November 1876 ... 8½ / 13 / ... 1st week December 1876 7½ / 10½ / ... 4th " " " ... 6½ / 7¾ / ... Average of the last three years ... 18 / 30½ / 31½	No information.	The population is 135,104. The zemindar has both the means and the desire to aid his tenants.	There has been some emigration to Ceylon and other places, but only to a small extent. Further emigration is expected to be trifling.	No information.	No information.	No information.
In this taluk full or nearly full crops have been gathered, and enormous profits secured.	This being a zemindari division, no estimate of remissions is given. The total revenue is Rs. 2,25,899.	*Vide* Chendragiri Taluk.	*Vide* Chendragiri Taluk.	**KARVETTNUGGER Taluk (Assistant Collector in charge Mr. A. F. Cox).** Prices of the principal food-grains. Dates. / Rice, 2nd sort. / Cholam. / Ragi. / Cumboo. October 1876 ... ... 10½ / 16½ / 15½ / 14½ November 1876 ... 8 / 13 / 13 / 11½ 1st week December 1876 ... 8 / 10½ / 11 / 10 2nd " " " ... 8½ / 11 / 11½ / 10 3rd " " " ... 7 / 11 / 10½ / 10 4th " " " ... 6½ / 9½ / 8½ / 8½ Average of the last three years ... ... 16 / 29 / 28 / 27	The crop having been excellent, there are large stores of grain, but it is sold only wholesale; consequently the poor cannot obtain it in small quantities, and are in great distress.	The population is 289,894, and is chiefly agricultural and poor. About a quarter of the whole population are artisans, who get just a bare subsistence. The zemindar is in financial difficulties, and no help can be expected from him. His estate has yielded well, but the cooly class, who have no lands, will have to be aided by Government.	No information.	No information.	No information.	No information.
The crops saved are estimated at for kharif 1 to 2 annas, rabi *nil*.	This being a zemindari estate, the estimated amount of remission is not stated, though the zemindar has applied to Government to remit some of the revenue, which amounts to Rs. 66,859. He has been allowed to pay half the Peishkush during the current year, and to liquidate the balance by instalments within the next three years.	The past mortality among cattle and agricultural stock is about 700. No estimate for the future is given.	Water is rapidly diminishing in the tanks and wells. Rs. 600 have been allotted for sinking a well in the bed of the great tank at Punganur, and other wells will be deepened and improved as relief works, and will be of great service to the people and cattle.	**PUNRANUG Taluk (Deputy Tahsildar in charge Mr. Mahomed Vumai).** Prices of the principal food-grains (*Per measure weighing Rs. 75*). Weeks ending. / Rice, 1st sort. / Rice, 2nd sort. / Junnala. / Ragi. / Sajja. / Wheat. / Horse-gram. 7th October 1876 ... 10 / 10½ / 13 / 15½ / 16 / 13 / 15 14th " " ... 9 / 9½ / 10 / 13 / 13 / 11 / 14 21st " " ... 8 / 8½ / 10 / 13 / 13 / 11 / 14 28th " " ... 7½ / 8 / 9 / 12 / 12 / 11 / 13 4th November 1876 ... 7½ / 8 / 9½ / 12½ / 12½ / 11 / 13 11th " " ... 8½ / 8½ / 10 / 13½ / 13½ / 9½ / 13 18th " " ... 8½ / 9 / 10 / 13½ / 13½ / 9½ / 13 25th " " ... 7½ / 8 / 9 / 12 / 12 / 8 / 11 2nd December 1876 ... 7½ / 8 / 9 / 12 / 12 / 8 / 11 9th " " ... 7½ / 8 / 9 / 11 / 12 / 8 / 11 16th " " ... 7 / 7½ / 8 / 9 / 10 / 8 / 11 23rd " " ... 6½ / 6½ / 7 / 7½ / 8 / 8 / 10 29th " " ... 6 / 6½ / 6½ / 7½ / 8 / 8 / 10 5th January 1877 ... 6½ / 7 / 7½ / 8½ / 8½ / 6½ / 10½ Average of the last three years ... 13 / 17 / ... / 23 / ... / 12 / 13	The local stock, as far as ascertainable, is as follows:— Puttles. Rice ... 50 Paddy ... 30 Ragi ... 20 Sujjalu ... 1 Punnalu ... 1 Horse-gram ... ½ Wheat ... ½ Total ... 102½ A puttly is equal to 80 ballas of 320 tolahs each. Large importations are made *via* Gudiattum Railway Station. Private enterprise is sufficient to meet demands. A fall in prices has taken place through ample importations.	The population is 109,282, and is composed of two-thirds agriculturists and the remainder artisans and traders. The people are chiefly low caste, and there are none able and willing to aid their tenantry.	About 2,000 persons emigrated in October and November, but have since returned, on the opening of relief works near their own homes. Further emigration is improbable.	Eleven relief works, principally roads, have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 37,000. Three more roads are proposed to be undertaken when required, at a total cost of Rs. 10,000.	No charitable relief is given by Government to travellers and the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work. The zemindar recently opened a relief house, where about 100 persons are fed daily.	The number now on the hands of Government is— *On works.* / *By charity.* 3,161 / *Nil* Anticipated numbers are— *On works.* / *By charity.* 1st March, 1st May... 1st July... 5,000 / *Nil*

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—concluded.

KANGUNDI Taluk (Acting Sub-Collector Mr. G. D. Irvine).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
As this is a zemindari division, no information regarding the crops saved can be obtained.	No remissions required. Total revenue Rs. 27,616.	The tahsildar estimates the past deaths of cattle at 500, the anticipated at 10,000. These numbers the Sub-Collector thinks too high. Ryots are feeding their cattle on leaves. The only measure adopted by Government is to recommend the use of prickly pear, but it does not find favour.	The water-supply is running short. Government has given aid towards the removing of silt from existing wells and the sinking of new ones.	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. (*Measures per rupee.*) Last week in: Rice. / Cholum. / Ragi. / Wheat. / Gram. / Horse-gram. 1876. October ... 3½ / 6 / 5½ / 4 / 6 / 6 November ... 3½ / 6 / 5½ / *3½ / 6 / 5½ December ... 3 / 5 / 4½ / 3 / 4½ / 5 Average of the last six years. 9½ / 12¼ / 29½ / 5 / 28 / 15½	The stock of grain in hand is estimated at 20,000 putties, and 30 or 35 putties of grain are imported every week by rail. Unless the season improves, there will be no fall in prices, notwithstanding ample importations.	The population is 52,047, and is chiefly low-caste. The zemindar is the only wealthy man, and he has done nothing to aid his tenants.	From 4 to 500 people have emigrated, and nothing is known as to how they have fared. None have returned. If rain does not fall, 2 or 3,000 will follow.	Government has no intention of commencing relief works in the taluk.	No charitable relief is given. The opening of a relief-house is recommended, as it would be of great use, but it should be maintained by the zemindar.	500 persons will have to be supported, either on works or by charity. The Commissioner remarks that this is a zemindari tract, and one that is far more fortunate in comparison with the other portions of the district. Distress is not severe yet, and there is no famine. There was timely, though not plenteous, rainfall. The zemindar will be made to provide relief for his tenants when required.

Regarding the Arnee Jagir no separate report has been made, but the Madras Board of Revenue state that its condition does not differ much from that of the adjacent Government taluks of Vellore and Arcot.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. J. H. MASTER.

TALUKS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue.	Cultivation.		Prices of the principal food-grains (Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee).								Rainfall.	
						Ordinary prices.				Actual present prices.					
				Dry.	Wet.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
				Percentage.										Inches.	Inches.
Pennakondah	654	88,754	1,09,178	87	13	19·44	31·67	31·02	38·56	5·94	8·24	7·52	8·73	16·48	7·77
Madakeira	439	79,458	91,880	87	13	22·41	36·31	37·06	42·44	5·94	12·36	9·50	14·55	19·08	6·30
Hindupur	481	87,895	1,15,064	78	2	18·36	35·79	...	40·74	6·48	10·30	6·65	15·52	14·95	7·95
Gooty	1,014	144,568	2,18,980	97	3	15·25	26·13	23·85	26·02	7·02	9·27	Nil.	9·70	19·76	7·67
Alur	677	98,230	2,79,166	99·9	0·1	13·72	25·55	22·50	Nil	7·83	9·27	8·07	Nil.	18·77	5·69
Adoni	805	181,583	3,79,366	99	1	13·77	26·33	25·77	28·37	8·10	9·01	7·60	Nil.	25·40	11·15
Tadpatri	772	117,211	1,76,193	97	3	16·62	24·04	22·82	24·34	7·29	8·75	7·99	9·21	23·05	5·04
Kudligbi	864	93,238	1,06,038	96	4	18·36	30·32	24·00	34·61	6·48	8·24	...	9·70	19·52	17·95
Raidrug	980	87,779	1,49,084	96	4	15·20	31·09	24·12	33·89	8·10	9·27	...	9·21	11·58	6·10
Hospett	540	93,434	1,55,152	87	13	11·61	26·07	21·55	29·90	7·02	7·21	7·60	8·73	21·48	9·35
Harpanhulli	893	85,739	1,06,406	98	2	14·04	32·89	24·88	39·65	7·56	7·72	...	9·21	15·76	7·65
Huvinhadgali	633	99,536	1,36,802	99·2	0·8	12·82	29·07	23·43	38·89	7·56	8·24	...	...	18·61	8·14
Bellary	985	163,344	3,03,274	99	1	13·90	24·91	21·56	33·22	7·02	7·21	7·52	8·73	13·28	5·98
Anantapur	789	103,761	1,35,362	94	6	17·82	26·77	28·43	31·78	8·10	10·30	9·87	10·18	18·75	3·70
Dharmaveram	1,226	120,606	1,41,342	95	5	23·22	30·13	28·50	32·02	8·10	9·27	9·50	9·70	14·33	4·60
TOTAL ...	11,351	1,653,010	24,96,287	96	4										

BELLARY DISTRICT

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k

PENNAKONDAH Taluk (Assist (Collector Mr. J. H. Master).

The estimated kharif crop saved is 2 annas; the rabi 3 annas. No prospect of further sowings, unless under a few wells.
In this, and most of the following Taluks, the land not sown, and those that produce no crop at all, appear to have been left out of the calculation.

Remissions Rs. 69,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,09,178.

One-third of the non-agricultural cattle have already died, and three-fourths are expected to succumb before the season can improve. There has been a slight mortality among the agricultural stock, and one fourth are expected to die. Prickly pear has been used as fodder, but it is scarce. There are no reserved forests or pasture lands. Importation of fodder is strongly advocated to save the rest, but it would be very expensive.

The water-supply is becoming daily smaller. Strenuous efforts are being made to meet the deficiency by sinking wells at Government expense and giving advances under the Land Improvement Act.

Weeks ending.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Horse-gram.
7th October 1876	8	9	12	11	16
14th "	7	7½	12	11	10
21st "	7	7½	12	11	10½
28th "	5	5½	9	8	9
4th November 1876	5	5½	9	9	8
11th "	5	5½	9	7½	7
18th "	5	5½	9	7½	7
25th "	5	5½	9	7½	7
2nd December 1876	5	5½	8	7	8
9th "	5	5½	8	7	7
16th "	5	5½	8	7	7
23rd "	5	5½	7	6½	6½
30th "	5	5½	6¾	6½	6½
6th January 1877	5	5½	6½	6½	6
13th "	...	5¼	6½	6½	6
20th "	...	6	7½	7½	6½
Average for the past six years	15½	17	36½	30½	27½

The stock of grain in hand is estimated at 3,000 tons, in the hand, of a few rich holders. Importations are made from Bangalore and other parts of Mysore, and from stations on the North-West Line. Private enterprise is insufficient to meet the wants of the people, and will not cause a fall in prices.

Population is 88,754, of whom 3,880 are high castes. There are about 20,000 families, of whom about 1,000 are well-to-do; two-thirds of the whole population are agriculturists. There are no landholders so wealthy as to be likely, or even able, to aid their tenants.

Emigration very slight, about 100 have gone to coffee estates in Malabar, where their relatives are already settled. No further emigration is probable.

The relief works already started are—

Communication ...	19
Irrigation ...	19
Sanitation ...	16
Water-supply ...	21
Total ...	75

These are considered sufficient to meet all wants for some months to come; 26 other works are proposed to be undertaken when necessary.

In 15 villages charitable relief is given by Government in the shape of cooked food to travellers, the aged, infirm and very young, who have no means of support. In other places, village officers feed travellers at Government expense.

The number now on the hands of Government is—

On works.	By charity.
23,300	3,000

Estimate for the future is—

	On works.	By charity.
1st March	25,000	4,000
1st May	26,000	6,000
1st July	27,000	8,000

If early rains fall as usual in June, the numbers on relief works will probably fall to about 15,000 by 1st July.

MADAKSIRA Taluk (Assistan (Collector Mr. H. T. Ross).

The estimated amount saved out of the crops not withered is for both kharif and rabi 2 annas. The only crops not withered are under a few wells and spring channels, and, except under such sources, there is no prospect of further sowings.

Remissions Rs. 70,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 91,880.

About half the non-agricultural cattle have died, and it is estimated that three-fourths will have perished before the season can improve. One-eighth have already perished, and at least one-fourth will perish, of the agricultural stock. There is but little prickly pear, and the only remedy is to make advances to ryots to enable them to feed their animals on imported grain or fodder imported on a large scale, and cattle camps formed.

There is no river in the taluk. The wells are drying up, and advances are being made for the purpose of sinking wells in tank-beds and channels.

Weeks ending.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Horse-gram.
7th October 1876	8½	9	12	12	11
14th "	7½	8	10½	10½	9
21st "	7	7½	10	10	9½
28th "	6	6½	8	8	8
4th November 1876	5½	5½	8	7½	8
11th "	6	6½	10	8	8
18th "	6	6½	8	7½	7½
25th "	6	6½	8	7½	7½
2nd December 1876	6	6½	8	7	7
9th "	6	6½	8	7	7
16th "	6	6½	7	7	6
23rd "	5½	6	7	7	6½
30th "	5½	5½	6½	6	6
6th January 1877	5	5½	6½	6½	6
13th "	5½	5½	7½	7½	7
20th "	6	6½	8	8	7
Average for the last six years	16½	19½	38½	37	33

No local stocks are very small. Importation goes on principally from Bangalore, and some from Bellary. It is not probable that private enterprise will import sufficient quantities to cause a continued fall in prices, with a sufficient supply for the wants of the people.

Population is 79,458. Of these, 4,000 are high caste and 23,000 are Vellalars and other good castes. It is estimated that 1,000 families out of the 20,000 families in the taluk are well-to-do. Three-fourths are agriculturists, the remainder laborers. There are no landholders so wealthy as to be able to assist their tenants, or are they likely to do so.

No emigration is known to have taken place, nor is any probable so long as relief works and relief houses are maintained.

The relief works now in progress are—

Communication ...	14
Sanitation ...	4
Water-supply ...	4
Total ...	22

Thirty-one other works are proposed to be taken in hand when required. These will be sufficient till the next rains.

Travellers in distress are fed at stages of their journeys by village officers. The aged, infirm and orphans, and others known to be starving and unable to work, are given cooked food in 13 village relief houses.

The number of persons on the hands of Government is—

On works.	By charity.
18,000	3,700.

Estimate for the future is—

	On works.	By charity.
1st March, 1st May ... 1st July ...	30,000	6,000

The numbers for July are on the assumption that rain falls in June.

BELLARY DISTRICT—continued.

HINDUPUR Taluk (Assistant Collector Mr. H. T. Ross).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif crops have totally failed, and it is estimated that 2 annas have been saved only in the crops sown under wells and nalas. Rabi crops not yet harvested; the yield is estimated at 2 annas, except in tank-beds, where it may be 4 annas. There is no prospect of further sowing.	Remissions Rs. 75,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,15,094.	More than one-third of the non-agricultural, and about one-eighth of the agricultural, cattle have been lost. It is anticipated that three-fourths of the former and one-fourth of the latter will perish. The people have made no attempt to save the non-agricultural stock. Very little prickly pear in the taluk. No further suggestions can be made than those given in Pennakonda and Madaksira taluks.	All tanks except one, rivers, many wells and nullas, are dry. Every effort is made to meet the failure of the water-supply by sinking new wells, deepening and clearing old ones, and by advances under the Land Improvement Act for these purposes, as well as general permission to sink temporary wells in the rivers, channels and tank-beds.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Weeks ending: Rice, 2nd sort. — Ragi. — Cholum. — Horse gram. 7th October 1876 ... 9 — 11 — 10 — 10 14th " ... 8 — 11 — 10 — 10 21st " ... 7 — 10 — 9 — 9 28th " ... 6 — 9 — 8 — 8 4th November 1876 ... 6½ — 9 — 8 — 8 11th " ... 6½ — 9 — 7 — 8 18th " ... 7 — 9½ — 8¼ — 8 25th " ... 7 — 9 — 8 — 7 2nd December 1876 ... 7 — 9 — 8½ — 7 9th " ... 7 — 8 — 7½ — 7 16th " ... 6½ — 7½ — 7 — 7 23rd " ... 6⅝ — 7¼ — 6½ — 7 30th " ... 6 — 7¼ — 6½ — 7 6th January 1877 ... 6 — 7¼ — 7 — 7 13th " ... 6 — 8 — 8 — 7 20th " ... 6⅛ — 8 — 8½ — 7 Average of the last six years ... 17¾ — 47⅛ — 36 — 36¼	The local stocks are not ascertainable, but are known to be insignificant, except in the hands of a very few rich holders. Large importations are being made from Bangalore, but are not expected to continue, so a sustained fall in prices is not probable.	Population is 87,895; of these 5,734 belong to high-caste 20,960 are of the Vellalar and other good castes. About 1/16th of the whole are well-to-do. Three-fourths are agriculturists. There are a few considerable landholders, but none so wealthy as to be likely, or even able, to aid their tenants.	No emigration is known to have taken place, nor is any likely as long as relief works and relief houses are extensively maintained.	The relief works now in progress are— Irrigation ... 1 Communication ... 15 Sanitation ... 3 Water-supply ... 7 Total ... 26 40 irrigation and several other works are proposed. These will afford sufficient work till the season improves.	Travellers are fed at stages of their journeys by village officers at Government expense. Charitable relief in the shape of cooked food has been given in nine village relief houses to all persons known to be in extreme want and unable to work. Under recent orders relief in this shape will be much reduced.	The numbers now on the hands of Government are— On works. 16,000 — By charity 13,000 Estimate for the future is— On works. 1st March 20,000 — By charity 5,000 1st May ... 22,000 — 7,000 1st July ... 24,000 — 8,000 If rain falls in June, the numbers on works will be reduced to about 16,000.

GOOTY Taluk (Sub-Collector Mr. W. H. Glenny).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Dry. About 80,000 acres were sown for kharif, and on about 1/8th of this area there was a 2 or 3-anna crop. No rabi sowings. Wet. About 3,000 acres have hitherto been sown for summer crops. On about half of this there has been a 6-anna crop, on the other half there has been from 3 annas to *nil*. Cold weather crops under wells and river channels are in fair condition, but the area is inconsiderable.	Remissions Rs. 2,00,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,18,980.	The majority of the cattle have been sent to graze in the Nallamalla hills. It is believed that but few have died so far, though many are in a very poor condition. The use of prickly pear does not seem to be successful. No remedial measures can be suggested. The greater portion of the useful cattle will doubtless survive.	No apprehensions are felt regarding the water-supply, though much inconvenience will be felt by villagers having to go long distances for their water. Temporary and permanent wells are being dug by relief labor along the lines of road, and these measures will be very beneficial.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Weeks ending: Rice. — Cholum. — Ragi. — Wheat. — Bengal gram. — Dhall. — Black gram. — Horse gram. 1876. 4th Oct.... 9 — 14 — ... — 9 — 11 — 13 — 11 — 13 11th " ... 8¼ — 12 — 12 — 8 — 9½ — 11½ — 11 — 11 18th " ... 7⅓ — 9 — 10 — 8 — 9 — 12 — 8 — 10 25th " ... 7½ — 9 — 10 — 8⅓ — 9⅛ — 12 — 8 — 10 28th " ... 6½ — 9 — 10 — 8 — 9 — 12 — 11 — 10 4th Nov.... 6½ — 8 — 8 — 7 — 7 — 11 — 10 — 9 11th " ... 6½ — 8 — 9 — 7 — 9 — 10 — 12 — 8 18th " ... 6⅛ — 8 — 9 — 7 — 9 — 10 — 12 — 8 25th " ... 6½ — 7½ — 9 — 6 — 8 — 10 — 10 — 6 2nd Dec.... 6½ — 7½ — 9 — 6⅜ — 8 — 9 — 10 — 6½ 9th " ... 6½ — 8 — 9 — 7¼ — 8 — 9 — 10 — 7 16th " ... 6½ — 8 — 8½ — 7 — 8 — 9 — 10 — 7 23rd " ... 6⅜ — 8 — 9 — 7½ — 8 — 9 — 10 — 7 30th " ... 6½ — 7½ — 8 — 7 — 8 — 9 — 10 — 7 1877. 6th Jan. ... 6½ — 8 — 8¼ — 7⅓ — 8* — 9 — 10 — 7 Average of the last six years ... 13⅛ — 26½ — 23½ — 10¦ — 7½* — 14* — 11⅛ — 24½ * Average of 3 years.	There are large stores of grain hoarded in grain pits. The people live on imported grain which comes into the taluk by two railway stations, which are fed by good roads. Private enterprise amply suffices to supply the taluk with food. Government importation has caused a slight fall in prices, which will shortly rise again.	The population is 144,568, and consists chiefly of agriculturists, the artisans being in a great minority; they are mostly Hindus, with a small percentage of Mussalmans. No help is to be expected from the richer ryots, and many of the poorer are on relief works.	No emigration further than to the nearest relief work has taken place. None is expected hereafter.	Storing of metal and other road works afford ample employment for all who seek it, and will be sufficient for 8 months more.	Relief is given in 12 villages to the maximum extent of 4 per cent. of the population. Village officers feed destitute travellers at the cost of Government.	The numbers now on the hands of Government are— On works. 32,000 — By charity 3,000 Estimate for the future is— On works. 50,000 — By charity 70,000 If rain falls in June, the numbers in July will be reduced to 10,000 or 20,000.

BELLARY DISTRICT—continued.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
				ALUR Taluk (Sub-Collector Mr. W. H. Glenny).						
DRY. 34,000 acres were sown for kharif. The outturn was *nil*. No rabi sowings. WET. Extent so small that it need not be noticed; all the crops may therefore be said to have been lost.	As this taluk has lost all its crops, almost a total remission of revenue will have to be made. The total revenue is Rs. 2,79,166.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk, except that as there has been no home produce of fodder, and the taluk is almost entirely off the great lines of traffic, the cattle have suffered far more.	There will be great scarcity of water, and people will have to go long distances to procure their supply, but no actual deaths are expected from this cause. Wells, both permanent and temporary, are being dug along lines of road and elsewhere.	No detailed list of the prices of the principal food-grains is sent up, but it is practically the same as for Gooty taluk.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk, with the exception that the ryots are a more comfortable class; the population is to a greater extent agricultural, and the percentage of Mussulmans is higher.	The population is 98,230. *Vide* further remarks on Gooty taluk.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk.	The number now on the hands of Government is 45,000; 5,000 of these are inhabitants of Adoni taluk. It is expected that the numbers for March, May and July will not exceed 45,000, though perhaps 50,000 or 60,000 may have to be admitted to relief.
On 128,000 acres sown for kharif, on two-thirds of this area, a 4-anna grain crop and a fine yield of kurbee was obtained. The kurbee is a very valuable product, and the total outturn is worth as much as a moderate grain crop would have been. On 1,000 acres of rabi the crop was successful. A small extent under tank irrigation yielded a 6 anna crop.	Remission Rs. 1,00,000, out of a total of revenue of Rs. 2,79,366.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk.	The taluk is not badly off for water, except in a few places.	**ADONI Taluk (Sub-Collector Mr. W. H. Glenny).** PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk. The taluk is well off in having three railway stations; prices are consequently a little lower than in the other taluks; private enterprise is sufficient to supply an adequate quantity of food for the people.	The population is 181,683, and is divided equally between agriculturists and weavers. There is a larger proportion here than elsewhere of poor people, many of whom have no means of livelihood. There are a large number of Musulmans, among whom there is great distress, though mitigated by the cheapness of animal food.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk.	The present number on the hands of Government is over 70,000: efforts will be made to keep this number from increasing.

WEEKS ENDING	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Horse gram.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Wheat.	Black gram.	Bengal gram.
1876.								
7th Oct. ...	8	8⅛	15	13	14	10	13	11½
14th „ ...	7½	8	12½	10½	13	9½	13	11
21st „ ...	7	8	10½	10	12	9½	13	10½
28th „ ...	7	7⅛	10	9½	7	8½	13	9
4th Nov. ...	6	6⅛	10½	7⅛	10	6½	12	8
11th „ ...	6½	6⅛	8⅛	7	9⅛	6½	11	8
18th „ ...	6	6⅛	9	7	10½	7½	10½	8⅛
25th „ ...	6½	7	10½	7½	7½	8½	10½	9
2nd Dec. ...	6	7	8½	7½	9½	7	12	9
9th „ ...	6	6⅛	8½	7½	9½	7½	12	9½
16th „ ...	6½	7	8½	8	9½	7½	12½	9½
23rd „ ...	6½	7	9	8	9½	8	12	9½
30th „ ...	6	6½	9	8	9½	8	13	9½
1877.								
6th Jany. ...	6½	6⅛	10	7½	9½	8	12	8½
13th „ ...	6½	7⅛	8	8	9½	8	12	8½
19th „ ...	6	6½	8	8½	9½	8½	9½	8½
Average of the last six years ...	11	12½	23⅓	21⅓	28⅓	10⅝	14½	11⅛

BELLARY DISTRICT—continued.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
DRY. 28,000 acres sown for kharif yielded a two or three-anna crop. Cotton, the chief crop, was entirely lost. No rabi sowings. WET. Of 4,000 acres sown for kharif, one-third has yielded a fair utturn. Most of this area has been sown for rabi. The return will be much less than the kharif crop. There are 8,000 acres under wells. The first crop has yielded eight to ten annas. The second crop will not be so successful.	Remissions Rs. 80,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,76,193.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk.	The taluk is badly off for water, but there are many wells, where a sufficiency of drinking water will probably remain.	**TADPATRI Taluk (Sub-** PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. Weeks ending: Paddy, 1st sort. / Paddy, 2nd sort. / Rice, 1st sort. / Rice, 2nd sort. / Cholum. / Ragi. / Horse gram. / Bengal gram. 1876. Oct. 8th: 17¼ / 18¾ / 8½ / 9⅓ / 13¾ / 14 / 13½ / 12 „ 16th: 15 / 16 / 7⅔ / 8 / 10¾ / 10¾ / 11 / 11 „ 24th: 13½ / 14 / 6⅔ / 7½ / 9 / 10 / 10½ / 10⅓ Nov. 1st: 12⅔ / 13⅔ / 6¼ / 6⅔ / 8⅓ / 9½ / 10 / 11 „ 9th: 12 / 13½ / 6 / 6¼ / 8 / 9¾ / 9¾ / 10 „ 17th: 12 / 13 / 6 / 6¼ / 8 / 8 / 9 / 10 „ 25th: 12 / 13½ / 6 / 6⅓ / 8 / 9 / 8¾ / 10 Dec. 2nd: 12 / 13½ / 6 / 6⅓ / 8 / 8¾ / 8 / 10¼ „ 10th: 12 / 13 / 6 / 6⅓ / 7¾ / 8¾ / 8 / 10¼ „ 18th: 12 / 13 / 6 / 6⅓ / 7¾ / 8¾ / 7½ / 11 „ 26th: 12 / 3 / 6 / 6⅓ / 7¾ / 8¾ / 7 / 11 1877. Jan. 3rd: 12 / 13 / 6 / 6⅓ / 7¾ / 8⅓ / 7 / 11 „ 12th: 12 / 13 / 6 / 6⅓ / 7¾ / 8⅓ / 7 / 11 Average of the last 6 years: 24⅓ / 27½ / 12⅓ / 13, / 22 / 24⁶ / 22 / 12	Collector Mr. W. H. Glenny). *Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk. Tadpatry has two railway stations, both favourably situated.	The population is 117,211, and is mainly agricultural. A large proportion are farm labourers. There are many of the sheep and goat-keeping castes. The towns are few, chiefly inhabited by petty traders. The artisans are comparatively few. The agricultural labourers are better off here than elsewhere this year, owing to the sustained demand for labour in lands under wells and channels.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk.	*Vide* remarks on Gooty taluk, except that for the only new line of road which it is desirable to make, there are absolutely no materials within an average distance of 6 or 8 miles.	No information.	The number now on the hands of Government is 14,000. This number will not increase beyond 15,000 or 16,000; the maximum will be reached on 1st May, unless rain fails.
An average 1½ anna crop has been saved on the whole. Further sowings may take place to the extent of 1,000 acres under tanks, wells, &c.	Remissions Rs. 66,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,06,038.	Five thousand two hundred out of 15,600 agricultural stock, and 30,650 out of 92,040 cattle, have died up to date of report. Of the remaining 71,790 head, 10,000 may be expected to die. Ryots are feeding their cattle on date leaves, roots of grass, leaves of jungle trees, &c., and the large herds have been driven to the Nallamalla hills. There is very little prickly-pear. It is recommended that Government should import fodder and establish depôts at certain places.	This taluk is very badly off for water. All tanks, river channels, and jungle streams are perfectly dry, and the few wells will soon be dry also. Sinking wells, &c., is adopted as a remedial measure.	**KUDLIGHI Taluk (Deputy** PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. Weeks: Rice. / Cholum. / Ragi. 1876. October, 1st week: 7 / 8 / ... „ 2nd „: 5 / 8 / 8 „ 3rd „: 5½ / 8 / 10 „ 4th „: 5½ / 7 / 10 November, 1st week: 5½ / 6 / ... „ 2nd „: 5⅔ / 7 / 9 „ 3rd „: 5¾ / 6½ / 7 „ 4th „: 5¾ / 6 / 7 December, 1st „: 5½ / 6 / 7 „ 2nd „: 5 / 6½ / 7½ „ 3rd „: 6 / 7 / 8 „ 4th „: 6¼ / 8 / 8 Average of the last 6 years...: 11½ / 31½ / 37½	Collector Mr. N. Mivurgesam Moodeliar). The ryots have about 10,00,000 seers of grain in stock, which is only sufficient for their own wants. About 38,000 seers are imported from Bellary every week. The local merchants are not wealthy, but their importations are sufficient to keep the prices steady.	The population is 98,228, and is three-fourths agricultural, and the rest urban and artisan. They are generally poor, and there are no rich landholders who are able or willing to render help to the poor.	There has been no emigration, nor is there likely to be any. There has been considerable immigration from adjoining taluks.	One hundred and twenty-two relief works have already been sanctioned, and are now in progress. Besides these, 33 irrigation works are proposed to be undertaken as the others are finished.	No charitable relief is given to pauper travellers. The aged, infirm, the blind and children incapable of working are fed in relief houses at a daily cost of Rs. 100.	The numbers now on the hands of Government are— On works. 19,974 / By charity. 2,019 The Deputy Collector estimates the numbers for the future for this and Raidrug taluk together at, on— On works. / By charity. 1st March 28,000 / 3,000 1st May 30,000 / 4,000 1st July 32,000 / 5,000
The crops saved for both kharif and rabi are estimated at 1½ annas.	Remissions Rs. 1,12,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,40,034.	About one-quarter of the agricultural stock, and half of the other cattle, have died; the others are in a very poor condition. Scarcely any fodder is to be had. They are at present fed on prickly-pear and roots of jungle grass.	Tanks have dried up. There are no springs in nallahs and channels, and no likelihood of improvement in this respect. Wells might be deepened, &c.	**RAIDRUG Taluk (Deputy** PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. Weeks: Rice. / Cholum. / Ragi. 1876. October, 1st week: 9 / 13 / 13 „ 2nd „: 7 / 11 / 11 „ 3rd „: 6½ / 8⅔ / 9 „ 4th „: 6 / 8⅔ / 9 November, 1st week: 5½ / 7⅔ / 8 „ 2nd „: 6 / 7 / 8 „ 3rd „: 6 / 7 / 8⅓ „ 4th „: 6 / 7 / 8 December, 1st week: 6 / 7 / 8 „ 2nd „: 6½ / 7 / 8 „ 3rd „: 6½ / 7 / 8 „ 4th „: 6½ / 7 / 8 Average of the last 6 years: 14 / 32 / 34	Collector Mr. N. Mivurgesam Moodeliar). Some wealthy ryots and merchants have 20,00,000 seers of grain in stock. Grain is imported from Bellary to a small extent, but is insufficient in quantity.	The population is 87,779. No details are given regarding them. There are no rich persons to aid the poor.	About 500 persons have gone to villages where wet cultivation is carried on. About 1,000 have taken their cattle to distant villages in search of fodder, and about 1,000 more may be expected to leave; but all will return after the famine.	Prickly-pear is being cleared in 37 villages. Road-works are in progress. Repairs of tanks and channels may yet be undertaken, but these are insufficient to meet the wants of the people as regards relief. The construction of four large tanks and repairing another, at a total cost of Rs. 1,30,000, will prove sufficient.	Charitable relief is given to travellers, the aged, infirm, blind and children unable to work.	7,850 people are employed on relief works, and about as many more may be expected if fresh works are started.

BELLARY DISTRICT—continued.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The crops saved are estimated at 7 annas. These crops refer only to the land under the Toongabhadra Channels, which from absence of rain have borne badly. Further sowings are expected under the river channels.	Remissions Rs. 60,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,55,152.	Out of 122 villages in the taluk there is fodder in 34 for 9,000 cattle. Of the remaining 18,000 cattle; half have already died. It is expected that only 4,000 will survive the famine. Cattle, are being sold for trifling sums, a rupee or less, and even a few seers of grain. Government has done nothing to save them, beyond suggesting the use of prickly-pear, which is too expensive to prepare to be of much use. To provide against a famine of fodder for the future, the Deputy Collector advised allowing the ryots to hold waste land at one-fourth of the land they cultivate without being required to pay assessment on it.	The wells and tanks are drying up. No remedial measures are suggested.	**HOSPETT Taluk (Deputy**	The stock of grain in hand would last the people for two months. Bellary Railway Station is 39 miles from Hospett, and further supplies may be drawn from there. Private enterprise is able to meet demands.	Of the population of 93,424, there are 20,000 agriculturists; the rest are merchants, artizans, &c. There are no zemindars or large landholders. There are a few well-to-do ryots, but they are not able to assist others.	No emigration has taken place. There is no prospect of emigration so long as relief works are in progress.	Relief works, such as digging new wells, repairing old ones, repairing tanks, making roads, &c., cost Rs. 68,134 up to the end of December. Further irrigation works are proposed.	Rs. 3,334 were spent up to the end of December in distributing cooked food to travellers, the aged and infirm, in two villages in the taluk.	The number now on the hands of Government is— On works. 18,194 By charity. 3,077 Estimate for the future is—

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Cholum.
1st week, October 1876	8	13
2nd „ „ ...	8	13
3rd „ „ ...	6½	9
4th „ „ ...	6	8½
1st „ November 1876	6	7
2nd „ „ ...	5	6½
3rd „ „ ...	5½	7½
4th „ „ ...	5½	7½
1st „ December 1876	5½	7
2nd „ „ ...	6	7
3rd „ „ ...	6	7¼
4th „ „ ...	6	7½
Average of the last six years	11	26½

Estimate for the future is—	On works.	By charity.
March 1st	30,000	6,000
May „	40,000	8,000
July „	30,000	6,000

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The kharif crop saved is estimated at 3 annas. No rabi cultivation at all. No hope of further sowings.	Remissions Rs. 84,750, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,08,406.	Of the cattle, one-third have already died. There is sufficient fodder to last 1 or 2 months. Ryots will try to save their ploughing cattle in preference to others. Further mortality is expected, and but few will survive the famine. There is but little prickly pear in the taluk. Those ryots who have no straw feed their cattle on jungle leaves, &c. No suggestions for the future are offered.	All the tanks are dry, and the wells are drying up. In several villages wells are dug and repaired from famine funds.	**HURPUNHULLI Taluk (Deputy**	The grain in stock is estimated at 2,000 pootties of 1,000 seers each, and is reserved by the ryots for their own use. Cholum is imported from Bellary, 84 miles distant, but not in sufficient quantities.	Of the population of 85,729, 10,000 are non-agricultural, being urban and artizan. The landholders are not well off, and are unable to aid their tenants. There are no zemindars.	One-eighth of the population emigrated to the Mulnad with their cattle; most of them returned, as they were no better off. No further migration is expected.	Relief works at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 77,000, consisting of digging new wells, repairing tanks, &c., are in progress. Further works are in contemplation.	Cooked food is distributed to the aged, infirm, &c., and those unable to work, in the Cusbah town, at a cost of Rs. 80 per diem. Two other centre relief-houses will have to be opened, as distress is increasing.	The number on the hands of Government is— On works. 9,000 By charity. 1,522 Estimate for the future is—

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.
1876.			
October, 1st week ...	10	11	...
„ 2nd „ ...	8	8½	10
„ 3rd „ ...	6½	7	9
„ 4th „ ...	6¼	8	9½
November, 1st „ ...	5¼	..	...
„ 2nd „ ...	6½	7	...
„ 3rd „ ...	6½	7	8
„ 4th „ ...	7	7	8
December, 1st „ ...	6½	7	8
„ 2nd „ ...	6½	7	...
„ 3rd „ ...	6	7	...
„ 4th „ ...	7	7¼	...
„ 5th „ ...	7	7¼	...
Average of the last six years	13½	34½	46

Estimate for the future is—	On works.	By charity.
1st March } 1st May }	18,000	3,044

If rain falls, the number in July may decrease to that now existing.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The crops saved are estimated at 3 annas. Further sowings are expected under Nala lands.	Remissions Rs. 1,07,630, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,36,802.	Of the 100,000 cattle in the taluk, one-sixth have already died. One-fourth of the whole only are expected to survive. Many cattle were driven to the Mulnad, but they had to return, as no fodder could be procured there. There is but little prickly-pear in the taluk.	Tanks and wells have dried up. Many are being repaired from famine funds.	**HUVINHADGALI Taluk (Deputy**	Local stocks of grain are scanty. Importations are made from Bellary, &c., but as the grain has to come from great distances, the prices are high. Unless Government imports, the prices will not fall.	The population is 89,538, of whom 20,000 are agricultural, and the rest artizan, &c. There are no landholders or zemindars able and willing to help their tenants.	About 5,000 persons emigrated with their cattle to the Mulnad. Many have returned. No further emigration is probable.	Up to the end of December Rs. 62,000 were spent on the repair of tanks and wells, making roads, &c. Certain irrigation works are proposed to be executed in the future.	Rs. 1,815 were expended up to the end of December in the Cusbah town in giving charitable relief to the aged, infirm, &c., and children under 10 years of age.	The number now on the hands of Government is— On works. 12,064 By charity. 1,462 The estimate for the future is—

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.
1876.			
October, 1st week ...	9	12	...
„ 2nd „ ...	8	8	...
„ 3rd „ ...	7	8	...
„ 4th „ ...	7	7	...
November, 1st week ...	6	6½	8
„ 2nd „ ...	6	7	8½
„ 3rd „ ...	6	6¾	8½
„ 4th „ ...	5¾	6¾	8
December, 1st week ...	6½	7	8
„ 2nd „ ...	7	7	8
„ 3rd „ ...	7	7½	8¾
„ 4th „ ...	7	8	9
Average of the last six years ...	16½	29	40*

Estimate for the future is—	On works.	By charity.
1st March	20,000	1,600
1st May	25,000	2,000
1st July	18,000	1,600

* Of 4 years.

BELLARY DISTRICT—concluded.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The crops saved for both kharif and rabi are below one anna. There is no prospect of any further sowings on dry land, and only to a very small extent on wet lands under the Tumbadhra channels.	Remissions Rs. 2,60,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,03,274.	Half the whole number of cattle and agricultural stock have died. About 6,000 are being fed on prickly-pear, and an equal number have been sent to the hills. No suggestions are offered for the future.	In most villages there will be enough drinking water to last till the rains. In the others advances are made to villagers to enable them to sink new wells and deepen old ones.	**BELLARY Taluk (Tahsildar**	**Mr. J. G. Firth).**					
					There is a sufficient stock of grain to supply the taluk for another year. Large quantities are imported by railway from the north as well as from Madras. Considerable exports have been made. Private enterprise is able to maintain supplies. There is no likelihood of prices falling till the early rains set in.	Population 182,244, of whom about one-fourth are high caste. About 37,000 are agricultural; the remainder urban or artizan. They are generally poor. There are no large landholders and none able to aid their tenants.	There has been slight emigration only: 4,000 persons are said to have left the taluk. Nothing is known as to whether they have bettered themselves or not.	Relief works have been started on 6 important roads, and about 55,000 persons are employed on them. Besides these, improvements have been sanctioned in 57 villages and the repair of 4 small tanks and a new road. These works, and the ones to be begun, are sufficient for the present.	Charitable relief is given in the shape of grain or cooked food to those unable to work, in several places in the taluk.	On January 13th there were— *On works.* 55,219 — *By charity.* 50 Estimate for the future is— 1st March, 1st May ... *On works.* 65,000 — *By charity.* 1,000 1st July ... *On works.* 35,000 — *By charity.* 1,000 The number for July is on the assumption that rain will fall in May or June.

BELLARY Taluk (Tahsildar

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Korra.
7th Oct. 1876 ...	8	12½	13¼	15½	15½
14th " ...	7¼	7½	11	11	13½
21st " ...	7	9	10	9⅝	11½
28th " ...	7	8½	9½	9	13
31st " ...	6	7	8⅝	8⅝	....
4th Nov. 1876 ...	5½	6	8	7	...
11th " ...	6	6¾	8⅝	7½	...
18th " ...	6¼	7	9¼	8	...
25th " ...	6¼	7	9⅝	8¼	...
30th " ...	7	7	10	8½	...
2nd Dec. 1876 ...	7	7	10	8	...
9th " ...	7	7	9¾	8	...
16th " ...	7	7	9½	8	...
23rd " ...	7½	7½	9¼	8¼	...
31st " ...	7	8	9	8¼	...
7th Jan. 1877 ...	6¾	8	8½	8¾	...
14th " ...	6½	8	8¾	9	...
Average of the last six years ...	12	23	35	24⅝	35

ANANTAPUR Taluk (Deputy Collector

The crops saved are estimated at between 2 and 4 annas. No prospect of further sowings.	Half the total revenue of Rs. 1,35,382, will have to be remitted.	The past mortality among cattle may be estimated at ⅓rd of the whole. The anticipated mortality is expected to be half the present number. Feeding them on prickly-pear is not very successful.	There is no water in the tanks, and springs and wells are drying up. Sinking new wells and excavating springs would afford a measure of relief.		**Mr. K. Narasingarow).**					
					Local stocks are estimated at 500 kandies of 30 maunds each. Small supplies are drawn from 2 railway stations. Private enterprise is considered insufficient to meet the demand. If ample importations should take place, there would be no fall in prices, owing to the large requirements of the people.	Three-fourths of the total population of 102,761 are agriculturists and the remainder petty traders. No landholders are able to help their tenants.	Only a few persons left the taluk, and they returned on the opening of relief works.	The relief works now in hand are considered sufficient for the present. Further works will be commenced when required.	Cooked food is given to travellers and to the aged and infirm, who are unable to work.	The number now on the hands of Government is— *On works.* 15,200 — *By charity.* 70 The anticipated numbers are— 1st March ... *On works.* 18,000 1st May ... 20,000 1st July ... 22,000

ANANTAPUR Taluk (Deputy Collector

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.
8th October 1876 ...	9⅓	12⅓	13
15th " ...	8	11	11
23rd " ...	8	10⅔	11
31st " ...	7	10	10⅓
8th November 1876 ...	6⅔	8⅓	8⅓
15th " ...	6⅔	9	10
23rd " ...	6⅔	8⅓	10
30th " ...	6⅓	8⅓	10
8th December 1876 ...	6⅓	8	9
15th " ...	6⅓	8	8⅓
23rd " ...	6¼	7	7⅔
31st " ...	6¼	7	7⅔
8th January 1877 ...	6	7	7⅓
Average of the last six years ...	15¾	33⅓	34⅓

DHARMAVERAM Taluk (Temporary

The average crops saved are estimated at from 2 to 4 annas. Except under river or spring channels and wells, there is no prospect of further sowings.	Three-fourths of the total revenue of Rs. 1,41,342, will have to be remitted.	Mortality among cattle has been three-fourths, and among agricultural stock one-half the entire number that were in the taluk. The anticipated deaths are estimated at half the present number of agricultural stock, and three-fourths of the other cattle. The prickly-pear in the taluk is unsuitable for fodder.	There is no water in the tanks; it is also failing in springs and wells.		**Deputy Collector Mr. W. Winslow).**					
					The stock of grain in hand is estimated to be 300 kandies of 30 maunds each. Small supplies are drawn from 2 railway stations. Private enterprise is insufficient to meet the demand. Even if there be ample importations, prices will not fall owing to the large demands.	Of the entire population of 120,608, one-fourth are small traders, and the rest agriculturists. There are no landholders able and willing to help their tenants.	No emigration has taken place.	The relief works already started are sufficient for the present. The repair of irrigation works, roads between important places, excavating spring channels, sinking new wells, &c., will be started where needed.	Cooked food or grain is given to travellers and to the aged and infirm who are unable to work.	The number of persons now on the hands of Government is— *On works.* 18,701 — *By charity.* 842 Estimate for the future is— 1st March ... *On works.* 20,000 1st May ... 22,000 1st July ... 25,000

DHARMAVERAM Taluk (Temporary

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.
1st October 1876 ...	11	14	14
8th " ...	10	13	13
16th " ...	9	11	11
24th " ...	7½	9	10
1st November 1876	6	8	8
7th " ...	6	8	8
15th " ...	6	8	8
23rd " ...	6	8	8
1st December 1876	6	8	8
8th " ...	6½	8	8
16th " ...	6	6¾	7
24th " ...	6	6¾	7
1st January 1877...	6	6¾	7
8th " ...	6	6¾	7
Average of the last six years ...	20½	31⅓	33

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. R. W. BARLOW.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue.	Cultivation.		Prices of the principal food-grains (seers of 80 tolas per rupee).												Rainfall.	
						Average of three years, 1872-73-74.				In 1875.				In 1876.				Average of three years, 1873-74-75 and 76 up to Nov.	In 1876-77 up to Nov.
				Wet.	Dry.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Rági.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Rági.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Rági.		
																		Inches.	Inches.
1. Saidapet ...	308	166,404	2,57,368	27,866	13,173	14·50	19·06	28·38	27·24	14·72	23·04	21·12	21·92	8·49	...	...	10·62	44·60	18·35
2. Trivellore ...	443	149,398	3,12,755	28,788	27,256	16·06	...	...	23·38	16·61	...	...	23·29	8·32	...	...	11·16	32·00	13·32
3. Ponnery ...	312	104,210	2,43,304	19,562	10,794	14·78	24·48	25·52	23·27	15·85	23·04	23·76	21·92	8·30	11·66	10·69	10·96	37·11	18·17
4. Chingleput ...	474	132,828	1,55,772	23,788	10,044	21·58	...	...	33·92	19·25	...	...	31·80	10·50	15·12	13·86	12·72	37·69	20·17
5. Conjeveram ...	447	168,036	2,85,611	40,407	29,916	15·46	26·88	30·80	24·91	16·62	...	...	23·85	9·62	...	...	12·72	36·02	23·87
6. Madurantakam	635	197,308	2,78,710	34,969	43,464	22·46	...	...	32·91	20·68	...	...	28·64	10·34	16·29	15·67	14·53	37·94	26·15
Total ...	2,619	988,184	15,33,520	175 380	134,577	17·47	23·48	28·23	27·60	17·29	23·04	22·44	25·24	9·26	14·36	13·41	12·12	37·39	19·8

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT —(Mr. R. W. Barlow, Collector.)

SAIDAPET Taluk (Mr. A. Thompson, Acting Sub-Collector).

e

WEEK ENDING	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Rági.	Cumboo.	Horse-gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
9th Dec. 1876 ...	9·06	...	9·59	10·56	9·36
16th „ ...	8·68	...	8·9	10·56	8·97
23rd „ ...	7·17	7·92	8·22	8·58	8·58
30th „ ...	7·17	7·92	8·22	8·58	8·58
Average for the past six years ...	12·65	17·32	18·37	17·11	...

a

Two annas of the crop saved. No prospect of sowings, unless there be a timely fall of rain.

b

Remissions Rs. 1,73,000, out of a revenue of Rs. 2,57,368.

c

No mortality among cattle as yet, but it is apprehended if there be no rain. The pastures, obtained hitherto from slight showers and from withered crops, have now become exhausted. Deepening of wells, spring ponds and pools is being undertaken to improve water-supply. Cattle permitted to graze on high-lying tracts of jungle, and prickly-pear suggested as fodder.

d

The Palar tanks and wells. All tanks however, with the exception of two (Red Hills and Madratakum), have become dry. The only villages fortunate in water-supply have been those traversed by rivers and river channels. Ryots encouraged to dig wells. Remedial measures proposed are—

(1) Reduction to Rs. 50 of the minimum advance under the Land Improvement Act, and procedure under the same simplified;

(2) Ryots permitted to cultivate wet lands with dry crop, Punjab rates only being charged; and

(3) Cultivation in beds of tanks permitted under certain restrictions as regards assessment.

f

Local stocks limited. There are only a few wealthy landholders possessed of a supply of grain, and this chiefly for their own consumption. A few northern markets, comparatively inaccessible from Madras, have felt the scarcity of grain. Supplies not expected to fail, even if left to private enterprise. The chief centre of supply is Madras, where the imported stock is said to be abundant. Fall in prices not expected till the next heavy rains.

g

The population of the entire district amounts to 938,184. One-third of the males are agriculturists and sixteen-twenty-fifths are artisans. The people are of all castes, and are generally poor. There are very few well-to-do landholders, and they are not able to aid their tenants.

h

Very little emigration. Labourers with their families, beggars, aged and infirm, have however flocked to Madras. Influx checked by formation of relief works at Red Hills, Pallaveram and Krutter, where the sick, aged, destitute, &c., are fed. The able-bodied are provided with work on the new roads in course of construction. Pools are being deepened, and there is enough employment for all.

i

Relief works already started: Constructing three lines of road, Rs. 18,500; deepening drinking ponds, &c., Rs. 5,000; total Rs. 23,500. Works practicable: Two new roads to cost Rs. 6,000.

j

Destitute travellers, aged, infirm, &c., receive gratuitous aid in the shape of cooked rice, with a certain portion of condiments. Village officers instructed to give a meal to those visiting their villages, and who may be in imminent danger of starvation.

k

The number of persons Government is likely to have on its hands in the entire district on the dates specified is approximately as follows:—

	No. on hand.	On 1st March.	On 1st May.	On 1st July.
On works...	14,423	28,000	40,000	50,000
By charity...	3,289			

The above figures will greatly diminish if there be a seasonable fall of rain.

TRIVELLORT Taluk.

e

WEEK ENDING	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Rági.	Cumboo.	Horse-gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
9th Dec. 1876 ...	8·49	...	9·59	10·56	9·36
16th „ ...	8·49	...	8·9	10·56	8·97
23rd „ ...	7·55	7·92	8·22	8·58	8·58
30th „ ...	6·79	7·92	8·22	8·58	8·58
Average for the past six years ...	12·38	19 72	19·54	13·86	...

a

Two annas of the crop saved. No prospect of sowings, unless there be a fall of rain.

b

Remissions Rs. 1,80,000, out of a total of Rs. 3,12,755.

c

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

d

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

f

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

g

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

h

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

i

Relief works already started: Constructing roads, Rs. 36,500; deepening drinking ponds, Rs. 5,000; total Rs. 41,500. Works practicable: One new road to cost Rs. 5,000.

j

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

k

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

PONNERY Taluk.

e

WEEK ENDING	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. Rice, 2nd sort.	Rági.	Horse-gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
9th December 1876 ...	8·68	10·27	8·58
16th „ ...	8·3	9·24	8·58
23rd „ ...	7·55	8·9	8·58
30th „ ...	7·17	7·87	8·58
Average for the past six years ...	13·70	19·43	...

a

Two annas of the crop saved. No prospect of sowings, unless there be rain.

b

Remissions Rs. 1,32,000, out of a total of Rs. 2,43,304.

c

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

d

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

f

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

g

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

h

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

i

Relief works already started are—

	Rs.
1. Constructing roads ...	9,000
2. Deepening drinking ponds ...	6,000
Total ...	15,000

The works practicable are not suggested.

j

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

k

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

CHINGLEPUT Taluk (Mr. T. McCarthy, Acting Collector).

e

WEEK ENDING	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. Rice, 2nd sort.	Rági.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
9th Dec. 1876 ...	9·6	12·72	10·14	9·15
16th „ ...	9·62	11·13	10·14	10·98
23rd „ ...	9·19	9·73	7·8	10·98
30th „ ...	7·87	9·14	6·24	10 06
Average for the past six years ...	13·90	20·49	...	...

a

Two annas of the crop saved. No prospect of sowings, unless there be rain.

b

Remissions Rs. 1,40,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,55,772.

c

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

d

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

f

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

g

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

h

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

i

Relief works already started are—

	Rs.
1. Road from Vendalore to Kelumbankum ...	3,750
2. Deepening drinking ponds ...	1,250
Total ...	5,000

The works practicable are not stated.

j

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

k

Vide Saidapet Taluk.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—concluded.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Four annas of the crop saved. No prospect of sowings, unless there be rain.	Remissions Rs. 2,22,000, out of a total of Rs. 2,85,611.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	**CONJEVERAM** Prices of the principal food-grains. Week ending: Rice, 2nd sort. (Srs.); Rági. (Srs.); Cumboo. (Srs); Wheat. (Srs.); Horse-gram. (Srs.) 9th Dec. 1876 ... 10·34; 12·82; 14·85; 5·88; 13·72 16th „ ... 9·87; 10·26; 12·37; ...; 13·72 23rd „ ... 8·93; 10·26; 11·55; ...; 11·76 30th „ ... 8·93; 10·26; ...; ...; 11·76 Average for the past six years ... 17·82; 25·36; 15·67; ...; ...	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	Relief works already started are— Rs. 1. Constructing roads ... 6,050 2. Deepening drinking ponds ... 2,945 Total ... 8,995 The works practicable are not stated.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk ...	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.
Four annas of the crop saved. No prospect of sowings, unless there be rain.	Remissions Rs. 2,10,000, out of a total of Rs. 2,78,710.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	**MADURANTAKAM** Prices of the principal food-grains. Week ending: Rice, 2nd sort. (Srs.); Rági. (Srs.); Wheat. (Srs.); Horse-gram. (Srs.) 9th Dec. 1876... 9·8; 12·72; 6·24; 9·15 16th „ ... 9·4; 12·72; 6·24; 10·29 23rd „ ... 7·87; 9·54; 6·24; 9·15 30th „ ... 7·43; 9·54; 6·24; 9·15 Average for the past six years ... 17·11; 26·14; ...; ...	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.	Relief works started are— Rs. 1. Construction of one road 3,600 2. Deepening drinking ponds ... 1,400 Total ... 5,000 The work practicable is a new road from Madura-Mungalam to Purandhar, to cost Rs. 3,000.	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk ...	*Vide* Saidapet Taluk.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. A. WEDDERBURN.

Talugs.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue.	Cultivation.		Prices of the principal food-grains (Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee).												Rain-fall.	
				Dry.	Wet.	Average of three years, 1872, 73 & 74.				In 1875.				In 1876.				Average of 8 years, 1873, 74, 75 & 76 up to November.	In 1876-77, up to November.
						Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.		
				Percentage.														Inches	Inches
1. Collegal ...	788	90,880	97,542	92	8	16·49	...	...	44·70	13·04	...	...	29·54	6·34	...	...	11·73	32·82	29·92
2. Bhowani ...	582	102,813	121,395	99	1	12·66	27·22	34·63	30·02	13·04	25·12	25·74	25·16	8·14	11·77	12·87	11·84	23·68	18·05
3. Sattiamangalam ...	966	169,916	356,201	91	9	14·16	29·40	31·73	35·55	12·25	23·52	24·24	26·86	7·87	12·06	11·16	12·64	23·87	17·25
4. Coimbatore ...	625	243,995	350,651	95	5	14·48	25·23	33·92	38·99	14·48	21·75	25·44	27·88	9·05	12·18	18·28	13·94	14·44	12·79
5. Pulladum ...	741	237,808	393,748	99	1	15·21	21·84	31·93	27·44	16·30	18·72	22·88	23·52	7·33	12·48	12·87	12·86	22·16	15·05
6. Erode ...	595	238,564	467,340	97	3	13·95	25·52	27·55	34·23	12·74	19·57	21·46	26·40	9·10	11·31	12·32	13 61	22·41	15·63
7. Caroor ...	564	175,659	264,648	93	7	15·86	21·87	29·47	31·05	14·07	19·30	24·50	23·66	9·55	12·54	14·44	14·56	15·14	10·04
8. Dharapuram ...	775	217,493	351,758	98	2	16·98	27·86	30·86	32·03	15·56	22·79	28·62	26·24	11·53	13·57	20·88	15·71	29·33	19·94
9. Pullachi ...	428	167,546	217,656	98	2	13·80	25·09	27·45	28·75	15·07	23·16	28·00	29·12	10·05	10·61	17·50	14·56	19·21	12·64
10. Udumalpetta ...	365	123,650	219,908	95	5	13·80	25·09	27·45	28·75	15·07	23·16	28·00	29·12	10·05	10·61	17·50	14·56	19·21	12·64
Total ...	6379	1,768,274	2,839,847	96	4	14·75	25·28	30·80	32·86	14·01	21·79	25·05	26·38	8·66	12·07	16·09	13·42	22·84	16·93

COIMBATORE DISTRICT—(Collector Mr. A. Wedderburn).

COLLEGAL Taluk (Acting Deputy Collector Mr. C. A. Mackenzie).

a The crops saved are estimated at—

	As.
Dry lands ...	7½
Wet „ ...	9
Garden „ ...	*Nil*

No prospects of further sowings.

b Remissions Rs. 24,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 97,542.

c The mortality among cattle up to date was 6,000, caused by disease and want of fodder. Most of the cattle have been driven to the hills, where pasturage and water is obtainable. No suggestions for the future are offered.

d The villages distant from the Cauvery river are dependent on wells for water, and these are drying up. Advances will be made to deepen them under the Land Improvement Act. An estimate is sent up for this purpose for this taluk, amounting to Rs. 600.

e

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Measures of 130 tolahs per rupee.*) Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Wheat.
1876.				
October 1st week ...	13	15	11	6
„ 2nd „ ...	13	15	11	6
„ 3rd „ ...	11	13	10	6
„ 4th „ ...	9	11	10	6
November 1st week ...	9	11	8	6
„ 2nd „ ...	9	11	8	6
„ 3rd „ ...	9	11	8	6
„ 4th „ ...	8	10	8	6
December 1st week ...	8	8	8	5
„ 2nd „ ...	8	9	8	4
„ 3rd „ ...	8	9	8	4
„ 4th „ ...	8	9	8	4
Average of last six years	...	...	...	...

f Mr. C. A. Mackenzie).

The tahsildar reports that the people have large stores of grain (20,000 selagais). Grains are imported from Bangalore and Mysore. There are no railway stations near the taluk. There are no large centres of supply.

g The population is 90,830, of whom the low caste form the greater portion; 20,000 have no land, &c., about 4,000 are artisans and 46,000 ryots; of whom about 200 are rich, but none will aid their tenants.

h About 200 people have left their homes; their whereabouts are unknown, and none have returned. Further emigration is probable.

i 15 relief works have been started at a probable cost of Rs. 15,000, consisting principally of roads, of a total length of 92 miles.

j Three persons have subscribed Rs. 100 each: with this sum about 50 poor persons are fed on conjee daily.

k As relief works have only lately been commenced, no account is sent up of the number of people now employed on them. Forecast for the future is—

	On works.	*By charity.*
1st March / 1st May / 1st July	2,000 altogether.	

BHOWANI Taluk (Acting Deputy Collector Mr. C. A. Mackenzie).

a The crops saved are estimated at—

	As.
Dry lands ...	3
Wet „ ...	4½
Garden „ ...	6

No prospects of further sowings.

b Remissions Rs. 60,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,21,395.

c No deaths from disease or starvation among the cattle in this taluk. It is feared that the mortality will be great, unless the state of the season improves.

d *Vide* Collegal Taluk.

e

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Measures of 130 tolahs per rupee.*) Rice, 2nd sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Horse-gram.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Wheat.
1876.							
Oct. 7th .	5	11	8	8	10	8	6
„ 14th .	5	11	8	8	10	8	6
„ 21st .	5	11	8	8	10	8	6
„ 28th .	5	11	8	8	10	8	6
Nov. 4th .	4½	11	5	7½	9	8	4
„ 11th .	4½	11	5	7½	9	8	4
„ 18th .	4½	11	5	7½	9	8	4
„ 25th .	4½	11	5	7½	9	8	4
Dec. 2nd .	4½	9	5	8	9	7	4
„ 9th .	4	7½	5	5½	6	5½	4
„ 16th .	4	8	5½	5½	8	6	3½
„ 23rd .	4	8¼	5	...	6½	5½	...
„ 30th .	4	8	5	4¾	6	5½	3½
Average of last six years .	8¾	18	15½	16¾	19½	19¾	6½

f Collector Mr. C. A. Mackenzie).

Large stores of grain were kept in the hilly and remote villages; the temptation of high prices in Mysore has caused the opening of the grain-pits and considerable sales and consequent increased prices. They have doubtless retained sufficient for their own consumption. Supplies are obtained from the railway stations about 30 and 40 miles distant from the cusbah. Extensive importations will diminish prices.

g The population is 102,813, of whom the tahsildar reports that coolies and agriculturists are in equal proportion. There are no rich ryots able and willing to help the poor.

h No emigration as yet, though it may be expected if the season does not improve.

i 8 relief works have been started at a probable cost of Rs. 10,370. They consist chiefly of roads, of a total length of 75 miles.

j A relief house has been recently opened, and about 50 persons are fed daily. Rs. 114 have been subscribed by 11 respectable persons, and it is hoped that others will follow their example.

k As relief works have only lately been commenced, no account is sent up of the number of people now employed on them. Forecast for the future is—

	On works.	*By charity.*
1st March / 1st May / 1st July	500	100

SATTIAMANGALAM Taluk (Acting Deputy Collector Mr. C. A. Mackenzie).

a The crops saved are estimated at—

	As.
Dry lands ...	3
Wet „ ...	12
Garden „ ...	6

No prospects of further sowings.

b Remissions Rs. 86,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,56,201.

c Deaths among cattle up to date were 3,000. For other information *vide* Collegal Taluk.

d *Vide* Collegal Taluk.

e

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Measures of 140 tolahs per rupee*) Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Paddy, 1st sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Horse-gram.
1876.								
October 1st week	4½	6	11	12	11	12	12	9
„ 2nd „	5½	6	11	12	11	12	12	9
„ 3rd „	5½	6	11	12	11	12	12	9
„ 4th „	4½	5½	10½	11½	7½	9½	9	7
November 1st week	4	4½	9	10	9	8	8	6½
„ 2nd „	4	4½	8	9	7½	9	7½	4½
„ 3rd „	4	4½	8	9	7	8	7	4
„ 4th „	4	4½	8	9	7	8	7½	4
December 1st week	4	4½	7½	9	7½	7½	7½	4
„ 2nd „	4	4½	8	9	6½	6½	7½	4
„ 3rd „	3½	4½	7½	8½	6	6	7	3½
„ 4th „	3½	4½	7½	8½	6	6	7	3½
Average of last six years ...	6½	8	14½	18½	17½	21	21	13½

f Collector Mr. C. A. Mackenzie).

Large stores of grain were kept in the hilly and remote villages; the temptation of high prices in Mysore has caused the opening of the grain-pits and considerable sales and consequent increased prices. They have doubtless retained sufficient for their own consumption. Supplies are obtained from the railway stations about 30 and 40 miles distant from the cusbah. Extensive importations will diminish prices.

g The population is 169,916, and of all castes and denominations, of whom the artisans comprise a little less than ⅛th. The agricultural portion with their dependents is a little more than ⅓rd; labourers number 70,000. There are about 70 rich people; the remainder are ryots and poor persons. The rich will not aid their poor neighbours.

h About 5,000 people have emigrated to the Wynaad and Nilgiris to seek employment on the extensive coffee plantations there. A few have returned. Further emigration is unlikely.

i 10 relief works have been started at a probable cost of Rs. 14,615. They consist chiefly of roads, of a total length of 139 miles.

j A relief house has been opened by the tahsildar, assisted by some well-to-do ryots, in which the average number of persons fed is 350 daily, and the cost about Rs. 120 per mensem.

k As relief works have only lately been commenced, no account is sent up of the number of people now employed on them. Forecast for the future is—

	On works.	*By charity.*
1st March ...	15,000	500
1st May ...	10,000	500
1st July ...	7,000	500

The Collector considers that the number for March (15,000) may probably be less.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT—continued.

COIMBATORE Taluk (Collector Mr. A. Wedderburn).

a

The crops saved are estimated at, on—

	As.
Dry lands ...	3
Wet „ ...	6
Garden „ ...	6

No prospects of further sowings.

b

Remissions Rs. 1,00,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,50,651.

c

It is estimated that 5,000 head of cattle have died from disease. Pasture scarce. Poor ryots are selling their cattle at low prices.

d

Water-supply scarce. The deepening of wells is being carried out as a remedial measure.

e

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Measures per rupee.*)				
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
1876.					
October 7th ...	5¼	5¾	10	13	13
„ 14th ...	5¼	5¾	10	13	13
„ 21st ...	5	5¼	9	11	10
„ 28th ...	4½	5	8¾	11	9
Nov. 4th ...	4	4¼	7⅓	10	8½
„ 11th ...	4	4¼	7	...	7½
„ 18th ...	4¼	4½	7	...	7½
„ 25th ...	4	4¼	6⅔	...	7½
Dec. 2nd ...	3¾	4¼	5½	6	6½
„ 9th ...	3¾	4	4¾	6	6
„ 16th ...	3¾	4	4¾	6	6
„ 23rd ...	3¾	4	4¾	6	6
„ 30th ...	3¾	4	4¾	6	6
Average of last six years ...	6	6½	10½	14	14¼

f

The quantity of grain in stock is not ascertainable, but is considered to be small. Grains are imported in sufficient quantities. There are six railway stations in the taluk, and good roads everywhere.

g

The population is 243,995; about half are high caste; the majority are poor. Only 33,000 are purely agricultural. Wealthy landholders are few, and are not likely to aid their dependents.

h

Emigration small, and those that have left have returned, or will do so hereafter.

i

Thirteen relief works of various kinds have been started at a total estimated cost of Rs. 24,050.

j

Fifty aged and infirm persons are daily fed at Coimbatore from Government funds; about 400 persons are fed also by private charity. Pauper travellers are fed on their way through the villages at the public expense.

k

The number now on the hands of Government is—

On works.	*By charity.*
279	400

Estimate for the future is—

	On works.	*By charity.*
1st March ...	10,000	Number
1st May ...	6,000	not
1st July ...	4,000	given.

PULLADUM Taluk (Head Assistant Collector Mr. G. Mackenzie).

a

The crops saved are estimated at, on—

	As.
Dry lands ...	3
Wet „ ...	*Nil*
Garden „ ...	10½

b

Remissions Rs. 1,63,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,92,748.

c

No deaths among the cattle as yet. Some have been driven to the Annamallay Hills for pasture, also to the taluks of Pollachi and Coimbatore; many have been sold at low prices. It is recommended that in February, March and April fodder be imported by Government from Malabar, or else there will be no cattle when ploughing commences.

d

There is much inconvenience from want of water, but no actual distress. The deepening of wells is considered a sufficient remedial measure.

e

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
1876.				
7th October ...	10¾	18	27	25½
14th „ ...	10¾	18	27	25½
21st „ ...	10¾	18	27	25½
28th „ ...	10¾	14½	23½	16½
4th November ...	10	14½	23½	16½
11th „ ...	9	12¾	...	15½
18th „ ...	9	12¾	21½	16½
25th „ ...	8	10¾	21½	15½
2nd December ...	8	10	16½	12½
9th „ ...	8	9	12½	10
16th „ ...	8	9	12½	10
23rd „ ...	7½	9	12½	10
Average of last six years	12½	23	33½	31½

f

The stock of grain in hand is not known; it is imported in large quantities from Madras and Malabar by the railway running through the taluk. No fears are felt that supplies will fail.

g

The population is 237,808, and is almost entirely agricultural, with a sprinkling of artisans and others. The ryots are generally well-to-do. There are no wealthy landholders or zemindars who will help their tenants.

h

Early in the season people in the north of the taluk left for the coffee estates on the Nilgiris and the wet lands in Sattiamangalam Taluk. They will return to their homes in February. No further emigration probable.

i

Various relief works, at an estimated cost of Rs. 56,920, have been started. These will be completed in March, when others will be commenced.

j

In the town of Tiroopur merchants have relieved a few destitute persons. Orders have been issued to heads of villages to assist poor travellers.

k

The number now on relief works is 3,500. Estimate for the future is—

	On works
1st March ...	40,00
1st May ...	
1st July ...	10,00

ERODE Taluk (Acting Sub-Collector Mr. G. McWalters).

a

The average crops saved are—

	As.
Dry lands ...	1
Wet „ ...	7½
Garden „ ...	9

b

Remissions Rs. 2,08,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 4,67,340.

c

There has been no unusual mortality among cattle from want of fodder, and it is anticipated that no special measures will be needed to preserve agricultural stock. Ryots are selling their surplus stock at low prices.

d

There are three rivers in the taluk. A few villages will suffer from want of water, but deepening wells will supply all deficiencies.

e

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. (*Measures of 144 tolahs per rupee.*)				
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
1876.					
7th October ...	6	6½	10	12	12½
14th „ ...	6	6½	10	12	12½
21st „ ...	5½	6	9	10½	11½
28th „ ...	4½	5	8	9	10
4th November ...	4	4½	8½	9½	8½
11th „ ...	4	4½	8½	9½	8½
18th „ ...	4½	4½	8	10	10
25th „ ...	4	4½	7	8	8
2nd December ...	4	4½	...	6½	6
9th „ ...	3½	4½	...	6½	6
16th „ ...	4	4½	...	7	6
23rd „ ...	4	4½	...	6½	5½
28th „ ...	4	4½	...	6½	5½
Average of last six years.	7½	8½	13½	18½	15½

f

The quantity of grain in stock is not known. Two lines of railway intersect the taluk, and there are 14 well located weekly markets. Private enterprise is able to maintain sufficient stocks of food-grains.

g

Total population 2,33,564; the majority are poor and purely agricultural. No assistance can be expected from the landholders.

h

There has been but little emigration, and the relief works at home will probably bring all back again who have gone.

i

One hundred and thirty-six miles of roads at a cost averaging Rs. 120 a mile are being made as relief works. Also storing metal is going on for the existing local fund roads, which have a total length of 173½ miles. Other minor works are in progress.

j

No relief to travellers and others has been given as yet.

k

The number now on works 3,531. The tahsildar estimates that there will be on—

	On work
1st March ...	3,500
1st May ...	7,500
1st July ...	9,000

The Sub-Collector expects 4,00 5,000 and 5,000 on each of t above dates, respectively.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT—continued.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The average crops saved are on— As. Dry lands ... 3 Wet „ ... 9 Garden „ ... 9	Remissions Rs. 1,20,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,64,648.	There has been no more than an ordinary mortality among cattle. Surplus animals are being sold at low rates for the sake of their hides.	*Vide* Erode Taluk.	**CAROOR Taluk (Acting Sub-Collector Mr. G. McWalters).**	The stock of grain in hand is not known, but it is supposed to be small. The railway and 13 markets will meet all requirements. Grain is imported by private enterprise from Calicut, Tanjore, Madura, Madras and Tinnevelly.	Total population 175,659. The majority are poor, and are purely agricultural. No assistance to be expected from the landholders.	No emigration as yet. The proposed relief works will keep the people at home.	Relief works proposed are— (1) 77 miles of district roads to connect market towns with main roads and railway; (2) village improvements; (3) clearing 83 miles of channels; (4) raising bunds of two tanks; (5) storing metal for 157 miles of existing roads.	No charitable relief is given as yet to travellers and the aged and infirm.	The number of persons now on works is 1,500. Estimate for the future is— On works. 1st March ... 4,000 1st May } ... 5,000 1st July }

CAROOR Taluk (Acting Sub-Collector Mr. G. McWalters).

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Measures of 150 tolahs per rupee.*)				
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
1876.					
7th October ...	5	6	8	9⅓	11½
14th „ ...	5	6	7⅔	10	10½
21st „ ...	5	6	7¾	10½	10½
28th „ ...	4¾	5¾	7½	10	9½
4th November ...	4⅔	5	7⅓	9	9⅓
11th „ ...	4¼	5	7⅓	8⅔	9
18th „ ...	4¼	5½	6⅔	8⅔	8⅔
25th „ ...	4¼	5½	6	7	7½
2nd December ...	3¾	5½	5⅔	7	6½
9th „ ...	3½	4½	4⅔	6	6
16th „ ...	3½	4	4⅔	5⅓	5½
23rd „ ...	3½	4	4⅔	5½	5
28th „ ...	3⅓	4	4⅔	5½	5⅔
Average of last six years	6⅔	8⅓	15	17⅔	19½

The crops saved are estimated at— As. Dry lands ... 1½ Wet „ ... 3 Garden „ ... 9	Remissions Rs. 1,55,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,51,758.	No unusual mortality among cattle and agricultural stock. Both are reduced in condition and sold at a great sacrifice, chiefly for the sake of their hides. The July cumboo and cholum crops having been reaped, afford some fodder for the present. No great mortality is anticipated, and no remedial measures appear practicable.	There are two rivers in the taluk, which supply water to the adjoining tracts of country. Rs. 1,000 have been allotted for the purpose of deepening wells in those villages where there is a scarcity of water; no other measures necessary.	**DHARAPURAM Taluk (Acting Sub-Collector Mr. G. McWalters).**	No considerable quantity of grain in stock, but native merchants can supply all demands. Grain is imported from Calicut, Palghaut, Pulney and Udumalpettah. The railway runs close to several parts of the taluk, though Jirupper station is 45 miles from the kusba.	Total population 217,493; the majority are poor and purely agricultural. No assistance is to be expected from the landholders.	About 2,000 persons have emigrated in search of work, but are expected to return to the relief works started at their own homes.	24 miles of road are under construction. The proposed relief works are— (1) road-making to connect markets and railway; (2) village improvements; (3) channel clearing; (4) storing metal for 88 miles of existing road. These proposed works will afford employment to all likely to require it.	Rs. 359 have been subscribed for feeding the poor. Government will have to provide further funds for this purpose; 600 people are fed daily at the kusba.	On December 16th there were 133 persons on works. The estimate for the future is— On works. By charity. 1st March 1st May 1st July } 4,000 Nil.

DHARAPURAM Taluk (Acting Sub-Collector Mr. G. McWalters).

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*A measure weighs Rs. 160.*)				
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
1876.					
7th October ...	6⅓	7	8	13	13
14th „ ...	6⅓	7	7	12	12
21st „ ...	6⅓	7	7	12	12
28th „ ...	6⅓	7	7	12	12
4th November ...	3⅔	4	6	8	8
11th „ ...	3⅔	5	6⅔	8	8
18th „ ...	3⅔	5	6⅓	8	8
25th „ ...	3⅔	5	6⅓	8	8
2nd December ...	3⅓	4	4½	7	6⅓
9th „ ...	3¼	4	4½	7⅓	6⅓
16th „ ...	3	4	4•	6⅓	4⅓
23rd „ ...	3¼	3⅓	3¾	5⅓	5
28th „ ...	3¼	3⅔	4	7⅓	5⅓
Average of last six years ...	7⅓	8⅓	13	20⅓	19⅓

The crops saved are estimated at— As. Dry lands ... 9 Wet „ ... 7⅓ Garden „ ... 6 This taluk is well off, as although the crops are below the average, the ryots have obtained double prices for them. No further sowings will be made, except under wells, until rain falls in May.	Remissions Rs. 3,500, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,17,656.	No unusual mortality among cattle; and later on it is anticipated that only the surplus head will succumb from want of fodder. There is a large quantity of straw in store, for which the ryots obtain high prices. No Government aid appears necessary.	No anxiety about the water-supply need be felt; a few wells in some of the eastern villages may have to be deepened.	**PULLACHI Taluk (Acting Head Assistant Collector Mr. G. Mackenzie).**	The Tahsildar estimates the stock of grain in hand at 3,000 tons, sufficient for one month's supply for the whole population. This is considered low. A railway runs through the taluk, and no apprehensions are felt regarding the future supplies of grain. At first large exportations took place, but these have now stopped. Rice is now coming in.	The population is 167,546, and is, save a few in the timber trade, purely agricultural. There are some rich ryots, but as no distress is anticipated, help from them will not be required.	No emigration so far, nor is any probable. There is a large immigration from other taluks.	There are no relief works started as yet. Some may be commenced later on to employ labourers from the distressed taluks.	There has been no necessity to give relief to travellers or others.	No necessity for relief is anticipated in this taluk.

PULLACHI Taluk (Acting Head Assistant Collector Mr. G. Mackenzie).

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Seers per rupee of 80 tolahs.*)			
	Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.
1876.				
7th October ...	14½	21½	25½	25½
14th „ ...	13½	20¾	25½	25½
21st „ ...	12½	19	25½	25½
28th „ ...	11½	21	24½	25½
4th November ...	12	16¾	20½	23½
11th „ ...	10	15	19	25½
18th „ ...	10¾	14½	18½	25½
25th „ ...	10¾	13½	15½	23½
2nd December ...	9½	11½	14½	18
9th „ ...	9½	10½	14½	18
16th „ ...	9	9¾	12½	16½
23rd „ ...	8½	9½	12½	15½
30th „ ...	8	9½	12½	15½
Average of last six years	14½	22	33½	33½

COIMBATORE DISTRICT—concluded.

UDUMALPETTA Taluk (Head Assistant Collector Mr. G. Mackenzie).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The crops saved are estimated at— As. On dry lands ... 1 Wet „ ... 9 Garden „ ... 6 No prospects of further sowings till next season.	Remissions Rs. 64,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,19,908.	No cattle have died as yet. The ryots have been selling off their surplus stock at low prices, but have kept their ploughing bullocks. It is suggested that the reserved parts of the Annamallay hills be thrown open, and that fodder be imported by Government.	The water-supply is failing in places, but the deepening of wells, &c., will avert a water famine.	See table below	The stock of grain is not ascertainable, but is considered to be inconsiderable. The Railway runs only 39 miles from Udumalpetta, and good roads abound. Local traders will maintain supplies. Prices will not fall unless rice goes down in Madras.	The population is 123,650, and is almost entirely agricultural. There are a few artisans and traders. No help is to be expected from the well-to-do landholders and others.	A few people have emigrated, but have since returned. No further exodus is expected.	The relief works now in progress consist of (1) village roads; (2) collection of metal for existing roads; (3) clearing irrigation channels and minor village improvements. The estimated cost exceeds Rs. 30 000. Other works will be provided later on.	Funds have been subscribed, by which 1,450 persons were fed every evening up to January 10th. Government will have to provide further funds for this purpose. Travellers are fed in the villages from the public purse.	The number now on the hands of Government on works is 4,500. Estimate for the future is— *On works.* 1st March ... } 20,000 1st May ... } 1st July ... 5,000

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains (*Seers per rupee of 80 tolahs.*)			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
1876.				
8th October ...	13	20	24	24
16th „ ...	13	19½	23½	22¾
24th „ ...	12	18½	22	21
31st „ ...	12	17	22	20
8th November ...	11	13	22	18
16th „ ...	10½	11½	20½	16½
22nd „ ...	10½	10½	19½	15
30th „ ...	9	10	18	14
8th December ...	8½	10½	15	14
16th „ ...	8½	9	14	11½
23rd „ ...	7½	9	13½	10
Average of last six years	14⅛	28¼	36⅓	34⅓

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. J. R. DANIEL.

Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Cultivation.		Prices of the principal food-grains—Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.								Rainfall.	
				Wet.	Dry.	Ordinary prices of three years.				Actual present prices.				Average Annual Rainfall.	Actual Rainfall this Season.
						Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.		
														Inches.	Inches.
1. Jammalamadagu ...	670	109,965	2,11,152	2,086	63,235	15·23	21·87	22·77	24·49	7·88	11·06	10·15	11·25	10·52	[illegible]
2. Prodatur	343	102,744	2,27,015	3,168	36,923	15·36	22·32	25·55	24·65	8·30	9·48	10·15	9·75	13·27	4·25
3. Budwail	704	93,051	1,39,762	3,302	25,723	15·77	23·70	23·02	27·50	9·13	10·27	11·24	11·16	8·64	7·46
4. Pulivendla	579	110,405	1,73,111	3,274	[illegible]	16·60	30·02	30·81	28·87	6·64	9·48	...	9·00	10·48	4·16
5. Cuddapah	1,207	168,018	3,19,149	6,669	37,364	17·93	23·01	23·54	27·19	7·88	9·48	10·27	10·50	13·24	[illegible]
6. Sidhout	699	[illegible]	1,08,174	3,220	11,542	14·73	22·45	27·82	27·65	9·13	12·64	15·95	12·75	13·10	[illegible]
7. Kodúr	1,446	140,946	1,37,664	5,163	119,275	15·16	22·44	22·20	30·00	...	...	...	...	13·72	[illegible]
8. Rayachoti	649	126,163	1,34,312	4,397	73,300	17·95	27·32	31·25	34·03	7·47	10·27	9·42	9·00	9·90	[illegible]
9. Pullampeti	609	165,180	1,62,641	5,905	20,058	17·22	26·44	29·00	32·25	7·88	12·64	11·60	12·00	13·75	[illegible]
10. Madanapalli	621	135,468	1,35,285	6,321	23,733	21·27	32·00	34·98	39·62	7·47	10·27	9·42	12·75	13·12	[illegible]
11. Vaitigoud	703	145,891	1,74,703	2,916	76,004	21·58	32·89	33·63	41·25	7·05	7·90	8·70	9·75	15·06	[illegible]
TOTAL ...	8,089	1,351,194	19,80,478	47,463	530,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT—(Collector Mr. J. R. Daniel).

JAMMALAMADUGU Taluk (Acting Deputy Collector Mr. A. Krishna Row).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Rain-fed dry crops, such as jowári, cotton, and other pulses, in the black cotton plains have yielded a 1-anna crop. Dry crops grown by irrigation under wells, &c., within tank Ayakuts a 6-anna. Wet crops, paddy and rági, a 6-anna crop. There are no prospects of further sowings.	Remissions Rs. 1,53,203 out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,11,152.	The total number of cattle is not given; 40 per cent. had died up to date from disease and starvation. Cattle are now being driven to the Nallamalla hills, where pasturage is plentiful. There is great scarcity of water on these hills; it is proposed to dig wells there for the cattle. By the end of the hot season only 20 per cent. of the cattle will probably survive. There is scarcely any prickly pear in the taluk.	All the wells in the black cotton plains, which constitute one-third of the total number, are dry. The remaining one-third will become dry before the rains. As a remedial measure, wells have been and are being dug; old ones repaired out of relief funds. Landholders are also encouraged to take advances under the Land Improvement Act.		There are no large stores of grain in the taluk. Supplies are coming in *vid* the railway stations of Muddanoor and Kondapuram. The Deputy Collector considers that private enterprise is insufficient to maintain regular and ample supplies. No fall in prices is apparent, as importations are scanty, and the cost of transit so great owing to the distance grain has to be brought.	The Deputy Collector gives no particulars regarding the occupations, castes, &c., of the people, who number 109,965, but says that each landholder, whether large, wealthy, or the reverse, maintains his tenantry as members of his own family, and that 50 per cent. of these landholders are men of means, but he does not give their total number.	There has been some emigration, but the greater number of those who left the taluk have returned. No further exodus is expected, as there is sufficient relief work for the people near their own homes.	Twenty-three relief works are now in progress, consisting chiefly of roads and repairing wells; they are considered sufficient for the present: ten other works are proposed to be undertaken, as the ones now in hand become completed.	A relief house has been opened at the Cusbah Station, where the aged and infirm receive cooked food gratuitously. The number of such persons is daily increasing. Arrangements have been made to give relief to such travellers as are really in a distressed condition.	The number now on the hands of Government is— On works. 13,066. By charity. 96. The number it is likely to have is, on— 1st March: On works. 15,000. By charity. 200 1st May: On works. 25,000. By charity. 300 1st July: On works. 20,000. By charity. 400

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Dates.	Rice.	Cholum.	Rági.	Cumboo.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
1876.						
1st October ...	6¾	10¼	12½	13	7½	12½
8th " ...	6¼	9	9	10	7	9½
15th " ...	5¾	7⅛	9	8	6½	9
22nd " ...	5¼	7	8	8	6½	8
29th " ...	4¾	7	7⅛	7	6	8
5th November	4⅝	5⅛	5⅝	7	4¾	5¾
12th " ...	4⅝	5⅛	5⅝	7	4¾	5¾
19th " ...	4⅝	5¼	6¼	7	4¾	5¾
26th " ...	4⅝	5¼	5¾	7	4¾	5¾
3rd December	4⅝	5¼	5⅝	6¾	4¾	5¾
10th " ...	4¼	5	5¼	6	4½	5
16th " ...	4¼	4⅞	5⅜	5¾	4¼	4¾
23rd " ...	4¼	4¾	5¼	5¾	4¼	4¾
30th " ...	4¼	4⅝	5¼	5¼	4¼	5¾
Average of six years ...	8¾	15	17	15½	7	15

PRODATUR Taluk (Acting Deputy Collector Mr. A. Krishna Row).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
7 villages a 3-anna rabi crop has been saved. In all the others the dry crops have failed. In 15 villages a 10-anna crop has been saved under wells and the Company's canal. In April and May 1876, one-third of river and other spring channel Ayakuts have been cultivated with paddy, and a 3-anna crop saved. The prospect of further sowings is slight.	Estimated remissions Rs. 1,45,700, out of a total of Rs. 2,27,015.	Total number of cattle not given; 15 per cent. had died up to date from utter starvation and disease. It is expected that 50 per cent. will succumb before the rains set in. The Nallamalla hills which form the northern boundary of the taluk yield abundance of pasturage; but for this the mortality would have been much greater. In the north and east parts of the taluk, there is fodder for the next six months. In the other parts cattle will suffer severely.	The two rivers in the taluk and three-fourths of the wells are dry, and before the next rains set in, the remaining fourth will dry up. As remedial measures, expenditure has been and is being incurred in the excavation of wells and repair of old ones. Landholders are encouraged to apply for advances under the Land Improvement Act for this purpose.		A few well-to-do men only have any stores of grain. There is enough grain for local consumption in the markets. Though importations are feasible, there is no fall in prices, owing to the distance the imported grain has to come, and to large exportation to the Karnool District.	The Deputy Collector gives no details regarding the occupations of the people, who number 102,744, but remarks that the rich Soucars are helping their poorer neighbours and have subscribed for the maintenance of a relief house to be opened for the old and infirm.	People have emigrated to Nellore and the East Coast Canal, but are returning, as extensive relief works have been started.	Twenty-five relief works have been started, and are considered sufficient for the present; 28 other works are also proposed.	No charitable relief has hitherto been given to the aged and infirm. Arrangements are being made to start a relief house out of relief funds, aided by local subscriptions, which amount to Rs. 1,360. Relief is given to distressed travellers at every village.	Number of persons now on the hands of Government is— On works. 12,250. By charity. Nil. Estimate for the future is— On works. By charity. 1st March 20,000 Nil. 1st May 25,000 Nil. 1st July 26,000 Nil.

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Dates.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Rági.	Cumboo.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
1876.						
1st October ...	6	9¼	11	14	6	9½
8th " ...	6	8	9	10	6	8½
15th " ...	5½	7	7½	8	6½	7
22nd " ...	5	6½	7	9	6	6
29th " ...	5	6	6½	7	5½	6½
5th November	4½	5½	5½	7	5	6
12th " ...	4½	5¼	6¼	7	4½	6½
19th " ...	4½	5½	5½	7	4½	5½
26th " ...	4½	5½	6	7	5½	5½
3rd December	4⅓	5½	5⅔	8	4	4½
10th " ...	4	4½	5½	6	3¾	4½
16th " ...	4	4½	5½	6	4	5
23rd " ...	3⅞	4½	5	...	3¾	4½
Average of six years ...	9	16	18	19	8	13½

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT—continued.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Rather less than a 2-anna crop has been saved. There is little or no prospect of further sowings before the next rains.	The tahsildar estimates the remissions at Rs. 78,000, the Collector at Rs. 92,331, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,30,762.	Total number of cattle was 85,541. Deaths up to date of report 650; anticipated 6,000. The mortality is not from disease or want of water, but from scarcity of fodder. Forest reserves have been thrown open, and cattle are fed with hill grass and forest leaves. Efforts have been made to induce the people to use prickly-pear, but with scant success.	For the present and for some time to come there will be a sufficiency of drinking water. As wells dry up, others will be dug where most required.	**BUDWAIL Taluk (Acting Head Assistant**	There is about a 2 months' supply of grain in store for all the people in the taluk, but merchants will not sell, being in hopes of obtaining higher prices later on, and ryots and other holders, through fear of worse times to come. There is no Railway in the taluk. Large supplies are being drawn from Cuddapah and Ongole, some also from Nellore. No prospect of a fall in prices consequent on ample importation.	Population 93,051, of whom 48,422 are high castes, 22,600 low castes, 5,246 no caste at all, and 6,676 Mussalmen. The population is poor, and there are very few rich people, and none willing to aid their neighbours. Nearly all are agriculturists.	10,000 persons left the taluk in the early days of the distress, and but few have returned. A few are still leaving. As relief works are in reach of all, further emigration is unlikely.	As relief works, the construction of 4 roads has been started, total length 35 miles; 4 other roads are also propcsed. Besides these a number of minor village works will be carried out, chiefly clearing and digging new wells, making village roads, improving village sites, &c.	Orders have been issued to Reddies to aid travellers and sick persons. No Government aid is given to the infirm. It is proposed to open food-houses for the relief of those who are unable to work.	The number on large relief works is 4,560. A small number are employed on village works. None are relieved gratuitously. Estimate for the future— *On works.* *By charity.* 1st March... 15,000 2,000 1st May ... 13,000 3,000 1st July ... 8,000 1,500 These figures are on the assumption that rain will fall early in spring; if not, they will be much higher.

Weeks ending	Prices of the Principal Food-grains.					
	Rice.	Cholum.	Rági.	Soja.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
1876.						
1st Oct. ...	7	11	11⅓	11½	6	8⅓
8th " ...	6⅔	11	11⅓	11	6	8⅓
15th " ...	6⅔	8⅓	8⅓	8⅓	6	8⅓
22nd " ...	5⅔	7⅓	8⅓	7⅓	6	7
29th " ...	5⅔	6⅓	7	7	6	7
5th Nov. ...	5	5¾	6	6	5	6⅓
12th " ...	4⅔	6	7	6	5	6
19th " ...	4⅔	5⅓	6¼	6	4⅔	6
26th " ...	4⅔	5⅓	6¼	6	4¾	6
3rd Dec. ...	4⅔	5⅓	5¾	5⅓	5	6
10th " ...	4	4⅔	5	4⅔	4⅓	5¼
17th " ...	3⅔	4⅔	5	4⅔	4⅓	5
24th " ...	3⅔	4	4⅔	4	4	5
31st " ...	3⅔	4	4⅔	3½	3½	4⅔
6th Jan. 1877	3¾	4⅔	4⅔	4⅔	3⅓	5¼
Average of last six years ...	9⅔	15⅔	18⅓	15⅓	7	12⅓

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Dry crops on 41,959 acres have not been sown at all. Wet crops sown on 2,291 acres average 7 annas. Garden area of 984 acres average 9 annas. Only crops on lands irrigated by river channels and wells have been saved. As the water-supply is failing, there is very little hope of a second crop being sown.	Remissions Rs. 86,676 out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,73,111.	There is no food for cattle. The ryots have been feeding them on leaves of trees, and on hill grass brought from the Nallamala hills, 120 miles off. Prickly pear has been suggested for fodder, but there is very little in the taluk. No remedial measures are suggested, and it is feared that many cattle will die.	At present there is very little scarcity of water, but later on it is feared that the wells may dry up. It is thought that clearing and deepening them will guard against any great distress in this respect.	**PULIVENDLA Taluk (Temporary**	Very few people have kept a supply of grain for their own use. Grain is supplied from Cuddapah, Moodanoor and Condapoor Railway stations. Private enterprise is insufficient, as there are no merchants with large capital. Prices are rising rapidly, and through the block on the Madras lines there is no prospect of their falling.	There are no large landowners or zemindars. The population is 110,405, of whom only 20,655 are low castes. Only 10 per cent. of the whole are well-to-do, all the rest are poor. Nearly two-thirds of the population are purely agricultural; the rest comprise labourers, artisans, &c.	No emigration has as yet taken place; as there are relief works throughout the division at an easy distance, none is expected.	The construction of 5 roads, of a total length of 102 miles, is giving relief work to 20,617 people, as well as such minor works as clearing wells and digging new ones. This will furnish employment for three months. When completed, eighteen other works are suggested.	No charitable relief has been commenced. Aged and infirm people are supported by their relations and by private charity. It is expected that this cannot last much longer.	At date of report (6th January 1877) 21,000 persons were on Government relief works. No Government charitable relief works had then been started. Numbers anticipated for the future:— *On works.* *By charity.* 1st March... 50,000 5,000 1st May ... 60,000 6,000 1st July ... 80,000 8,000

Weeks.	Prices of the Principal Food-grains.					
	Rice.	Cholum.	Rági.	Horse-gram.	Black gram.	Wheat.
1876.						
Oct. 1st week	5½	10	10	8½	6	5½
" 2nd "	5	8	8	8	6	5
" 3rd "	4½	7	7½	7½	6	5
" 4th "	4	6	6	7	4	5
Nov. 1st "	4	5	5	...	5½	5
" 2nd "	4	5	5½	5	5½	5
" 3rd "	4	5	5½	5	5½	5
" 4th "	3½	5	5	5	5½	5
Dec. 1st "	3½	5	5	5	5½	5
" 2nd "	3½	5	5	5	5½	5
" 3rd "	3½	5	5	5	5½	5
" 4th "	3½	4	4½	4½	5½	4
Average of last six years ...	9½	21½	21	17½	7½	7

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MAY 5, 1877.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT—continued.

CUDDAPAH Taluk (Special Assistant Collector Mr. C. F. MacCartie).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Kharif crop is estimated at 5 annas, and the rabi at 1½ annas.	The tahsildar estimates the remissions at Rs. 1,54,179, and the Assistant Collector at Rs. 1,44,185, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,19,149.	The number of cattle was as follows:— Agricultural 21,521 Non-do. 39,253 TOTAL ... 60,774 Deaths up to date of report 700 and 1,300 respectively. The tahsildar estimates the anticipated deaths at 5,000 and 12,000 respectively, but the Assistant Collector sees no reason why the latter should exceed 2,000. The people will do nothing to save their beasts; the only suggestion is to have the cattle forcibly taken and fed with prickly-pear by famine coolies.	Wells are drying up, and it is apprehended that there will be a very serious scarcity of water during the hot season unless rain falls. Wells can be dug; it is hoped that the water obtained from them will prove sufficient.	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. DATES. / Rice. / Dhall. / Black gram. / Bengal „ / Green „ / Wheat. / Cholum. / Rágí. / Horse-gram. 1876. 7th Oct. 6 7 8 6 9 7 10 10 10 14th „ 5⅜ 7 8 6 9 7 8 8 8 21st „ 5 7 8 6 8½ 6½ 6½ 7½ 6½ 28th „ 4½ 6 6½ 5½ 6½ 6½ 6 7 6 4th Nov. 4½ 4½ 5¾ 5½ 5¾ 5 5 5½ 5½ 11th „ 4⅜ 5 5¾ 5½ 5¾ 4¼ 5¾ 7 5½ 18th „ 4½ 5 5¾ 5⅝ 5⅝ 4½ 5 6 5½ 25th „ 4½ 4½ 6¼ 5⅛ 6 4¾ 5¼ 6 6 2nd Dec. 4⅜ 4½ 6 5½ 5½ 4 5½ 5¼ 5 9th „ 4 4½ 6 5½ 5½ 4 4¾ 5½ ... 16th „ 4 4½ 6 5½ 5¼ 4 4¾ 5⅜ ... 23rd „ 3¾ 4⅜ 5½ 5½ 5 4 4½ 5 ... 30th „ 3¾ 4½ 6 5½ 5 4 4½ 5 4½ Average of last six years. 8¾ 7 8 8 9½ 8¼ 14½ 18 14	The tahsildar estimates the stock of grain in hand at 10,000 kandies, but the Assistant Collector considers this amount too high, and does not believe that the local stock ever exceeds half the above amount at any time. Madras is the chief source of supply by rail, but rági and cholum come in from Nellore by cart. Private enterprise is sufficient to maintain supplies. Importation keeps prices steady, and unless there is heavy rain, they will not fall.	The total population is 163,013, of whom 1/13 th are high caste, and ½ of the remainder are agriculturists. There are no large landholders, but there are many cultivators who are fairly well off, who may help the poor in a small way.	Very little emigration. About 1,000 have left for the East Coast Canal Relief Works. No further emigration expected.	16 relief works have been started, of which 3 have been completed; 25 other works are proposed. Those in progress are sufficient for the present; the others will be taken up as required.	1,000 persons are daily fed at Cuddapah by private charity. Orders have been issued to relieve travellers.	12,743 were employed on works at date of report; none assisted gratuitously by Government. Estimate for the future is— On works. / By charity. 1st March ... 20,000 / Nil. 1st May ... 24,000 / 2,000 1st July ... 28,000 / 5,000 The figures for charity are in the event of no rain falling.

SIDHOUT Taluk (Acting Head Assistant Collector Mr. R. S. Benson).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Average crops saved: As. Kharif ... 2. Rabi ... 1 Future sowings will only be to a very small extent under wells.	The Assistant Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 75,758, Rs. 19,758 more than the tahsildar's estimate, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,05,174.	The total number of cattle in the taluk was— Cows and bullocks ... 19,561 Sheep and goats ... 38,500 TOTAL ... 58,061 Past deaths of the former 500, of the latter 100. Anticipated of the former 6,000, of the latter 1,000. The people use prickly pear as fodder, with beneficial results. The forest reserves have been thrown open for grazing. No other measures have been taken by Government, and none seem possible.	At present there is a sufficiency of water for all. Later on advances will be made to enable the people to deepen, clear, &c., their wells, and to dig new ones. These measures, it is hoped, will avert a water famine.	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. DATES. / Rice, 1st sort. / Rice, 2nd sort. / Rági. / Cholum. / Cumboo. 1876. 1st October ... 5½ 6 11 11 ... 8th „ ... 5½ 6 11 11 ... 16th „ ... 5 5⅛ 8⅓ 8 11 24th „ ... 5 5⅛ 8½ 8 11 31st „ ... 5 5½ 8⅙ 8 11 7th November ... 4 4¼ 5½ 5⅓ 6 15th „ 4 4⅓ 7 6 6 23rd „ ... 4 4½ 6 5⅓ 6 30th „ ... 4 4⅓ 6 5⅓ 6 7th December ... 4 4⅕ 5¾ 5½ 6 15th „ ... 3⅞ 4 5 4⅓ 5½ 23rd „ ... 3¼ 3⅜ 5 4⅓ 5 31st „ ... 3½ 3¾ 5 4⅓ 5 1877. 4th January ... 3½ 3⅞ 4¼ 4⅓ 4⅔ Average of last six years ... 7 ¼ 9⅛ 18¾ 15 16¾	It is considered that there is a two months' stock of grain in the taluk. Supplies are freely drawn from the railway stations of Cuddapah, Wontimitta and Rajempett. Private merchants can meet future demands. In the Hoblam Valley alone, which is isolated, payments will have to be made in grain for some time. Rice may fall in price slightly, owing to ample importation.	The total population is 76,667, of whom 39,679 are high-caste, 17,863 are low-caste, 14,625 no caste at all, and 4,490 are Mussalmans. The greater portion are agriculturists and poor. There are no zemindars or rich landholders, and only a few fairly well-off. Little aid can be expected from them.	Emigration is set down at 5,000, and of which half have returned since relief works have been opened. A large future emigration is improbable, except on the part of the wudders, professional workers in earth and rock, who find remunerative employment on the East Coast Canal.	The construction and repair of four roads are in progress as relief works; four more road works are proposed, besides a multitude of minor village works, such as clearing and digging wells and channels, &c. These works will be sufficient till rain falls.	Ordinary travellers receive no aid. Sick and infirm are helped by the Reddis and sent on if able to proceed. No Government eating houses for those unable to work have yet been opened. This will soon be done at Sidhout and perhaps one other town.	Number now on hand is— On works. / By charity. 5,540 / Nil. The tahsildar estimates for the future— On works. 1st March ... 10,000 1st May ... 8,000 1st July ... 6,000 The Assistant Collector estimates— On works. / By charity. 1st March ... 15,000 / 1,500 1st May ... 12,000 / 2,500 1st July ... 8,000 / 1,000 This is on the assumption that early and good rain falls, otherwise the numbers requiring aid in May and July will exceed those on hand in March.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT—continued.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
An average 10-anna crop has been saved on both wet and dry lands. These crops have been raised only on lands irrigated by wells. For other information see Madanapulli Taluk.	**Remissions Rs. 66,542, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,37,064.**	**The same as for Madanapulli Taluk.**	**There is no want or probablity of scarcity of water in this Taluk, except in a few villages towards Gurvumkonda, where the soil is very rocky, and the population sparse.**	**KADIRI Taluk (Acting Sub-Collector Mr. J. D. B. Gribble).** PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. (*Measures of 80 tolahs per rupee.*) 1876. 1st week in Oct. ... Rice, 2nd sort. 10; Cholum. 16½; Cumboo. 16½; Rágí 16½ 2nd „ ... 8¼; 13½; 13½; 13½ 3rd „ ... 7½; 11½; 13½; 13½ 4th „ ... 7½; 11½; 13½; 13½ 1st week in Nov. ... 6½; 9; 10; 10 2nd „ ... 6½; 9; 10; 10 3rd „ ... 6½; 9; 10; 10 4th „ ... 6½; 9; 10; 10 1st week in Dec. ... 6½; 9; 10; 10 2nd „ ... 5½; 8½; 9; 9 3rd „ ... 5¼; 7½; 8¼; 8¼ Average of the last six years 17¾; 35¾; 34¼; 35¼	**Local markets are badly supplied with grain. For other information see Madanapulli Taluk.**	**Population is 140,948. Other information is the same as for Madanapulli Taluk.**	**The same as for Madanapulli Taluk.**	**23 relief works have been started in the Taluk. There are 9 roads in progress, of a total length of 78 miles. For other information see Madanapulli Taluk.**	**The same as for Madanapulli Taluk.**	**33,456 persons are now employed on works, and 126 are supported by charity.** Estimate for the future is, on— *On works.* 1st March ... 40,000 1st May ... 1st July ... 50,000
The crops saved are:— DRY. As. 4 Rágí; 8 Cholum WET. As. 6 Rágí; 8 Cholum; 8 Paddy **Average of the whole crops saved is 6 and 7½ respectively. The above have been raised only on lands irrigated by wells. For other information see Madanapulli Taluk.**	**Remissions Rs. 77,875, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,34,612.**	**The same as for Madanapulli Taluk.**	**Except at one or two places there is no want of water, which is almost invariably near the surface. Arrangements have been made for deepening the wells in these places.**	**ROYACHOTI Taluk (Acting Sub-Collector Mr. J. D. B. Gribble).** PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. (*Measures of 80 tolahs per rupee.*) 1876. 1st week in Oct. ... Rice, 2 d. sort. 10; Cholum. 17; Cumboo. 16½; Rágí. 16½ 2nd „ ... 9; 14½; 14½; 14½ 3rd „ ... 8½; 13½; 13½; 13½ 4th „ ... 7¾; 11½; 11½; 12 1st week in Nov. ... 7½; 10; 10½; 11½ 2nd „ ... 7; 8½; 10; 10 3rd „ ... 7¾; 9; 11½; 11½ 4th „ ... 7; 8½; 10½; 9½ 1st week in Dec. ... 7; 8½; 10; 10½ 2nd „ ... 7½; 8½; 10½; 10 3rd „ ... 7; 7½; 10; 10½ Average of the last six years 16½; 32; 29½; 31½	**Local markets are badly supplied with grain. For other information see Madanapulli Taluk.**	**Population is 128,162. Other information is the same as for Madanapulli Taluk.**	**The same as for Madanapulli Taluk.**	**31 relief works have been started in the taluk. There are 5 roads in progress, of a total length of 48 miles. For other information see Madanapulli Taluk.**	**The same as for Madanapulli Taluk.**	**17,000 persons are now employed on works, and 381 are supported by charity.** Estimate for the future is, on— *On works.* 1st March ... 30,000 1st May ... 1st July ... 40,000
Average crops saved: As. Kharif ... 2 Rabi ... 1 **Further sowings are only probable this season to a very slight extent.**	**Tahsildar estimates remissions at Rs. 65,000, the Assistant Collector at Rs. 93,377, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,82,441.**	**Total number of cattle was—** Cows and bullocks ... 43,960 Sheep and goats ... 20,255 TOTAL ... 64,215 **The Assistant Collector estimates the past deaths at 1,900, anticipated at 15,000; but says that these figures are little better than guesses. Measures taken by both people and Government for saving the cattle are the same as those detailed in the Budwail and Sidhout Taluks, and will probably prove as ineffectual if no rain falls till summer or late in spring.**	**There is a supply of water in wells sufficient for the taluk for one or two months more, when new wells will have to be dug, and old ones deepened and cleared. It is hoped that with the aid of advances, these measures will prevent a water famine.**	**PULLUMPETT Taluk (Acting Head Assistant Collector Mr. R. S. Benson).** PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. 1876. 1st week in October ... Rice, 1st sort. 5½; Rice, 2nd sort. 6; Rágí. 11; Cumboo. 11; Cholum. 10 2nd „ „ ... 5¼; 5½; 9½; 10; 9 3rd „ „ ... 5; 5½; 8; 8; 9 4th „ „ ... 4½; 4¼; 8; 8; 8 1st „ in November 4½; 4½; 8; 8; 8 2nd „ „ ... 4½; 4½; 7; 7; 6½ 3rd „ „ ... 4½; 4½; 7; 7; 6 4th „ „ ... 4½; 4½; 6½; 7; 6½ 1st „ in December 4½; 4½; 6; 6½; 6 2nd „ „ ... 4; 4½; 6; 6; 6 3rd „ „ ... 4; 4½; 6; 6; 6 4th „ „ ... 4; 4½; 5½; 5½; 5½ 4; 4½; 5; 5; 5 Average of six years 8½; 9½; 30; 18½; 17½	**There is sufficient grain in store for the people for two months. The railway runs right through the taluk, and has four stations, Kadur, Reddipally, Rajempett and Nandalur, from all of which supplies of grain are freely drawn. As it takes a fortnight to deliver grain in the taluk from Madras, there is little chance of the prices falling, as merchants fear that prices may go down in the mean time, and only import small quantities to supply immediate wants.**	**The total population is 145,180, of whom 80,615 are high-caste, 30,316 are low-caste; 26,844 are no caste at all, and 7,376 are Mussalmans. The population is poor, though with a fair proportion of well-to-do people. The bulk of them are agriculturists. There are no wealthy landholders who can help the poor. A few rich Reddis have done something to aid the poor in the villages, but no aid can be expected from them in the future.**	**3,000 have emigrated to Nellore and the Sub-Division of Cuddapah, owing to the higher rates of relief wages given there. No further emigration is expected, as many works have now been opened.**	**Five relief works have been started, four roads, total length 23 miles, and the Cheyair embankments, which will cost over a lakh, and will employ 4,000 people for three or four months. Besides these, there are five other works proposed.**	**Orders have been issued to relieve travellers, &c. It is probable that four relief houses will have to be opened to feed the infirm and others unable to work.**	**The number now receiving relief is—** *On works.* 7,500; *By charity.* *Nil.* **The tahsildar estimates the numbers to be relieved on—** *On works.* 1st March ... 10,000 1st May ... 10,000 1st July ... 5,000 **The Assistant Collector estimates—** *On works.* *By charity.* 1st March 20,000 2,000 1st May 17,000 2,500 1st July 11,000 1,500 **The estimates for May and July will be exceeded, unless early and sufficient rain falls.**

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT—concluded.

MADANAPULLI Taluk (Acting Sub-Collector Mr. J. D. B. Gribble).

a

The crops saved are—

Dry.	As.	Wet.	As.
Ragi	6	Ragi	8
Cujja	6	Paddy	8
Oil-seeds	2	Cholum	8
Dhall	2	Sugar-cane	8
Horse-gram	1	Tobacco	8
Annumoo-loo pulse	2		

Average of the whole crops saved is 3⅛ and 8 annas respectively. The above have been raised only on lands irrigated by wells. Every tank is empty, and no crops have been raised in tank Ayakuts. Future sowings can only be made in tank beds; in some of which crops can be raised.

b

Remissions Rs. 1,30,260, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,85,296.

c

The mortality among cattle is not less than one-fourth. Unless there is an immediate change for the better, the deaths will greatly increase, as there is at present no fodder and water. The results obtained by feeding cattle on prickly pear are very trifling, as the people do not care to use it, and it is scarce also.

d

There is no scarcity of water, and it is found close to the surface.

e

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. (*Measures of 80 tolahs per rupee.*) Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
1876.				
October, 1st week ...	8¾	14	14¾	14¾
„ 2nd „ ...	8¼	13¼	14¾	13¼
„ 3rd „ ...	8¼	10¾	13¼	11⅝
„ 4th „ ...	7⅛	10¾	10¾	10¾
November, 1st week ...	7¾	9	11½	11⅛
„ 2nd „ ...	7¾	9	11½	11½
„ 3rd „ ...	8½	8¾	11½	11½
„ 4th „ ...	6½	8¼	11½	10
December, 1st week ...	7⅛	8½	10	10¾
„ 2nd „ ...	7	8½	10¾	10¼
„ 3rd „ ...	6½	8¼	9	10
Average of the last six years	19	23¼	30¼	37

f

A few rich men only possess any stocks of grain. Importations small and limited; prices rising day by day. Importation of grain to the several local markets is being made from Madras and Vellore in North Arcot. Consignments of grain have sometimes to wait for a month before they are despatched, owing to the block on the Railways.

g

Population is 135,468, and is generally poor, with but few exceptions. Castes are of all kinds, high and low, but the majority of the people belong to the agricultural and labouring classes. There are very few landholders who can aid their tenants.

h

No emigration has taken place, as a sufficient number of works have been opened. Works have been so arranged as to provide labour to all within 8 miles of their villages. Large numbers of coolies are pouring in from Mysore and the zemindari of Panganur to find work.

i

39 relief works have been started in the taluk. Many others have been proposed, but have not been commenced as yet: 14 roads of a total length of 119 miles are now in progress. When all these works are completed, others will be begun.

j

Langakhanas have been opened to relieve travellers, aged and infirm, &c. To support them subscriptions have been raised and are supplemented from relief work.

k

36,594 persons are now employed on works, and 112 are supported by charity.

Estimate for the future is, on—

	On works.
1st March ...	45,000
1st May ... } 1st July ... }	50,000

VOILPAUD Taluk (Acting Sub-Collector Mr. J. D. B. Gribble).

a

An average 8-anna crop has been saved on both wet and dry lands. These crops have been raised only on lands irrigated by wells. For other information see Madanapulli Taluk.

b

Remissions Rs. 1,13,886, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,74,702.

c

The same as for Madanapulli Taluk.

d

There is no general scarcity of drinking water. At Palair, which stands high and is on very rocky soil, water is reported to be both scarce and bad. A large well has been dug, and there is still a fair supply in the river, which is close to the village. Between Palair and Voilpaud too, water is reported to be scarce, but not for drinking purposes.

e

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. (*Measures of 80 tolahs per rupee.*) Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholam.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
1876.				
1st week in Oct. ...	9½	14	14½	14¾
2nd „ ...	7⅝	11⅓	13½	14
3rd „ ...	7½	10	11½	11⅓
4th „ ...	7½	8½	10	10½
1st week in Nov. ...	7	8½	10	10
2nd „ ...	7⅓	8½	10¾	10⅔
3rd „ ...	7⅓	8¼	11⅓	10⅔
4th „ ...	7⅓	9	11⅓	10⅔
1st week in Dec. ...	7	8½	10	10
2nd „ ...	6½	7⅓	10	10
3rd „ ...	5¾	7½	8½	8½
Average of the last six years	19¼	23¾	31	33⅓

f

Local markets are badly supplied with grain. For other information see Madanapulli Taluk.

g

Population is 145,591. Other information is the same as for Madanapulli Taluk.

h

The same as for Madanapulli Taluk.

i

35 relief works have been started in the taluk. There are 11 roads in progress, of a total length of 109 miles. For other information see Madanapulli Taluk.

j

The same as for Madanapulli Taluk.

k

27,625 persons are now employed on works, and 132 are supported by charity.

Estimate for the future is, on—

	On works.
1st March ...	40,000
1st May ... } 1st July ... }	50,000

KISTNA DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. D. G. LEMAN.

Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population	Land Revenue.	Cultivation.		Prices of the Principal Food-grains—seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.												Rainfall.	
				Wet.	Dry.	Average of three years, 1872, 1873, 1874.				In 1875.				1876.				Average of three years 1873-74, 1874-75, 1875-76 up to November.	In 1876-77 up to November.
						Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.		
																		Inches.	*Inches.*
1. Repalli ...	622	169,912	6,39,816	48,009	96,659	18·69	20·81	...	28·75	23·11	19·78	32·65	32·76	12·56	13·51	...	...	42	16
2. Guntoor ...	500	126,997	4,13,764	1,762	146,335	13·56	21·73	23·05	26·17	17·84	23·69	24·94	28·99	9·74	12·08	11·49	12·63	31	19
3. Sattanapalli	621	101,728	3,71,051	376	157,785	...	...	...	...	20·02	38·28	34·98	37·95	8·65	10·88	10·34	12·38	27	11
4. Narsarowpett	682	120,619	3,44,784	1,682	110,689	13·58	27·25	26·88	29·35	17·11	34·32	33·03	30·00	8·80	13·26	12·58	17·64	29	13
5. Vennucondah	561	64,508	1,47,636	640	84,395	14·09	23·50	24·79	25·40	16·61	28·88	27·58	26·60	10·57	12·15	11·55	21·45	29	10
6. Pulnad ...	1,095	120,658	3,35,524	2,007	166,982	...	...	...	...	17·93	31·00	30·03	...	8·15	10·46	9·65	...	28	14
7. Gudiwada ...	538	87,138	4,79,954	58,175	18,462	21·12	...	...	...	23·76	...	...	...	12·20	...	...	...	35	22
8. Baputla ...	694	143,629	5,99,584	29,016	69,633	15·35	18·27	...	24·20	17·29	...	...	29·70	8·19	9·50	...	12·54	32	20
9. Bandar ...	687	164,525	2,74,195	18,292	21,635	17·11	21·68	...	29·50	21·60	22·23	...	32·84	11·41	15·21	...	12·53	36	28
10. Nandigama	599	106,452	2,00,236	668	112,974	14·26	25·31	28·23	...	17·15	...	32·65	...	10·71	15·12	18·86	...	32	13
11. Bezwada ...	406	83,081	1,60,116	9,395	35,559	17·12	22·29	27·80	20·28	21·19	24·32	...	35·16	11·41	13·68	...	14·65	31	20
12. Visennapett	258	55,662	20,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Nuzvid ...	560	107,465	1,02,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,818	1,452,374	40,90,238	165,022	1,021,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N. B.—No statistics of the last two Taluks which are Zemindari.

KISTNA DISTRICT—(Mr. D. G. Leman, Collector).

REPALLI Taluk

(Mr. G. W. Fawcett, Assistant Collector).

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Three annas of the dry crop saved, twelve annas of the wet.	Remissions Rs.1,40,000 out of a total of Rs. 6,39,816.	No mortality among cattle in the past or expected in the future. Grazing lands are to be thrown open for cattle free of rent.	No failure of water-supply is anticipated.		The local stocks amount to 40,975 putties, or 43,091¾ tons of grain; and this is considered quite sufficient for the requirements of the taluk.	The majority of the population of 169,912 are agriculturists and are fairly well-to-do. No zemindars or landholders are likely to aid their tenants, but all ryots will help their farm servants.	No emigration has occurred.	Petty local funds works have been started where necessary, but no actual relief works are necessary.	A poor-house is to be constructed at Keetepalli for the infirm, poor, &c. Considerable charitable aid in the way of private subscriptions have been afforded the poor.	No persons employed either on relief works, or are there any fed by charity.

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Varigu.	Maize.	Rági.
	Mks.	Mks.	Mks.	Mks.	Mks.
1st week, Oct. 1876	16¾	10½	...	10½	15¾
2nd „	15¼	10⅝	...	10⅜	14⅝
3rd „	14¾	9	...	9	13
4th „	14	7½	...	7½	13
1st week, Nov. 1876	12½	7½	...	7½	...
2nd „	12½	7¾	...	7¾	...
3rd „	11	6¾	...	6¾	...
4th „	10	6	...	6	...
1st week, Dec. 1876	10	6	...	6	...
2nd „	9¼	5⅞	...	5⅞	...
3rd „	8⅛	6	...	5½	...
4th „	8½	6¼	...	5	...
Average for the past six years ...	21½	11½	17	14⅛	18⅛

GUNTOOR Taluk

(Mr. B. Horsbrugh, Sub-Collector).

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Four and a half annas of the dry crop saved. The rági, which is being raised under wells, will yield a twelve-anna crop.	Remissions Rs. 1,00,000, out of a total of Rs. 4,13,764.	Mortality among cattle is not expected, as there is plenty of cholum straw. The cattle of Prathpad have been permitted to graze on the Rellu grass in the river Lankas.	River Kistna, tanks and wells. Tanks have run dry, but there is water in the river and in the wells. There are no fears of a failure in water-supply.		About 1,500 kandies of grain are supposed to be in stock, which is quite inadequate for the requirements of the people.	Three-fourths of the population of 126,997 are agriculturists, and one-fourth urban or artisans. The majority are of low caste. There are no zemindars but the landlords, it is believed, will aid their agricultural labourers.	No emigration has taken place in the taluk. Influx of people from Nellore and Kurnool proceeding northwards to better their condition.	No relief works are necessary.	The townspeople have started a poor-house, where the aged, sick, and infirm are fed.	No persons are expected to come on Government hands for support either on works or by charity.

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.			
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Varigu.	Sajja.
	Mks.	Mks.	Mks.	Mks.
1st week, Oct 1876 ...	18	15	20	16
2nd „ ...	17⅜	13½	20	13½
3rd „ ...	15½	10⅜	16	10⅝
4th „ ...	16⅜	10	16	10½
1st week, Nov. 1876 ...	13	7¾	10	8¼
2nd „ ...	12½	8¼	10	7¾
3rd „ ...	12½	7¾	10	7¼
4th „ ...	10¾	6½	10	6⅝
1st week, Dec. 1876 ...	10⅛	6¼	10	6¼
2nd „ ...	10	6	10	6⅛
3rd „ ...	10	6	6¾	6⅛
4th „ ...	9⅞	6	...	6⅛
Average for the past six years	20½	15	21	17

SATTANAPALLI Taluk

(Mr. B. Horsbrugh, Sub-Collector).

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Four annas of the dry crop saved. No estimate is given of the savings of any of the wet crops.	Remissions Rs. 25,800 estimated by the Sub-Collector, out of a total of Rs. 3,71,051; but the Collector considers this amount too high.	No mortality as yet among cattle, nor is any expected. Pasture is said to have improved by late rains, and there is plenty of cholum straw.	Wells, tanks, hill-streams, and the Kistna river. There is no apprehension of a failure of water in the taluk.		There is a sufficient quantity of jotisna for all the villages of this taluk, and paddy is being imported as usual. There will be no necessity for Government interference.	The people are chiefly of low caste, and number 101,728. Three-fourths are agriculturists and fairly well-off. There are no zemindars, but the ryots will assist their under-ryots.	There has been no emigration. A few people have, however, as is customary, gone to the Delta to assist in the harvesting. There is ample work for labourers to be employed upon.	No relief works are needed.	No relief kitchens are necessary.	No persons are employed on relief works or are fed by charity in this taluk.

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Varigu.	Rági.	Sajja.
	Mks.	Mks.	Mks.	Mks.	Mks.
1st week, Oct. 1876	16	15	15¼	19¼	15¼
2nd „	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	18⅜	14⅛
3rd „	14⅝	12⅛	13¼	17¼	13⅛
4th „	14	16	12	16	18
1st week, Nov. 1876	12½	8¾	10¾	15⅜	10¼
2nd „	12	8¼	10	14⅜	9¼
3rd „	12	7⅜	10	12	9
4th „	10⅛	7	9⅛	9½	8¼
1st week, Dec. 1876	9	6¼	9	8	7
2nd „	9	7	8	8	6¼
3rd „	9	6⅛	8	8	7⅛
4th „	9⅛	7	8	7⅛	6¼
Average for the past six years ...	18½	17½	23⅜	26	56⅜

KISTNA DISTRICT—continued.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Four annas of the dry crop saved. No estimate of the wet crop is given.	Remissions Rs. 2,00,000, out of a total of Rs. 3,44,784.	No deaths as yet among cattle from starvation, nor are any expected if there be a seasonable fall of rain.	Water can always be procured by digging in beds of the numerous springs in this taluk. No distress from want of water is anticipated.	**NARSAROWPETT—Taluk (Mr. Kanchi**	Subba Rao, Deputy Collector). One thousand and five hundred kandies of grain are reported to be in stock. The chief centre of supply is the Guntoor market, the delta and the Godavery district. No importation has taken place as yet. Private enterprise, it is thought, will maintain supplies.	The population is 120,619: they are mostly agriculturists and are of low caste. There are no zemindars possessing tenants to whom assistance could be afforded.	No emigration has taken place from this taluk. A few have, however, gone to the imperial works at Santakavar to earn their livelihood.	Two thousand people have, on an average, been daily employed on local fund works. The able-bodied are encouraged to go to the imperial relief works at Santakavar. The infirm and those unable to travel are found work at their villages.	Travellers are fed and sent to the nearest relief work. Those unable to work are kept in the relief house at head-quarters.	The number of people estimated to be on the hands of Government on the dates specified is as under:—

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. (*Local measures, each being Rs. 132 in weight per rupee.*)				
	Paddy.	Jonna.	Variga.	Tamida.	Sajja.
1st week, Oct. 1876	16	15	18	18	16
2nd " ...	15	13	15	15	14
3rd " ...	14	11	13	13	12
4th " ...	13	10	12	12	11
1st week, Nov. 1876	11	8	10	10	9
2nd " ...	11	9	11	11	10
3rd " ...	11	8	9	10	8
4th " ...	10	7	8	8	7
1st week, Dec. 1876	9	6	7	7	6
2nd " ...	10	6	7	7	6
3rd " ...	10	6	7	6	6
4th " ...	9	6	7	6	6
Average for the past six years ..	17¾	19	22½	23	19

On works.	By charity.
Number on date of report ... 50	60
1st March ... 1,000	300
1st May ... 3,000	500
1st July ... 5,000	1,000

Wet crop entirely lost, except that under the Pedda Cancherla Tank, where a saving of 2 annas may be expected. Two annas of the dry crop saved.	Remissions are as under— Dry ... Rs. 90,000 Wet ... „ 8,000 Total ... „ 98,000, out of a revenue of Rs. 1,47,636.	No mortality among cattle, nor is any expected.	The failure of the water-supply is not likely to be worse than what is usual in other years.	**VENNUCONDAH Taluk (Mr. Kanchi**	Subba Rao, Deputy Collector). If there be no exports from this taluk, the grain in stock, it is believed, will suffice for the requirements of the people.	The population is 64,508: they are mostly agricultural and poor. There are no well-to-do zemindars capable of aiding their tenants.	About four hundred persons have emigrated to Kurnool, where they are employed on relief works. People are encouraged to go to the imperial relief works, such as those at Vinakandu and the Commamur Extension Canal.	No relief works have yet been opened, but the young and infirm are given employment on local funds works, which ought either to be increased in number or supplemented by Government relief works.	Travellers have a meal of rice given them, and besides a sufficient quantity to take them to the Santakavar relief works. Persons incapable of manual labour are fed gratuitously.	The number of persons on relief works on date of report was 200, and the number maintained by charity 52. The number on the dates specified below is as follows:—

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. (*Local measures, each being Rs. 120 in weight per rupee.*)				
	Paddy.	Jonnalu.	Varigi.	Ragi.	Tajalu.
1st week, Oct. 1876.	18	17	20	18	16
2nd " ...	16	15	18	16	15
3rd " ...	15	12	16	15	12
4th " ...	15	10	14	10	11
1st week, Nov. 1876.	13	9	11	10	9
2nd " ...	12	8	11	9	8
3rd " ...	13	9	12	9	9
4th " ...	12	8	11	9	8
1st week, Dec. 1876.	10	6	10	8	6
2nd " ...	10	6	9	8	7
3rd " ...	10	6	8	7	6
4th " ...	10	6	9	6	6
Average for the past six years ...	19	18¾	22½	22⅜	19½

On works.	By charity.
1st March 500	200
1st May ... 1,000	400
1st July ... 1,000	500

The early crops saved are in the following proportions:— As. Jonna ... 6 Suzza ... 6 Korra ... 2 No accurate estimate can be made of savings of wet and dry cultivation.	The estimated remissions are— Rs. Wet ... 12,000 Dry ... 90,000 Total ... 1,02,000 out of a revenue of Rs. 3,35,524.	No deaths among cattle as yet from want of fodder. On the failure of pasture people drive their cattle to the jungles, &c., to graze.	Wells, tanks and the Naguleru and Kistna hill-streams. No fears are entertained of the failure of water, and should there be, wells will be deepened.	**PALNAD Taluk (Mr. Kanchi**	Subba Rao, Deputy Collector). A fair stock of foodgrains, it is believed, is in the taluk. The chief centres of supply are Masulipatam, Nizampatam or Motupilli, but importations at present, it is said, will not pay. The wet paddy crop is being cut, and is in places already in the market.	The total population is 120,658, and they are poor, chiefly agriculturaral, and of low caste.	No emigration has yet taken place, but there has been an influx of people from Hyderabad.	No actual relief works, but local funds are being spent on roads. There is ample work for able-bodied coolies on the imperial relief work at Santakavar.	Travellers get a meal supplied to them, and are then sent to relief works. Relief houses for the aged, infirm, &c., will be opened where necessary.	No persons employed on works at present; but the number estimated on the undermentioned dates is as follows:—

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. (*Local measures, each being Rs. 120 in weight per rupee.*)				
	Rice.	Paddy.	Jonnalu.	Varigelu.	Sajjalu.
1st week, Oct. 1876	9	18	15	20	16
2nd " ...	7	15	13	16	13
3rd " ...	6	13	12	15	12
4th " ...	6	13	11	14	11
1st week, Nov. 1876	6	13	11	14	11
2nd " ...	6	13	12	14	12
3rd " ...	6	12	9	11	9
4th " ...	4	10	7	9	7
1st week, Dec. 1876	4	10	7	9	7
2nd " ...	5	10	7	9	7
3rd " ...	5	10	7	8	7
4th " ...	5	10	6	8	6
Average for the past six years ...	7	17	17	18½	16⅜

On works.	By charity.
1st March ... 2,000	500
1st May ... 5,000	1,000
1st July ... 10,000	2,000

KISTNA DISTRICT —continued.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Twelve annas of the crop saved from both dry and wet cultivation.	Remissions Rs. 80,000, out of a total of Rs. 4,79,954.	There is no suffering among cattle from the want of fodder. The Collair Lake is, however, to be thrown open for the cattle to graze in.	Collair Lake, irrigation channels and swamps, tanks and wells. It is proposed to retain such water as may be possible in the Collair Lake, and to fill, if practicable, all tanks and swamps with river water.	**GUDIWADA Taluk (Mr.**	The grain in stock is quite sufficient for the requirements of the people if there be no exports. At any rate there is not much fear of distress on this account.	The population is 87,138 and are generally agriculturists, of low caste, and not well-to-do. There are no zemindars likely to assist their tenants, but wealthy ryots are expected to do so.	No actual emigration, nor is any expected. People however who usually go during harvest time to the Godavery district have returned because of the wages being low from the large number of extra coolies congregated there.	No relief works have been started, nor are any needed.	No charitable relief has been found necessary.	No estimate can be made.

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.			
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Maize.	Ragi.
1st week, Oct. 1876 ...	16¾	10½	10½	15
2nd „ ...	15½	10¾	10½	14⅝
3rd „ ...	14⅜	9	9	13⅝
4th „ ...	14	7½	7½	13
1st week, Nov. 1876 ...	12½	7½	7½	...
2nd „ ...	12½	7⅜	7⅜	...
3rd „ ...	11	6¾	6¾	...
4th „ ...	10	6	6	...
1st week, Dec. 1876 ...	10	6	6	...
2nd „ ...	9¼	5⅞	5⅞	...
3rd „ ...	8¾	6	5½	...
4th „ ...	8½	6¼	5	...
Average for the past six years ...	...	...	...	...

Eight annas of the dry crop saved. Wet crop unknown.	Remissions Rs. 2,25,000, out of a total of Rs. 5,99,.584.	A few cattle have died from starvation. Ryots are driving their cattle to Narsarowpett for fodder, but the Commissioner suggests the Collair Lake; but too great crowding here is objectionable.	Kristna Channels, wells, tanks, ponds, &c. In the event of a scarcity of water, wells are proposed to be sunk in the Varchur, Inkole, Duggupad, Magolla and Rakuman tanks, where good potable water may be got.	**BAPUTLA Taluk (Mr.**	No estimate is given of the stock of grain. The importation, if supplemented with the outturn of the rice expected, will help to maintain supplies.	The population is 143,629; they are for the most part agriculturists and poor. There are no zemindars in the taluk, but the well-to-do ryots will assist their labourers.	No emigration reported, but large numbers of people are said to have come from Nellore and Kurnool, some to beg, some to get work on the Commamur Extension Canal, and others for pasture for cattle.	The Commamur Extension Canal has been started, and this work, it is expected, will be sufficient for the wants of the people. If inadequate, the Rompairu drain will be taken in hand.	Charitable aid is extended to the destitute, aged and infirm in all villages.	No information supplied.

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.			
	Paddy.	Variga.	Cholum.	Ragi.
	Manikas	Manikas	Manikas	Manikas
1st week, Oct. 1876 ...	18	16	...	14
2nd „ ...	16	14	...	14
3rd „ ...	15	14	8	13
4th „ ...	13	13	8	9
1st week, Nov. 1876 ...	10	10	8	8
2nd „ ...	10	18	8	7
3rd „ ...	10	10	8	7
4th „ ...	9	10	8	7
1st week, Dec. 1876 ...	8	5	5	5
2nd „ ...	7	7	5	5
3rd „ ...	7	7	5	5
4th „ ...	8	7	5	5
Average for the past six years ...	19	...	11	17

Seven annas of the dry crop saved. Wet crop not given.	Remissions Rs. 80,000, out of a total of Rs. 2,74,195.	The condition of the cattle is good, and scarcity of water and pasture is not apprehended.	Krishna river, irrigation channels, tanks and wells. Fears are entertained in regard to a scarcity of water, but no special remedial measures are suggested.	**BANDAR**	There is a stock according to tahsildar's estimate of 22,500 maunds of food-grain, which is expected to last the taluk for ten days; but in the Collector's opinion there is enough grain to last throughout the year.	The population is 164,525; they are for the most part agriculturists, poor, and of low caste. There are two zemindars who, it is hoped, will help their tenants.	People from the labouring classes have gone to work on the river bank-work at Royyur, as well as to assist in the Godavery harvest. As soon as the harvest is over, a good many will return and possibly will go to Royyur for work.	No relief works started as yet, but if any are needed, the tanks and channels in Devi Island and the river embankment will suffice.	There is a relief house at Bandar, and arrangements for supplying indigent travellers with food have also been made.	Not a single person is on the hands of Government, either on works or fed by charity, and no estimate of the number on 1st March, 1st May and 1st July can be made.

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.		
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Ragi.
1876.	Padies	Padies	Padies
October, 1st week ...	20	13½	16
„ 2nd „ ...	18	12	16
„ 3rd „ ...	16¾	11	16
„ 4th „ ...	16¾	10	12
November, 1st „ ...	14	9¼	12
„ 2nd „ ...	14	...	...
„ 3rd „ ...	13½	...	...
„ 4th „ ...	13¼	...	...
December, 1st „ ...	12¾	...	...
„ 2nd „ ...	11½	...	...
„ 3rd „ ...	11⅛	...	...
„ 4th „ ...	10	...	...
Average for the past six years ...	25	14½	22½

KISTNA DISTRICT—continued.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Four annas of both the early and late dry crops saved. The wet crop has entirely failed.	Remissions Rs. 50,000 out of a total of Rs. 2,00,236.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle. No special measures have been adopted, but, in the event of failure of both pasture and water, the cattle will be driven to the Collair Lake to graze.	The water-supply of the taluk is obtained from wells, tanks and channels. These are reported to be drying, but the proximity of the rivers Munneru, the Paleru, the Vira the Kristna and others causes no fear of a water famine.	NANDIGAMA Taluk (Mr. R. Sewell, Acting Head Assistant Collector).	There is enough food-grain in the taluk to last the people for the next eight months at least, with what is now existing and what will be reaped in a day or two.	The population is 106,465, and is of low caste and mostly agricultural. There are well-to do merchants in Jugrahpett, but the landlords number only three, and they are not wealthy. The latter are not likely to assist their tenants, except the zemindar of Mutiyala, who proposes to borrow Rs. 10,000 from Government to dig a channel. Without a loan he is powerless to help his people.	There is no special movement of the people. The able-bodied will go to the relief work at Royyur after the cholum harvest is reaped and, as regards the infirm and old, small works will be started in the villages, such as clearing tanks, wells, &c., on urgency arising.	The necessity for relief works has not as yet arisen.	None by Government. The townspeople of Jugrahpett have, however, started a poor-house.	No persons employed on relief works, nor is it expected that any will be so employed or maintained by charity on the 1st March, 1st May and 1st July.

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.			
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Sadas.	Varagu.
	* Manika	* Manika	* Manika	* Manika
1st week, October 1876 ...	17¼	15	17¾	17¾
2nd „ „ ...	16⅞	13½	17¾	17¾
3rd „ „ ...	16½	12⅔	17	17¼
4th „ „ ...	15	10½	15	16
1st week, Nov. 1876 ...	14	10	14	16
2nd „ „ ...	12¼	9⅓	12	14
3rd „ „ ...	12⅞	9⅔	11⅞	14
4th „ „ ...	13	9⅞	11½	14
1st week, Dec. 1876. ...	11⅓	7	8⅓	10
2nd „ „ ...	11¼	6¼	8	10
3rd „ „ ...	10¼	6¼	8	10
4th „ „ ...	10¼	6¼	8	10
Average for the past six years	21	15⅔	15¾	19⅛

* A manika is 1¾ seers of 80 Rs. weight.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The early crop is said to have yielded four annas, the wet paddy ten annas, and the later dry crop about three annas. A little rági may be put down, but not sufficient to make any appreciable difference in the estimate.	Remissions Rs. 32,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,60,116.	No unusual mortality reported. Renters are being induced to give up rents of pasture lands this year so as to throw them all open. The cattle if necessary will be sent to the Collair Lake.	The sources of water-supply are wells, tanks, channels, and the Kistna and Budamer rivers. There will probably be great inconvenience if no rain falls, but no absolute distress.	BEZWADA Taluk (Mr. R. Sewell, Acting Head Assistant Collector).	The Collector thinks there is no difficulty in regard to the supply of food-grain, but should any exist it will be surmounted.	The population is 88,091. They are chiefly agriculturists and fairly well-to-do. There are two zemindars in the taluk; one has no money to spend on his people, and the other will help his ryots, but it is believed that no help will be required.	There has been no emigration, nor is any likely to take place.	The embankment works of Zanamala, Kudura and Royyur afford sufficient work for the people.	Travellers are ordered to be fed and sent to relief works. The aged and infirm have a meal a day, and they are put to such light work as they are capable of doing; if incapable they are fed.	The number of people on works on date of report was 4,000. The number on the dates specified are expected to be as follows:— 1st March ... 4,000 1st May ... 6,000 1st June ... 6,000 If ordinary rain falls the people it is expected, will have left by July.

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.		
	Paddy.	Cholum.	Tamide.
	* Mercals.	* Mercals.	* Mercals.
1876.			
1st week in October ...	10⅓	8	10½
2nd „ „ ...	9⅓	7	10
3rd „ „ ...	8⅔	5⅓	9½
4th „ „ ...	8	5	8
1st „ November ...	7⅓	4⅓	5
2nd „ „ ...	7⅓	4⅓	5
3rd „ „ ...	7⅓	4⅓	5
4th „ „ ...	6⅔	4	5
1st „ December ...	5⅔	3⅓	4
2nd „ „ ...	5⅓	3⅓	4
3rd „ „ ...	5⅓	3⅓	4
4th „ „ ...	5⅓	3⅓	4
Average for the past six years.	13⅝	8	10⅓

* A mercal is 3¼ seers of 80 Rs. weight.

KISTNA DISTRICT —concluded.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The crop saved is estimated to be 4 annas. If rain falls a little rági may yet be put down.	It is reported that the zemindars will give no remission. The total revenue is Rs. 20,875.	There has been no serious loss among cattle, nor is any expected.	The water-supply has not failed to any serious extent as yet, nor is much difficulty in this matter anticipated.	**VISENNAPETT Zemindari Division (Mr. R. Sewell, Acting Head Assistant Collector).** Weeks. / Prices of the principal food-grains. / Paddy. / Cholum. / Sudza. 1876. / Manikas.* / Manikas.* / Manikas.* 1st week in October ... 17 17 21 2nd " " ... 14 13 16 3rd " " ... 13 12 16 4th " " ... 13 12 16 1st week in November ... 12 11 14 2nd " " ... 11 10 12 3rd " " ... 11 9 10 4th " " ... 11 9 10 1st week in December ... 11 9 10 2nd " " ... 10 7 8 3rd " " ... 9 6 7 4th " " ... 9 7 8 Average of the past six years... 17¾ 16 20½ * A manika=2 seers of 80 Rs. weight.	It is supposed that there is no lack of food-grains in this taluk.	The population is 55,662; they are chiefly low caste cultivators and poor. The landlords are poor, and not likely to help their tenants.	There has been no unusual emgration. None is expected except to the relief work at Royyur.	No relief works have been started. The able-bodied will be sent to Royyur, to the imperial relief work. The infirm will have such little work as may be necessary, found for them at home.	No special charitable relief is being given.	No persons on relief works as yet, nor are any expected to be on such works or maintained by charity on the 1st March, 1st May and 1st July.
No estimate given. The dry crops are, however, reported to be fair, and the wet magnificent.	Remissions considered unnecessary, but will be given in such cases where needed. The total revenue is Rs. 1,02,703.	No unusual mortality among cattle reported. No remedial measures, therefore, seem necessary.	Should there be an unusual failure of water, digging holes in tanks and streams will be undertaken.	**NUZVID Zemindari Division (Mr. R. Sewell, Acting Head Assistant Collector).** Weeks. / Prices of the principal food-grains. / Paddy. / Cholum. Manikas.* / Manikas.* December, 1876 ... 7 4¾ * A manika=2½ seers of 80 Rs. weight.	There are no fears of a scarcity of food-grain in this taluk.	The population is 107,465, and is chiefly agricultural and fairly well-to-do. The zemindar will, it is said, give his people every assistance in providing work for them, &c.	No emigration has as yet taken place, nor is any expected.	The zemindar will, if necessary, start relief works, but at present none are needed, and the imperial works are close to this division.	The zemindar's chuttrum is open, and people are relieved by private charity. No Government interference is called for.	No persons on the hands of Government. Any that may come are included in the establishment of work at Royyur. The zemindar will find work for the people in the villages.

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. R. DAVIDSON.

TALUKS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue.	Cultivation.		Prices of the principal food grains—Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.								Rainfall.	
						Ordinary Prices.				Actual present prices.					
				Wet.	Dry.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Average annual Rainfall.	Actual Rainfall this Season.
				Percentage.	Percentage.									Inches.	Inches.
1. Nundial	777	107,320	2,06,650	2	98	12·87	22·26	25·31	...	7·86	8·22	...	...	36·73	10·63
2. Markapur	1,039	92,665	97,554	4	96	14·52	30·22	30·54	29·62	9·29	12·67	11·56	11·93	18·03	8·15
3. Sirwell	487	71,066	1,72,285	1	99	13·05	20·58	22·50	22·25	7·86	9·59	...		35·86	15·06
4. Nandikotkur	1,186	101,866	2,21,316	2	98	14·30	25·69	23·30	...	7·50	10·27	...	...	26·54	6·85
Cumbum	885	123,042	1,67,921	9	91	12·86	26·46	27·19	28·50	6·43	9·59	8·75		17·05	6·07
6. Ramalkota	836	146,195	1,88,568	1	99	12·96	27·31	22·34	...	...	7·53	...	...	30·71	5·55
7. Koilkuntla	637	98,644	2,47,515	2	98	13·90	23·70	31·90	30·00	8·93	9·59	...	...	22·86	8·03
8. Pattikonda	1,190	173,434	2,33,459	1	99	15·52	27·20	29·08	32·37	7·50	9·24	9·37	...	18·15	6·46
Total ...	7,037	914,432	15,35,268	2	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

KURNOOL DISTRICT

—(Collector Mr. R. Davidson).

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
An average six-anna crop has been saved. Some further sowings may be made.	Remissions Rs. 1,50,498, out of a total of Rs. 206,650.	Past mortality among cattle is given at 3,205 out of 32,035; agricultural stock 2,135; out of 21,355. The future mortality will be great, as the grass on the Nallamalla Hills is failing: 23 villages out of the 92 in the taluk have a supply of fodder for 6 months. It is proposed that relief coolies should cut and store grass from the hills, which the cattle owners will be very glad to buy later on at cost price.	**NUNDIAL Taluk (Deputy Collector** In 59 villages bordering on 3 rivers and an irrigation canal, there will be no difficulty for water. In the others the supply will fail by the end of February, when a limited, though sufficient supply will be obtained by deepening wells.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Weeks. / Rice. / Cholum. / Ragi. / Sajja. / Arika. / Horse-gram. 1876. 2nd week, Oct. 6 9 ... ... 16¾ 9 3rd „ 5½ 7⅛ ... ... 8 4th „ 5 6 ... ... 8 1st week, Nov. 4 6 ... ... 6 2nd „ 4 6⅜ ... ... 6 3rd „ 4¼ 5⅜ 6 5¾ ... 6 4th „ 4 5⅜ 6 4⅞ 3¾ 4¼ 1st week, Dec. 3⅜ 5 5¼ 5 ... 5 2nd „ 4 5 5 5 ... 5 3rd „ 3¾ 5⅜ 5⅜ 5¼ ... 5 Average of the last three years 8 17 ... 16 29 16½	**Mr. A. Ramachandra Row).** Local stocks are estimated at 2,617,930 measures of food-grains: ¼ of this quantity is for sale; the remainder reserved by merchants for themselves. Importations are made from several places, including Cuddapah and Yerraguntla Railway; and it is considered that private enterprise is sufficient to maintain supplies.	Total population 107,320: of these 20,400 are wealthy, 28,685 fairly well off, and 57,369 poor. Out of the whole population, ⅜ are agricultural, ¼ partly so and traders, ⅛ artisans, 7/80 labourers. The few who are well off will not assist their poor neighbours.	246 persons have emigrated to the East Coast Canal. No further emigration probable so long as relief works are kept open.	Ten roads, 2 irrigation works, and 7 channels for the Madras Irrigation Canal Company are now in operation. The above nearly sufficient for the present, but further works are proposed.	No charitable relief is given to travellers. The aged and infirm who are unable to work receive relief in the shape of grain or money. Rs. 726 have been subscribed by private persons, and a relief house opened at Nundial, where cooked food is distributed to the aged, infirm, &c., and those unable to work: 8,355 persons have been fed so far.	The number of persons on the hands of Government on 27th December was— *On works.* 46,856 / *By charity.* 79 Rough estimate for the future— 1st March 56,856 250 1st May 66,856 400 1st July 76,856 700
The kharif crop saved is estimated at one anna, the rabi at 9 pies.	It is expected that the total Land Revenue of Rs. 97,554 will have to be remitted.	*Vide* Cumbum Taluk ...	**MARKAPUR Taluk (Head Assistant** *Vide* Cumbum Taluk Prices of the principal food-grains. Weeks. / Rice, 1st sort. / Cholum. / Ragi. / Cumboo. / Ak alu. / Karalu. 1876. Oct., 1st week 7 12 3¾ 12¾ 24 16¾ „ 2nd „ 6¾ 11¾ 12¾ 11¾ 22¾ 15½ „ 3rd „ 5 8¾ 9½ 8¾ 17½ 10⅝ „ 4th „ 4⅝ 7 1/8 7 1/8 7 1/8 14½ 9 1/8 Nov., 1st „ 4⅜ 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝ 12 8¾ „ 2nd „ 4⅞ 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜ 12¾ 9⅜ „ 3rd „ 4½ 7⅛ 8 7⅛ 13 10 „ 4th „ 4⅛ 6⅜ 6⅛ 6⅜ 12 9 Dec., 1st „ 4⅛ 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞ 11⅞ 8⅞ „ 2nd „ 4 5 5 5 10 7 „ 3rd „ 4 5 5 5 10 7 „ 4th „ 4 5 5 5 10 7 Average of the last three years 8⅜ 19 ... 18½ 28⅓ 22⅛	**Collector Mr. H. R. Farmer).** About 2,000 tons of grain in stock in the taluk. For further information *vide* Cumbum Taluk.	Total population is 92,665 of whom 44 per cent. are agriculturists, 9 per cent. are high caste, only 1·7 are artisans. For further information *vide* Cumbum Taluk.	6,000 persons, or more than six per cent. of the population of the taluk, have emigrated; a few have returned. No further emigration probable.	Six roads as relief works have been begun; seven others are to be commenced later on.	*Vide* Cumbum Taluk	Number of persons now on the hands of Government is— *On works.* 19,000 / *By charity.* 300 Estimate for the future is— 1st March 50,000 8,000 1st May 60,000 8,000 1st July 25,000 8,000 For further remarks *vide* Cumbum Taluk.
As. Crops saved— Paddy ... 1 3rd Jowra ... 1 6th Ragi ... 1 7th Arika ... 1 4th Karra ... 1 8th About 1,000 acres may be sown hereafter.	Remissions Rs. 1,90,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,72,285.	Agricultural stock 10,600, cattle 21,000; total 31,600. Past deaths 1,000, anticipated 5,000. Out of the 83 villages in the taluk, 30 have a four-months' supply of fodder. Grass is being cut and stored from the Nallamalla Hills. This source of supply is becoming less, as emigrants from other taluks take away large quantities. It is suggested that forage depôts be established.	**SIRWELL TALUK (Deputy** The greater portion of the villages are well off for water, as two rivers and an irrigation canal run through or close to them. In the other villages, water may run short in March and April, when steps will be taken to deepen wells, &c. Prices of the principal food-grains. Weeks. / Rice. / Cholum. / Ragi. / Arika. / Horse-gram. 1876. October, 1st week ... 7½ 12 13 22 13 „ 2nd „ 7 10 12 20 13 „ 3rd „ 6 8 10 19 10 „ 4th „ 5 7 8 14 9 November, 1st week 4½ 6 6½ 12 6½ „ 2nd „ 4½ 6 6½ 14 6 „ 3rd „ 4½ 5½ 6 12 6½ „ 4th „ 4½ 5½ 6 12 6 December, 1st week 4½ 5½ 6 11 6 „ 2nd „ 4½ 5½ 6 11 6 „ 3rd „ 4½ 5 5½ 10 5 „ 4th „ 4 5 5½ 9 5 Average of the last six years ... 8 14 15 24 14	**Collector Mr. A. Ramachandra Row).** The local stock may be estimated at a three-months' supply. Grain is imported by local dealers in small quantities from Cuddapah and Yerraguntla Railway, and from the Godavári and Kistna Districts *viâ* Nandikanama ghâts. It is improbable that future importations will be ample enough to cause a fall in prices.	Most of the population of 71,066 are poor. Three-fourths are agriculturists, one-eighth live partly by agriculture and partly by trade, while the remaining one-eighth are urban.	Only a few have emigrated to the East Coast Canal. As long as relief works are in operation they will not quit the taluk.	As relief works, nine roads have been commenced. When completed, seven more roads and seven irrigation works are proposed.	No travellers receive gratuitous relief. There are nine aged and infirm persons who are charitably fed.	The number of persons on the hands of Government on 28th December was— *On works.* 20,873 / *By charity.* 6 Forecast for the future— 1st March 30,000 25 1st May 35,000 50 1st July 40,000 80

KURNOOL DISTRICT—continued.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
The taluk contains 297,929 acres, on 39,590 of which a crop has been saved, averaging about 2½ annas, or ¼ of an average yield. The crop saved on the whole area of the Taluk is about eight pies.	Remissions Rs. 1,93,619, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,21,316.	Two thousand three hundred and seventy-two ploughing oxen and 5,177 other live-stock have died since 1st October last, and 2,533 more of the former and 5,307 of the latter are expected to die. There is a sufficiency of fodder obtained from the Nallamalla Hills and coarse green grass cut from the jhils of the Madras Irrigation Canal. The greatest scarcity will prevail during the hot months.	Omitting 9 villages which derive their water from the Tumbudra and Kistna rivers, the remaining 92 villages will be in great straits for water during the hot weather, unless the wells are deepened and silt removed. Estimates for this work have been called for, and will be put in hand when necessary.	**NANDIKOTKUR Taluk (Acting**

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Rice.	Cholum.	Sajja.	Arika.	Horse-gram.
1876.					
Oct., 1st week ...	6	8	7	8	...
„ 2nd „ ...	5	6	5½	7	...
„ 3rd „ ...	4½	5	4½	6	...
„ 4th „ ...	4	4½	...	...	...
Nov., 1st „ ...	4	4½	...	10	5½
„ 2nd „ ...	4	4½	...	10	5½
„ 3rd „ ...	4½	5	...	10½	6
„ 4th „ ...	4½	5	...	10½	6
Dec., 1st „ ...	4½	5	...	10½	6
„ 2nd „ ...	4½	4½	...	10	6
„ 3rd „ ...	4	4½	...	10	5
„ 4th „ ...	4½	4½	6	9	5
1877.					
Jan., 1st „ ...	4½	5	6	9	5
„ 2nd „ ...	4½	5	6	9	5
„ 3rd „ ...	4½	5	...	9	5
Three years' average	4½	21	10½	14	16

The kharif crop saved is estimated at 3 annas; the rabi at 1 anna.	Remissions Rs. 1,60,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,67,921.	In August last there were 40,000 bullocks, buffaloes and cows in the taluk, of which 10,000 have already died, 20,000 more will probably die before the rains set in, leaving 10,000 alive if the scarcity of fodder ends in July. As remedial measures, many have been driven to the Nallamalla Hills, and grass is also imported.	At present there is some water in the taluk, but before long the wells, tanks and streams will have dried up, and the former will have to be cleared and deepened to supply water during the hot months.	**CUMBUM Taluk (Head Assistant**

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains.							
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Wheat.	Bengal gram.	Dhall.
1876.								
1st October...	6½	7	10	11	11	7	8	14
8th „ ...	6½	6½	9	10	9	5	8	10
15th „ ...	6	6½	9	10	9	5	8	10
22nd „ ...	4	5	9	9	9	5	7½	10
29th „ ...	4	4	6	6	6	5	6	8
6th November	4	4	6	6	6	5	6	8
13th „ ...	4	4	7½	7½	7½	5	6	8
19th „ ...	4	4	6	6	6	5	5	8
26th „ ...	4	4½	6½	6½	6½	5	6	8
2nd December	4	4½	5	6	6	5	5	7½
9th „ ...	3½	3½	5	5	5	4	5	5½
16th „ ...	3½	3½	5	5	5	4	4½	5½
23rd „ ...	3½	3½	5	5	5	4	4½	5½
30th „ ...	3½	3½	5	5	5	4	4½	5½
2nd January...	3½	3½	5	5	5	3	4½	5
Average of the last three years								

A 6-anna paddy and ragi, a 1-anna cumboo and a ¾ cholum crop have been saved. No other crops were raised; and as the sowing season has already expired, there are no prospects of other sowings.	Remissions about Rs. 2,00,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,88,568.	Mortality among cattle from 1st October up to date was as follows: Bullocks ... 1,974 Buffaloes ... 477 Other live-stock ... 4,479 Expected to die— Bullocks ... 2,682 Buffaloes ... 636 Other live-stock ... 5,972 The causes of deaths have been from disease and want of water and fodder. As a remedial measure, it is proposed that Government should import fodder by railway.	Only a small portion of the taluk suffers from want of water. A supply is obtained for most of the villages from the Hindry and Tungabudra, and for a few others from wells.	**RAMALKOTA Taluk (Acting**

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Horse-gram.
1876.					
October, 1st week ...	7½	10	11	11	9
„ 2nd „ ...	5½	7	8	8	7
„ 3rd „ ...	5½	6½	7	7	6
„ 4th „ ...	5	6	6½	6	6
Nov., 1st „ ...	4	5	6	6	6
„ 2nd „ ...	3½	4½	5	5	5
„ 3rd „ ...	3½	4½	4½	4½	5
„ 4th „ ...	3½	4½	4½	4½	5
Dec., 1st „ ...	3½	4½	4½	4½	5
„ 2nd „ ...	3½	4½	5	4½	5
„ 3rd „ ...	4	4½	5	5	
„ 4th „ ...	4	5	5	5	
Average of the last six years ...	3½	20	18	16	17

DISTRICT—continued.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Collector Mr. R. Davidson).					
The local stock in the possession of merchants and well-to-do ryots is estimated at 2,650 putties of 1,000 measures each. The outturn in canal villages will suffice to meet local wants, and in some cases a surplus for sale. No importation of any kind. No railway station near. Ample importation would lower prices to the extent of ¼ or 1 measure per rupee.	There are 6,701 high-caste people and 90,758 low-caste. Of these, 2,457 are well-to-do and 10 or 12 of them worth about Rs. 20,000 or 30,000. Of 95,002 poor people, 54,078 are agriculturists and the rest urban and artisans. There are no landholders able or willing to help their tenants.	Before relief works were started 2,000 people left the taluk and have not returned. No more are expected to leave, as they obtain a living on the relief works, save 2,000, who will not go to them, though unable to maintain themselves, as they consider it an indignity to go to work on them.	Besides the clearing of the 400 wells referred to, 4 relief works, consisting of roads estimated to cost Rs. 1,48,000, will have to be commenced.	Cooked food at the rate of ½ a measure per head has been given to travellers, the aged and infirm, at a cost so far of Rs. 2,728-1-3. Relief houses for the distribution of cooked food have been opened at Nandikotkur, Pagidial, Atmakur and Velgode.	The numbers on the hands of Government on 21st January were— *On works.* 24,105 *By charity.* 668 Estimate for the future is— *On works.* / *By charity.* 1st March... 35,000 / 1,000 1st May ... 36,000 / 1,000 1st June ... 27,000 / 1,000 The numbers for June are on the assumption that the monsoon will set in, when 9,000 coolies may resort to their ordinary agricultural work.
Collector Mr. H. R. Farmer).					
[illegible] are about 4 or 5,000 tons of grain in stock in the taluk. There is no probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain a sufficient supply of grain, nor will prices fall, even if Government imports. Grain can be landed at two ports on the coast, and will have to be carted about 80 miles.	Total population is 123,042, 45 per cent. of whom are Sudras who live by agriculture. The artisans form only 1·3 of the population. The landholders are small, and those few who have tenants are unable to help them. There is no urban population. People in this taluk are the poorest in the Presidency.	About 7,500 people have emigrated, which equals 6 per cent. of the total population. Some have returned. No further emigration probable.	Four relief works (roads) have been started. These works will provide occupation for 60,000 persons in this and Markapur Taluk, and works to employ 30,000 more are to be commenced.	Those who are incapable of working are fed wherever relief works are going on. Three-quarters of a pound of cooked grain is given to each adult (once a day), and rations to children in proportion to their ages.	The number of persons now on the hands of Government is— *On works.* 40,000 *By charity.* 670 Estimate for the future is— *On works.* / *By charity.* 1st March 70,000 / 10,000 1st May ... 70,000 / 10,000 1st July ... 40,000 / 10,000 The Assistant Collector in a lengthy report points out that this and Markapur Taluk are the two worst affected in the Presidency, owing to the exceptional poverty of the people, and the inaccessibility and difficulty in procuring carriage for grain and food for the cattle.
Collector Mr. R. Davidson).					
Twenty-four villages out of 109 have a supply of grain in store for their own use for about two months. The other villages have none. Grain is imported from Gooty and Adoni Railway Stations. A few Soukars replenish the village markets fortnightly, and this checks the rise in prices. Should grain continue to be exported from this to other taluks, there will be a rise in prices from 3 to 4 annas in the rupee.	Three-fourths of the population of 146,195 are agriculturists, and 2 or 3 thousand are artisans. There are only 7 or 8 people possessed of large landed property, and they afford no help to their tenants.	No emigration from the taluk.	Fourteen relief works have been started, consisting chiefly of roads. When finished, 7 other roads are proposed to be taken in hand.	Rs. 15-10-3 have been expended on gratuitous relief. A relief-house has been opened in Kurnool town, where cooked food is given to about 2,000 people daily. Rs. 12,000 have been subscribed for this purpose, which will be supplemented by an equal grant from Government, when expended.	The number now on the hands of Government is— *On works.* 72,130 *By charity* 243 Estimate for the future is— *On works.* / *By charity* 1st Mar. / 1st May / 1st July } 80,000 / 1,000

KURNOOL DISTRICT—concluded.

KOILKUNTLA Taluk (Acting Collector Mr. R. Davidson).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The outturn of ragi and cholum hitherto harvested is 12 annas. To be harvested—ragi, cholum, paddy, saffron, and chilly will realise 8 annas. No prospects of further sowings.	Remissions Rs. 2,36,032, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,47,515.	Mortality among cattle since 1st October last has been 2,000 she-buffaloes, 400 male-buffaloes, 400 cows and 1,000 bullocks. Three times the above numbers are expected to die from want of fodder. Government has done nothing to save them. They are fed on hill grass, which does not agree with them. Even this fodder will fail in the hot weather, and there remains no remedy except for Government to import fodder.	At present the people depend on two rivers and wells for their supply of water. In March next the supply will fail, and spring pits in the river beds and new wells will have to be dug. An estimate for Rs. 1,710 is sent up for 23 small village works designed to improve the water-supply.		The present stock of grain in the taluk is 3,000 putties, or 1,920,000 measures, of cholum. Grain is imported from the Palnadu Kistna District and from 3 railway stations. Ample importation would not check a rise in prices.	Two-thirds of the population of 98,844 are high and one-third low castes. One-fifth are well-to-do, and the rest poor. Three-fifths are agricultural, one-fifth artisan. A few are wealthy landholders, but they do not help their tenants.	Some people from 16 villages have emigrated to Palnad; and as none have returned, nothing is known as to how they have fared there. No further emigration expected so long as relief works are in progress.	Three roads and the deepening of the Ouk Tank are in progress as relief works. They are insufficient, and 8 other large road works are proposed. No estimates are given for the above. Besides these, 3 roads to cost Rs. 2,22,000 are proposed.	A sum of Rs. 643-7-5 has been disbursed to travellers, the aged and infirm, since the commencement of the relief works.	The number now on the hands of Government is— *On works.* 44,607 — *By charity.* 136 Anticipated— 1st March: *On works.* 54,000 — *By charity.* 130 1st May...: *On works.* 54,000 — *By charity.* 130 1st July...: *On works.* 40,000 — *By charity.* 130

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Sajja.	Horse-gram.
1876.					
Oct., 1st week ...	6¾	...	...	...	12
„ 2nd „ ...	5¾	8¾	...	...	9
„ 3rd „ ...	4¾	7½	...	...	...
„ 4th „ ...	4½	7	...	...	...
Nov., 1st „ ...	4	5	...	...	...
„ 2nd „ ...	4	5	...	...	...
„ 3rd „ ...	4		5¾	...	...
„ 4th „ ...	4	5	5¾	...	...
Dec., 1st „ ...	4	5	5¾	...	...
„ 2nd „ ...	4	4	5¾	5½	...
„ 3rd „ ...	3¾	4½	5	...	...
„ 4th „ ...	3¾	4½	5	...	...
Six years' average...	9	15	18½	16½	5

PATTIKONDA Taluk (Additional Sub-Collector Mr. C. S. Bird).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The crops saved are 12 annas on 14,482 acres, 8 annas on 24,450, 4 annas on 1,11,189, 2 annas on 49,185 and 1 anna on 19,055, average on the whole 4¼ annas on the extent which yielded; and as compared with the total average cultivation. 125 of a full yield, or 1½ annas, taking 12 annas as the average crop.	Remissions Rs. 1,32,836, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,33,459.	There were 163,200 cattle, including agricultural stock, in the taluk. A fourth of the latter and half of the former have died since October. This mortality is caused through scarcity of fodder. No remedial measures have been adopted by Government, but the people obtain fodder from cultivation under wells and from the Nallamalla Hills. Prickly pear is scarce, and the ryots do not care to use it.	Villages on the banks of the Haindry River, which flows on the north and west of the taluk, have plenty of water. Wells have failed only in a few places. A list of 20 wells is sent up which require improving; the estimated cost being Rs. 3,775.		The stock of grain in hand is estimated at 200 putties. Small importations take place, but are not sufficient to cause a fall in prices.	Three-fourths of the population of 173,434 are low caste, one-half are artisan, and the rest are high caste. Of the latter, only a few are wealthy. One-half the population is agricultural, a fourth traders; the rest Mussalmans. The few rich landholders will do nothing to aid their tenants.	From 6 villages people emigrated to the Nizam's country in search of work, but they have since returned. No further emigration is expected.	Four roads and two tanks are in progress as relief works, and will prove sufficient for 2 or 3 months to come. Two other roads of a total length of 27 miles are proposed.	Charitable relief has been given to travellers, the aged, infirm, &c., partly in grain and partly in money.	On February 16th there were on the hands of Government— *On works.* 23,797 — *By charity.* 154 Estimate for the future is— 1st March: *On works.* 25,000 — *By charity.* 170 1st May...: *On works.* 26,000 — *By charity.* 180 1st July...: *On works.* 20,000 — *By charity.* 100

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Sajja.	Arika.	Horse-gram.
1876.							
Oct. 21st	7½	8½	9½	15	12⅔	15	12½
„ 28th	6⅞	7½	9½	...	10⅔	15	9½
Nov. 4th	6½	7	8½	10	10	14½	8½
„ 11th	5½	6½	7½	8½	8½	13⅓	8½
„ 18th	6	6½	7½	9½	9½	13⅓	7½
„ 25th	5½	7½	8½	9½	9½	13⅓	8½
Dec. 2nd	6½	7	8½	9½	8½	7½	10⅔
„ 9th	...	7½	8½	10½	10½	...	8½
„ 16th	...	7	9½	10½	8½	...	9½
„ 23rd	...	7	9½	10½	8½	...	8½
„ 30th	...	7	9½	10½	9½	...	8½
1877.							
Jan. 6th	...	7	9½	10½	9½	...	8½
„ 13th	...	7	8½	10½	8½	...	8½
„ 20th	...	7	8½	10½	8½	...	8½
„ 27th	...	7	8½	10½	8½	...	8
Feb. 3rd	...	7	8½	10½	8½	...	8
„ 10th	...	7	8½	10½	8½	...	8
Average of the last three years	13½	16	29½	36½	30½	38	27

MADURA DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. W. McQUHAE.

Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue.	Cultivation. Wet.	Cultivation. Dry.	Prices of the principal food-grains (Seers of 80 tolars per rupee). Average of three years, 1872, 73 & 74. Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	In 1875. Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	In 1876. Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rainfall. Average of 3 years 1873, 74, 75 & 76 up to November.	In 1876-77, up to November.
																		Inches.	Inches.
1. Madura ...	446	281,418	4,35,861	28,684	46,492	13·83	29·09	30·01	31·75	15·53	28·96	32·88	35·07	8·45	19·03	15·33	13·84	32·22	18·27
2. Terumangalam ...	618	241,215	4,21,488	11,894	143,155	16·36	24·31	25·08	29·68	12·67	36·75	27·47	31·00	8·33	15·79	14·38	14·61	31·88	19·00
3. Melur ...	514	128,988	2,97,169	1,27,280	647,189	15·27	39·08	41·52	34·03	17·82	35·23	40·23	36·61	9·29	18·32	16·70	15·39	33·24	27·65
4. Dindigul ...	1108	324,366	5,26,708	10,488	166,925	13·58	29·99	33·44	33·58	14·28	29·87	35·28	36·13	8·35	12·15	16·90	14·61	25·40	15·68
5. Palni ...	988	184,831	3,76,912	7,688	66,218	14·32	28·14	24·69	26·47	14·36	24·30	26·46	28·08	9·71	11·84	13·68	13·65	16·64	10·32
6 Periacolam ...	1200	217,418	3,86,953	15,746	78,708	14·32	27·13	28·91	32·03	12·99	29·16	25·72	35·94	8·97	13·86	13·96	14·33	23·15	8·65
7. Ramnad (Zemdy.)...	2353	504,131	7,16,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·04	10·32
8. Shivogunga (do.) ...	1553	484,256	4,44,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·27	18·30
	8784	2,366,615	36,16,734	196,160	1,148,682	14·06	29·34	30·49	31·21	14·52	30·71	31·34	33·80	8·88	13·91	15·15	14·40	26·93	15·55

N. B.—No statistics of the last two Taluks, which are Zemindari.

MADURA DISTRICT—(Collector Mr. W. McQuhae).

MADURA Taluk (Acting Deputy Collector Mr. P. Soobrein).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Four to eight annas of the dry crops and two to eight annas of the wet crops saved. No sowings practicable, unless there be a fall of rain.	Remissions Rs. 2,24,014, out of a total revenue of Rs. 4,35,861.	There is a great scarcity of fodder in the taluk, and it is feared many head of cattle will die from starvation. Cattle permitted to graze on slopes of hills and forest reserves.	Wells, river Vygai, and pits dug in the bed of the river. The villages situated on the banks of the river have an abundant supply of water. Wells and pits are, however, drying. The remedial measures proposed are digging new wells and repairing ponds, for which work a sum of Rs. 9,500 have been sanctioned by the Local Funds Committee.	See below.	The stock of grain in hand at the end of January was 30 garce. Importation of grain has been begun, but at present it is not in such large quantities as to cause a fall in prices. Private enterprise, it is hoped, will maintain supplies.	One-eighth of the population of 231,418 is high-caste, two-thirds of it are agriculturists, and the remainder urban or artisan. There are no wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	Slight emigration to Ceylon and neighbouring districts, the reported number being 6,962. A few have returned; but as regards the others, it is not known whether they have bettered their condition. Further emigration is however probable.	Rs. 26,000 have been sanctioned for irrigation works, and it is proposed to incur a further sum of Rs. 20,000 for the same purpose.	Three chuttrums have been opened at Government expense to feed travellers, the aged and infirm, &c.	The number of persons on the hands of Government at date of report was 1,443. Estimate for the future :— *On works.* 1st March ... 3,000 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ... 7,000

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Weeks ending.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
7th Oct. 1876	7·4	13·8	18	18·2	6·3	10·12
14th do.	6·15	13·1	16	17·9	6	11
21st do.	6·10	12·14	13·3	18·6	6	10·12
28th do.	5·15	10·4	12·3	14·10	6	9·3
4th Nov. 1876	6·1	10·2	11·14	13·1	6	8·4
11th do.	5·1	8·8	9·13	11·8	5·14	7·13
18th do.	4·13	7·8	9·2	10·15	5·11	7·8
25th do.	4·9	7	8·7	9·1	5·10	7
2nd Dec. 1876	4·10	7	8·4	8·4	4·11	6·14
9th do.	4·5	6·8	7·2	7·5	3·14	6
16th do.	4	5·4	6·7	6·7	3·13	5·9
23rd do.	4·6	5	6·4	6·10	3·9	5·8
Average for the last six years	...	...	...	...	...	...

TERUMANGALAM Taluk (Deputy Collector Mr. P. Subbaiyar).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Four annas of the crops saved. No further sowings until next rains.	Remissions Rs. 1,75,059, out of a total revenue of Rs. 4,31,488.	No mortality among cattle, as hitherto there has been a sufficiency of pasture and water-supply. In event of fodder becoming exhausted, it is recommended that cattle be permitted to graze on slopes of hills and State forests.	Wells and ooranies. There is no distress at present for water, but should wells get dry, it is suggested that they be deepened and new wells dug.	See below.	Local stocks of grain are reported to be 855 garce, but are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the people. If merchants import grain largely, there will be a fall in prices.	Three-fourths of the population of 241,215 are agriculturists; the remainder are labourers and artisans. Two-thirds of the population are well-to-do. A few landholders may aid their tenants, but not to any large extent.	About 4,171 people have emigrated to Ceylon. Further emigration is probable.	Rs. 4,236 from Imperial and Rs. 756 from Local Funds have been sanctioned for deepening wells and ooranies.	No relief houses opened as yet, though there are two chuttrums in the taluk where travellers are generally fed.	The number employed on relief works on date of report was 1,183. The number estimated on the dates indicated below is— *On works.* *By charity.* 1st March ... 3,000 1st May ... 4,000 1st July ... 6,000

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Weeks.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st week in Oct.	7·0	17·0	15·0	15·0	6·0	12·0
2nd „ ...	6·8	16·0	14·5	15·0	6·0	12·0
3rd „ ...	6·3	15·0	13·0	13·0	6·0	12·0
4th „ ...	5·5	13·0	11·0	11·0	6·0	11·0
1st week in Nov.	5·4	12·0	10·5	10·0	6·0	10·5
2nd „ ...	5·0	10·0	9·0	8·0	6·5	6·5
3rd „ ...	5·0	9·0	10·0	9·0	5·5	7·0
4th „ ...	4·5	9·0	8·0	8·0	5·0	7·0
1st week in Dec.	4·3	8·5	8·0	7·8	4·3	7·0
2nd „ ...	3·5	10·5	7·0	6·5	4·0	6·0
3rd „ ...	3·2	11·0	6·8	6·0	4·0	5·0
4th „ ...	3·3	10·0	6·5	6·0	4·0	5·0
Average for four years ending 1875 ...	7·5	18·0	19·5	18·0	6·0	13·0

MELUR Taluk (Mr. M. Tillinayagam, Temporary Deputy Collector).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Eight annas of the dry crop and three annas of the wet crop saved. Further sowings are possible if there be a reasonable fall of rain.	Remissions Rs. 1,40,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,97,169.	1,516 head of cattle and 2,341 of sheep have died, but not from starvation. There is reported to be fodder enough for cattle for two months, after which, if there be no rain, there will be great mortality among cattle. Slopes of hills are recommended to be used for grazing purposes, and ryots encouraged by promises of light assessment to grow cholum plants for fodder. Prickly-pear is scarce.	No distress felt at present for drinking water, though fears are entertained of a scarcity two months hence in about 30 villages, where it is recommended that wells be sunk.	See below.	Local stocks estimated to be sufficient for one month. A few traders and principal ryots may have grain for their own consumption for about six months, but three-fourths of the population have none at all. Madura is the chief centre of supply; importation of paddy is however being made from Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Private enterprise not expected to cope with the demand for grain, and importation by Government is suggested. Fall of prices depends upon abundant importation and upon a fall of rain.	The population amounts to 128,983 souls, of whom 16,641 are high caste and 1,405 urban, or artisan. The rest are of low caste, and consist of agriculturists and labourers. There are no well-to-do landholders capable of aiding their tenants or padiyals.	About 6,000 persons estimated to have emigrated to Ceylon, and a similar number it is thought possible may follow. The people are not returning; hence it is believed that they have bettered themselves.	The works started by the Local Funds Board consist of the construction of three ooranies at a cost of Rs. 3,264. The works proposed are construction of roads and ooranies, excavation of tanks and clearances of channels. Rs. 2,329 have sanctioned on this account.	Relief is given to travellers in the chuttrums at Melur and Kollampatee. It is recommended that grants to these chuttrums be increased, and relief houses for the infirm, aged, &c., opened.	The number on hand on relief works is 750. The number approximately estimated on the dates specified is— *On works.* 1st March ... 600 1st May ... 4,000 1st July ... 10,000 If rain falls before these dates, it is expected that only a few persons will remain on relief works.

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Weeks.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
Oct. 1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st week ..	8·0	15·0	19·0	24·0	5·8	11·0
2nd „ ...	8·0	13·0	15·0	20·0	5·8	11·4
3rd „ ...	7·8	12·8	14·8	19·0	6·0	10·8
4th „ ...	7·0	11·4	13·8	17·0	6·0	9·8
Nov. 1876.						
1st week ...	6·4	11·0	11·0	13·8	5·8	8·0
2nd „ ...	5·4	11·0	11·0	12·8	5·0	7·12
3rd „ ...	4·12	9·8	9·0	10·0	5·0	7·8
4th „ ...	5·8	15·0	9·0	10·0	5·4	7·0
Dec. 1876.						
1st week ...	5·0	13·8	...	7·0	...	6
2nd „ ...	4·4	11·0	...	7·0	...	5·12
3rd „ ...	4·0	11·0	...	7·0	...	5·8
4th „ ...	4·0	11·0	...	7·4	3·0	5·12
Average for the past six years	10·2	19·12	24·14	22·6	5·7	14·13

MADURA DISTRICT—continued.

DINDIGUL Taluk (Mr. C. W. W. Martin, Acting Sub-Collector).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Nine annas of the wet and two and half annas of the dry crops saved.	Remissions Rs. 1,15,768, out of a total revenue of Rs. 5,26,708.	5,200 head of cattle had died from disease up to date of report. Forest reserves have been thrown open to cattle, and prickly-pear suggested as fodder. It is considered that there is a sufficiency of pasture as well as of grass and stalks from withered crops for the cattle.	Tanks, wells, rivers Manjalar and Kodaranar, and a number of jungle streams. Wells have run dry, but the beds of the rivers, which are fed by mountain streams, are not likely to do so. Every village is said to be provided with a number of wells, and an absolute scarcity of water is not apprehended.	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. Weeks. / Rice, 2nd sort. / Paddy, 2nd sort. / Cholum. / Cumboo. / Ragi. / Wheat. / Horse Gram. Oct. 1876. 1st week... 6 8 / 13 14½ / 13 5½ / 16 6½ / 16 14½ / 6 6½ / 11 5½ 2nd „ ... 7 0 / 15 0 / 12 8 / 14 / 16 / 6 8 / 13 3rd „ ... 7 0 / 15 0 / 11 8 / 14 / 16 12 / 6 6 / 13 4th „ ... 6 4½ / 13 7½ / 10 2½ / 14 9½ / 13 14 / 6 6½ / 9 13 Nov. 1876. 1st week... 5 8 / 13 1 / 8 2½ / 13 4 / 10 7½ / 6 9 / 7 15½ 2nd „ ... 5 4 / 11 5 / 7 2½ / 11 10½ / 9 7½ / 6 9 / 7 14½ 3rd „ ... 4 13 / 10 2½ / 7 1½ / 10 10½ / 9 4½ / 5 8½ / 7 9½ 4th „ ... 4 11 / 9 14½ / 6 6½ / 10 8 / 8 11 / 5 7½ / 7 1 Dec. 1876. 1st week... 4 1½ / 8 8 / 13 / 9 1 / 7 13 / 5 2½ / 6 1 2nd „ ... 3 11½ / 8 6 / 5 2 / 8 5 / 6 7 / 3 8½ / 6 3rd „ ... 3 11½ / 7 10½ / 4 14 / 7 4½ / 5 13½ / 3 9½ / 6 4th „ ... 3 8 / 7½ / 4 13½ / 7 1 / 5 13½ / 3 4 / 6 1 Average for the past six years 6 8 / 17 13½ / 17 9½ / 21 10½ / 21 1½ / 5 15½ / 16 15½	The merchants are supposed to have abundance of grain. Ten per cent. of the population only have a supply for three months. The chief centres of supply are Madras, Tanjore and Tinnevelly. The railway stations are those of Caroor and Dindigul. Private enterprise, it is hoped, will maintain supplies.	The population numbers 324,366, of whom 185,000, or about 57 per cent., are agriculturists, and the remainder, or nearly 43 per cent., are of mixed occupation, among which are included 81,000 labourers. Landholders are not likely to aid their tenants, but well-to-do ryots will assist their farm labourers as long as they can.	Farm labourers, it is said, emigrate to coffee plantations in Ceylon and Travancore, where it is thought they better themselves. It is reported that they are now returning as the working season there is over.	The works already started are construction of roads and irrigation works at a cost of Rs. 52,615. The works proposed are constructing new and repairing old roads and irrigation works generally, which are to cost a sum of Rs. 1,64,087.	A relief-house has been opened at Vedasenolur for feeding travellers, the aged and infirm, &c.	The number of persons likely to be on the hands of Government on the following dates is— On Works. / By charity. 1st March ... 4,000 / 1,200 1st May ... 6,000 / 1,600 1st July ... 2,000 / 2,000

PULNI Taluk (Mr. C. W. W. Martin, Acting Sub-Collector).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Five annas of the wet crop and from one and half to three annas of the dry crop. Some wet cultivation is probable for a third crop under wells if there be a fall of rain.	Remissions Rs. 1,22,800, out of a total of Rs. 3,76,912.	3,000 head of cattle and 6,000 sheep have died from starvation, and but for the Palani and Annamalai hills, which afford pasture, the cattle would have suffered much from want of fodder. Forest reserves have been thrown open for the cattle, and prickly-pear suggested as fodder. The establishment of fodder depôts is also to be attempted.	Rivers Amravati, Tranganjiar and Shanmuganadi, numerous tanks and wells. Tanks have run dry, and water in wells is not abundant, yet no fear is expressed of a total failure of water-supply.	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. Weeks. / Rice, 2nd sort. / Paddy, 2nd sort. / Cholum. / Cumboo. / Ragi. / Horse-Gram. Oct. 1876. 1st week.. 7·8 / 15 / 12 / 15 / 15·8 / 11 2nd „ ... 7·12 / 15·8 / 12·8 / 15 / 15 / 11 3rd „ ... 7·12 / 15 / 12·8 / 15 / 15 / 11 4th „ ... 7 / 13·8 / 8·4 / 10·8 / 11 / 10·8 Nov. 1876. 1st week.. 5·12 / 11·8 / 7 / 9 / 9 / 8 2nd „ ... 6·4 / 12 / 8 / 8 / 9·8 / 8 3rd „ ... 5·12 / 11·8 / 7·8 / 10 / 9 / 7 4th „ ... 5·4 / 70 / 5·8 / 8·3 / 7·8 / 6·4 Dec. 1876. 1st week.. 5·4 / 9·8 / ... / ... / 7·8 / 5·12 2nd „ ... 5 / 9·8 / 5·8 / 7 / 7 / 5·4 3rd „ ... 4·4 / 8 / 4·12 / 6 / 3 / 5·8 4th „ ... ... / ... / ... / ... / ... / ... Average of six years... 9·1 / 18·12 / 17·9 / 24·4 / 23·15 / 15·1	The chief centres of supply are the Dindigul and Periacolam Taluks and the irrigated villages in the valley of the Amravati. As importation of grain can easily be made by the Madras Railway, no apprehensions are entertained of private enterprise maintaining supplies.	The population amounts to 184,831. Of these 26,921 are cultivators and 22,415 labourers, and the rest of mixed occupation. There are three well-to-do landholders, but they are not likely to aid their tenants.	7,000 persons have emigrated to coffee plantations in Ceylon and neighbouring countries, where it is supposed they have bettered themselves.	Three new lines of road and excavation of tanks have already been undertaken. The works practicable are as follows:— Rs. Road works 2,51,700 Village „ 77,547 TOTAL ... 3,29,247	Two relief-houses have been opened—one at Pulni, and the other at Thopepampetti,—where travellers, the aged and infirm, &c., are fed.	The numbers now on the hands of Government are— On works. / By charity. 4,134 / 557 The number estimated to be on the hands of Government on the dates specified is— On works. / By charity. 1st March ... 6,000 / 800 1st May ... 10,000 / 1,500 1st July ... 8,000 / 2,000

MADURA DISTRICT—concluded.

PERIACOLUM Taluk (Mr. McQuhae, Collector)).

d: There are altogether six rivers, out of which only one has failed. Water-supply plentiful; in some villages only it will fail.

e:

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Horsegram.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October ...	12·25	23·73	22·68	22·50	19·58
November ...	8·97	14·33	13·86	13·96	14·68
1st week in Dec.	8·45	12·40	12·96	11·76	11·57
2nd „	7·60	10·85	11·34	10·29	12·46
3rd „	5·92	10·85	11·34	10·29	10·68
4th „	6·76	10·85	11·34	10·29	8·90
5th „	6·76	10·85	11·34	10·29	8·90
Average for the past six years	16·47	28·67	33·61	32·16	33·60

a: Six annas of the wet crop and three annas of the dry crop saved.

b: Remissions Rs. 1,78,999, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,86,953.

c: No mortality among cattle from starvation. There is abundant grass in surrounding hills, and no deaths are expected.

f: Local stocks of grain are said to be very small. The taluk is connected with the railway and by good roads. Private enterprise, it is expected, will keep the large markets supplied, which will not be the case as regards village markets, where scarcity is feared. Fall of prices is not anticipated.

g: The population numbers 217,418 souls, of whom very few are high caste. The greater portion are agriculturists. One-fourth is well-to-do. There are two landholders, but the aid they are likely to give is not much.

h: Emigration not to any great extent.

i: No relief works started as yet. Excavation of tanks are the works proposed as practicable.

j: Besides private charity, which is very liberally extended, nothing has been done for the aged, infirm, &c.; but it is proposed to open three relief-houses from the 10th February.

k: The number of persons Government is likely to have on its hands on dates specified is—

	On works.
1st May ...	7,000
1st July ...	3,000

RAMNAD Zemindari Division (Special Assistant Collector Mr. J. Lee Warner).

a: Two annas of the wet crops, and 3 annas of the dry crops, saved.

b: Rs. 6,879 will have to be remitted on wet lands, and Rs. 45,724 on dry lands, out of a total revenue of Rs. 7,16,892.

c: The mortality among cattle and agricultural stock has been unprecedented; the only remedy proposed is emigration. The prospects of next season's ploughing are reported to be very gloomy.

d: In the greater portion of the taluk water is running dry in the village wells, and there is no water in the tanks. The remedial measures suggested are emigration to more favourably situated places.

e:

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.			
	Ragi, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumboo.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
December 1875	28·73	31·0	...	27·19
December 1876	6·76	12·40	21·06	9·93
Average for three years ending 1874 ...	13·01	28·61	22·68	22·78

f: Grain merchants and well-to-do ryots have a supply of grain, but not in very large quantities. Grain has begun to be imported. The weekly markets are well supplied. The stock of grain in hand is estimated at 14,290 colums of 90 Madras measures each.

g: The population is 504,131, and is purely agricultural and mostly very poor. The landholders are not likely to aid their tenants.

h: Emigration has taken place, but the people are returning for want of work.

i: Relief works started; constructing one new road and excavating six new tanks.

j: No relief-houses have been started as yet, as there does not appear to be any immediate need for them.

k: There were 6,574 persons on relief works on date of report. Estimate for the future is—

	On works.
1st March ...	5,500
1st May ...	7,500
1st July ...	10,000

SIVAGANGA Zemindari Division (Acting Head Assistant Collector Mr. F. A. Nicholson.

a: The crops saved are estimated at 1½ annas.

b: Being a zemindari division no information is given regarding the remissions. The revenue is Rs. 4,44,751.

c: Some deaths among cattle appear to have occurred, but the numbers are not stated. Cattle are said to be selling at very low rates, specially in the south of the division.

d: The present supply in the north is good; in the south it is reported to be bad. Wells are scarce, and improving them would form most useful relief work. Ooranies also should be deepened.

e:

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Cholum.	Varagu.
1876.					
Oct. 1st week ...	6¼	14⅖	16	...	25½
„ 2nd „ ...	6⅖	14⅖	16	...	25½
„ 3rd „ ...	6¼	14⅖	16	...	25½
„ 4th „ ...	6¼	16⅖	16	...	25½
Nov. 1st „ ...	4½	8	8	...	14
„ 2nd „ ...	4½	8	8	...	14
„ 3rd „ ...	4½	8	8	...	14
„ 4th „ ...	4½	8	8	...	14
Dec. 1st „ ...	4¼	8	8	12	13
„ 2nd „ ...	4½	8	8	12	13
„ 3rd „ ...	4¼	8	8	12	13
„ 4th „ ...	4½	8	8	12	13
1877.					
Jan. 1st week ...	4	6½	6½	11	12
„ 2nd „ ...	4	6¼	6½	11	10½
Average of the last four years ...	10½	24½	25½	39½	36¼

f: The local stocks of grain are considered to be small. Importations are very considerable. Prices have slightly fallen. Traders will keep up a constant supply, so long as the ryots have means to purchase the grain.

g: The total population is 434,253, and is chiefly agricultural and poor.

h: Large emigrations have taken place, chiefly to Ceylon.

i: Several relief works are in progress, including two roads.

j: No gratuitous relief has been given as yet. Travellers are fed at the chuttrums, but both funds and grain are becoming low.

k: The Assistant Collector is unable to give an estimate of the number of persons who are expected to be on the hands of Government in the future, but points out that the distress will be at its highest in July, and that the number then requiring aid will probably be very great.

NELLORE DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR Mr. F. R. H. SHARP.

Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue.	Cultivation.		Prices of the principal food-grains (Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee).												Rainfall.	
						Average of three years, 1873, 1873, 1874.				In 1875.				In 1876.				Average of 3 years, 1873-74-75, up to November.	In 1875-76, up to November.
				Dry.	Wet.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.		
				Percentage.	Percentage.														
1. Atmakur	608	103,802	2,80,639	87	13	20·33	29·12	25·66	30·03	18·00	33·60	35·67	37·31	7·00	10·56	...	10·92	34·7	4·50
2. Kavali	533	81,336	2,14,398	72	28	16·17	27·20	...	30·94	25·00	33·60	...	31·35	9·00	12·24	...	13·51	45·4	11·54
3. Udayagiri	595	100,965	67,366	97	3	17·79	26·74	32·98	32·00	...	26·12	30·80	30·76	...	10·89	10·58	11·22	28·9	9·20
4. Nellore	627	179,769	5,93,207	19	81	18·50	25·60	24·43	29·04	17·50	30·72	28·71	29·80	7·50	10·08	9·57	10·01	36·2	13·51
5. Kanigiri	695	127,358	61,765	99	1	14·73	26·88	28·38	28·96	15·75	26·88	30·80	33·57	7·87	14·28	13·09	14·61	24·7	6·45
6. Ongole	710	195,068	3,41,921	98	2	13·24	22·96	22·71	27·12	15·75	16·46	29·64	31·60	8·94	13·62	12·75	17·70	33·1	17·99
7. Rapur	541	63,995	1,19,879	93	7	16·48	25·09	29·09	30·02	15·75	28·56	27·72	28·44	8·64	10·25	10·47	10·74	41·0	8·65
8. Gudur	813	147,141	4,39,041	41	59	24·33	28·98	29·27	31·09	19·00	26·88	24·36	31·35	7·25	...	...	...	32·0	2·70
9. Kanduknr	723	138,875	3,01,318	91	9	15·60	26·18	29·19	30·42	16·62	30·24	30·80	33·18	10·13	13·61	...	20·98	33·7	11·02
10. Podili	405	62,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Darsi	468	73,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	3·25
12. Venkatagiri	239	52,358	3,96,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·9	13·99
13. Poloor	194	50,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,150	1,376,811	28,18,231	78	22	17·02	26·52	28·20	29·95	17·26	28·15	29·91	32·04	8·29	11·94	11·29	35·8	11·43	...

N. B.—No statistics of the last four Taluks, which are Zemindari. There are no reports of Venkatagiri and Poloor, but they are understood to be in the same general condition as Rapur and Gudur.

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MAY 5, 1877.

NELLORE DISTRICT

(Mr. F. R. H. Sharp, Acting Collector).

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Five annas of the crop saved. No further sowings, unless there be a fall of rain.	Remissions Rs. 1,75,000, out of a total of Rs. 2,80,629.	A fourth of the cattle and agricultural stock have died, and a similar number or more are expected to die if rain fails for a month or two. In absence of pasture and dry fodder, cattle are being fed on leaves of margosa, rani, dirsena, juni, marri, palmyra and date trees, and on thatch of houses.	There is spring water in the Pennair river of a foot deep, and it is feared that this will fail within a couple of months. Digging of new wells and improving old ones are recommended at a cost of Rs. 30,000.	**ATMAKUR Taluk (Mr. F. R. H. Sharp, Acting Collector).**	1,850 kandies of food-grains are estimated to be in the possession of merchants and agriculturists; paddy is in store at Kalumava, Mahimahir..u, Kartampand, Tatiparty, Mahamadapuram, Vorur, Apparowpalem, Chejerla, and Turpakambhanipand; dry grains at Bommavarum, Pongur, Mangupalli, Chirmana, Kartampand, Navur, Prabhagiripaturu, Topugunta, Bathpand and its hamlet, Nallapureddipalli. Ordinary roads are the means by which supplies are imported. The owners of food-grains are not disposed to part with them; private enterprise not considered sufficient; importation by Government will be necessary.	The population is 103,802; 25 per cent. of whom are of high caste, the remainder are of mixed occupations. The people are mostly agriculturists; about one-fourth of the population are wealthy, and aid their tenants by selling food-grains.	About 1,000 people of low caste have emigrated to Madras, East Coast Canal, &c., for work. As they are not returning, it is supposed they are well off; further emigration probable.	The relief works already started are the construction of channels, tanks, bunds, embankments, and roads, at a cost of Rs. 19,492; the works practicable are constructing five new roads, three channels, and excavating two tanks.	Cooked food is supplied to travellers, the old and infirm at Kasba Atmakur, Gollapalli, and Rattapand. The amount expended up to date was Rs. 270. A poor-house is also to be opened on the Dornal near Gollapalli.	The number of coolies on date of report was—on works 4,618 and by charity 253. The number on the dates specified below will be—

ATMAKUR Taluk (Mr. F. R. H. Sharp, Acting Collector).

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.				
	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragulu.	Horse-gram.
1st week, Oct. 1876 ...	25	12½	21	24	16
2nd " ...	23	11½	19	21	15
3rd " ...	23	11½	17	19	15
4th " ...	23	11½	16	17	15
1st week, Nov. 1876 ...	17	8½	12	13	13
2nd " ...	16	8	12	13	13
3rd " ...	16	8	12	13	13
4th " ...	14	7	11	12	13
1st week, Dec. 1876 ...	14	7	11	12	13
2nd " ...	14	7	10	11	12
3rd " ...	12	6	9	10	11
Average for the past six years ...	34	17	32	37	25

On works.	By charity.
1st March ... 9,000	2,000
1st May ... 15,000	3,500
1st July ... 20,000	8,000

Four annas of the dry crop saved; wet crops entirely lost.	Remissions Rs. 1,45,207, out of a total of Rs. 2,14,298.	About a fourth of the cattle have died from want of fodder, and a similar number are expected to die. There is no fodder for the cattle in the taluk, and owners are for the most part too poor to import straw. Prickly-pear suggested as fodder, but the ryots will not be persuaded to use it. Cattle are, however, to be fed on palmyra leaves.	There is no water for agricultural purposes, as all the rivers and most of the tanks have become dry. There is at present, however, enough drinking water for the people and cattle. Sinking new wells, it is hoped, will prevent a water-famine next hot weather.	**KAVALI Taluk (Mr. G. F. T. Power, Assistant Collector).**	Importations of grain are being made, chiefly from the Kistna district and from the seaport of Kottapatnam in the Ongole taluk. Whether private enterprise will maintain supplies cannot accurately be stated, owing to the difficulties of importation from want of railway communication and roads. Fall in prices not anticipated.	Almost the entire population of 81,336 are agriculturists, and the majority of the people are low caste and poor. The landholders are generally not well-to-do, and are therefore not likely to help their tenants.	From 12 to 15 families have emigrated to neighbouring districts; they have not returned, and their condition is not known. Further emigration is probable, but not to any very large extent, so long as local relief works exist.	The works already started are two main roads and two village roads. The works practicable are improving communication between the different villages, and connecting larger villages by good cart tracks with the main roads; also tank repairs and improvements.	There are two poor-houses—one at Kavali, and the other at Ademurtipuram: in the former 1,800 and in the latter 300 poor persons, and those physically incapable of work are fed daily.	The number on relief works is 5,830, and maintained by charity 1,541. The number on the dates indicated below will be—

KAVALI Taluk (Mr. G. F. T. Power, Assistant Collector).

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.					
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Paddy, 1st sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Jonnalu.	Ragulu.
1st week, in Oct. 1876	10	12	21½	25½	15	16
2nd " ...	10	12	21½	25½	15	16
3rd " ...	10	12	21½	25½	15	16
4th " ...	10	12	21½	25½	15	16
1st week, in Nov. 1876	8	10	17½	20	13	14
2nd " ...	8	9	17½	20	13	14
3rd " ...	8	9	17½	20	13	14
4th " ...	8	8½	16½	19	13	14
1st week, in Dec. 1876	7½	7½	14	18	10½	12
2nd " ...	6½	7	14	16	9	10
3rd " ...	6½	6½	13½	14	8	10
4th " ...	6½	7	14	14½	8	9
5th " ...	6½	7	14	14½	8	9
Average for the past six years ...	16	18	34	39	28	32

On works.	By charity.
1st March ... 11,000	2,500
1st May ... 19,000	4,000
1st July ... 35,000	8,000

NELLORE DISTRICT—continued.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Three annas of the sujjee crop and four annas of the ragi crop under wells have been saved. Further sowings will be made if there be a fall of rain.	Remissions Rs. 48,895, in the following proportions— Dry ... Rs. 39,781 Wet ... „ 9,114 On a rough calculation the Collector puts down the remissions at Rs. 35,000, out of a total of Rs. 67,365.	A great number of cattle have died, and are expected to die, from starvation. The well-to-do ryots feed their cattle on roots of grass and cholum grain, but the only available fodder is leaves of trees. Herds of cattle have also been driven to the Veligonda hills and Kistna.	In some villages there is a supply of water, while in others there is a great want of it. Water-supply depends chiefly on wells, and if there is not a fall of rain soon, it will be necessary to send the people of the northern villages to the Pennair river.	**UDAYAGIRI Taluk (Mr. J.W.G. Underwood, Acting Head Assistant Collector).** PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. Weeks. / Paddy. / Cholum. / Ragi. / Horse-gram. / Peas. / Wheat. 1st Oct. 1876 ... 14½ 10½ 11½ 9 7 7 8th „ ... 14 10 11 9 7 7 15th „ ... 13 9½ 9½ 9 6½ 7 22nd „ ... 12 8 9 8 5½ 7 29th „ ... 11 7½ 8 7 5½ 6½ 5th Nov. 1876 ... 10 7 7½ 6½ 5½ 6 12th „ ... 10 6½ 8 6 4½ 6 19th „ ... 9 6½ 7 6 4½ 5 26th „ ... 8 5½ 6 5½ 3½ 5 3rd Dec. 1876 ... 8 5½ 6 5½ 3½ 4½ 10th „ ... 6 ... 5½ 5½ 3 4½ 17th „ ... 6 ... 4½ 4½ 2½ 3½ 24th „ ... 6 ... 4½ 4½ 3 3½ 31st „ ... 6 ... 4½ 4½ 3 3½ 7th Jan. 1877 ... 6½ ... 4½ ... 3½ 3½ 14th „ ... 6 4 4½ 4 3 3 Average for the last six years ... 18 14 18 13 8 6	Rice is chiefly being imported from Nellore, Kavali and Rottapatam; and if this be carried out in large quantities, it is expected that private enterprise will maintain supplies.	The greater portion of the population of 100,985 are agriculturists, while artisans are in the minority. The condition of the people is poor. There are a few wealthy landholders who are capable of aiding their tenants, but whether they do so or not is un-known.	Labourers from a few villages have emigrated to neighbouring districts in search of employment, but they have returned since relief works have been opened in the taluk.	The relief works started consist of the construction of two roads and the digging of several wells. The works practicable are two new roads: one from Duttalur to Paniur; the other from Gollapally to Ramapuram.	Relief houses have been opened at Udayagiri, Sitharampuram and Duttalur, where sick and infirm people are fed. The cost of charitable relief amounts to Rs. 467-15-1.	The number of coolies on relief works on date of report was 18,000; by charity 410. The approximate number on the dates specified below will be— On works. / By charity. 1st March 18,450 500 1st June 20,700 600 1st July 18,090 450
All crops have failed, except those under wells, which have averaged 3 annas.	Remissions Rs. 86,000, out of a total revenue of Rs.5, 93,207.	There has been great mortality among the cattle. People are, however, sending their cattle to the Veligonda hills and to Kistna. They are also feeding them on thatch and prickly-pear.	Fears are entertained regarding the water-supply, which is almost wholly derived from wells, as they will fail unless early rain falls and the people will have to be encamped near the Pennair.	**NELLORE Taluk (Mr. J. W. G. Underwood, Acting Head Assistant Collector).** PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. Months. / Rice, 2nd sort. / Cholum. / Cumboo. / Ragi. July 1876 ... 16 28 ... 29½ August „ ... 15½ 23½ ... 25½ September „ ... 14½ 22½ ... 24½ October „ ... 11½ 15½ 13½ 18½ November „ ... 7½ 10½ 11 11 December „ ... 6½ 7½ ... 7½ Average of the years 1872-73-74 ... ... 18½ 26½ 27 29½	It is estimated that there may be 500 putties of grain in stock. Small supplies are coming in from Kistna. It is doubtful whether private enterprise can maintain supplies.	No information regarding the population which numbers 179,769. No assistance whatever is to be expected from the landholders, who are not well-to-do as a whole.	No emigration has taken place. The people will not even go to the relief works on the East Coast Canal, which are near their villages.	Two roads, 42 miles in length, are in progress as relief works, but are insufficient. Several other works are in contemplation, such as opening new roads and excavating tanks.	Village Munsifs feed travellers, the aged and infirm, at a diurnal cost of about 2 annas. Uncooked food is given to the poor at Udayagiri.	The number of persons now on the hands of Government is— On works. / By charity. 1,255 490 Estimate for the future is— On works. / By charity. 1st May ... 2,500 2,000 1st July ... 2,500 2,500

NELLORE DISTRICT—continued.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The crops saved are estimated at an average of two annas.	Remissions Rs. 36,000, out of a total Revenue of Rs. 61,765.	Up to the middle of January 3,000 cattle and 3,000 sheep had died, and one-third of the existing stock is expected to perish. A small supply of cholum straw is in stock, and is given very sparingly to the more valuable cattle, the inferior kinds being fed on prickly-pear and thatch.	Many wells are dry; some have a quarter and others less than their usual supply. It is proposed to clear and deepen the drinking-water wells in those villages where the want of water is most felt.	**KANIGIRI Taluk (Acting Sub-Collector Mr. T. V. D. Hardinge).** PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. (*Manikas per rupee*). WEEKS ENDING — Paddy, 2nd sort. — Cholum. — Cumboo. — Ragi. — Horse-gram. — Rice, 2nd sort. — Wheat. 1876. 1st Oct. ... 14 — 12 — 12 — 14 — 12 — 6 — 5½ 7th „ ... 14 — 12 — 12 — 14 — 12 — 6 — 5½ 14th „ ... 13½ — 12 — 12 — 13½ — 12 — 6 — 5½ 21st „ ... 12 — 11 — 12 — 13½ — 10¾ — 5¾ — 5½ 28th „ ... 11½ — 11 — 11 — 11 — 10¾ — 5¾ — 5½ 4th Nov. ... 10½ — 9 — 9 — 10 — 9 — 5½ — 5½ 11th „ ... 9½ — 9 — 9 — 10 — 7 — 4¾ — 5 18th „ ... 9 — 8 — 8 — 9 — 7 — 4½ — 5 25th „ ... 8½ — 8 — 8 — 9 — 7 — 4 — 5 2nd Dec. ... 8 — 6 — 6 — 6 — ... — 3¾ — 4 9th „ ... 8 — 6 — 6 — 6 — ... — 3¾ — 4 16th „ ... 8 — 6 — 6 — 6 — ... — 3¾ — 4 23rd „ ... 8 — 6 — 6 — 6 — ... — 3¾ — 4 30th „ ... 8 — 6 — 6 — 6 — ... — 3¾ — 4 1877. 6th Jan. ... 8 — ... — 6 — 5½ — 4½ — 3¾ — 4 13th „ ... 8 — ... — 6 — 5½ — 4½ — 3¾ — 4 20th „ ... 8 — ... — 5½ — 5 — 4½ — 3¾ — 4 Average of the last four years ... 17¼ — 15½ — 15½ — 18¾ — 14½ — 8 — 6½	The stock of grain in store is considered to be small. Rice is imported by merchants from Guntur and Ongole. The tahsildar considers that the importations do not meet the demand. The Collector remarks that Government, if necessary, could import grain in large quantities from the port and market of Kottapatam, distant 50 miles from Kanigiri town.	The population consists of— Brahmins ... 4,999 Kshatrias ... 1,247 Chetties ... 8,931 Vellalas ...46,444 Other good castes ... 689 TOTAL ...62,310 The total population is 127,259, and there are 63,480 low-caste persons. They are generally poor, and are chiefly agriculturists. There are no landholders able to help their tenants.	A few persons have emigrated, and have not returned. Further emigration is unlikely.	Two roads, a pond, and the repair of a large well are the relief works in progress. Eight other roads are proposed.	Destitute travellers are given relief. The aged, infirm, &c., receive one meal per diem at a poor-house at Kanigiri.	On 10th February, there were on the hands of Government— *On works.* 6,119 — *By charity.* 553 Estimate for the future is— *On works.* — *By charity.* 1st March ... 8,000 — 500 1st May ... 15,000 — 1,000 No numbers are given for July, on the assumption that rain will fall in June, and cultivation commence.
Three annas of the crops saved.	The tahsildar estimates remissions at Rs. 2,95,614, out of a total of Rs. 3,41,921. The Acting Sub-Collector of Nellore calculates the remissions at Rs. 1,57,411.	Deaths have occurred, and will occur, among cattle from want of fodder, but the number in each case is not given. Well-to-do ryots have driven their cattle to the Kristna and Godavery districts for fodder. Grass, cholum straws and stalks of cholum plant upon which cattle have hitherto been fed, have become exhausted. They are now fed on leaves of Margoza and other trees, prickly-pear and old thatch obtained from the roofs of dwelling-houses. Importation of fodder by Government for cattle is recommended.	The wells are drying up. Villages situated near rivers or on the sea-coast have a plentiful supply of water. Towards the north and east of the taluk the want of water will chiefly be felt. Sinking wells have been undertaken in tank beds, and beds of ponds, and existing wells are being cleared of silt.	**ONGOLE Taluk (Mr. T. V. D. Hardinge, Acting Sub-Collector).** PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. (*Seers of 80 tolahs per Rupee*). YEARS. — Rice, 2nd sort. — Cholum. — Cumboo. — Ragi. December, 1875 ... 16·70 — 29·10 — 30·00 — 31·52 „ 1876 ... 6·89 — 8·87 — 8·90 — 8·51 Average prices of three years ending 1874. ... 16·1 — 24·9 — 30·7 — 27·8	Rice and paddy are being imported from Kottapatam, a seaport town on the coast 10 miles east of Ongole, and from the Kistna and Godavery districts. Fall in prices has taken place owing to importation and to a cessation of the importation of food-grains. It is not known whether importation will continue so as to maintain supplies for the next six months.	The population amounts to 195,068 souls. Of these 40,233 are cultivators and 28,589 urban or artizans. The landholders are well-to-do, and are quite capable of assisting their tenants.	Emigration to a small extent has taken place to the Kistna district, and is confined only to people who have relations in that district. Further emigration improbable.	The relief works that have been started are constructing two new roads, repairing three tanks, and removing and destroying prickly-pear; works practicable are seven new roads. The East Coast Canal in course of construction affords employment to a large number of able-bodied laborers.	Two relief-houses have been opened, one at Ongole and the other at Addankey; a subscription of Rs. 250 has been raised, besides the monthly contribution of Rs. 500 by Government, towards relieving distress among the destitute and people physically incapacitated from work.	On the date of report 1,283 persons were provided on works, and 331 were fed by charity. Three times that number are likely to be on relief works on the 1st May, after which date it is expected that the necessity for relief will cease.

NELLORE DISTRICT—continued.

RAPUR Taluk (Acting Collector Mr. H. Sharp).

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Nearly the whole of the crops have been lost; in a few places $\frac{1}{10}$th of an average yield has been obtained. This crop refers only to dry lands. On wet lands no cultivation was undertaken. If the season improves some slight sowings may yet be made.	Remissions seven-eighths of the total revenue of Rs. 1,19,879.	Half of the cattle in the taluk have already died, and of the remainder $\frac{1}{4}$th more will succumb unless the season improves. Owners are feeding their animals on thatch, leaves of trees, &c., and are doing all they can to preserve them. The ryots who have large herds have sent them to the Western Hills. Unless rain falls, ponds must be deepened for the cattle. Government has afforded no help so far.	Drinking water has generally failed. A river runs through the taluk, so the villages on its borders have a sufficiency. In other villages the wells must be deepened, public ones at Government expense, private ones by advances made to their owners.		A few ryots have enough grain in store for the use of their families. There are no Railway Stations near the Taluk, but private persons import rice, so grain is easily procured, and prices have fallen a little lately. If this importation is checked, there will be great distress.	The population is 63,885, and are chiefly agriculturists and labourers. One-eighth are artizans, and a sixteenth petty traders. There are no rich Pattahdars; tenants obtain occasionally some slight assistance from their landlords. There are some well-to-do persons, but they never assist the poor.	Before relief works were started many people emigrated, some with their cattle, others to places where they could obtain work.	Several roads have been undertaken as relief works, and some wells cleared out. When necessary, further relief works will be proposed.	Poor houses have been opened at three convenient centres. Village officers have received strict orders to look after destitute travellers.	The number now on the hands of Government is— *On works.* 2,000; *By charity.* 700 Estimate for the future is— 1st March … *On works.* 4,000 1st April … 5,000 1st May … 6,000

Weeks ending	Prices of the Principal Food-grains.							
	Paddy, 1st sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Jonna.	Suzze.	Ragi.	Horse-gram.
1876.								
7th Oct....	26½	28	10⅛	11	17⅛	21	21	15⅝
14th „ ...	26½	28	10⅛	11	15⅝	21	21	15¼
21st „ ...	22¾	24½	9¼	10⅝	15¾	21	21	14
28th „ ...	22½	24½	9¼	10⅝	14	21	21	14
5th Nov..	19½	21	8¾	10¼	12½	14	14	14
12th „ ...	17⅛	19½	7	8¾	10½	12¼	12½	10⅜
19th „ ...	15⅜	17⅛	7	7	8¾	10½	10½	10⅜
26th „ ...	14	14	6¾	7	7	8¾	8½	10⅜
3rd Dec. .	12½	14	5¼	7	7	10¼	8¾	10⅜
10th „ ...	12½	14	5¼	7	7	8¾	8¾	10⅜
17th „ ...	12½	12½	5¼	5¼	7	8¾	8¾	8¾
24th „ ...	12½	12½	5¼	5¼	7	8¾	8¾	8¾
31st „ ...	12½	12½	5¼	5¼	7	8¾	8¾	8¾
1877.								
1st Jan. ..	11	12½	5¼	5¼	7	8¾	8¾	7
8th „ ...	11	12½	5¼	5¼	7	8¾	8¾	7
15th „ ...	12½	14	6	6	7	8¾	8¾	7
22nd „ ...	12½	14	5¼	7	7	8¾	8¾	7
29th „ ...	12¾	14	5¼	7	7	8¾	8¾	7
Average of the last 6 years ...	40⅛	49	19	22½	36⅓	39	41⅛	25¼

GUDUR Taluk (Mr. M. Raja Row, Tahsildar).

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The dry-crops saved are estimated at one anna, the wet at two annas.	Remissions Rs. 2,57,000 out of a total revenue of Rs. 4,39,041.	Five-sixths of the cattle have already died, and if rain does not fall early in March, it is feared that less than a quarter of the cattle will survive. The ploughing cattle are the best taken care of, but half have already died, and the tahsildar fears that the remainder will perish in the course of the next two or three months. The use of prickly-pear as fodder does not find much favor with the ryots, nor when used does it agree with the cattle.	There is no water in the ponds and tanks. Both people and cattle are dependent for water on wells, which are rapidly drying up. It is suggested that the deepening of old, and digging of new, wells would prove a sufficient remedial measure.		A few ryots have sufficient grain in store for their own use for a year. Rice is largely imported *vid* Madras, and has slightly lowered the prices. Private enterprise is considered equal to supplying the demand.	There are comparatively few persons of high castes. One-eighth of the people are well-to-do, the rest are poor. Of the latter, one-eighth are cultivators, and the rest are engaged in other avocations. Very little help is to be expected from the rich pattadars in the district.	A few persons have emigrated to Madras and the East Coast Canal.	Relief works have been started in the taluk, and are considered sufficient.	About 500 or 600 poor, sick, and aged persons are gratuitously fed at two relief-houses that have been opened at Gudur and Kota Cusbahs. Travellers are fed at these houses when unable to work.	There were 17,558 persons on works, and 5,469 gratuitously fed on February 24th. Estimate for the future is— 1st March … *On works.* 1,500 1st May } … 3,000 1st July }

Weeks ending	Prices of the Principal Food-grains.					
	Paddy, 1st sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Rice (foreign).	Ragi.
1876.						
3rd October ...	28	32	12	14	...	24
10th „ ...	25	27	11½	12½	...	24
17th „ ...	24	27	11	12	...	...
24th „ ...	22	25	10	11	...	...
31st „ ...	20	20	9	10	...	...
7th November ...	16	18	7	8	...	...
14th „ ...	17	19	7½	8½	...	...
21st „ ...	17	18	7	8	...	...
28th „ ...	14	15	6	6½	...	...
5th December ...	14	15	6	7	7	...
12th „ ...	14	15	6	6½	7	...
19th „ ...	14	15	6	6½	7	...
26th „ ...	13	14	5½	6	6½	...
1877.						
2nd January ...	13	14	5½	6	6	...
9th „ ...	11	...	5½	...	6½	...
16th „ ...	11	...	5½	...	7	...
23rd „ ...	11	...	5½	...	7	...
30th „ ...	11	...	5½	...	7½	...
6th February ...	11	...	5	...	7½	8½
13th „ ...	14	...	6	...	8	8½
20th „ ...	14	...	6	...	8	...
27th „ ...	14	...	6	...	8	...
Average prices for the last five years ...	38	44	17	20	...	41

NELLORE DISTRICT—concluded.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The crops saved are estimated at rather more than 1 anna.	Remissions Rs. 1,74,240, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,01,618.	The total number of cattle in the taluk was— Working cattle 18,229 Cows and she-buffaloes ... 23,601 Goats & sheep 37,773 Total ... 79,603 Of these, the sheep and goats are reported not to have suffered much; of the cattle, $\frac{1}{8}$th are estimated to have already perished; the rest are fed on leaves of trees, and are said to be in a very poor condition; the Tahsildar thinks that half may die hereafer. Ragi and other straw will be of great use, when reaped, for feeding cattle.	At present there is a sufficiency of drinking water. Rs. 132 have been spent so far on repairing wells, and further works of this kind will be undertaken when required.	**Kandukur Taluk (Acting Sub-** | **Collector, Mr. T. V. D. Hardinge).**	Large quantities of grain were exported to adjacent famine taluks in the early days of the distress, but now rice is imported extensively, and the supply may be relied on as continous and sufficient. No further increase on prices is expected, and they may go down somewhat, as the ragi crop will soon be for sale.	The total population is 1,38,375, of whom 67,309 are of good castes, and 71,433 are of inferior castes. Of the males, 33,453 are agricultural, and 20,069 urban or artizan. The people are, as a rule, well-to-do. A few rich ryots assist their dependents.	There has been no emigration in the port, nor is any expected in the future.	Three roads have been started as relief works, and 9 others will be commenced when needed. These works will meet all requirements.	Travellers are fed and sent on. A relief-house has been opened for the aged, infirm, &c., who receive one meal of cooked rice per diem.	On 17th February there were 7,365 persons on relief works, and 650 fed by Government gratuitously. Estimate for the future is— *On works.* *By charity.* 1st March...10,000 } 644 1st May ... 5,000 } 1st July ... None.

Kandukur Taluk (Acting Sub-

Dates.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Paddy, 1st sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
1876.								
1st October ...	8	8¼	16	17½	15	18	7	11
8th „ ...	7¾	8	16	17	14⅝	18	7½	11
15th „ ...	7	7⅔	14⅝	16	12	14⅔	7	10
22nd „ ...	6¼	7	13¼	14⅓	12	14⅔	7	10
29th „ ...	6	6⅔	12⅔	14	9½	13½	7	9½
5th Nov. ...	6	6⅔	12⅔	14	9	13¼	7	9½
12th „ ...	5⅓	5⅔	11⅓	12¼	8	...	6¼	8
19th „ ...	5⅓	5⅔	11⅓	12¼	8	...	6¼	8
25th „ ...	5	5½	10⅓	11	7¼	...	6¼	7⅛
2nd Dec. ...	5	5½	10⅓	11	7¼	...	6¼	7⅛
9th „ ...	4¼	4½	8⅔	9	6¼	...	6¼	7⅛
16th „ ...	3¾	4	8	8½	6	...	5	6
23rd „ ...	3¾	4	8	8½	6	...	5	6
30th „ ...	3¾	4¼	8	8½	5	...	5	6
1877.								
6th Jan. ...	3¾	4¼	8	8½	4¾	...	5	6
13th „ ...	3¾	4¼	8	8½	4¾	...	4½	6
20th „ ...	3¾	4¼	8	8½	4¾	...	4⅓	5
26th „ ...	3¾	4¼	8	8½	4¾	...	4⅓	5
3rd Feb. ...	4	4	8	8½	...	...	...	5
10th „ ...	4	4	8	8½	...	...	...	5
Average of the last five years	9¼	10	19¼	20½	17⅛	21½	5½	15

As this taluk forms part of the Venkatagiri zemindari Division, the Deputy Tahsildar is not in possession of information under this head, but the Sub-Collector estimates the crops saved at 4 annas for most villages.	*Vide* column (*a*).	It is reported that ⅓rds of the cattle have already died, and that ⅛th will probably die from want of fodder. They are fed on leaves of various trees and on prickly-pear, which is used largely. The straw of the paddy crop when reaped will enable the cattle to tide over the next 3 or 4 months, when it is hoped that rain will fall.	The water in wells is rapidly diminishing, and it is suggested that they should be deepened and cleared at the expense of the zemindar.	**PODILE—Zemindari Division (Acting** | **Sub-Collector, Mr. T V. D. Hardinge).**	The stock of grain in hand is unascertainable, but it is imported in considerable quantities from Kothapatam. Private enterprise can cope with demands, but prices will not be reduced thereby.	The total population is 62,934, of whom the good castes number 29,990. The number of cultivators is 11 of 159, urban and artizans number 10,294. The landholders are in general well-to-do, and are said to aid their tenants as far as their present means will allow.	No emigration in the port, nor is any anticipated in the future.	Several relief works are in contemplation, those now in progress being insufficient.	A relief house has been started where cooked food is given to the aged and infirm, and travellers are cared for.	The number of persons on the hands of Government on 10th February was— *On works.* *By charity.* 2,420 115 It is expected that the above numbers will be doubled on 1st May, but it is hoped that on 1st July all will have returned to their villages.

PODILE—Zemindari Division (Acting

Weeks ending.	Prices of the principal food-grains. (*Manikas per rupee.*) Paddy, 1st sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
1876.									
1st October ...	15	16	6⅔	7	13	13	15	6	12
8th „ ...	14½	16	6⅔	7	13	13	14½	6	12
15th „ ...	13½	14½	6½	6½	11	11	13	6	10
22nd „ ...	12	13	5½	5⅔	10½	10½	12	6	9
29th „ ...	11½	12	5	5⅔	8½	8½	9	6	9
5th Nov. ...	10⅔	12	5	5	8	8	8½	6	8
12th „ ...	10⅔	12	4½	5	8	8	8½	6	8
19th „ ...	10⅔	12	4½	4½	8	8	8½	6	8
26th „ ...	9	10	4	4	8	8	8	6	7
3rd Dec. ...	8	9	3½	4	7	7	7	6	6
10th „ ...	8	9	3½	4	6	6	6	6	6
17th „ ...	8	8½	3½	4	5	5	5	5	5
24th „ ...	8	8½	3½	4	5	5	5	5	5
31st „ ...	8	8½	3½	4	5	5	5	5	5
Average of the last six years.	16½	17½	7	8	15½	16½	19½	5½	16

Vide Podile.	*Vide* Podile.	*Vide* Podile.	*Vide* Podile.	**DARSI—Zemindari Division (Acting** | **Sub-Collector, Mr. T. V. D. Hardinge).**	Grain is being imported from Kristna into Darsi and sold at fair rates. For further remarks, *vide* Podile.	The total population is 73,139. Of these, 35,104 are of good castes, and 38,164 of low castes. 13,555 are cultivators and laborers, and 12,321 are of other occupations. For further remarks, *vide* Podile.	*Vide* Podile.	*Vide* Podile.	*Vide* Podile.	The numbers given for Podile include those for the Darsi Division.

Weeks ending.	Prices of the principal food-grains. (*Manikas per rupee.*) Paddy, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
1876.				
3rd October ...	14½	13½	13½	14½
10th „ ...	14	13½	13½	14
17th „ ...	14	13½	13½	14
24th „ ...	12½	...	...	12
31st „ ...	12	...	...	11
7th November ...	10	...	...	10
14th „ ...	10	...	...	10
21st „ ...	10	...	...	9
28th „ ...	10	...	...	8
5th December ...	8	...	...	6½
12th „ ...	8	...	...	6½
19th „ ...	8	...	...	[illegible]
26th „ ...	8	...	...	[illegible]
1877.				
2nd January ...	8	4½	4½	5½
Average of the last [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SALEM DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. C. T. LONGLEY.

Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population	Land Revenue.	Cultivation.		Prices of the principal food-grains—seers of 80 tolas per rupee.												Rainfall.	
				Dry.	Wet.	Average of three years, 1872-3-4.				In 1875.				In 1876.				Average of three years 1873-4-5-6 up to November.	In 1876-77 up to November.
						Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.		
				Percentage.														*Inches.*	*Inches.*
1. Salem ...	993	393,805	5,34,674	93	7	17·5	29·04	29·72	32·75	15·44	22·73	23·05	24·75	8·13	10·17	11·89	11·40	34·56	27·15
2. Trichengode...	682	249,678	4,15,358	95	5	15·85	25·25	25·84	27·27	13·45	19·98	21·60	24·37	8·85	11·13	13·53	11·85	20·48	11·05
3. Oossoor ...	1,169	198,037	2,15,450	94	6	18·64	...	...	46·67	12·64	...	...	26·98	6·79	...	...	10·65	28·06	16·82
4. Namakal ...	743	261,009	3,85,576	90	10	19·42	33·90	46·79	42·56	16·92	23·50	34·60	26·88	9·96	11·97	13·94	14·53	19·15	16·40
5. Uttengarai ...	606	153,601	1,40,969	95	5	15·80	35·62	43·15	36·25	16·40	31·60	28·80	30·00	7·38	12·64	11·52	11·25	34·03	17·00
6. Tripatore ...	905	190,800	1,75,376	90	10	21·06	23·56	40·25	39·52	15·01	...	26·98	27·69	7·50	...	12·42	11·36	40·00	21·90
7. Darampuri ...	998	190,626	2,37,428	93	7	17·16	34·55	35·47	35·15	16·28	31·24	28·38	25·66	7·10	11·07	9·54	9·75	26·73	11·85
8. Kristnagiri ...	658	170,283	2,08,761	92	8	17·83	36·97	44·00	45·80	18·11	14·62	29·87	26·26	8·19	...	12·01	11·66	30·18	15·85
9. Athoor* ...	798	164,006	2,54,122	88	12	16·23	28·39	34·71	34·64	15·23	25·48	27·88	30·78	9·02	12·58	13·12	13·38	33·16	20·35
	7,604	1,966,995	25,67,684	93	7	17·12	32·16	37·15	37·56	15·49	24·02	26·64	27·26	7·99	11·59	12·25	11·75	31·83	19·11

* As this Taluk was not regarded as one of the distressed talúks, no separate report regarding it has been submitted. There is distress, but not very severe, and only a few relief works have been opened, chiefly in the eastern villages, to provide for the poorer classes and for water supply.

SALEM DISTRICT

(Mr. C. T. Longley, Collector).

SALEM Taluk (Mr. P. T. Rajagopala Chari, Special Deputy Collector).

a

Irrigated.

Four annas of the crop saved. Further sowings in event of good downpour of rain and supply to tanks.

Unirrigated.

About four annas of the crop saved. Further sowings in lands under wells if there be a good fall of rain.

b

REMISSIONS—

Wet—
Rs. 50,000,

Dry—
Rs. 1,70,000,
out of a total revenue of Rs. 5,34,674.

c

One-sixteenth of the cattle and agricultural stock are reported to have died from want of pasture. Should there be no rain soon, half of the remaining number is expected to die for want of fodder. No remedial measures adopted by people, but local authorities pay prompt attention to improvement of water-supply wherever it has failed.

d

Taking wells and small rivers. Tanks and some rivers have already dried up; others have a scanty supply. The extent of failure at present is about five-eighths. The water supply would have entirely failed before next rains if no remedial measures had been adopted. A failure is not expected, as local authorities pay every attention to improved water-supply wherever it is likely to fail.

e

SALEM

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Cholam.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st Oct. ...	12	20½	19 7/16	18 1/16
8th " ...	12	18 8/16	19 7/16	16⅜
15th " ...	12	17	17 1/16	16⅜
22nd " ...	10½	13 1/16	16 7/16	13 1/16
29th " ...	8 8/16	13 1/16	14 1/16	12 1/16
5th Nov. ...	8⅛	11⅜	11 1/16	11½
12th " ...	8 8/16	12⅜	12 1/16	10⅜
19th " ...	8 8/16	12⅜	12 4/16	10⅜
26th " ...	7 11/16	10 1/16	10½	9 7/16
3rd Dec. ...	6⅜	9½	9	7 1/16
10th " ...	7½	9½	9	7
17th " ...	7½	8⅛	8½	7⅜
Average of the last six years...	16 1/16	29	31 4/16	28 11/16

f

A few ryots in the taluk have some stock of grain, which will probably be enough for their own use until the next crop. Two railway stations within the limits of the taluk, *viz.*, Salem and Shevroyo. Further supplies are being drawn from Salem Station, South Arcot, and Trichinopoly, and it is thought private enterprise will be sufficient to maintain them. In case of ample importation, prices would fall.

g

The population consists of both high and low castes. Three-fourths of it are poor, two-thirds belong to the agricultural class, and the rest are artisans, &c. The landholders, with very few exceptions, cannot be said to be large, wealthy, and able to aid their tenants.

h

A few of the weaving class people have emigrated to Tanjore and other places, finding their trade here unprofitable. It is not thought that by this emigration they have bettered themselves. Some of them are returning. It is not expected that there will be any further emigration worth noticing.

i

The relief works already started, but which will last only a short time, consist of six roads, to cost Rs. 14,450 and one hundred petty village relief works, such as deepening wells and improving village sites, to cost Rs. 5,000. Five road works, to cost Rs. 4,600, are sanctioned but not yet started. The works which are considered practicable are—

	Rs.
Road works	35,000
Repair and improvement of tanks, supply channels, &c. ...	26,900
Village works as above ...	20,000
	81,900

j

Destitute travellers found at any place are provided with a day's meal and sent to the nearest Sub-Magistrate, who feeds them and sends them on to the next station. Aged and infirm, &c., who are unable to work, are fed in their own villages at the cost of Government.

k

Number of persons Government has on its hands at date of report—

On works.	*By charity.*
10,476	68

Number of persons, roughly estimated, which the Government is likely to have on its hands should there be no fall of rain—

	On works.	*By charity.*
1st March	30,000	6,000
1st May ...	40,000	6,000
1st July ...	50,000	6,000

In the event of a good fall of rain the number will be—

	On works.	*By charity.*
1st March	8,000	1,000
1st May ...	5,000	500
1st July ...	2,000	200

TRICHENGODE Taluk (Mr. Mahomed Ghattallah Sahib).

a

Irrigated.

One and a half anna of the crop saved. In event of rain, further sowings will be made in lands under tanks.

Unirrigated.

One and a half anna of the crop saved. If there be rain, further sowings will be made, principally in lands under wells. The Collector, however, seems to think that no further sowings are possible, as the season for it is past.

b

REMISSIONS—

Wet—
Rs. 50,000,

Dry—
Rs. 80,000,
out of a total revenue of Rs. 4,15,358.

c

One-fourth of the cattle and agricultural stock have died from want of fodder. Half may die should there be no rain before May. No remedial measures adopted by either Government or people. The condition of the cattle is miserable.

d

The tanks are entirely dry, and some of the wells have a very scanty supply, hardly sufficient for drinking purposes for man or beast. Extent of failure seven-eighths. Should there be no rain soon, no water will be left in any of the wells. The Collector says that where water is scanty, measures will be taken to deepen the existing wells; and this has already been done to a great extent. He does not see necessity for new wells.

e

Weeks ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Cholam.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st October ...	12½	19½	19½	18
8th " ...	13½	21¼	22½	18
15th " ...	13½	19½	22½	18
22nd " ...	11½	18	19¾	18½
29th " ...	10½	15½	18	14
5th November ...	9½	14½	17½	12⅝
12th " ...	9½	14⅝	17½	12⅝
19th " ...	9½	14⅝	17½	12⅝
26th " ...	9½	13⅝	16½	12⅝
3rd December ...	9	12 9/16	15½	12 9/16
10th " ...	7½	9½	10⅜	9
17th " ...	7½	9½	10 6/16	9½
24th " ...	7½	9½	10½	9½
Average of the last six years ...	17½	31½	38	30

f

Only a few ryots have a stock of grain for 1½ months. There are two railway stations, *viz.*, Sunkagherry and Macdonald's Choultry, from which grain supplies are drawn. Merchants bring grain from Madras, Vellore, Calicut, Palghat, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Erode through these stations. Private enterprise is not likely to maintain the supply. Importation not sufficient to cause a fall in prices.

g

Three-fourths of the population are of low caste. Two-thirds poor and partly agricultural. One-sixteenth are artisans. One-half of the landholders are wealthy and able to aid their tenants. With the exception of one or two, the others do not afford any aid to their tenants.

h

People have emigrated—some to Kandy and others to parts of Southern Districts. Those to Kandy alone bettered their condition; the others are returning to work at the relief works. Should there be no rain, further emigration may occur.

i

The relief works already started are—

	Rs.
1. Repairing tanks ...	25,100
2. Constructing and repairing roads ...	11,100
3. Relief works, such as deepening village wells and improving village site ...	3,500
TOTAL ...	39,700

Further works considered practicable—

	Rs.
1. Constructing new roads and repairing old ones	12,100
2. Repair of sanctioned Government tanks ...	40,000
TOTAL ...	52,000

Irrigation works will hereafter be taken up. This will be done when the funds sanctioned for the works in hand run short.

j

At every station one day's meal is given to destitute travellers. The aged, infirm, blind and sick, &c., who are unable to work, are fed in every village. Rs. 1,000 sanctioned for this purpose. More money will however be allotted when needed.

k

1. The number of persons at date of report (23rd December 1876) was—

On works.	*By charity.*
5,923	120

2. Number of persons, roughly estimated, which the Government is likely to have on its hands on the dates specified is—

		On works.	*By charity.*
1st July.		50,000	40,000
		40,000	17,500
1st May.		1,000	800
		20,000	13,000
1st March.		2,500	1,000
		20,000	7,000
	I. On works.		
	(a) If rain fail meantime ...		
	(b) Should there be no rain ...		
	II. On charity.		
	(a) If rain fail meanwhile ...		
	(b) Should there be no rain...		

No rain is likely to fall before April, when the number on relief works will probably be 20,000. This number will, however, diminish in proportion as rain falls.

SALEM DISTRICT—continued.

OOSSOOR Taluk (Mr. Frank Wilkinson, Acting Sub-Collector).

a

Irrigated.
3 annas.

Unirrigated.
3 annas.
There is no prospect of further sowings.

b

REMISSIONS—

Wet—
Rs. 23,000,

Dry—
Rs. 54,000,
out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,15,450.

c

Mortality among cattle 15 to 20 per cent.; 6 to 10 per cent. among agricultural stock. Taluk denuded in a great measure of cattle from cyclone of 1874 and rinderpest of 1875. In event of no rain, losses expected to reach 35 per cent. among cattle, and 25 per cent. among agricultural stock. No remedial measures adopted by Government. Cattle driven by people into the forests for fodder. Great scarcity of water. It will be necessary to deepen some of the ponds in the forests, or to sink wells for the use of the cattle, and this is being adopted.

d

One river runs through the Taluk, and there are two streams in which water is generally procurable. The tanks and ponds are dry, and many wells have failed. Deepening wells and sinking new ones have supplied water, but if there is no rain it is feared wells will fail. Deepening existing wells and sinking new ones in low-lying localities are the remedial measures proposed.

e

WEEKS ENDING	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Cholum.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st October ...	8¼	15	...	...
8th " ...	8¼	13½	...	...
15th " ...	8¼	13½	...	...
22nd " ...	6⅜	12¾	...	...
29th " ...	6⅜	12	...	...
5th November ...	6⅜	12	...	...
12th " ...	6⅜	12	...	...
19th " ...	6⅜	10½	...	...
26th " ...	6⅜	10½	...	...
3rd December ...	6⅜	10½	10½	7½
10th " ...	6⅜	10½	10½	7½
17th " ...	6⅜	9	...	7½
24th " ...	6 1/16	8¾	9	7½
Average of the last six years.	13½	40	...	...

f

Large amount of ragi reported to be stored up in underground pits. Mallur, on the Bangalore line, is the only Railway Station from which supplies are drawn; but supplies of grain may be obtained from Bangalore—a distance of 25 miles. Private enterprize will not suffice to maintain the necessary supplies of grain. The grain merchants are men of no capital, and even now the market is indifferently supplied. Ample importation would not affect prices.

g

The majority of the population is of low caste, poor and purely agricultural. There are four principal landholders, two of whom, though not wealthy, are at present assisting their tenants. Of the other two, one is a bankrupt, and the other not disposed to aid his tenants.

h

There has as yet been little or no emigration, nor is one likely, as relief measures have been set on foot and gratuitous relief is being given.

i

Relief works already started are—

Major works—	Rs.
Constructing three lines of road	6,950
Deepening Oossoor tank	2,000
Minor works.	
Roads	4,400
Irrigation	4,350
Improvement of water-supply	5,938
Ditto village site	2,790
TOTAL	26,428

Works considered practicable are—

Major works—	Rs.
Roads	44,000
Irrigation	3,000
Minor works—	
Roads	1,525
Irrigation	1,600
Improvement of water-supply	1,290
Do. village site	300
TOTAL	51,715

j

Measures are being taken to aid travellers as well as the aged and infirm. Three Conjee-houses, supported by private charity, have been in existence for the past six weeks.

k

Number of persons Government has on hand for relief is—

On works.
2,576

Rough estimate of the number likely to be on hand :—

	On works.	*By charity.*
1st March ...	9,000	1,500
1st May ...	15,000	3,000
1st July ...	25,000	5,000

The Collector thinks that the fall of rain in April will largely diminish the May and July figures.

NAMAKAL Taluk (Mr. Mahomed Ghattallah Sahib).

a

Irrigated.

Two annas of the crop saved. If there be rain, further sowings will be made in lands under tanks. Lands irrigated by Cannery channels have not suffered. Failure of rain will not affect them.

Unirrigated.

Two annas of the crop saved. If rain falls further sowings will be made, principally in lands under wells.

b

REMISSIONS—

Wet—
Rs. 25,000,

Dry—
Rs. 75,000,
out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,85,576.

c

One-eighth of the cattle and agricultural stock are supposed to have died from want of fodder. Half may die if there is no rain before May, leaving about three-eighths alive. No remedial measures yet adopted by either the people or the Government. It is said that, in the event of the failure of grass, if cholum be sown it will answer as fodder. If there be rain, the crop may be harvested, and the stalks used for cattle.

d

Cannery channels, tanks, and wells. No deficiency in the Cannery channels. Tanks entirely dry, and the wells have got a very scanty supply of water. Extent of failure three-fourths. Further anticipated failure up to next rain will reduce the supply almost to *nil*. If existing wells be deepened and fresh ones sunk, a supply may be ensured to some extent.

e

WEEKS ENDING	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Cholum.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st October ...	14	25½	26	21
8th " ...	13	24	25	20
15th " ...	13	20	22	18
22nd " ...	13	18	16	20
29th " ...	13	18	19	16
5th November ...	11	18	18	16
12th " ...	11	18	17	12
19th " ...	11	18	17	12
26th " ...	10	16	16	12
3rd December ...	8	12	13	12
10th " ...	8	11	12	9
17th " ...	8	11	12	9
24th " ...	8	11	12	9
Average of the last six years ...	21	44	42	36

f

Local stocks nearly exhausted. There are four Railway Stations, *viz.*, Pogaloor, Passoor, Kodemoody, and Carvor, bordering on the Namkal Taluk, from which supplies may be drawn as well as from Salem. Supplies of grain received from Trichinopoly and Tanjore Districts. Private enterprize not sufficient to maintain them. Fall of prices anticipated in consequence of importation.

g

Population both of high and low castes. The latter greater in proportion and generally poor; partly agricultural. About one-sixteenth are artizans. Large number of landholders. One-half of them are wealthy and able to aid their tenants. Many, however, not likely to do so.

h

Emigration has taken place. Emigrants put down at one-fiftieth. They have gone to Kandy in Ceylon and to the southern districts of the Presidency. Emigrants to Kandy are supposed to have bettered themselves. Emigrants to other places are returning. Further emigration probable should there be no rain.

i

Relief works already started are—

	Rs.
1. Repair of ruined tank in Serook Kalay	6,020
2. Two new roads to cost	1,800
3. Village relief works, *viz.*, deepening village wells and improving village sites	1,950
4. Gratuitous relief	500
TOTAL	10,270

The above works are only sufficient for the present. Further works considered practicable are—

	Rs.
1. Repairing the ruined tank at Talakavay	2,000
2. Widening and improving the local fund road from Bodmaikumpatty to Shendamangolum	6,000
3. Two new roads to cost	3,000
4. Repair of sanctioned Government tanks	35,000
TOTAL	46,000

j

Destitute travellers get one day's meal at every station, and are forwarded to the nearest Sub-Magistrate, who feeds and sends them on to the next Sub-Magistrate. The aged, infirm, blind and sick, &c., who are unable to work, are fed in every village. Rs. 500 sanctioned for this purpose.

k

The number of persons to date of report (23rd December 1876) was—

On works.	*By charity.*
4,907	216

2. Number of persons, roughly estimated, whom the Government is likely to have on its hands during the quarters ending 1st March, 1st May, and 1st July—

	On works.	*By charity.*
1st March.		
I.—On works.		
(*a*). Should rain fall meantime...	2,000	800
(*b*). Should there be no rain ...	15,000	5,000
II.—Fed by charity.		
(*a*). Should rain fall ...		800
(*b*). Should there be no rain ...		5,000
1st May.		
(*a*). Should rain fall ...	800	500
(*b*). Should there be no rain ...	25,000	10,000
1st July.		
(*a*). Should rain fall ...	300	200
(*b*). Should there be no rain ...	35,000	15,000

SALEM DISTRICT—continued.

UTTANGARAI Taluk (Mr. W. J. H. LeFanu, Acting Head Assistant Collector).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Irrigated. The average of the wet crop harvested is estimated at 2 annas. Should rain fall Gingelly will be sown. *Unirrigated.* A 3-annas crop may have been obtained. Should it rain Gingelly will be sown to a small extent in jungly tracts. The Collecter believes that there is no prospect of further sowings.	*Wet*— Remissions may be granted to the extent of Rs. 17,000, out of Rs. 40,952; this amount includes both waste and withered crops. *Dry*— Remissions may be granted to the extent of Rs. 58,000, out of Rs. 1,55,336. The Collector thinks these estimates too low. The total Revenue is Rs. 1,40,939.	Ploughing cattle 21,426 Other cattle ... 1,19,807 TOTAL ... 1,41,233 A quarter of these estimated to have perished from want of pasture. Half of the remaining cattle expected to die from the same cause. Certain wells repaired from relief fund afford a little water for cattle. People possessing large herds of cattle in hill tracts, such as Kottapatti, Chitteri, &c., have dug wells at their own cost in low grounds in jungle streams. This mode of supply is stated to be insufficient. Wells drying up. No pasturage. Considerable loss of cattle apprehended. Cattle already comparatively worthless.	Irrigation works of this Taluk are as follow:— In thorough repair. Tanks ... ... 319 River channels ... 13 Springs ... ... 2 Anicuts ... 66 Wells ... ... 2,184 TOTAL ... 2,584 Tanks totally dried up. Decrease of ten-sixteenths of water in rivers and wells, which, it is expected, will be dry before next rains. Water supply deficient. Petty repairs of tanks and wells are being made but large outlay desirable. In Harur there is more water in river and wells than elsewhere. When water is scanty for drinking purposes measures will be taken to improve the supply, and this has already been done in several places.		PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS.				Estimated stock of grain in possession of ryots is 16,000 kandagams. Rice, ragi, &c., are imported from Madras and Negapatam, through Morapur and Samalpatti railway stations. Rice, Kambu, &c., are received by road in Uttan Garai from South Arcot district. It is not anticipated that private enterprize will meet the demand for cereals in famine tracts to such an extent as to mitigate the ruling high prices, which are prohibitory. It is said that a day's wages will not purchase a day's meal. People possessing grain indisposed to help the distressed ryots; to prevent importation, and to secure their stock being exhausted, are afraid to tell or to admit that they have grain. Importation by Government will alone reduce prices. Private enterprize cannot combat demand, and natural greed will operate to prevent any fall in price. There is no scarcity of supply, and the relief works now opened will, it is hoped, enable the poorer classes to compete for the purchase of food.	Population of Taluk ... 1,50,569 Of this, the number of women and those below 10 years of age is ...1,02,712 and Working class ... 47,857 High caste ... 1/6 Low caste ... 11/12 A few in the high, and a large percentage in the low, castes are poor. More than one half of the working class are agriculturists. Five mittadars in the Taluk are large landholders, three of whom are wealthy. It is not probable that they will aid their tenants, as they have quite enough to do to pay ryot's peacush. There are no ryots holding pottas for more than 200 rupees, and no Government ryots deserve to be classed as landholders of consideration.	Estimated emigration one-sixteenth of the population. It is not known whether emigrants bettered themselves or not. No further emigration expected, as relief works and Conjee-houses afford partial relief to the people.	Rs. Amount sanctioned for road works ... 7,500 Ditto village relief works ... 1,030 8,530 Following works practicable according to tahsildars' estimates. Irrigation Works Rs. 5,000 Channel Improvement of wells, kuttas, &c. 2,000 10,000 This sum is, however, considered insufficient by the Assistant Collector, and he states his reasons for thinking so. The amount needed for irrigation works is Rs. 22,107. In addition to roads already in progress, construction of an additional road is suggested. Kottaipatti in Uttairkarai to Thummal in Attar, or 10 miles @ Rs. 200 a mile=Rs. 2,000. It is doubted whether all these works will suffice; but it is added that, if all the maintenance grants for local fund roads be taken as famine works on 1st April, they would help to afford relief. All these works should be taken in hand to keep the people employed at their villages.	Travellers provided with food on the road. Rs. 1,000 sanctioned for charitable relief purposes. Estimated cost of Conjee-houses for the protection of the infirm, &c., unable to work, Rs. 3,000. More funds will be allotted as those in haud run short. The needy will disperse when season improves. Present scarcity of food partly due to a provident care on the part of ryots.	The number of persons obtaining relief by works is 1,700. The tahsildar estimates the number which the Government is likely to have on its hands, on the dates indicated, as follows— *On works.* *Charitable measures.* 1st March ... 4,000 1,200 1st May ... 3,500 1,500 1st July ... 2,500 1,500 The Assistant Collector puts the figures at— *On works.* *Charitable measures.* 1st March ... 35,000 5,000 1st May ... 11,000 5,000 Regarding the number on the 1st July, he thinks that his hands may be clear or full according to whether rain falls or not. The Collector, however, thinks that rain in April may reduce the above estimate considerably.

WEEKS ENDING	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Cholum.
1876	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st October ...	10	18	21	21
8th " ...	9	20	20	20
15th " ...	9	20	20	20
22nd " ...	8	11	13	13
29th " ...	8	12	13	13
5th November ...	8	13	14	13
12th " ...	8	13	13	13
19th " ...	8	12	13	13
26th " ...	8	12	13	13
3rd December ..	8	12	13	13
10th " ...	7	8	8	8
17th " ...	7	8	8	8
24th " ...	...	...	...	...
Average of the last six years ...	15	40	42	36

TRIPATORE Taluk (Mr. W. J. H. LeFanu, Acting Head Assistant Collector).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
3 annas of the crop saved both in irrigated and unirrigated lands. Owing to failure of rain it would be useless to cultivate any more grain.	REMISSIONS— *Wet*— Rs. 20,000 *Dry*— Rs. 30,000 out of a total Revenue of Rs. 1,75,376.	The total number of ploughing cattle, sheep, buffaloes, &c., in this Taluk is 81,795. Cattle suffering much from want of pasture. They are driven to neighbouring hills for fodder. In case of no rain, half of the cattle are expected to die. No remedial measures as yet adopted by Government. It is not proposed to buy fodder; but a recommendation is made to deepen wells, or in other respects to improve the water-supply of the hills for the cattle driven to graze there.	The following are the sources of water-supply:— Tanks ... 214 River channels. 52 Spring ... 23 Anicuts ... 15 Wells ... 3,586 Besides the above a few jungle streams supply certain villages with water. The rivers are dry. In their neighbourhood holes are dug which supply people and cattle with drinking-water. Not a sufficient quantity of water in wells. It is not apprehended at present that there will be an entire failure of water. Deepening of wells is recommended, but the water-supply, it is considered, will never be sufficient for cultivation.		PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS.				Fifteen thousand kandagums of grain are believed to be in the possession of certain merchants, mittadars, and some rich ryots. There are three Railway Stations in the Taluk, *viz.*, Tripatore, Vaniyambadi, and Jollarpett. Grain imported from Madras and other towns through these stations. Exportation of grain reported from Tripatore, Cuddapah and other towns. As relief works are opened the poorer classes will be able to buy grain at the ruling prices. It is not apprehended that there will be a scarcity of supply.	Population—192,704. It is composed of both high and low caste people, as well as mittadars and rich merchants. Half of the population are agriculturists; one-eighth artizans and retail dealers; the rest are coolies. There are 25 mittadars in the Taluk, and of these 9 are able to help their tenants, but they do not do so.	Emigration limited, say about 3,000, and is confined to certain parts of the Thiruvaugmalai Taluk in South Arcot, where it is thought that grain is sold at a cheaper rate.	The work in hand is a road from Puthapett to Nattrampalli. It is proposed to spend Rs. 26,800 on irrigation works, which, together with other relief works, will raise the amount to Rs. 40,000. Early measures are being adopted to put the irrigation works in hand in order to induce the people to remain at their villages.	A Conjee house opened at Tripatore for travellers and for the aged and infirm. Rs. 500 have also been advanced for opening Conjee-houses in villages where most required.	Number of persons on the hands of Government on the date of report— *On works.* *By charity.* *Nil.* 156 Number which the Government is likely to have on its hand on the undermentioned dates:— *On works.* *By charity.* 1st March ... 12,000 4,000 1st May ... 7,000 4,000 1st July ... 750 750 The number on 1st May, it is expected, will diminish if there be rain in the meanwhile.

WEEKS ENDING	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Cumboo.	Cholum.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st October ...	11	20	19	...
8th " ...	10	29	18	...
15th " ...	9½	16	15	...
22nd " ...	9	12	13½	...
29th " ...	7	12	13	...
5th November ...	7	13½	14	...
12th " ...	8	13½	14	...
19th " ...	7	13	14	...
26th " ...	8	13	13½	...
3rd December ...	8	10	11	...
10th " ...	7	9½	10	...
17th " ...	6	8	8	...
24th " ...	6½	8½	9½	...
Average of the last six years.	19	44	44	47

SALEM DISTRICT—concluded.

DARAMPURI Taluk

(Mr. Frank Wilkinson, Acting Sub-Collector.)

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Irrigated. Four annas of the crop saved. *Unirrigated.* One anna of the crop saved. Ragi, the staple grain of the Taluk, has entirely failed as well as the oil crop, on the outturn of which ryots depended to pay their assessment.	REMISSIONS— *Irrigated*— Rs. 85,000. *Unirrigated*— Rs. 35,000. Out of a total of Rs. 2,37,428.	Mortality among cattle estimated at 10 per cent., and among agricultural stock 5 per cent. Expected deaths among cattle 30 per cent., and among agricultural stock 15 per cent. Cattle sold at great sacrifice owing to the want of fodder. No remedial measures adopted by Government. The ryots, however, have driven their cattle to the jungles on the banks of the Cauvery river for pasturage. This river skirts one side of the Taluk, and there is no fear of scarcity of water for cattle. But the pasturage is parched and dry, and will not improve unless there be rain.	There are two rivers on the outskirts of this Taluk, tanks and wells. Water in some wells has entirely failed; in others it is so low, that it is obtained with great difficulty. Water, however, procured by deepening existing wells; and it is suggested that to avert total failure, not only should this be done, but new wells should be sunk in favorable localities.	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. WEEKS ENDING Rice, 2nd sort. — Ragi. — Cumboo. — Cholum. 1st Oct. 1876 ... 9 — 14¾ — 17¾ — 16½ 8th „ „ ... 9 — 14¾ — 17¾ — 16½ 15th „ „ ... 9 — 13 — 17½ — 14½ 22nd „ „ ... 7 — 9½ — 7½ — 7½ 29th „ „ ... 7 — 10 — 7½ — 7½ 5th Nov. „ ... 6½ — 10 — 7½ — 9 12th „ „ ... 7½ — 11½ — 11½ — 9 19th „ „ ... 7½ — 11½ — 11½ — 9 26th „ „ ... 7½ — 10½ — 11½ — 8½ 3rd Dec. „ ... 6½ — 8½ — 10 — 7½ 10th „ „ ... 5½ — 7½ — 8½ — 7½ 17th „ „ ... 7½ — 9½ — 9½ — 8½ 24th „ „ ... 7 — 7½ — 8½ — ... Average of the last six years ... 15½ — 37½ — 41½ — 36½	The local stock amounts to 6,000 kandagams of ragi, or about two weeks' consumption. Rice is imported from Madras, ragi and cholum from Coimbatore. Morapur is the Railway Station by which the Taluk is supplied with grain. Private enterprize, it is expected, will more than maintain supplies. Fall in prices is not, however, anticipated.	The majority of the population are of low caste and poor. Two-thirds of them are purely agriculturists. The majority of the landholders are possessed of insufficient means, and hence are not able to aid their tenants. There are only two landholders who are said to be wealthy, and they are not likely to relieve their ryots.	One thousand low caste people have left for the neighbouring districts, but nothing is known of their present condition. They are not returning, and, it is presumed, they have bettered themselves. Further emigration to any extent considered improbable.	Relief works already started— *Major works.* Rs. Constructing three lines of road ... 8,950 Improving Pauper ghât ... 2,000 TOTAL ...10,950 *Minor works.* Rs. Roads ... 1,500 Irrigation ... 6,100 Improving water-supply 6,635 Improving village site ... 3,600 TOTAL ...17,835 WORKS PRACTICABLE. *Major works.* Rs. Irrigation ... 3,000 *Minor works.* Rs. Roads ... 250 Irrigation ... 3,500 Improving water-supply 4,050 Improving village site ... 3,350 TOTAL ...11,150	No charitable relief has as yet been afforded to the aged, infirm, &c., but measures are being taken to do so.	The number of persons on the hands of Government on date of report is— *On works.* 2,631 — *By charity.* 167 The number estimated on the dates specified below is— *On works.* — *By charity.* 1st March ... 40,000 — 6,000 1st May ... 50,000 — 8,000 1st July ... 50,000 — 10,000 The Collector thinks that half of the above figures may be taken as approximate. If rain falls in April, the numbers will diminish.

KRISHNAGIRI Taluk

(Mr. Frank Wilkinson, Acting Sub-Collector.)

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Three annas of the dry crop saved, and four annas of the crop in wet lands. No prospect of further sowings, unless there be a fall of rain.	REMISSIONS— *Wet*— Rs. 20,500, *Dry*— Rs. 56,600, Out of a total of Rs. 2,08,761.	Mortality among cattle 5 per cent., and among agricultural stock 2 per cent. Deaths anticipated among cattle about 30 per cent., and among agricultural stock 20 per cent. No remedial measures adopted by Government. Ryots have driven their cattle to graze on the hills, but from the want of water a large number have died. Large numbers of cattle have in consequence been sold at a sacrifice.	The river Pennaar and two small streams. By digging wells near the latter, water is procurable. No actual failure of drinking water, but tanks and ponds for cattle have dried up. In villages where wells have dried up people go to a distance of 2 miles for water. In the event of no rain, drinking-water wells will all dry up. Deepening existing wells and sinking new ones suggested.	PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. WEEKS ENDING Rice, 2nd sort. — Ragi. — Cumboo. — Cholum. 1st October 1876... 11 1/10 — 17 — 20½ — ... 8th „ „ ... 11 1/10 — 17 — 20½ — ... 15th „ „ ... 11 1/10 — 17 — 20½ — ... 22nd „ „ .. 9½ — 12 1/10 — 14½ — ... 29th „ „ ... 7½ — 11½ — 12½ — ... 5th November 1876 7 1/10 — 12½ — 13½ — ... 12th „ „ ... 7 1/10 — 11 1/10 — 12½ — ... 19th „ „ ... 7 1/10 — 11 1/10 — 12½ — ... 26th „ „ ... 7 1/10 — 11½ — 13½ — ... 3rd December 1876 7 1/10 — 11 — 11½ — ... 10th „ „ ... 7½ — 9 1/10 — 10½ — ... 17th „ „ ... 7 — 8½ — 8½ — ... 24th „ „ ... 7 — 8½ — 8½ — ... Average of the last six years ... 21 1/10 — 42½ — 44 — 36	Local stock estimated at 1,000 kandies of paddy, cumboo, and ragi. It is difficult to calculate the stock accurately, as the people do not disclose the quantity of grain they have in store; but it is believed there is a two-months' supply in the Taluk. Cumboo and ragi imported by road from Trincomalee, and rice by rail from Madras to Tripatore and thence by road. Large importations of grain expected in the Taluk, but fall in prices is not anticipated.	Three-fourths of the population low caste, poor, and purely agricultural. The landholders are not wealthy, and hence not able to aid their tenants to any great extent.	Twenty thousand people have emigrated to the hills and neighbouring districts. As they are not returning, it is believed that they have bettered themselves. Further emigration improbable, as relief works have been opened.	Relief works already started— *Major works.* Rs. Roads ... 7,200 *Minor works.* Rs. Roads ... 5,100 Irrigation ... 6,250 Improving water-supply 4,205 Improving village site... 1,950 TOTAL ... 17,505 WORKS PRACTICABLE. *Major works.* Rs. Roads .. 2,000 Irrigation ... 59,500 *Minor works.* Rs. Roads ... 3,350 Irrigation ... 5,350 Improving water-supply 3,000 Improving village site... 2,000 TOTAL ... 18,700	Measures were being taken to afford relief to old and infirm and to helpless people.	The number on the hands of Government on date of report is— On works ... } 6,366 By charity ... } Approximate list of the number on the dates specified below: *On works.* — *By charity.* 1st March ... 10,000 — 1,000 1st May ... 15,000 — 2,000 1st July ... 20,000 — 3,000 If there be a fall of rain, the number in May and July will greatly diminish.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

ACTING COLLECTOR—MR. A. J. STUART.

TALUKS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue.	CULTIVATION.		PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS PER RUPEE.												RAINFALL.	
						Average of three years, 1872, 1873, and 1874.				In 1875.				In 1876.				Average of three years, 1873-74 & 75, up to November.	In 1875-76, up to November.
				Dry.	Wet.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.		
				Percentage.														Ichs.	Ichs.
Nanguneri ...	604	178,078	3,57,732	83	17	12·06	...	...	...	11·32	...	...	...	10·41	...	...	...	18·20	12·45
Sankeminarcovil ...	609	182,018	2,72,682	90	10	11·88	25·59	...	27·08	13·28	28·60	...	30·14	11·32	19·01	18·34	19·18	14·67	13·13
Strivillipootur ...	533	176,954	3,27,033	88	12	11·93	20·87	20·17	23·05	12·98	26·45	24·89	28·08	9·21	13·01	13·75	14·98	18·01	9·58
Sattur	463	156,863	2,22,739	97	3	11·77	21·97	18·57	23·07	11·77	...	21·61	25·40	8·45	11·44	13·10	13·46	14·69	8·19
Ottapedarum ...	1164	296,376	2,90,645	98	2	11·32	...	19·21	...	12·23	...	25·80	...	9·51	...	13·47	...	16·11	8·43
Tinnevelly*	346	184,109	3,33,078	68	32	12·28	19·54	13·97	24·66	12·83	21·45	15·06	24·66	10·52	16·13	13·62	18·90	15·95	14·01
Tenkasi*	[illegible]	234,846	6,09,672	76	24	12·33	...	16·42	...	13·13	...	20·81	...	9·51	...	17·42	...	15·93	8·20
Ambasamudram*...	303	168,215	5,06,401	60	40	13·02	...	...	...	13·59	...	...	...	10·57	18·59	...	...	23·26	19·72
Tenkasi*	337	122,001	2,12,225	71	29	12·43	17·16	...	19·18	12·83	27·17	...	27·40	10·41	21·45	...	19·18	23·98	25·08
TOTAL ...	4815	1,698,959	31,32,207	84	16	12·11	21·28	14·24	24·07	12·66	25·92	21·63	27·09	9·99	16·60	15·78	16·93	17·14	12·37

* There being no distress or failure of crops in these taluks, no separate reports regarding them have been submitted.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT—(Mr. A. J. Stuart, Acting Collector).

NANGUNERI Taluk.

a

Cultivation of dry land in this taluk is in excess of the average cultivation of the three previous years. Wet land will yield half the average crop; the rest of the crops will either perish or fail if there be no rain.

b

Remissions Rs. 1,64,647, out of a total of Rs. 3,57,732.

c

No mortality as yet among cattle. The cattle, however, suffer from want of water. The range of the Western Ghâts is to be thrown open for pasture this year. A ghât path is also to be constructed to enable Tinnevelly cattle to get access to a large area of pasture on the Travancore side of the water-shed.

d

There is a good supply of water in the numerous wells of this taluk, and notwithstanding deficiency of rain, show little signs of failure. In the hot weather deepening of wells will be necessary, but ample water is always procurable in river beds and mountain pastures.

e

Cereal.	Prices of the principal food-grains. October 1876.	November 1876.	December 1876.	Average for the past six years.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Rice, 2nd sort ...	10·72	10·41	7·55	11·21

f

The local stock, in the entire district of Tinnevelly, including the surplus of the Car rice crop and the Peshamum rice crop, is estimated to last for six months, unless high prices in neighbouring districts induce exportation. There was much exportation during last December, but it has been checked since prices have run up. Private enterprise, it is hoped, will maintain supplies. The river valley is only 18 miles from the chief town of this taluk and is connected by railway. There is, moreover, railway communication with Tuticorin, which has a good harbour, where rice can with facility be landed at all seasons.

g

The population amounts to 178,078 is of mixed caste, and is, on the whole, well-to-do. The people are chiefly agriculturists. 15 per cent. of the population of the entire district are urban or artizans. A fair proportion of the landholders is able and willing to aid its tenants and labourers, but not to such extent as to prevent serious distress if relief works were not undertaken.

h

Five per cent. of the population, consisting of the poor and labouring classes, as well as owners of small farms, have emigrated to coffee plantations in Ceylon and Travancore. A few are returning on account of reported outbreak of cholera in Ceylon and fever on the hills. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, further emigration is probable.

i

No regular relief works have as yet been started; minor works, such as deepening drinking wells, drains, &c., have been undertaken. The relief works practicable are repairs to and clearances of a large number of tanks, channels, and other irrigation works.

j

There are both private and local funds Chuttrams in this taluk, where about 200 persons are fed daily. A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned for the entire district to relieve distress among the aged, infirm, &c., and this amount is considered ample.

k

The number of persons on the hands of Government is approximately 1,000.

The number estimated on the dates specified for the entire district is—

	On works.	By charity.
1st March ...	10,000	
1st May ...	20,000	
1st July	50,000	

SANKEMINARCOVIL Taluk.

a

Wet lands will yield half the average crop; the rest of the crops will either perish or fail if there be no rain.

b

Remissions Rs. 1,17,098, out of a total of Rs. 2,72,682.

c

Vide Nanguneri Taluk.

d

Vide Nanguneri Taluk.

e

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice, 2nd sort.	Cumboo.	Cholum.	Ragi.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October 1876 ...	12·08	25·02	22·58	25·93
November „ ...	11·32	18·34	19·01	19·18
December „ ...	7·85	...	...	24·66
Average for the past six years ...	12·80	...	29·31	31·37

f

Vide Nanguneri Taluk.

g

The population amounts to 182,018, is of mixed caste, and is on, the whole, well-to-do. Further particulars are the same as given for Nanguneri Taluk.

h

Vide Nanguneri Taluk.

i

Rs. 2,000 have been sanctioned for relief works, such as deepening wells, &c. The further works suggested are repairs to tanks, channels, &c.

j

A Chuttram has been provided here for Brahmins only.

k

Vide Nanguneri Taluk.

STRIVILIPOOTUR Taluk.

a

Wet lands will yield half the average crop; the rest of the crops will either perish or fail if there be no rain.

b

Remissions Rs. 2,29,096, out of a total of Rs. 3,27,033.

c

Vide Nanguneri Taluk.

d

Vide Nanguneri Taluk.

e

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October 1876...	11·02	18·44	18·99	20·43
November „ ...	9·21	13·01	13·76	14·93
December „ ...	6·49	7·86	11·00	10·00
Average for the past six years...	12·80	22·91	27·08	28·73

f

Vide Nanguneri Taluk.

g

The population amounts to 178,954, is of mixed caste, and is on, the whole, well-to-do. Further particulars are the same as given for Nanguneri Taluk.

h

Vide Nanguneri Taluk.

i

Vide Sankeminarcovil Taluk.

j

A Chuttram exists for Brahmins only.

k

Vide Nanguneri Taluk.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT—continued.

SATTUR

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.			
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October 1876 ...	9·81	...	18·34	...
November „ ...	8·45	11·44	13·10	12·46
December „ ...	6·64	9·01	8·12	9·69
Average for the past six years ...	12·49	22·07	20·63	26·49

OOTTAPEDARUM

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cumboo.
	Srs.	Srs.
October 1876 ...	11·02	20·96
November „ ...	9·51	18·47
December „ ...	7·25	...
Average for the past six years	11·89	21·65

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Four annas of the dry crop saved and one of the wet crop.	Remissions Rs. 1,30,842, out of a total of Rs. 2,22,739.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.		Taluk. *Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.	The population amounts to 156,862, is of mixed caste, and is, on the whole, well-to-do. Further particulars are the same as given for Nanguneri Taluk.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.	Rs. 2,000 sanctioned for relief works, such as deepening wells, &c. Works proposed are repairs to tanks, channels, &c.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.
Three annas of the dry and two annas of the wet crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 1,10,862, out of a total of Rs. 2,90,645.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.		Taluk. *Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.	The population amounts to 296,376, is of mixed caste, and is, on the whole, well-to-do. Further particulars are the same as given for Nanguneri Taluk.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.	Rs. 2,000 sanctioned for relief works, such as deepening wells, &c.; further works are repairs to tanks, channels, &c.	There is a Chuttram for Brahmins only in this taluk.	*Vide* Nanguneri Taluk.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. H. SEWELL.

Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Cultivation.		Prices of the principal food-grains. Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee.												Rainfall.	
				Wet.	Dry.	Average of three years, 1872, 1873, 1874.				In 1875.				In 1876.				Average of 3 years, 1873-74-75, & 76, up to November.	In 1876, 1877, up to November.
						Rice, 2nd sort.	Cumboo.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cumboo.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cumboo.	Cholum.	Ragi.		
																		Inches.	Inches.
1. Trichinopoly	519	306,461	4,60,701	61,139	67,721	15·71	29·06	33·27	29·04	15·23	27·33	29·29	27·65	9·13	13·34	11·76	13·80	27·43	13·91
2. Kulittalai	667	236,313	2,32,108	130,199	13,803	16·19	29·76	35·20	31·57	15·95	30·48	23·80	27·51	8·94	13·04	...	13·92	25·38	17·54
3. Musiri	931	257,174	3,45,123	146,799	18,362	16·21	27·67	41·31	33·19	15·97	25·06	...	31·15	9·81	17·15	...	15·07	30·74	31·05
4. Perambalur	690	170,567	2,55,127	141,030	6,506	15·22	31·94	39·27	34·06	14·50	29·21	26·00	31·44	9·06	16·33	17·50	16·16	30·82	28·95
5. Udayapalayam	777	237,893	2,37,836	131,467	10,899	10·89	23·07	13·09	20·47	....	34·08	...	29·93	9·14	18·93	...	17·53	31·72	16·94
Total ...	3,584	1,200,408	15,30,897	660,634	116,061	14·46	28·24	24·16	29·73	15·41	29·24	25·03	29·54	9·23	15·76	14·63	15·09	29·21	21·67

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT—Collector Mr. H. Sewell.

TRICHINOPOLY Taluk (Assistant Collector Mr. S. H. Wynne).

a The crops saved are estimated at, on—
As.
Irrigated ... 4 to 12
Unirrigated... 4
If rain falls a considerable sowing may be expected. The Collector remarks that the northern part of the taluk and the Illuppur Division in the extreme south have suffered greatly from the bad season. The late rains at Christmas have done some good, but nearly all the cultivation under rain-fed tanks has gone.

b Remissions Rs. 95,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 4,60,701.

c No mortality amongst the cattle so far. There is, however, only a two months' supply of fodder in the dry villages, and unless rain falls, deficiency of food may cause disease amongst them. If necessary, the river paduga is can be opened by Government for grazing, which will provide valuable aid to the people.

d In irrigated villages there will be no deficiency of drinking water, but in the Kadarambam, unless rain falls before 1st March, the water will fail. Repairs to drinking wells and the excavation of 50 new ones will remedy the deficiency.

e

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Varagu.	Ragi.	Wheat.
1876.							
1st week in Oct. ..	8⅛	8½	13	16⅛	22	17	6½
2nd „ „ ...	8¼	8½	14	15	22	15	6
3rd „ „ ...	8	8¼	...	14	22	12½	6
4th „ „ ...	7⅞	7⅞	9	14	19¼	12	6
1st „ Nov. ..	6¼	6¼	9⅛	12⅛	17⅛	12	6
2nd „ „ ...	5⅛	5	8⅛	11	16¼	11	6
3rd „ „ ...	5⅛	6	8⅛	10⅛	15⅛	10	6
4th „ „ ...	5¼	5¼	7	9	14	8	6
1st „ Dec. ..	5	5⅛	6	8⅛	13¼	8	6
2nd „ „ ...	4⅜	4⅛	6	7⅜	12¼	7	4½
3rd „ „ ...	4¼	4⅛	...	7	10⅝	7	4¼
4th „ „ ...	4¼	4⅛	...	6	11⅛	6	4⅛
Average of the last six years ...	9¼	10	26⅛	24⅛	20⅛	24⅛	6⅛

f Stocks of grain in hand are—
Kallams.
Karpaddy ... 15,000
Cumboo ... 5,000
Ragi ... 500
Cholum ... 1,000
Paddy and rice are imported from Tanjore and the seaports, and dry grain from the Kadarambam portion of the district. Importation and fall of rain has reduced prices.

g The population is 306,461, of which one-third are high caste, one-half agricultural, and the rest urban. Very little aid to their tenants may be expected from landholders.

h About 1,000 over the average number of persons have emigrated to Ceylon. No further emigration is likely to take place.

i One small relief work only has been started, which employs about 60 men and some women and children, who are immigrants. This will prove sufficient for two months, when seven other works are proposed.

j Relief houses have been opened, supported by public subscription, and about 1,000 persons fed daily.

k On 27th January there were 857 persons on relief works.
None are supported gratuitously by Government.
It is estimated that 1,000 persons may be on works on 1st March. No numbers are given for May and July.

KULITTALAI Taluk (Acting Head Assistant Collector Mr. L. Moore).

a The crops saved are estimated at, on—
As.
Irrigated ... 2 to 12
Unirrigated 2 to 6

b Remissions Rs. 30,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,32,108.

c There has been some slight mortality amongst cattle, owing to disease and scarcity of fodder. Heavy loss is expected during the hot weather. People are selling their cattle at low prices. Purchasers are few.

d There will be no scarcity of water along the Cauvery. In the rest of the taluk, and especially in the Manapparai Division, there are many villages that will suffer. The funds at the disposal of the Local Fund Board are sufficient to provide for the repair of existing wells and deepening of new ones, which will prove a sufficient remedial measure.

e

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Wheat.
1876.						
1st week in Oct. ...	8	8½	14	14	16	8
2nd „ „ ...	8	8½	14	14	16	8
3rd „ „ ...	8	8½	14	14	16	8
4th „ „ ...	8	8½	13	14	12	7
1st „ Nov. ...	6	6½	...	10	10½	6½
2nd „ „ ...	5½	6½	...	10	10	6
3rd „ „ ...	5½	6½	...	10	10	6
4th „ „ ...	5½	6	...	10	9½	5½
1st „ Dec. ...	3¾	5½	...	5	7½	5
2nd „ „ ...	4	5½	...	...	7	5
3rd „ „ ...	4	5	...	...	7	5
4th „ „ ...	4½	5½	...	...	7	5
Average of the last six years ...	10½	12½	20½	27½	27½	7½

f There is a fair amount of rice in the villages along the Cauvery; in the south of the taluk and the Manapparai division but little. Two railways run through the taluk, and there are 5 stations. There are good roads also, and private enterprise is able to maintain supplies.

g The population is 228,313, and is almost entirely agricultural. Those along the river bank are well to do. In the south they are very poor. It is hoped that two zemindars may help their tenants.

h Many persons have emigrated to Ceylon. No further exodus is expected, as some of those who left have returned, being unable to obtain employment.

i About 200 or 300 coolies are employed in clearing prickly-pear from local funds. The allotment will soon be exhausted, when it is proposed to repair the old road from Manapparai to Puttanattam from general funds. The numbers in want of work are daily increasing, and other works will have to be started soon.

j Between 150 and 200 destitute people are fed daily at Manapparai on conjee, provided by private subscriptions. They are chiefly travellers.

k Government has at present none on its hands either on works or by charitable measures.
Estimate for the future is—

	On works only.
1st March ...	1,000
1st May ...	5,000
1st July ...	8,000

MUSIRI Taluk (Acting Head Assistant Collector Mr. L. Moore).

a The crops saved are estimated at, on—
As.
Irrigated 12
Unirrigated 2 to 8

b Remissions Rs. 75,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 3,45,123.

c There has been no loss as yet of cattle or agricultural stock, and there is no ground for apprehension for the future.

d There has been no failure of the supply of drinking water in the river-irrigated portions of the taluk, and but little anywhere. In some of the dry villages a scarcity may be expected in the hot weather, and in all these wells have been or will be dug at the expense of the Local Fund Board.

e

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Wheat.
1876.						
1st week in Oct. ...	8⅜	9		16½	18	8
2nd „ „ ...	8½	9	...	16	19	7
3rd „ „ ...	8½	9	...	16	16	7½
4th „ „ ...	7	8½	...	16	12½	7½
1st „ Nov. ...	6¾	7½	...	13	12	7½
2nd „ „ ...	5½	6½	...	14	12	6½
3rd „ „ ...	5½	7	...	14	12	6½
4th „ „ ...	5½	6½	...	13½	10½	5½
1st „ Dec. ...	4	5⅜	...	12	8	5
2nd „ „ ...	4½	5½	...	10	7½	5
3rd „ „ ...	4	5	...	10	7½	4½
4th „ „ ...	4	5½	...	10	7	4½
Average of the last six years ...	10½	12½	40	26½	27	7½

f A rough estimate of the grain in stock is—
Kallams.
Karpaddy ... 20,000
Ragi ... 2,000
Cumboo ... 8,000
Cholum ... 4,000
Large quantities of grain have been exported by road to the Salem district and Mysore. There have been no imports by rail as yet. The railway runs close to the taluk, being only separated from it by the Cauvery river.

g The population is 257,174, and is chiefly agricultural and well-to-do. A few rich landholders have afforded help to their poor neighbours.

h The usual emigration to Ceylon has not been exceeded on account of the prevailing distress.

i No relief works have been opened as yet, and it appears that none will be required, for some months at any rate.

j There is considerable relief given to destitute persons, travellers, &c., the funds having been raised by private subscription; and food is also given by some rich natives to the poor at two villages.

k The Government gives no relie in this taluk at present.
Estimate for the future is—

	On relie works.
1st March ...	500
1st May ...	3,000
1st July ...	5,000

It is hoped that relief works wi not be required at all, and required they will be smal The prospects of this taluk ar good on the whole, and there no cause for apprehension.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT—continued.

PERAMBALUR Taluk (Acting Deputy Collector, Mr. V. Doraswami Aiyer).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The crops saved are estimated at, on— Ans. Irrigated ... 9 Unirrigated ... 6 No prospect of further sowings this season.	Remissions Rs. 10,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,55,127.	No unusual mortality amongst the cattle. There will be a sufficiency of fodder after the reaping of the ensuing harvest, to last till the monsoons set in.	There is only a slight deficiency in the drinking water supply throughout the taluk. Where necessary, the Local Funds have supplied money for the deepening of wells, &c.		The stock of grain in hand is estimated at 2,00,000 kallams. No apprehension need be felt regarding the supply of food for the people for the future. The railway is distant only 32 miles from the kusbah town.	The population is 170,567, and half is composed of Reddies, who are well-to-do. The rest are agriculturists, &c.	No emigration has taken place so far.	The only relief works started are clearing prickly-pear and improving the water-supply in some of the villages. An allotment has been made from local funds for this purpose.	No charitable relief houses have been opened as yet, but it is contemplated to give aid to aged and infirm travellers, &c.	The estimated number of people on the hands of Government on the dates specified is— *On works.* 1st March ... 4,000 1st May ... 8,000 1st July ... 12,000

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.						
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Varagu.	Ragi.	Wheat.
1876.							
1st week in Oct. ..	9	9 1/2	20	20	32	20	8
2nd " " ...	9	9 1/2	20	20	32	20	8
3rd " " ...	9	9 1/2	20	20	32	20	8
4th " " ...	6	7	20	16	22	14	6
1st " Nov. ..	6	6 1/2	13	13	20	13	6 1/2
2nd " " ...	5 1/2	5 1/2	13	13 1/2	20	12 1/2	6 1/2
3rd " " ...	6 1/2	5 1/2	12	12 1/2	18	12	6
4th " " ...	5	5 1/2	12	12	18	12	6
1st " Dec. ...	4 1/2	5	10	11	16	10	6
2nd " " ...	4 1/2	4 1/2	10	10 1/2	15 1/2	9 1/2	5 1/2
3rd " " ...	4	4 1/2	10	9	14	9	5
4th " " ...	4	4 1/2	10	9	14	9	5
Average of the last 6 years ...	10 1/2	10 1/2	22 1/2	27 1/2	39 1/2	27 1/2	6 1/2

UDAYARPALAYAM Taluk (Acting Deputy Collector Mr. V. Doraswami Aiyer).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The crops saved are estimated at, on— Ans. Irrigated ... 12 Unirrigated 4 to 12	Remissions Rs. 15,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,37,338.	500 head of cattle and 700 sheep had died up to date of report from disease and want of fodder. Pasturage is becoming scarce, and unless rain falls in April and May, there will be a great mortality among the agricultural stock.	Water is becoming scarce in places distant from the Coleroon river and its channels. Steps are being taken to deepen wells, &c.		The tahsildar estimated the stock of grain at 1,00,000 kallams, in the hands of the comparatively large landed proprietors. The Deputy Collector thinks this estimate too high. Large exportations have been made. Prices are no texpected to fall. No difficulty in obtaining food at present.	The population is 237,893; consists of both high and low castes, and is chiefly agricultural. The ryots are generally poor. The few rich landholders may do something to help their tenants, but their efforts can be of but little use in alleviating the general distress.	There has been no emigration.	Rs. 437 have been allotted from the local funds to find employment for the poor, who are engaged in extirpating the prickly-pear from the village Nattam. Further relief works have been estimated for, to be started if necessary.	A few infirm poor have received charitable relief. Subscriptions have been raised, and it is proposed to open relief houses in the kusbah towns.	Only the few who are employed on prickly-pear are on the hands of Government as yet. The estimate for the future is, 2,000 persons on works on March 1st with increasing numbers in May and July, and an equal number fed at the relief houses.

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food-grains.						
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort	Cholum.	Cumboo.	Varagu.	Ragi.	Wheat.
1876.							
1st week in Oct....	...	7	....	26	...	...	5 1/2
2nd " " ...	...	8	....	24	...	...	6
3rd " " ...	...	8	....	24	...	...	5 1/2
4th " " ...	...	7 1/2	....	17 1/2	...	...	5 1/2
1st " Nov. ..	...	5 1/2	....	14 1/2	...	12	4 1/2
2nd " " ...	...	5 1/2	....	14 1/2	...	--	5
3rd " " ...	...	5 1/2	....	14	...	...	5
4th " " ...	...	5 1/2	....	10 1/2	...	...	3 1/2
1st " Dec. ..	4 1/2	5	....	9 1/2	...	...	3 1/2
2nd " " ...	4	4 1/2	....	8	...	...	3 1/2
3rd " " ...	3 1/2	3 1/2	....	6 1/2	...	...	2 1/2
4th " " ...	2 1/2	3 1/2	....	6 1/2	...	6	2 1/2
Average of the last six years ...	8 1/2	9 1/2	20	28	41	21	5

STATEMENT B.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT A

AND

OTHER INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

N.B.—This Abstract is compiled from Statement A, the original reports of the Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Collectors, the Reviews of the same by the Madras Board of Revenue, and other sources.

STATEMENT B.

ABSTRACT OF THE REVIEW AND FORECAST OF THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

	Districts.	Area in square miles.		Population.		Prices of staple grains in seers per rupee.									Rainfall.		Land revenue.		Number of persons to be relieved.								
						Ordinary Prices in December of Rice, Cholum and Ragi.			Actual Prices. (*Per rupee, in seers of* 80 *tolas.*)										By Charity.					On Works.				
									Christmas, 1876.			February 24th, 1877.			April 24th, 1877.				Actual.		Estimated.			Actual.		Estimated.		
		Total.	Affected.	Total.	Affected.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Four years' average.	Up to March 31st, 1877.	Approximate demand in 1876-77.	Estimated remissions, according to the taluk reports.	Christmas, 1876.	On 24th April, 1877.	On 1st March, 1877.	On 1st May, 1877.	On 1st July, 1877.	Christmas, 1876.	On 24th April, 1877.	On 1st March, 1877.	On 1st May, 1877.	On 1st July, 1877.
																			Rs.	Rs.										
1	Arcot, North ...	6,661	5,105	2,015,278	1,410,680	18·6	30·5	32·4	6·70	8·10	7·80	7·94	9·30	9·76	8·90	10·40	11·30	40·66	18·38	26,84,563	8,72,000	...	3,115	70	100	150	24,305	40,279	91,500	102,000	112,500
2	Bellary ...	11,351	11,351	1,653,010	1,653,010	15·73	30·45	32·47	6·82	7·48	7·56	7·85	8·67	8·79	7·70	8·53	8·73	26·09	8·33	24,96,287	17,37,242	36,342	98,614	99,644	108,644	107,122	374,502	223,571	454,000	479,000	442,000
3	Chingleput ...	2,619	2,619	938,184	938,184	16·9	21·3	28·1	7·56	7·92	8·87	9·26	10·08	10·91	9·58	10·90	11·43	49·72	21·76	15,33,520	10,57,000	3,289	7,378	...	...	...	14,423	5,995	*28,000	*40,000	*50,000
4	Coimbatore ...	6,379	4,649	1,763,274	1,329,239	13·7	21·6	28·7	7·42	8·80	10·73	7·62	9·62	10·11	7·91	9·29	9·65	24·46	19·18	28,39,847	9,83,500	400	7,464	600	600	600	13,443	22,358	99,500	83,500	42,500
5	Cuddapah ...	8,050	5,251	1,351,194	936,493	16·59	23·36	27·12	6·26	6·98	7·16	7·14	8·65	9·26	9·05	9·79	11·04	34·82	9·43	19,80,478	11,79,793	847	27,390	11,200	16,900	18,200	121,334	60,106	310,000	366,000	371,000
6	Kistna ...	7,818	4,722	1,452,374	779,705	15·65	23·8	28·6	8·17	10·27	10·47	9·69	12·51	13·89	8·41	11·28	14·21	22·61	18·15	40,90,238	11,32,800	112	1,681	1,000	1,900	3,500	4,250	2,314	7,500	15,000	22,000
7	Kurnool ...	7,037	6,260	914,432	807,112	14·35	27·33	31·37	6·19	7·97	8·44	6·97	8·29	9·35	7·26	8·51	10·32	32·30	7·98	15,35,268	13,61,894	2,256	48,927	20,575	20,760	21,010	291,368	213,172	400,856	427,856	348,856
8	Madura ...	8,784	6,624	2,266,615	1,688,796	13·9	32·5	31·2	6·70	9·31	10·68	7·66	12·32	10·13	8·70	9·90	10·30	28·74	19·22	36,16,734	10,09,243	557	7,572	2,000	3,100	4,000	14,084	11,045	22,100	43,500	46,000
9	Nellore ...	7,150	7,150	1,376,811	1,376,811	16·1	24·9	27·8	6·60	8·36	8·91	8·12	9·50	10·49	8·06	9·71	12·46	38·44	10·91	28,18,231	12,73,641	10,512	58,235	6,475	12,967	11,450	66,448	67,501	63,233	93,889	84,590
10	Salem ...	7,604	6,806	1,966,995	1,902,989	16·2	26·4	30·9	6·94	7·56	8·30	7·57	9·11	9·30	8·50	9·10	9·90	31·09	17·54	25,67,684	8,49,100	727	31,400	32,500	46,000	56,750	34,578	51,200	151,000	168,000	206,750
11	Tinnevelly ...	4,815	3,373	1,693,959	990,288	12·11	21·28	24·07	9·99	16·60	16·93	7·84	8·58	11·00	9·00	11·00	12·00	23·44	15·61	31,32,207	7,52,545	1,000	1,843	...	...	...	*1,000	1,193	*10,000	*20,000	*50,000
12	Trichinopoly ...	3,564	*Nil.*	1,200,408	*Nil.*	14·46	24·16	29·73	9·22	14·26	15·09	7·40	16·80	10·48	8·25	14·80	11·10	33·97	23·80	15,30,397	2,25,000	...	1,631	2,000	2,500	3,000	857	Nil.	8,500	18,500	28,000
	Total ...	81,852	63,910	18,592,534	13,713,307														3,08,25,454	1,24,33,758	56,042	295,250	176,064	213,471	225,782	1,030,592	698,734	1,646,184	1,857,245	1,804,196

* These also include the number relieved by charity.

STATEMENT

B—(*continued.*)

	Remarks on the character of the season.	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately: if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.
NORTH ARCOT.	In 1875, the N. E. monsoon was a failure and the S.W. monsoon not ample. In 1876, the early rains or S.W. monsoon, under which 63 per cent. of the cultivation is effected, only reached an average of 16 inches, instead of 25½, which is the average of the preceding three years, while in some taluks they were less than one-half the usual amount. The N. E. monsoon which followed amounted to only 2½ inches, instead of 11¼.	The information given is not at all clear. Taking the district as a whole, the Board of Revenue think that the yield of early crops (which are 63 per cent. of the whole) was from 5 to 6 annas, and of the later crop next to nothing. Sir R. Temple in his Minute of January 20th says that not more than four annas of the total harvest has been saved. The separate reports of taluks and zemindari divisions give the following estimates of the crop saved:— Full average in ... 1 taluk. Five-sixths „ ... 1 „ Two-thirds „ ... 1 „ One-half „ ... 1 „ One-third „ ... 3 taluks. One-fourth „ ... 3 „ One-sixth „ ... 1 taluk. One-eighth „ ... 2 taluks. *Nil* ... ... 1 taluk. Total ... 14 taluks.	In the nine Government taluks the local officers estimate the remissions at Rs. 8,72,000, and the Board consider this not excessive. In the zemindari divisions no remissions will be granted, but the zemindar of Punganur has been allowed to pay the second half of his Peishkush in instalments spread over three years.	The condition of the cattle is good in seven taluks, indifferent in two, and bad in Chendragiri and Wallajah taluks, and Kalastri, Karvetnagar and Kangundi zemindaris. There are large jungles in three taluks which are mostly open for grazing, but the use of prickly pear does not find favour, and the Board expect that large numbers of cattle will be lost.	The condition of the water-supply is indifferent in eleven taluks, and bad in three. The Board do not apprehend scarcity for drinking purposes. Sinking new wells and deepening old ones is progressing.
BELLARY.	This district is under the influence of both monsoons, but does not get the full benefit of either. It depends most on the S. W. monsoon. Nearly the whole cultivation is dry. The total average fall is 20 inches, of which 12 fall in June and July, and 7 in October and November. The rains of June and July last gave, however, only 7·7 inches, and the later rains failed entirely. The seasons of 1874 and 1875 having also been unfavourable, this further failure produced the most severe distress.	The information supplied by the local officers is most vague and unsatisfactory. On the whole, cultivation was not attempted in 53 per cent. of the land, and on 75 per cent. of the remainder no crop whatever was produced. The Board put the yield of the whole district at not more than one to one and a half annas. According to the local reports the crop saved was— One-sixth in ... 3 taluks. One-eighth „ ... 10 „ *Nil* „ ... 2 „ Total ... 15 „	The estimate of the local officers is for Rs. 17,37,242 and the Board generally accept it. In the Alur taluk it is proposed to remit the entire demand, "not even a stalk of straw" having been produced.	The loss of cattle had already, before the close of the year, been enormous, and the Board consider it "unlikely that more than 25 per cent. of non-agricultural cattle, and 60 to 70 per cent. of agricultural cattle will survive the famine." About 4,000 animals are fed at Bellary on prickly-pear, but the experiment has not been generally successful. Importation of fodder is impracticable, as none is to be procured within a reasonable distance. The loss of cattle will most seriously affect agricultural operations next season.	The Toongabhudra and Pennair rivers, and the channels from them, the Pennair jungle streams, and tanks and wells are the sources of drinking water. The Toongabhudra channels are very low, the other channels and tanks are all dry, and so are also many of the wells. There is no absolute failure of water but great difficulty in procuring it. Government have sunk many temporary and permanent wells by the roadsides, and have encouraged the ryots, by advances and otherwise, to sink wells on their own account.
CHINGLEPUT.	In 1875-76 there was, owing to deficient rainfall, a large decrease in cultivation, and a crop only slightly above a fourth of the average. The average rainfall in the S. W. monsoon is 21 inches, and in the N. E. monsoon 20 inches, but in 1876-77 the former yielded only 15 inches and the latter only 5 inches. The district thus got only half what it required.	The scanty rainfall produced a decrease of about 25 per cent. in the area cultivated. The amount of crop saved is put by the Collector at one-third in two taluks and one-sixth in the remaining four, but if, as the Board deem probable, he refers only to the early crop, and the whole of the later crop was lost, this estimate must be reduced by nearly one-half.	The remissions are estimated at Rs. 10,57,000.	There has been no serious mortality among the cattle, but the pressure is great and increasing. The reserved jungles have been thrown open, and many wells and ponds have been deepened in order to afford water for animals.	The tanks are all quite dry, with one or two exceptions. There is not an absolute failure of water, but much difficulty in many places in obtaining it.

	The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains, from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.	The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations, or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, and some leading particulars regarding them.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
NORTH ARCOT.	Prices fell without interruption throughout the district from October till the end of the year, when rice was at from six to seven seers per rupee, or about one-third its usual average. Ragi and cumboo, which are the grains principally consumed, were then at about seven seers, or one-fourth the quantity usually obtainable.	The stocks are believed to be very low throughout the district, except perhaps in Karvetnagar, but private trade will meet all needs, and the railway running through four taluks affords every facility for importations.	The people are, as a rule, of the poorer class, though in the south and centre they are not ill off. Few landlords have the means of assisting their tenants. The zemindars of Kalastri and Punganur are well disposed to help their people, but not wealthy. The zemindar of Karvetnagar is in difficulties, and the zemindar of Kangundi is well off, but not disposed to relieve his ryots. These two last-named zemindaris, however, are not much distressed.	There has been a small emigration from three taluks to Ceylon and other places, but the opening of relief works will check the movement.	Works had only been started in nine taluks up to the end of the year. The number of persons employed on them was 24,305. The Board state that up to the 10th February the expenditure was Rs. 73,779 on road works, Rs. 13,071 on irrigation, and Rs. 30,792 on miscellaneous works.	No relief houses had been opened up to the end of the year, but arrangements had been matured for relief camps at Vellore, Ranipett, and Chittoor. About 1,000 persons were, however, being fed from municipal funds at Vellore, and 50 at Arcot. The Punganur Zemindar also was feeding 100 persons daily.
BELLARY.	Prices were below the average in August, 1876, being then 27½ seers of cholam per rupee. They rose gradually to 30 seers in August, 1876, and then suddenly to 19½ seers in September, 10½ in October, and 7½ in November and December last. At the close of the year they ranged from about 6 to 8 seers in the several taluks. By March 10th they had recovered to from 8 to 10 seers).	The local stocks are believed to be abundant in Bellary, Gooty, Alur, Adoni, and Tadpatri, but much will be hoarded until the prospects of the next season are secure. In several of the other taluks the stocks are scanty. Trade is active, but the local officers of the southern and south-eastern taluks doubt whether it will suffice to maintain the supply.	More than half the population are agriculturists, and of these a large proportion are farm labourers. There are no large landholders. The holders of ryotwári puttahs are 137,289, of whom nearly two-thirds pay less than 10 rupees each.	No emigration has taken place, nor is any likely, as famine prevails in the adjacent districts of Hyderabad, Mysore, and Bombay.	Extensive relief works became necessary in the western taluks in August. They were subsequently extended to Penaconda, Madakaira, and the Sub-Collector's division, and by November were general throughout the district. The works selected were, generally, the construction and repair of roads, digging wells, and the repair of tanks and their supply channels. At the commencement, works of village improvement were started, but as the numbers grew, concentation became necessary. No suitable large works are practicable except the Bellary-Hubli Railway lately started. Attempts to send labourers to the East Coast canal in Nellore mostly failed. The numbers employed on relief works gradually rose, till on January 6th, 1877, they had reached 398,961. By closer supervision, task-work and scrutiny of applications, together with reduced wages, they had by March 10th been reduced to 216,819.	The numbers gratuitously relieved were 36,555 on January 6th, but by March 10th had fallen to 17,576.
CHINGLEPUT.	Prices for October and November are not given. By the close of the year, rice was about double the ordinary price, and the other grains were still dearer. Compared with the year 1875 only, the result was even more unfavourable.	There are no stocks of grain, but owing to the vicinity of Madras this is unimportant. Abundance of grain is being imported and the district is well supplied with communications.	The landholders are generally poor, and unable to help their tenants.	There has been little or no emigration. On the contrary, large numbers flocked into the district, and the city of Madras, from other districts, but this has now been checked to a considerable extent.	The relief works started consist of roads and deepening drinking ponds. The expenditure up to January 20th was Rs. 54,822. The junction canal has been taken in hand since the close of the year. The numbers on the works on December 30th were 14,423.	Cooked food is given to infirm and aged persons at the relief camps, and also, in urgent cases, by the village officers. On December 30th, 3,239 persons were in receipt of such relief.

STATEMENT

B—(*continued.*)

	Remarks on the character of the season.	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately: if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.
COIMBATORE.	The S. W. monsoon was slightly above the average, but the N. E. monsoon gave only three-tenths of the usual quantity of rain. The rainfall was, however, very unequal; consequently, the southern and south-eastern taluks are the worst off, Bhowani and Satiamangalam in the north with Coimbatore and Pollachi are in a comparatively satisfactory state, while Collegal and part of Pollachi are scarcely threatened.	The same uncertainty prevails in this case as in that of Chingleput as to the amount of crops saved. It would appear, however, to be— Five-sixths in ... 1 taluk. Three-fourths „ ... 1 „ One-half „ ... 1 „ One-third „ ... 4 taluks. One-fourth „ ... 3 „ Total ... 10 „	The taluk and divisional officers propose remissions to the extent of Rs. 9,83,500, but the Collector considers five lakhs to be ample, and the Board concur with him.	Three taluks have lost considerable numbers of cattle from disease. Otherwise no large mortality is expected. The difficulty of procuring fodder has, however, led to the sale of much surplus stock at great sacrifices.	There is scarcity of water in seven taluks, and deepening of wells and other expedients are being resorted to, but no serious distress on this account is apprehended.
CUDDAPAH.	This is the second bad season in this district. The average rainfall is 22 inches between April and September and 10½ inches between October and December, but this year only 7 inches fell in the former period and half an inch in the latter. Even this scanty fall was ill-distributed, as regards both time and place, some taluks getting far less than others.	The information is confused and imperfect. The cultivated area shews a falling off of 39 per cent. in the case of wet lands, and 57 per cent. in that of dry. What crops have been obtained have been realized by means of wells, which are numerous in the district. The Board estimate the yield of the whole at one-fourth of an ordinary crop. Analysis of the taluk reports gives the following results as to crop saved:— One-half in ... 3 taluks. One third in ... 2 „ One-fourth in ... 2 „ One-sixth in ... 2 „ One eighth in ... 2 „ Total ... 11 „ In this, as in some other cases, it is, however, uncertain whether any allowance has been made for the land not cultivated at all.	The local estimate of remissions is Rs. 11,79,793, or more than half the revenue. The Collector has been directed to suspend collections pending investigation, but the Board hope that so large an amount of remission will not eventually be found necessary.	The condition of the cattle appears to be bad in three taluks and indifferent in the remainder. The mortality is said to have reached 40 per cent. in one taluk and 25 per cent. in four others, but these are only estimates. It is however certain that the mortality will be very great. The forest reserves have been thrown open, and the hills in the district also will furnish some pasture.	The water-supply appears to be bad in four taluks, indifferent in three and good in four. The wells in black soil are generally dry, the springs in many river beds lower than they usually are in May. Numbers of new wells are being sunk and old ones repaired, and advances are being freely given for these purposes.
KISTNA.	The early rains were 16 inches against an average of 20½, and the late rains only ¾ of an inch instead of 13 inches. There is, however, no general or widespread distress in the district, and only those parts beyond the reach of the Kistna Anicut need help from Government. Rain fell in January and February, but too late to be of much practical use.	The Board remark that the estimates "rest on no reliable foundation." The earlier crops were mostly moderately successful, while the late ones were either very scanty or total failures. The crop saved, according to the taluk returns, was:— Full in .. 1 taluk. Three-fourths in 1 „ Two-thirds in ... 1 „ One-half in ... 2 taluks. One-third in ... 6 „ One-sixth in ... 1 taluk. One-eighth in ... 1 „ Total ... 13 taluks.	The local estimate of remissions is Rs. 11,32,800. The Board think this "altogether excessive, considering that in the delta the ryots have had a fair average yield with prices more than doubled; while in the upland taluks they must have saved a considerable portion of their early dry crops." The Board do not anticipate a loss of more than seven lakhs.	There has been no unusual mortality among cattle, nor is much apprehended from want of fodder. If necessity arises, the greater part of the cattle in the district can be sent to graze on the islands in the Collar Lake.	The Kistna channels are the mainstay of the district. Some difficulty is apprehended in the Bapatla and Bandar taluks from the wells running dry, but elsewhere there is no fear of scarcity.

The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.	The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely, or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, and some leading particulars regarding them.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
Prices rose steadily up to the end of the year, and were then more than double the average. The increase was in a great measure owing to the demands from other districts.	Stores were believed to be considerable at the commencement of the famine, but they have been drawn forth by the high prices in this and other districts, and are now probably not large. Railway communications throughout the district are exceptionally good, and there are numerous and enterprising merchants to whom the task of supply may be safely left.	The great majority of the people are poor and engaged in agriculture. There are no zemindars or other large proprietors of importance; no assistance in the relief of distress or in the maintenance of their dependants can be expected from this class.	No emigration of any importance has yet taken place. From a few taluks some persons have gone in search of work on the coffee estates in Malabar and the Nilgiri.	The relief works consi of—(1) making roads, (chiefly improvements of existing village communications) to connect market towns with main lines of road and the railway; (2) village improvements; (3) clearing channels; (4) raising bunds of tanks; (5) storing metal for existing roads. A full and well-considered scheme for the above works was submitted by the Collector in good time, and is being carried out. The work now being done is almost entirely task-work. The actual outlay up to January 13th was only Rs. 30,962.	No systematic relief at State expense had been organised up to the close of the year, but private individuals had opened several relief houses in the Collegal and Bhowani taluks. The village officers were authorised to assist helpless and destitute travellers, and had funds for the purpose, but no occasion for doing so had arisen.
Prices rose very suddenly in October, and more gradually afterwards, till at the end of the year ragi, the staple food of the people, stood at from six to eight seers per rupee, against an average price, in that month, of from 21 to 30 seers.	Local stocks are low, but importation of grain is very active. There are 120 miles of railway line, and ten stations in the district. The roads are mostly good and easy. Private enterprise is said to be probably sufficient to supply all parts except the most remote, such as Sidhout, north of the Pennair, and the sub-division, comprising the Kadiri, Royachoti, Madanapulli, and Voilpaud taluks.	About half the landholders in Jamiladugu, one of the worst taluks, are said to be men of means. There are also well-to-do people in Prodatur and Cuddapah. Elsewhere the bulk of the ryots are poor.	In the earlier stages of the distress there was considerable emigration to other districts, chiefly Nellore and Kistna. About 15,000 who went from Budwail and Sidhout have returned, but many Wuddurs have staid on the East Coast canal. No more emigration is expected. There was a considerable influx of labourers from Mysore, but measures have lately been adopted for their return to their own country.	Numerous works, chiefly roads, and repair of tanks and irrigation channels, have been executed. At the close of the year about 128 were in progress. The expenditure up to February 10th was Rs. 11,21,203, of which 67 per cent. had been incurred in the sub-division alone. In the first week in January there were 201,061 persons on the works.	No systematic charitable relief had been organised, but relief camps and other measures were in progress.
Prices fell steadily from the beginning of October, and at the close of the year were from one-half to one-third of their ordinary rate. The rise was, however, owing to exports to other districts as much as to deficiency of production. Rice is used by the well-to-do only.	There are believed to be fair local stocks throughout the district, and importation from the adjoining district of Godavery and from Bengal is easy. Trade is active.	The zemindars, with the exception of the owner of the large Nuzvid estate, are without means or desire to help their tenants. The ryots, however, are generally well off, and will hardly need special aid, but will help their own labourers.	There has been no unusual emigration, but an influx of labourers from Nellore and Kurnool into the Guntoor and Bapatla taluks and from Hyderabad into the Palnad taluk.	Employment to a certain extent has been generally afforded by Local Fund works, but no regular relief works have been started except the Commamore canal extension and clearance, in the Bapatla taluk, and three canal works of no great magnitude in Bezwada. Even these were wanted for the immigrants as much as for the local population. The whole expenditure up to March 10th was only about half a lakh of rupees. It did not commence till near the close of the year.	Private persons have opened relief houses, supported by subscriptions, in four taluks, but no Government aid has been required, beyond giving the village officers funds to relieve destitute travellers.

STATEMENT

B—(*continued*).

	Remarks on the character of the season.	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas; *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately: if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.
KURNOOL.	This district is subject to both monsoons, but gets its greatest rainfall from the south-west. The rainfall from April to September was only 7½ inches, instead of the usual average of 25⅝ inches, and from October to March only a few more decimals fell instead of a further supply of about 8 inches. The entire supply was thus under 8 inches instead of 33½.	Nearly one-half of the land was left uncultivated. The dry crops on the remaining land failed entirely, and the trifling extent of wet cultivation yielded at best a poor outturn. The canal lands have done well, and their area has been increased considerably, under a promise that water rate should not be charged unless a fair crop was produced. The local estimates are very vague, but according to them the crop saved is:— One-half in 1 taluk. One-fourth in 1 „ One-sixth in 1 „ On-eighth in 2 taluks. *Nil* in 3 „ Total 8 „ The Board consider that the outturn of the whole district cannot be more than one-sixth.	The local officers' estimate of remissions is Rs. 13,61,89½, but the Board remark that in some cases quit-rent on inams has been included, which is not to be remitted, and that, generally, no careful calculation has been made. They consider that a remission of 8½ lakhs, or a little over, should be sufficient.	The conditions of the cattle appears to be bad in one taluk, and indifferent in the others. On the whole, 22 per cent. are said to have died already, and further mortality of 60 per cent. is apprehended. The Board consider this forecast exaggerated, but no doubt the loss has been and will be severe. Cattle have been sent to the Nallamalai Hills, and fodder has been obtained thence and from the Irrigation Company's canal.	The water-supply appears to be bad in one taluk, indifferent in four, and fairly good in three. The tanks and wells are running dry, and in some localities even springs in river beds have failed. Especial difficulty is felt on hills and high lands. General deepening of wells and digging of pits in the beds of streams is going on, and with the aid of April showers it is hoped that the hot season may be tided over without disaster.
MADURA.	The preceding season of 1875-76 was unfavourable. The district depends largely on the north-east monsoon, and would have been safe had not the rains failed after the beginning of October last. The south-west monsoon yielded 10½ inches, against an average of 12½, but the fall was capricious, while the north-east monsoon amounted to only 6 inches instead of 15.	The estimates of failure of crops seem to have been made more carefully than in other cases, but owing to the peculiarities of the seasons and cultivation of the district they are complicated, and a general result is not easily attained. The crops saved appear to be:— One-half in 3 taluks. One-third in 2 „ One-fourth in 2 „ One-eighth in 1 taluk. Total 8 taluks. The area cultivated is less by nearly one-seventh.	The local estimate of remissions in the six Government taluks is Rs. 10,09,243, but the Board consider 5 lakhs to be sufficient, as owners of dry lands which have yielded any crop should not have remission. The Peishkush of the two large zemindaris will be allowed to stand over till next year.	The condition of the cattle seems good in four taluks, indifferent in three, and bad in one zemindari division. As the Pulni and Annamalay hills, and the forest reserves are available, and occasional showers have freshened up the pasture, no severe loss is anticipated.	The water-supply is rather indifferent in three taluks, but good in the rest. The tanks and rivers are for the most part dry, but the wells generally hold out, and no serious failure anywhere is apprehended.
NELLORE.	The season of 1875-76 was a bad one, and the mortality among the cattle from insufficient pasturage and drinking water was considerable. In 1876-77, the south-west monsoon yielded only 9·3 inches, against an average of 14·4 inches, and the north-east only 2 inches instead of 20. In no taluk, except one, has the rainfall reached half the average, and in Gudur and Atmakur it was less than 1/10th and 1/8th respectively. Distress appeared in Kavali in August, by the end of October Atmakur and Udayagiri were in a critical condition, and in November, on the failure of the north-east becoming certain, the calamity became general. The north of the district depends chiefly on the south-west monsoon; the rest on both.	In cultivation under the south-west monsoon there was a decrease of one-third and in that under the north-east the falling off exceeded one-half. The information is singularly incomplete. According to the local reports, the crop saved is— One-third in ... 3 taluks. One-fourth in ... 3 „ One-sixth in ... 1 taluk. One-eighth in ... 3 taluks. *Nil* in ... 3 „ Total ... 13 „ The Board consider one-sixth to be an extreme estimate for the whole district.	The taluk estimates of remissions amount to Rs. 12,73,641, but the Collector reduces this to three-fourths of the net ryotwar demand of the preceding year, which is Rs. 12,68,000. The Board, however, think that nine lakhs ought to be sufficient.	The condition of the cattle is indifferent in six taluks and bad in seven. At least 25 per cent. of the cattle have already died, and further mortality is inevitable, though recent showers have secured the central taluks. Nellore being famous for its breed of cattle, which supplies the surrounding districts, this loss is singularly to be deplored.	At the close of the year, the water-supply was bad in four taluks, indifferent in eight, and good in one only. Recent rain, however, has considerably improved the appearance of affairs.

	The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.	The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisans; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, and some leading particulars regarding them.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
KURNOOL.	Famine prices were reached in this district at a comparatively early date, and they continued to rise till the end of the year, when cholum, the staple food of the people, was from three to four times its ordinary price.	The local stocks were generally inconsiderable, and the distance of the district from both sea and railway caused some apprehension that they might not be supplemented by importation. Private trade has, however, been found sufficiently active, and recent enquiries have proved that it will suffice for the needs even of the Cumbum and Markapur taluks, which are the least accessible.	The population are generally poor. The few wealthy landholders there are give little or no help to their tenantry.	At the commencement of the distress there was a considerable emigration of the poorer classes from all taluks except two, and especially from Cumbum and Markapur. The people mostly went to the Godavery and Kistna districts. The majority have returned, and further emigration is improbable.	Very extensive relief works were started at an early date, consisting chiefly of roads. Some repairs of tanks and wells, and minor irrigation works, had also been undertaken. The expenditure up to March 3rd had been Rs. 25,83,926.	Up to the close of the year, gratuitous relief had not been given to any very large extent, but the usual measures for relief houses and village relief had been adopted.
MADURA.	Prices were high at the beginning of October, and a sudden rise took place in the third week, on the failure of the north-east monsoon appearing probable. In the second week of November there was a further sudden rise. At the close of the year cholum and cumboo were three times as high as in ordinary years, and ragi rather higher still.	The stocks were generally low owing to the preceding year having been a bad one, and the early rise in prices tempted ryots to sell. The railway runs through or near almost every Government taluk, and the roads are good, except near the sea. The Ramnad zemindari, which lies on the coast, has three ports through which grain is imported, and supplies also come from Negapatam and Tuticorin.	Three-fourths of the population are agriculturists, and the whole are mostly low-caste and poor. The zemindarni of Shivaganga appears anxious to relieve the people by repairing long-neglected irrigation works. In the zemindari of Ramnad, and three other estates which are under the Court of Wards, suitable expenditure for relief purposes is being incurred. In no other cases is relief to tenants to be expected.	The poorer population are in the habit of going, in unfavourable seasons, to the coffee estates of Ceylon for employment. This year far larger numbers went than usual from Pamuben and Tuticorin. Many have, however, returned, as the labour market appears to be glutted.	Relief works were scarcely started by the end of the year, and they have not even yet been extended to all taluks, though works have been selected and are ready for commencement whenever necessity arises. The number of persons on the works on December 30th was 7,148.	Relief houses have been opened in Pulni and Dindigul, and orders for village relief have been issued. On December 30th 1,015 persons were receiving gratuitous aid.
NELLORE.	Prices rose from the middle of October, and continued to do so gradually till the end of the year, but the pressure has not been so severe as in some other districts. In the last week of December cholum stood at eight seers and a half, and rice, 2nd sort, at six and a half. Since then an improvement has gradually taken place.	Stocks of grain were generally low, as both 1873 and 1875 were bad years, and during October, November, and December much exportation to the Ceded Districts and Kurnool went on. The length of seaboard, along which supplies are thrown in, is a compensation for the want of railway communication, and trade is active.	The majority of the population is agricultural and poor. The Raja of Venkatagiri and the Zemindar of Kalastri are the two wealthiest landholders. The estate of the former covers nearly one-fourth of the district, but after making great promises, he has done little. The latter has done nothing.	There has been no emigration worthy of remark.	Relief works were started generally before the close of the year, and 43,853 persons were employed upon them on December 30th—a number which has not much increased since. The East Coast Canal was also started, to employ labourers of other districts as well as Nellore; but though it could occupy 90,000, the numbers on it have never exceeded 30,000, owing to the reluctance of the people to leave their homes.	The village officers have had the usual orders to relieve those in danger of starvation, and cooked food is served out to the infirm and destitute at all Sub-Magistrates' stations and important villages. The numbers relieved were 1,111 at the end of the year, but had risen to 6,613 by the 24th of March.

STATEMENT

B—(*concluded*).

	Remarks on the character of the season.	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas; *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately: if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.
SALEM.	There was a very deficient rainfall in 1875-76. In the current year, the south-west monsoon gave 16 inches instead of 20, and the north-east only 2 inches instead of about 10. This quantity was not evenly distributed, and the condition of the different taluks varied in consequence, the only one, however, which did not suffer severely is Athoor.	Ninety-three per cent. of the cultivation is dry crop. The area cultivated appears to have fallen off by about one-eleventh. The estimate of crop saved is:— Full average in ... 1 taluk. One-third „ ... 1 „ One-fourth „ ... 4 taluks. One-sixth „ ... 1 taluk. One-eighth „ ... 2 taluks. Total ... 9 „	The local officers estimate the remissions necessary at Rs. 8,49,100. The Board observe that this is far too high, and that careful scrutiny will be necessary.	The condition of the cattle is bad in all taluks except one, and the mortality up to the close of the year is reported at from six to twenty-five per cent. in the different taluks. The difficulty of obtaining fodder is great, and a future mortality of 40 or 50 per cent. is apprehended.	The water-supply was at the end of the year bad in four taluks, indifferent in four more, and good in one only. The Cauvery and the Pennair are the principal rivers. The former contained water, and in the bed of the latter it could be obtained by digging. The tanks and jungle streams were all dry. Some of the wells had failed and in the others water was very low. Digging and deepening wells was the only practicable remedy, and was being resorted to.
TINNEVELLY.	Four taluks of this district are valley taluks, where the land is mostly irrigated. They are the richest and most peopled, and they have not suffered at all. The five remaining taluks are black soil. They depend on the south-west monsoon for about one-third of their rain, and on the north-east for the rest. This year they got from the former 4·3 inches instead of 6·3, and from the latter 6·3 instead of 11·6. Sankeminarcovil and Nangueri were the best off, and Strivillipootur the worst.	In the four taluks distressed, the area cultivated was about one-sixth less than usual. The crop saved is not clearly shown, but may be inferred from the returns to be about as under:— Full average in ... 4 taluks. One-fourth „ ... 2 „ One-eighth „ ... 3 „ Total ... 9 „ This pretty closely approaches the information given to Sir Richard Temple. See Mr. Bernard's memorandum of January 24th.	The Collector estimates the necessary remissions in the five taluks at Rs. 7,52,545, besides Rs. 2,41,090 to be given through the zemindars to their tenants. The Board consider the former figure too high, and the latter item inadmissible, but require further information.	No mortality among the cattle had taken place, and it was proposed to admit them to graze along the Western Ghats by a road to be constructed.	There is no prospect of a failure of the water-supply. The rivers and tanks were almost dry by the end of the year, but the wells were in good condition, and the usual expedients of deepening and digging pits would suffice to get through the hot weather.
TRICHINOPOLY.	This district is better off than most of the distressed parts of the Madras Presidency. Distress exists chiefly among the poorer classes and emigrants from other districts, and arises more from high prices caused by exports to other districts than from actual drought. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon was slightly above the average, but the north-east monsoon failed to a great extent, as only 5 inches fell instead of 16. The result of the two was a total of 21¼ inches instead of 29.	The area cultivated was almost the same as in ordinary years. The crops saved are estimated in the taluk reports to be as under:— Full average in ... 1 taluk. Five-sixths „ ... 2 taluks. Three-fourths „ ... 2 „ Total ... 5 „	The local officers estimate remissions for dry lands, and for wet lands under rain fed tanks at Rs. 2,25,000, but the Board have authorised reduction up to one-third for the former in four taluks, and in a small tract of the Trichinopoly taluk.	No important mortality among the cattle had occurred, but loss was apprehended in two taluks in the hot weather.	Tanks were almost dry, but the villages along rivers and their channels were well off, and the water in wells was generally sufficient. The local funds would provide for deepening wells and digging new ones where necessary.

	The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.	The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, and some leading particulars regarding them.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
SALEM.	Ragi is the staple grain of the district. On the 1st October it was at more than double its usual price, and prices continued to rise till on December 24th they stood at 8¾ seers, against an average of 38¼. Rice rose less in proportion.	Local supplies are believed to be low, but as the railway passes through or close to almost all the taluks, roads are good, and private enterprise is active, no lack of grain is to be feared.	The mass of the people are agriculturists and labourers, and in poor circumstances. The few who are wealthy are not likely to aid their tenants.	There has been a moderate emigration to neighbouring districts and Ceylon. Those who went to the latter place are believed to have bettered themselves, but the others were returning, and further emigration would be checked by the relief works.	Before the close of the year works had been started in all taluks, which were to cost above a lakh of rupees. Further works were ready for sanction. Those mostly selected were the construction and repair of village roads, and the restoration or repair of irrigation works. The expenditure up to January 13th was Rs. 61,851, and the number employed on December 30th was 52,776.	Village relief was in operation at the end of the year, but a more central system was being substituted 3,488 persons were being fed gratuitously on December 30th.
TINNEVELLY.	The statistics of prices are not very complete, but the rise has not been so severe in this district as in many others. It was most decided in December.	The local stocks were estimated at the close of the year as ample, and importation had begun. The railway runs through the district to the port of Tuticorin, and private enterprise will be able to supply all wants.	Many of the landholders are able to assist their tenants and willing to do so.	About five per cent. of the population were believed to have gone to Ceylon and Travancore for employment before the end of the year, and further emigration was probable. In this respect the people were only availing themselves to a larger extent than usual of their usual outlet.	No regular relief works had been organised, nor was relief on any large scale considered necessary. Up to April 7th only Rs. 13,263 had been expended.	Private charity has helped to afford what little relief was required. Up to April 7th only Rs. 1,385 had been spent under this head.
TRICHINOPOLY.	There is some discrepancy between the various statements of prices, but the result is decidedly high, considering the advantages the district enjoys.	Stocks of grain were on the whole fair, and what with facilities for importation and activity of private trade there was no ground for apprehension.	The majority of the people are well-to-do, and some wealthy landholders were expected to aid their tenants.	The people of the Trichinopoly, Kulittalai, and Musiri taluks usually go to Ceylon for employment during part of the year, and the number who had thus emigrated was little above the average.	No regular relief works started. The local funds give assistance to the small extent required, and only Rs. 2,712 had been expended by the State up to April 7th.	No State relief was required, but private charity gave assistance to travellers.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE—FAMINE.

No. 418.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated Simla, the 5th May, 1877.

READ—

Telegram to the Government of Madras, dated the 25th October, 1876, requesting the submission of separate statements regarding each taluk in the distressed districts, showing its area, population, Government realizable revenue in 1875-76, rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation, average annual rainfall, actual rainfall up to date, ordinary prices of the staple food of the taluk at that season, actual prices on the date of the return, probable extent of failure of crops, and amount, if any, sanctioned for relief works and other relief, and adding that the statements might be prepared from the best information then available, and corrected or supplemented afterwards if necessary.

Letters from the Government of Madras, Nos. 1599 A and 1648, dated the 7th and 14th November, 1876, submitting some of the particulars requested regarding the extent of distress prevailing in the Madras Presidency, and the measures inaugurated for affording relief; and stating that the information asked for relative to relief works, the extent of cultivation, the loss of revenue anticipated, &c., will be submitted shortly.

Letter to the Government of Madras, No. 469, dated the 2nd December, 1876, forwarding copy of a letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 459, dated 30th November, 1876, requesting that the information received might be supplemented by a complete review of the situation, comprising—

"(*a.*)—A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.

(*b.*)—An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.

(*c.*)—Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.

(*d.*)—The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.

(*e.*)—The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.

(*f.*)—The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.

(*g.*)—The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.

(*h.*)—The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.

(*i.*)—The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.

(*j.*)—The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.

(*k.*)—The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report, for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st, and July 1st."

Adding that the above information "should be given for each taluk separately, and should be, in the first instance, prepared by the Mamlatdars, the permission already given to place them on special duty being freely availed of for the purpose. The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge should test, verify, or supplement the statements of each Mamlatdar, and then submit *as his own*, and in his own language, a complete report for the taluk on the points indicated, with full and free expression of his own opinions. Each taluk report should be passed on by the Collector with his remarks to the Commissioner, and by him similarly to the Bombay Government, who will forward it to this Department. No report of any one taluk should be detained anywhere because others have not come to hand, and the whole of the reports should have reached the Government of India by the 15th of January next. As many of the details above specified have already been partially collected, or are in process of collection, and the welding of the whole, including the new matter, into a complete form will be of obvious use to both Governments, the President in Council trusts that the call now made will not prove especially difficult or irksome."

Letters to the Government of Madras, Nos. 488 and 522, dated the 8th and 15th December, 1876, the first requesting information as to the nature of relief works, &c., proposed to be undertaken, the second acknowledging the receipt of certain reports, pointing out that much of the information required is still wanting, and requesting its early submission.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 2053, dated the 15th December, 1876. Reports on the description of relief works undertaken in the affected districts of that Presidency, the amount sanctioned in connection with them up to the 7th December, 1876, and the estimated amount of expenditure before the close of the current official year, and loss of revenue during the current and ensuing years.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 32A, dated the 4th January, 1877. Forwards copies of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue submitting statistics of rainfall, prices of food-grains, and cultivation for certain districts of the Madras Presidency.

Letters from the Government of Madras of various dates between the 22nd January and the end of March, 1877, forwarding the original reports received from certain districts together with the reviews thereof by the Board of Revenue.

Letter to the Government of Madras, No. 323, dated the 24th March, 1877, forwarding a memorandum of the information still wanting.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated the 26th March, 1877, reviewing the detailed reports of the Bellary district, and Proceedings of the 27th idem submitting a report on the Sundoor State within that district.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated the 28th March, 1877, reviewing the detailed reports of the Kurnool district.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated the 2nd April, 1877, reviewing the detailed reports of the Kistna district.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1375, dated 9th April, 1877. In reply to letter No. 323, dated the 24th March, 1877, forwards Proceedings of the Board of Revenue furnishing the information requested; and also revised taluk reports of the Madura district and the Board's review of the Nellore district.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated the 13th April, 1877, submitting a detailed statement of the wet and dry cultivation in the Nellore district.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 23rd April, reviewing the revised taluk reports of the Madura District.

Statement A, compiled from the returns and reviews received in reply to the telegram of the 25th October and letter of the 30th November, 1876, above referred to.

Statement B, being an abstract of Statement A, with additions from the Reviews of the Madras Board of Revenue, and other sources.

RESOLUTION.

IN the month of January, 1876, some remarks in the weekly "season and crops" telegram from the Government of Madras, referring to the unsatisfactory prospects of certain districts in that Presidency, attracted the attention

of the Government of India, and the Local Government were requested to give further information on the subject. From some papers then submitted, and subsequently from a more comprehensive report received in the month of July, it appeared that, in consequence of the deficiency of the north-east monsoon, failure of crops had taken place in parts of four districts. In Bellary and Cuddapah there had been a considerable decrease of cultivation, and some remissions would be required, but prices were steady, and the condition of the labouring classes did not appear to call for the interference of the State. In North and South Arcot, the loss of crops had been rather more severe, larger remissions were needed, and a general want of drinking water and pasturage was complained of. At the same time, slight falls of rain had taken place in all the districts, and while nothing could be safely predicted as to the coming south-west monsoon, the Government of Madras reported that they had taken every precaution for guarding against the serious effects of famine which its failure would occasion, and had sanctioned relief works for execution in the event of the provision of labour for the poorer classes becoming indispensable. In the month of August, 1876, the Madras Government applied for a grant of Rs. 41,000 from Imperial revenues for relief purposes, but it was not until the receipt of telegrams, dated October the 24th and 27th, that the Government of India became aware that the condition of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah was very serious, and that if the north-east monsoon should not set in favourably within fifteen days, the gravest results were to be apprehended in those districts.

2. In accordance with the experience of the past, as summarised in paragraphs 9 and 11 of the Resolution of the Government of India on the Bengal Famine of 1873-74, dated February 13th, 1875, the Madras Government were on October the 25th requested by telegraph to supply detailed information on various important points with reference to the distressed districts. The replies to this call being incomplete in essential particulars, such as the extent of failure of crops and of relief works organised, it was followed on the 2nd December by a request for a complete review and forecast of all distressed districts, like that which had been required from the Government of Bombay on the 30th of November, to be submitted to the Government of India by the 15th of January. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore also was, on the same date, directed to submit similar information.

3. The reports of the Bombay local officers were sent in to their immediate superiors, in a generally complete state, about the close of the year, and together with the views of the Government of Bombay, were received by the Government of India in time to be considered and summarised, with orders thereon, in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd February last. The reports from Mysore, though not quite so complete or trustworthy as those from Bombay, were similarly dealt with by the 10th of March. His Excellency the Governor General in Council regrets to observe that the reports of the local officers in the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency have not, with some notable exceptions, been characterised by the same punctuality, accuracy, or completeness. Their various deficiencies in important particulars have been sufficiently commented on by the Madras Board of Revenue, and have been to a great extent supplemented by the series of elaborate and able reviews of the several districts by the Board itself which have accompanied them. His Excellency in Council is willing to make the most ample allowance for the irksomeness and difficulty which must have been felt in submitting detailed statistics by officers who were labouring under the practical difficulties of organising relief for clamorous and starving multitudes, but is constrained to observe that had they more generally grasped the imperative need of temperate and thorough diagnosis of the condition of affairs around them at a very early stage of famine, the exaggerated impressions which were in many instances received, and the excessive and uncalled for relief which was consequently given, might have been alike avoided, and the general policy of Government might have been, in important particulars, different from what it was. While thus commenting on a general tendency which has had a not unimportant influence upon the conduct of affairs, His Excellency the Governor General in Council cannot withhold a tribute of admiration to the energy, ability, and self-devotion which the local officers of the Madras Presidency, of all grades, have uniformly displayed, to the humanity by which their measures, even if at times in excess of the occasion, have been prompted, and the loyalty with which they have accepted and endeavoured to carry out the famine policy of the Government of India, as set forth in the instructions of the 16th of January

last, and personally explained by Sir Richard Temple in the course of his mission.

4. The delay which has taken place in submitting the review and forecast which was due on the 15th of January last, has necessarily altered its character and diminished its use. The detailed information supplied is in some cases, and not in others, brought down to much later periods than that originally intended, and it is no longer possible by its aid to view, from a fixed stand-point, either the facts of the past or the prospects of the future. Fortunately, there is no longer the same necessity for doing so, as the progress of events, together with the mission of Sir Richard Temple, has solved many problems which, before the close of the year, presented themselves for earnest consideration. At the same time, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the information which has now been collected, although in some instances incomplete in matters of calculation, and in others incongruous in point of time, may not prove to be devoid of value as a record of the earlier stage of a great famine, and of the attempt to deal with it on a basis of actual facts.

5. The area of the Madras Presidency, exclusive of Native States and of the city of Madras, is 138,291 square miles, and the total population 30,883,625. This tract is divided into twenty districts, of which Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavery on the extreme north, South Arcot and Tanjore towards the east centre, and South Canara, Malabar and Nilgiris on the west, have escaped any approach to actual famine, though the distress in parts of some of them, owing to high prices induced by partial failure of crops or extensive exportation, has not been inconsiderable. The remaining twelve districts have been subjected throughout to varied, but still severe pressure, which in parts of many of them has reached the extremities of famine. The twelve districts comprise 121 separate taluks, or sub-divisions (of which 13 are zemindars' estates), and for each of these separate information has now been submitted by the local officers, and reviewed by the Madras Board of Revenue. The total area and population of the twelve districts, and the area and population actually affected by famine, on the basis of considering as affected all taluks in which the crop saved amounts to less than one-half, are shewn in the margin. If, however, taluks in which the crop saved amounts to one-half be included, the affected area and population will be raised to 71,849 and 15,432,393 respectively. Considering that the quantity of land not cultivated at all has in many instances been omitted by the Madras local officers from their calculations of failure, these latter figures probably afford, in the case of Madras, a juster estimate than the former. The extent of the famine in Madras is contrasted in the subjoined table with that in the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Mysore :—

	Total.	Affected.
Area in square miles ...	81,852	63,910
Population ...	18,592,534	13,713,307

	BOMBAY.			MYSORE.			MADRAS.		
	Total.	Affected.		Total.	Affected.		Total.	Affected.	
		Including half crops.	Excluding half crops.		Including half crops.	Excluding half crops.		Including half crops.	Excluding half crops.
Area in square miles ...	54,355	41,254	33,873	27,077	16,100	14,479	81,892	71,849	63,910
Population ...	7,963,927	6,180,209	4,981,616	5,055,412	3,141,747	2,849,320	18,592,534	15,432,393	13,713,307

6. Proceeding on the more favourable course of excluding taluks with half crops saved, it will be found that in Bombay the affected area and population are 62 per cent. of the total area of the districts concerned, in Mysore they are 53 and 56 per cent. only, while in Madras they reach 78 and 74 per cent. respectively. If taluks with half crops saved be included, the results are almost the same: Bombay appears somewhat less favourably, Mysore more so, but Madras still considerably exceeds the others. These facts, together with the large excess of the affected area and population in Madras over that of Bombay and Mysore combined, are sufficient evidence both of the magnitude of the calamity which has overtaken that Presidency, and the difficulties with which the Local Government and its subordinates of all grades are called upon to contend.

7. The total rainfall during the past season, as reported up to the close of the year, or to dates since which no appreciable increase has occurred, is shewn in the margin for 112 taluks. For the other nine, which are zemindari, no returns are available. The results, as thus shewn, are less favourable, though not greatly so, than those ascertained regarding Bombay, which, again, held a lower place than those for Mysore. In order, however, fully to appreciate the severity of the failure of rain which has fallen upon the Madras Presidency, the fact must be remembered that the latter is dependent upon two monsoons instead of one, in proportions which vary greatly, but rarely exceed two-thirds of one to one-third of the other. A fair supply during one monsoon, though it helps materially to raise the general proportion, is therefore no compensation for extensive failure during the other. This will be more fully understood from the accompanying statement :—

Proportion.	Number of taluks.
Full or nearly so	9
Three-fourths	12
Two-thirds	23
One-half	31
One-third	24
One-quarter	7
One-fifth	1
One-sixth	3
One-eighth and under	2
	112

Districts.	April to September.		October to December.		Districts.	April to September.		October to December.	
	Average.	1876-77.	Average.	1876-77.		Average.	1876-77.	Average.	1876-77.
Kistna	20·4	16·1	11·8	0·8	Chingleput ..	20·5	19·8	15·2	4·8
Nellore	14·4	9·3	20·2	2·1	Salem ..	20·5	15·8	9·9	2·0
Bellary	16·7	7·7	8·3	0·3	Coimbatore ..	12·5	14·0	10·2	3·1
Cuddapah	21·9	7·1	10·5	0·5	Madura ..	12·1	10·7	15·0	6·2
Kurnool	25·7	7·5	7·4	0·4	Trichinopoly ...	14·8	17·8	16·1	5·2
North Arcot	25·6	16·0	11·3	2·5	Tinnevelly ...	6·3	4·3	11·6	6·3

The later rains were, in all cases, of great importance, but in some their failure alone produced the severity of famine.

8. The obscurity involving the estimates of the proportion of crops saved, in consequence of omission to take into account land left uncultivated, failure of later crops, or other particulars, has been in several instances pointed out by the Board of Revenue. The marginal table gives such a summary as can be made, but it probably shews matters somewhat better than they really are. It does not, moreover, shew fully the actual relative pressure of famine, as some districts which have lost more are, from previous good seasons or other circumstances, better off than others which have saved a larger proportion of their crops. Contrasting this table with the similar ones relating to Bombay and Mysore which have already been made public, the following results are obtained: The failure has been total, or nearly so, in 21 taluks of Bombay, 18 of Mysore, and 35 of Madras, or 22½, 26½, and 29 per cent. respectively: the taluks which have lost from one-sixth to one-half, both inclusive, are 48, 25, and 68, or 51½, 36½, and 56 per cent. in the three cases; while, finally, those which have lost [illegible] than one-half are 24, 25, and 18, or 26, 37, and 15 per cent. The Madras [illegible], even on the figures now obtainable, which have been described above as probably unduly favourable, are consequently heavier in every instance than those experienced by either Bombay or Mysore.

Districts.	Number of taluks in which the crop was								
	Full average.	Three-fourths.	Two-thirds.	One-half.	One-third.	One-fourth.	One-sixth.	One-eighth.	Nil.
Kistna	1	1	1	2	6	..	1	1	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	3	3
Kurnool	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	3
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	2
Cuddapah	..	..	3	2	2	2	2	2	..
North Arcot	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	1
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..
Salem	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	2	..
Coimbatore	..	2	..	1	4	3	..	1	..
Madura	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Total ..	8	8	2	11	28	20	14	26	9

9. The estimates of probable remissions submitted by the local officers amount to Rs. 1,24,33,758, or about one crore and a quarter of rupees. The

Board of Revenue, in their reviews, make reductions in the case of Coimbatore, Kistna, Kurnool, Madura and Nellore, which reduce this amount to about one crore, and express their belief that further large reductions are practicable in Cuddapah, Salem and Tinnevelly. The question of remissions of land revenue has been the subject of a special correspondence with the Governor of Madras, in consequence of suggestions submitted to them by Sir Richard Temple for suspension of portion of the demand with a view to its recovery in future years. His Excellency the Governor General in Council decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Government of Madras, on the understanding that the local officers would be warned against too free remissions, and authorised to hold balances in suspense in cases in which it appeared likely that the landholder would be able, without undue pressure, to pay up next season. It is satisfactory to find that the remissions now stand at a lower figure than the previous estimate, and that the Board of Revenue consider further considerable reductions to be practicable.

10. The condition of the cattle and agricultural stock has occupied in all districts that attention which its importance deserves. According to the Administration Report of 1874-75, the numbers of cattle and sheep in the twelve affected districts were as shewn in the margin. The fact that these numbers, compared with the population, betoken a wealth in this respect inferior to that of the affected districts of Bombay, enhances both the severity of losses and the urgency of reducing them to a minimum. According to the local reports, the condition of the cattle appears to be good in forty-six taluks, indifferent in thirty-eight, and bad in thirty-seven. In some districts the mortality has already been extremely heavy. In Bellary the Madras Board of Revenue consider it unlikely that more than 25 per cent. of non-agricultural cattle, and from 60 to 70 per cent. of the agricultural cattle, will survive: Cuddapah and Kurnool have likewise suffered severely, while the heavy losses which have befallen the well-known breed in Nellore will be felt, for years to come, far beyond the limits of the district itself. Such relief as was practicable, by means of throwing open reserves and digging wells, has already been resorted to, and it may be hoped that the showers which have begun to fall may tend to freshen the pastures, and to diminish the further mortality which is so generally apprehended.

Cattle	...	...	5,323,000
Sheep	...	...	5,894,000
Total	...	...	11,217,000

11. The means of water-supply do not appear to have been so extensively impaired as might have been expected, and as has been the case in Mysore. The condition of forty-five taluks is considered to be good, of forty-eight indifferent, and of twenty-eight bad, but though the inconvenience caused by scarcity will be in many instances extreme, no actual calamity is anywhere anticipated. Already the rains, partial though they have been, have brought relief, and difficulties in this particular are not now likely to be prolonged.

12. Regarding the course of prices, the only remarks which may be made are that the rise appears mostly to have commenced at a very early date, so that the rates at the beginning of October were abnormally high; that the increase appears to have been continuous, though in some cases more sudden than in others, until the close of the year; and that staple grains were at that period generally dearer than in the Bombay Presidency.

13. The extent of the local stocks is a point at all times most difficult to ascertain, and the practice of hoarding until the nature of the coming season is assured tends to defeat any attempt at exact calculation. In districts such as Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura and Nellore, which had suffered from previous bad seasons, the supplies in hand were undoubtedly low, and in others, where they were originally fair, they were drawn forth for exportation by the high prices obtainable elsewhere. The Madras Presidency enjoys, however, in its system of railways, penetrating almost every one of the distressed districts and conveying supplies both from Northern India and the Coast, as also in its extensive sea-board, lying open to the trade of Bengal and Burma, exceptional advantages for supplementing deficiencies in its food-supply. The experience of the past four months has amply demonstrated that it has at its command, both

within and beyond its limits, a body of merchants both competent and ready to utilise these advantages to the utmost, in accordance with the ordinary laws of supply and demand, and that any attempts to supplement their operations are entirely unnecessary, and cannot but prove prejudicial.

14. The condition of the mass of the people in the distressed districts, with the exception, perhaps, of Tinnevelly, is poor. There are, however, in certain districts, large zemindari estates of a nature nowhere to be found in Bombay and Mysore, the owners of which ought to be in a position to assist their tenants, but exhibit, with a few noteworthy exceptions, no disposition to do so. The proportion of agriculturists generally exceeds considerably that of other classes, and there can be no doubt that the population as a whole, after exhausting what little accumulated means individuals may possess, are dependent, on an emergency like the present, upon such aid as the State can afford.

15. The emigration reported amounts to only 174,925, or 1·3 per cent. of the total affected population, but some persons, whose numbers are unascertained, have probably left other taluks. The principal known emigration has occurred in the districts named in the margin. From Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah persons have resorted to the adjacent territories of the Nizam and to Mysore, as well as to British districts, but their movement is altogether abnormal, and they have probably already returned in large numbers. In the Southern Districts, it is difficult to distinguish the emigration to Ceylon and the coffee plantations of the western range of Ghâts which has been caused by famine, as the population annually use to a great extent these outlets for their labour. Practically, the difficulties of the famine have, in the Madras Presidency, been but little affected by the movement of the people. It may be added, in connection with this subject, that the Government of India have recently approved of proposals submitted by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma for encouraging, by means of advances, the emigration of 20,000 labourers to that Province.

Tinnevelly	...	...	49,511
Salem	...	...	38,831
Bellary	...	...	21,316
Cuddapah	...	...	19,000
Madura	...	...	17,171
Kurnool	...	...	15,746

16. Relief works on an extensive scale had been started before the close of the year in Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, and to a less, though still considerable, extent in Nellore. In Kistna, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Chingleput and Salem a commencement had been made, while in Madura, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly the necessity for relief had barely made itself felt, and Local Funds were mostly supplying what little could be said to be necessary. In the two last named districts, indeed, actual distress has continued to be so limited that even up to April 14th only Rs. 18,857 had been expended. The works undertaken were, and have on the whole continued to be, what may be termed small and local, with the exception of the East Coast canal, the Junction canal, the Pennair embankment, and one or two minor undertakings. The construction and repair of roads, repair of tanks and their supply channels, digging or deepening wells, and village improvements of a petty nature have been generally resorted to. This material difference between the nature of the Madras works and those undertaken in Bombay is attributed by Sir Richard Temple, in his minute of the 10th of February, to the alleged fact that the facilities in the Madras Presidency for large projects are remarkably few. The Madras works also differ from those of Bombay in another important particular—that they have been, and are, conducted mainly by Civil officers, without taking, to a greater extent than about eleven and-a-half per cent., advantage of the more strict and disciplined organization of the Public Works Department.

17. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief at the end of the year were 56,042, of whom 36,342 were in Bellary and 10,512 in Nellore, other districts contributing the remainder [illegible] mostly quite insignificant. The system was mostly that of giving cooked food at central points to the aged or infirm, and authorising the village officers to relieve destitute travellers or other special cases of distress. The organisation of house to house visitation, and the admission of the children of labourers on the works to a charitable

allowance of three pies per diem, are measures of recent origin, and not yet universally in force, but their effect has been apparent in the increase of the number gratuitously relieved, which on April 24th had reached 295,256. The operations of the Government in this respect have been materially aided by conspicuous efforts of private charity.

18. In the case of Madras, as in that of Bombay, three estimates, which are shewn in the margin, have been framed of the numbers likely to be on relief works at various periods. The first was submitted by the Board of Revenue to the Government of Madras on the 19th of December, 1876; the second is for the 1st of March, May, and July only, and is the total of the estimates of local officers contained in the reports now under review; the last is that contained in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of February 5th, 1877, and based, as shewn by the remarks on its reverse, on information obtained, in almost all cases, from the local officers, at a time when, on the one hand, the famine had assumed, in some districts, a severer aspect than before, while, on the other, the policy to be followed in dealing with it had been defined and generally made known.

Months.	Board of Revenue, December 19th.	District reports, Christmas.	Sir Richard Temple, February 5th.	Actual monthly average.
December ..	577,000	....	....	....
January ..	820,000	....	1,039,000	1,025,025
February ..	1,095,000	....	1,228,000	821,357
March ..	1,290,000	1,646,189	1,480,000	640,117
April ..	1,405,000	....	1,840,000	702,076
May ..	1,355,000	1,857,245	1,530,000	....
June ..	1,140,000	....	795,000	....
July ..	780,000	1,804,196	310,000	....
August ..	405,000	....	....	....
September ..	100,000	.....	....	....
	8,967,000	....	8,222,000	....

For the numbers on charitable relief no separate estimate is offered by the Board of Revenue in their letter above referred to, but the local reports, and Sir Richard Temple's Minute, based on later local information, afford the results shewn in the margin. The measures adopted for more thorough relief of this description which have been already alluded to will, no doubt, cause a large access to the numbers in receipt of it in the months of pressure which are yet to come.

Months.	District reports, Christmas.	Sir Richard Temple, February 5th.	Actual monthly average.
January ...	...	50,000	81,219
February ...	...	100,000	44,850
March ...	176,064	250,000	62,282
April ...	...	500,000	209,860
May ...	11,871	600,000	...
June ...	...	700,000	...
July ...	232,304	500,000	...
August ...	...	160,000	...
	...	2,860,000	...

The actual numbers relieved according to the latest accounts, both by the works and charitably, have been placed in juxtaposition with the estimates, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council is glad to observe that, severe as is the amount of suffering which they disclose, it has fallen far short of the most careful estimates which circumstances permitted to be made.

19. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, while recording his deep concern at the calamity which has befallen so large a portion of British India as the Presidency of Madras, would add the expression of his warm sympathy with the extraordinary exertions which are being put forth by the officers of Government in all Departments for the mitigation of the suffering by which they are surrounded, and his confidence that their judgment and caution will be alike successful in the preservation of life and the watchful husbandry of the resources of the State.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be communicated to the Secretary of State for India, the Governments of Madras and Bombay, Sir Richard Temple, and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

T. C. HOPE,

Additional Secretary to the Government of India.